TWO GREAT FIRES IN ST. LOUIS.

Bonded Warehouse and a Theatre Destroyed—Cotton Burned—Loss Half a Million Dollars—Full Particulars.

We published in yesterday's TELEGRAPH the particulars of this extensive fire. The following are the minute details of the affair:—

From the St. Louis Republican, June 1.

FIRE ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

We regret to have to say that the loss arising from the fire on Wednesday night will reach a far larger figure than that mentioned in our report of yesterday. When our reporter left the ground there appeared every probability of saving the bonded warehouse, containing over three thousand barrels of whisky; but, a little after 11 o'clock, the rear part of the building again took fire, and, exploding, scattered the blazing liquor in every direction, and in a few minutes a vast wave of flame rolled through the building, burning with such insatiable heat and fury that the men at work rolling out the barrels were compelled to flee for their lives, and nothing could be done by the firemen but to endeavor to save the surrounding buildings. In this they were successful, no other buildings being destroyed but the two warehouses. The Benton House, on the corner, was slightly burned on the roof, but no serious damage done.

It is somewhat difficult to arrive at a correct estimate of the loss, owing to the various kinds of property destroyed, and the uncertainty as to the exact amount, but if we include the prospective loss to the Government in the shape of taxes the whisky being all in bond, the aggregate loss cannot be very much under $330,000. Of course the actual loss of individuals will be considerably under this.

No further light has been thrown on the origin of the fire; it was rumored on the ground that it was the work of an incendiary, but there is no reason for such an opinion. It is much more probable that it is the result of some carelessness on the part of some of the people living in the vicinity. The rebuilding of the warehouses will be commenced immediately, and before many months they will be ready for storage again.

Another Great Fire—Burning of the Metropolitan Theatre.

The ruthless spirit of conflagration seems determined to desolate our city, and leave blackened buildings and smoking ruins in every direction. The engines had hardly ceased working on the fire at the corner of Third and Elm streets, when they were again called out to stay the progress of a fire, as sudden in its outbreak, as mysterious in its origin, and almost as disastrous in the extent of loss.

A few minutes past 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, smoke was seen issuing from the upper windows of the building known as Wyman's Hall, or the Metropolitan Theatre, on the south side of Market street, near the corner of Fourth, and in a few minutes the flames burst through the windows and roof; and long before the engines reached the spot the whole upper part of the building was a roaring mass of fire. The alarm was promptly given by Officer McCormick and another policeman from the box on Elm street, and the engines reached the scene about twenty minutes after the outbreak of the fire. In the meantime the whole theatre was in flames, and a vast crowd had collected in the streets, and the wildest confusion prevailed. Notwithstanding the ceaseless labor of the preceding night the firemen set to work with the utmost vigor, and a few minutes after their arrival had got things into working order, and were pouring steady streams of water into the burning building. The scene at this time was wild and exciting to the highest degree, the vast concourse of people in the streets, the crowds on the housetops and on the dome of the Court House, the titanic coughings of the laboring engines, and the wind-like roar of the flames that streamed upward, far and high, in fiery plumes, made up a spectacle few could contemplate calmly. Happily there was but a slight breeze stirring, or the damage might have been far greater. As it was, a perfect rain of sparks and burning brands fell on the roof of the Court House, and in the square surrounding, making it dangerous to walk in the vicinity. Shortly after the engines arrived the roof of the theatre fell in, and the intense heat and falling masses of fire set fire to the adjoining buildings on the west side. Every effort was made to confine the fire to the theatre building, but in spite of the floods of water poured upon the roof and through the windows, the flames spread rapidly, and soon the upper stories of the adjoining houses were burning fiercely. About half-past 6 o'clock the west wall of the theatre fell outwards, crashing through the roof and bringing down the walls of the stores adjoining. This, after the vast volumes of smoke and dust had cleared away, gave the firemen more room to play upon the flames, and by 7 o'clock the water streams were obtaining the mastery. The loss in buildings and property cannot be far under $150,000.

The theatre building was the property of General T. L. Price, and is insured, we learn, in home offices. The other buildings extending from the theatre to the corner of Fourth, belong to the estate of David Chambers, and with the exception of the corner store, are leased by Mr. Nicholson.

Immediately adjoining the theatre was the store of Jacob Blattner, optician. Mr Blattner's stock was worth about $20,000; insured for $15,000—$5000 in Hope Mutual, and the balance in other city companies. Next was the boot and shoe store of F. S. Breed—stock valued at $15,000, on which there is only $5000 insurance in the Home Mutual. Adjoining this was the grocery of D. A. Biggers & Co., the value of whose stock and insurance we were unable to ascertain.

Next to this was the beer saloon of Charles and George Schaaf, whose loss will be about $2300; insured for $1500 in the St. Louis Mutual.

On the corner was the store of Horwitz & Cohen, merchant tailors, the value of whose stock was in the neighborhood of $30,000; insured for about $20,000 in the South St. Louis, Ætna, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Arctic, and Home, of New York; no one policy over $5000.

It was impossible to ascertain at the time of the fire the exact amount of individual loss, but most of the parties named will suffer almost total loss of their property.

The fire was prevented spreading to the buildings on the east side, although C. Freund, confectioner, and J. J. Donnegan, dry goods merchants will suffer a little from water and hasty removal. We hear that the latter firm had a wagon load of silks stolen during the excitement of the fire, some irresponsible rascal driving off with the same.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Miss Lucy Rushton must have either injudicious or malicious advisers. The mere instincts of womanhood otherwise would suffice if left to herself, to prevent the indelicacy of her costume in the second act of *The Sea Flower*. It had not even the poor excuse of showing her off to advantage. She does not inspire in this dress even the vulgar admiration of the crowd, so ungraceful is the whole exhibition. The daring *classicalities* of costume of Helen Western, who dressed in jewels and a satin skirt with the breadths not sewn together, are modest eccentricities beside this resplendent paraphernalia of Miss Rushton.

Miss Rushton's manner is not bold. In quiet, womanly parts, she has refinement of manner—the more the pity, and the more the wonder that she should so far offend. The play of *The Sea Flower* is *The Sea of Ice*, with the "ice" left out, the dates confused, the story made unintelligible, and the catastrophe caricatured. The New Yorkers were right not to like it. Laura Keene had given them this play, (a translation from the French, called *La Prière des Naufragés*,) in perfection. One night sufficed to condemn this paraphrase. It was only when Miss Rushton held the reins of government that it was forced on the public. Yet we do not mean to say that in a well-selected line of character Miss Rushton might not be a position on the stage. She should act modern parts where comedy would never degenerate into humor, and where sentiments would never rise to tragedy-parts full of repose and dignity. Then her fine person and her exceedingly tasteful wardrobe could be made to be of advantage to her, and she might create a specialty for herself. In "Omoo," as the *Sea Flower* is called, every scene is unsuited to her—every scene, therefore, placed her in an unfavorable light, her pantomime in the short-cut armoreing the worst. This evening the *Sea Flower* will be repeated.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The charming Webb sisters, so great a contrast to each other, and consequently more charming still, will appear tonight in *The Forty Thieves*, and in a protean farce called *Thrice Married*, in which the sprightly Ada enacts far characters. Mr. Sinn's fall and winter season terminates brilliantly under the auspices of the Webb sisters. They have drawn excellent houses.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Booth appears as "Bertuccio," in the *Fool's Revenge*, his great original part. Afterwards, Mr J. S. Taylor, an excellent actor, will give us "Ruy Gomez" in *Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady*.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—This combination of the Ravels and the legitimate is meeting with great success. The audiences have entirely changed their character—the American is now a regular theatre and one of the most comfortable in the city.

GAZZANIGA.—This popular artiste, assisted by some of the best talent of the country, will give two concerts, one on Friday evening, and another on Saturday afternoon at the Academy of Music. She has always been an immense favorite in Philadelphia, and we have no doubt that these entertainments will be largely attended. She is among the finest singers that have ever visited this country since the days of Jenny Lind and Alboni. Fashionable circles are excited over this affair, and we expect a brilliant audience upon the occasion. The sale of tickets will commence to-morrow morning, at nine o'clock, at the Academy of Music and at Trumpler's Music Store.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—The Carolina twins remain but two weeks longer.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

A DARING ROBBERY.—Scarcely a day passes without the occurrence of some daring depredation, committed with apparent impunity. Last night John Mason's tavern, in Beech street, above Hanover, was entered through the back door. The thieves noiselessly ascended the stairs, and passed into the bed-room of the proprietor. They stole $200, a revolver, and a brown silk dress belonging to Mrs Mason. They escaped undetected, and the larceny of the articles was not discovered until hours after.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—There are some beings in human shape who cannot treat with any decency the dumb animals who daily slave for them. For these persons the efficient enforcement of the laws relating to the prevention of cruelty to animals is most necessary and salutary. Yesterday Lewis Bernstein was arrested in Tenth street, below Master, for cruelly beating a horse, already laboring under a too heavy load. The offender was brought before Alderman Fitch, and was committed to answer the charge.

THE RESULTS OF A SPREE.—Mr. Thorn, becoming tired of the monotony of sober habits, varied his action yesterday afternoon by imbibing to a far advanced stage of intoxication. In this condition he was pounced upon at Fifteenth and Wood streets by Status Biles and James Rankins. A diligent search through his pockets only gave the sum of $4. The light-fingered gentry were arrested before they could imbibe on the strength of their earnings. Alderman Hasson committed them in default of $1200 bail.

A DRUNKEN SON ASSAULTS HIS FATHER.—John Young resides at his father's house. No 1609 Swain street. Yesterday he came home from a spree, very drunk. His father, indignant at his conduct, ordered him to leave the house, and attempted to enforce the command. The ungrateful son turned upon him, and, having seriously beaten him, put him out into the street. The young man was taken before Alderman Boswell, to learn the error of his ways, and sent below in default of $1000 bail.

THE GRAND LODGE OF MASONS held a Quarterly Communication last evening, at their Hall on Chesnut street, which was largely attended, no less than six hundred members being present. After considerable debate, without coming to a final vote on the questions at issue, they adjourned to meet at 6 o'clock this evening, when it is desirable that every member be present.

GRAND FAIR.—The ladies of the city have perfected their arrangements for the holding of a Fair at the National Guards' Hall, for the benefit of the Perseverance Encampment, and it will open on Monday, June 11. It is believed that this will be the most brilliant affair of its kind held since the great Sanitary Fair at Logan Square. As the object is a good one, we trust it will be liberally patronized.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.—Ellen White, a pretty mulatto woman in company with a young man of this city, visited various ice cream saloons last night. After these favors, she ungratefully stole her companion's gold watch from his pocket. When he discovered his loss he notified the police, and Ellen White was arrested in Currant alley. Alderman Tunison sent her below for want of $600 bail.

SPEECHES MADE TO ORDER —

Great men are not so "slow"
As to hammer out orations,
Whether they have or no
The time, the cunning, or patience.
No, when they want their speeches made,
They go to some "old hand,"
Who all the branches of that trade
Does fully understand;
Just as each judge of well made clothes
To Tower Hall directly goes!

WE HAVE—

All-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants, as low as	$4 00
" " " *Vests* "	2 50
" *Black* " *Pants* "	5 00
" " *Cloth Vests* "	4 00
" *Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match*	14 00
" *Black Suits*	20 00

Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, at prices reduced in proportion—Men's, Youths', and Boys'. THOUSANDS HAVE FOUND WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS THAT WE ARE ACTUALLY SELLING GOOD, SERVICEABLE GOODS AT THE PRICES NAMED.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

"HYGIENIC WINE"—
This STOMACHIC BITTER has no equal in promoting appetite and invigorating digestion.

"HYGIENIC WINE"
will answer most admirably as a SOVEREIGN REMEDY in all cases of

"DYSPEPSIA,"
and in those states of *debility* which are apt to attend convalescence, especially when the alimentary canal is in an enfeebled condition, this

"AROMATIC TONIC"
will be found most effectual in a permanent cure of sourness of the stomach, and a disposition to the accumulation of flatus in the bowels.

"HYGIENIC WINE"
is the best remedy that can be employed in the convalescence from protracted fever, and sinking of the vital powers. Physicians prescribe it as their main dependence in all low febrile affections, for while it increases the fulness, it lessens the frequency of the pulse, it soothes the nerves, and produces a tendency to sleep, giving renewed vigor to the whole system.

FRENCH RICHARDS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.
Also for sale by DYOTT & CO., and all Druggists.

SEWING MACHINES.—Since the improved labor-saving implements have come into vogue, the United States have found that they have in their midst an immense amount of inventive genius, more, perhaps, than the world gives credit for. The Sewing Machine is essentially an American institution. Their name is legion. But none do better work, or are less liable to get out of repair than the Willcox & Gibbs. The stitch is perfect, and all who have used them speak loudly in their praise. With but little effort they do daily the work of fifty seamstresses without the wear and tear to the constitution inevitably appendant to that laborious duty. They have acquired a world-wide fame, and they deserve it.

AQUA DE MAGNOLIA.—This delicious article for the toilet has no rival in its line. It is superior to any Cologne, and as a bathing article for the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, and allay inflammation, it has no equal. Actresses, opera singers, and the fashionable generally, regard the Aqua de Magnolia as indispensable to their toilet. Sold by all dealers at $1, in large bottles, and by Demas, Barnes & Co., wholesale agents, New York.

FENIANS, AROUSE!—Your friends are now calling upon you—your best friends—to rush to Charles Stokes & Co.'s first class Ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental, and get your Summer Clothing. Hot times are ahead. Clothing for all kinds of people and weather in great variety and at reduced prices.

NEEDLES C. C. T.—"Compound Camphor Troches." Potent pocket remedy, subdues cramp, controls diarrhœa, choleraic evidences, etc. Only maker, C. H. Needles Twelfth and Race, Philadelphia, fifty cents per box

DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT FOR BEDBUGS.—Kills upon touch, curls them up as fire does a leaf, and remains of permanent effect. Try it, and sleep in peace. Sold by all live druggists.

FEMALE TRUSSES, Braces, Supporters, Elastic Belts, and Stockings, light and elegant in finish, adjusted by a lady, at Needles', Twelfth street, first door below Race

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. No. 730 Chesnut street.

THE VANILLA CREAM sponge cake made by G. Byron Morse, No. 904 Arch street, is not excelled

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 36 dey st., new york."

7·30s, 5-20s, 1881s, 10-40s, Compound Interest Notes, and Gold and Silver bought and sold by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3·10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No 40 S. Third St.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL.
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

ASHMAN—HAHN.—At Washington, D. C., on Thursday, the 31st ultimo, by Rev. T. B. McFalls, WILLIAM N. ASHMAN, of Philadelphia, and MARY E. HAHN, daughter of Philip Hahn, Esq., of Forestville, Md.

DIED.

BLAKE.—On the 31st day of May, 1866, SARAH, wife of the late Jacob Blake, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her residence, near Fort Washington, on Wednesday, June 6, at 10 o'clock.

McMICHAEL.—On the 3d instant, Mrs. ISABELLA McMICHAEL, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 608 East York street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

PERRET.—Suddenly, on the 2d instant, Mrs. SUSAN PERRET.

Her relatives and friends and those of her son-in-law, A. F. Holmes, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday morning, the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 240 S. Fifteenth street, above Pine, without further notice.

RAYSON.—On the 2d instant, GEORGE RAYSON, the only son of Henry and Catharine Rayson, in the 6th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, No 2036 Frankford road, below Dauphin street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

SMITH.—On the 2d instant, Mr. JONATHAN T. SMITH, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Decatur Steam Fire Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, Lewis Smith, No. 4909 Franklin street, Frankford, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Cedar Hill.

FOR BACHELORS, BOARDERS, ARTISANS, etc., or in the nursery or the chamber of an invalid, a portable Gas Heater (applicable to any gas burner), will be found very convenient for heating or cooking purposes. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

LARGE BRASS ALE COCKS AND OTHER Brass Cocks, with or without keys for locking them; Cork and Leather-lined Spiggots, Water Gates, Cork Stops, Faucets, Iron Molasses Gates for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PORCELAIN, LIGNUMVITÆ, APPLE Wood, Leather, Brass, and Iron Wheel Table Chair, Bracket, and Bed Castors, with pivots, screws, or sockets. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

GENUINE MACKINAW SUNDOWNS
FOR LADIES,
IN GREAT VARIETY, TO BE HAD OF
THEO. H. McCALLA,
At his Old Established Hat and Cap Emporium,
5 14 1m No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE,
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel 2 14§

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET.
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31§

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.
Now offer FANCY BONNETS and TRIMMED HATS, for Ladies and Misses, at cost.

Also, all styles of Straw Bonnets and Hats at moderate prices. Empire Bonnets, Fanchon Bonnets, Japanese Bonnets, White Chip Bonnets, Opera Bonnets, Gipsy Bonnets, Cryitalline Bonnets, May Queens Bonnets, Hair Bonnets, Pat-a-pan Bonnets, French Lace Bonnets, Gipsy Queen Bonnets, French Bonnets, English Straw Bonnets.

Bonnet Frames, every style.
French Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, Silks, Ornaments, Crapes, Laces, Silk Violets, etc.

Derby Hat, Shepherdess Hat, Sailor Hat, Sundown Hat, Medallion Hat, Highland Hat, Seaside Hat, Infants' Hats, Crystalline Hat, Japanese Hat, Dew Drop Hat, Turban Hat, Hamilton Hat, Napoleon Hat, Jockey Hat, Continental Hat, Sunbeam Hat, Lillian Hat.
MOURNING BONNETS made to order.
WOOD & CARY.
4 18 2mrp No. 725 CHESNUT Street.

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC.
MADE AND TRIMMED
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE,
FROM THE BEST GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
IVENS & CO.,
5 11 2m No. 23 South NINTH Street.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner of FIFTEENTH and STILES Street.
OFFERS FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6 8, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4 4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards
First and second quality one and two sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, all sizes.
Prime lot Spruce Sills and Scantling
Plastering Lath (English and Canals) Pickets.
Shingles. Chesnut Posts etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 6 5 1m

FIREWORKS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
For sale at manufacturers' prices, by
A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
No. 513 MARKET Street,
AND
No. 510 COMMERCE STREET.
Goods ordered direct from factory.
No orders accepted after July 1. [6 1 d1m

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,
No. 533 CHESNUT Street,
(Opposite Independence Hall,)
ON THE
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Lodging per day..........................FIFTY CENTS
Meals at all hours at moderate prices.
3 10 3m HENRY BECKER.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 5.

Clerks Discharged.

Seventy-five clerks will be discharged from the Quartermaster-General's office this month in consequence of the rapid decrease in business.

The Head Centre.

James Stephens, Fenian chief organizer, arrived here to-day. He is to figure at a great Fenian demonstration on Friday.

Mustered Out.

The 19th Pennsylvania Cavalry has been ordered to be mustered out of service.

Mr. Dana and the Chicago Republican.

Charles A. Dana, late of the Chicago *Republican*, is here. His withdrawal from that paper arose from differences of opinion respecting its management. He disposed of his interest, which was larger than that of any other stockholder, on his own terms, and leaves Chicago without any pecuniary loss, and with none but kind feelings between himself and his associates.

Custom Receipts.

The receipts from customs from the Southern ports last month were very heavy; from New Orleans alone, about $2,000,000. This will swell the total receipts from this source to $16,500,000.

Secretary McCulloch on Gold Sales.

The reply of Secretary McCulloch to the House resolution, in relation to gold sales by the Treasury Department, was in readiness to be sent into the House yesterday, and will probably be sent in to-day. It shows that $35,440,000 were sold during the month of May, at an average premium of over 30 per cent., and that about $15,000,000 were sold during the latter part of February. The report, which makes twenty-five pages foolscap, is a very comprehensive document, and gives a full and complete history of the gold transactions since January 1.

The Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The following is a statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of June, 1866:—

DEBT BEARING COMPOUND INTEREST.

Five per cent. bonds		$198,841,100 00
Six per cent. bonds of 1867 and 1868		18,323,591·80
Bonds of 1881		283 795 500 00
Five-twenty bonds		695 515 000 00
Total debt bearing coin interest		$1 195,825 191·80

DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.

Six per cent. bonds	$5,402 000 00	
Temporary loan	124,564,486 28	
Certificates of indebtedness	43 025 000 00	
Three-Year Compound Interest Notes	162,012,140 00	
Three-Year 7 30 Notes	812,221,600 00	
Total		1,147,222 226 28
Matured debt not presented for payment		4 900,429 64

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

United States Notes	$402 128 318 00	
Fractional Currency	27,334,965 04	
Gold certificates of deposit	22 568 320 00	452,031,603 04
Total debt		$2,799,979,459 76

AMOUNT IN TREASURY.

Coin	$50,679 957 72	
Currency	79,011,175 52	129,691 088 24
Amount of debt less cash in Treasury		$2,670,288 367·52

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st of June, 1866. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 5.

Senate.

Mr. Pomeroy (Kansas) introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to lease and preserve the public lands of the United States which contain mineral springs. Referred to the Committee of Public Lands.

Mr. Edmunds (Vt.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House bill for the protection of the lives of passengers travelling on steamboats on the Western rivers, which was ordered to be printed.

At 10 o'clock the Reconstruction resolution was taken up.

Mr. Poland (Vt.) took the floor to deliver a written speech.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Julian (Ind.), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to provide for the survey and sale of lands of the United States containing gold, silver, and other valuable minerals, and for the assaying and coinage of such minerals. Read twice and recommitted.

On motion of Mr. Stevens (Pa.), the vote by which the Senate bill to enable the New York and Montana Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company to purchase a certain amount of the public lands, not now in the market, was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, was reconsidered, and the bill came before the House for its action. The bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Ashley (Ohio) introduced a bill to aid in establishing a line of traction engines and wagons from the Missouri river to the Rocky Mountains. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Farquhar (Ind.), the House non-concurred in the Senate amendment for the relief of Goodrich & Cornish, for carrying the mail from Baiz city to Idaho city, and asked for a committee of conference

Mr. Garfield (Ohio), from the select Committee on Education, reported a substitute for the bill to establish a Department of Education at the city of Washington.

Mr. Donnelly (Minn.) addressed the House in support of the bill. He denied that with the Rebellion the nation was born into a new life. The Southern people had sought for years to overthrow the Government, and they could not be trusted to administer it, unless measures were taken to provide against the dangers of the future. Slavery was destroyed, but the ignorance which was its consequence remained. That must be destroyed, or the nation must die. Four million slaves had been liberated, and must be raised to the level of citizens. This could only be done by educating them.

The white man of the South must also be educated, for he can only become loyal as he becomes intelligent. This must be the most intelligent as well as the most energetic and industrious people in the world. In France, Prussia, Austria, and Russia provision has been made for public education by the nation. The United States alone, while its Government resting solely on the intelligence of the people, had done nothing.

All this had been left to the States, and the Rebellion had been the consequence. The ignorance of the South, if not removed, would cause still another rebellion. A republican government was the result of both, and could not exist without both.

Two distinct policies were established two hundred years ago, one in New England, the other in Virginia. They had travelled over the world. One was the policy of popular education, the other that of popular ignorance.

He compared the condition of the North in point of industry, happiness, virtue, and prosperity with the South, and stated that in 1850 three-quarters of a million dollars were expended in the Slave States in support of public schools, while in the Free States seven millions were expended.

The Fenians.

Special to the New York Tribune,

HAMILTON, June 5.—Two thousand men are now concentrated along the line of the Detroit and St. Clair rivers, the lines are strongly picketed. The main concentration of the troops is about Prescott, that being considered the real point of attack. Few troops from the West have been sent to this point, it being cared for by the regulars and volunteers from Montreal.

The "Africa" Signalled.

HALIFAX, June 5.—The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool, with advices to the 27th ult., has been signalled.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce.—Alfred Young, who was yesterday fined $200 for not appearing on the Grand Jury, explained his absence, and his fine was remitted. Also, Henry Saunders, who was excused.

Prison cases were before the Court.

William Robinson (colored) was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of two salt sacks, valued at $1 00, the property of John Gyger.

William Jennings was convicted of a charge of the larceny of one pair of stockings, valued at twenty cents, the property of Hyneman & Co., Market street. He was seen to stop at the show-case of said store and to take a pair of stockings, which were found upon him when arrested. Although he said he bought the stockings on Second street, they were identified as the property of Hyneman & Co. Sentenced to three months in the County Prison.

George Price, colored, was convicted of a charge of the larceny of clothing and jewelry, to the amount of $73, the property of Jonathan Cole, colored. He confessed to the officer who arrested him that he had stolen the articles from Cole's trunk, and that he had pawned the clothes, and spent the money. Sentenced to one year in County Prison.

John Andrews was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a peck of potatoes, valued at fifty cents. Johnnie was not hungry, but was "purty dry," and was nabbed just as he was making for a pawnbroker's, where the exchange 'whishkey for pertaties." He didn't get his "dhrop o' the cratur," but he got his three months in the County Prison.

Martha T. Wood pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of wearing apparel amounting to $23, the property of George Wilkins. Her sentence was one year in the County Prison.

George Robinson and John Sweeney were acquitted of the charge of the larceny of dry goods to the amount of $38 48, the property of Mary Hause.

George Robinson and John Sweeney were convicted of a charge of the larceny of three woollen shirts, valued at $6 each, the property of J. Rosenthal. Sentenced to nine months each in the County Prison

Martin Ryan was convicted of a charge of the larceny of $45, the property of William McGowry. He was sentenced to eighteen months in the County Prison

Taxation of Bankers and Brokers.

IMPORTANT POINT UNDER THE REVENUE LAW—APPLICATION FOR AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE UNITED STATES COLLECTORS AND ASSESSORS.

Clark, Dodge & Co. vs. Sheridan Shook and Sylvester P. Gilbert.—This was a motion for an injunction to restrain collectors and assessors of internal revenue from collecting and assessing taxes against bankers for sales on their own account and others. Mr. Burrall appeared for plaintiffs, and said that the plaintiffs were licensed bankers under the first subdivision of the seventy-ninth section of the Internal Revenue act of June 30, 1864, and are not licensed as brokers, and consequently are authorized by the first subdivision of the said section to receive stocks for sale and lend and advance on stocks, and that carries with it the right to sell such stocks.

They lend and advance money on such securities, and in such cases sell to reimburse themselves. They do not negotiate purchases or sales of such securities, or do any of the business which brokers are, by the ninth paragraph of said seventy-ninth section, authorized to do. Motion was made here by counsel to continue a preliminary injunction restraining the assessment or collection of duties upon the sales mentioned. He said that bankers are not doing business as brokers when they receive securities for sale and discount, when they advance money on securities and sell to reimburse themselves, when they receive orders to purchase securities and make the transactions in their own names, and pay therefor with their own money, and on repayment there of transfer the property to their principals, and in case of non payment sell merely to reimburse themselves; under any circumstances the banker is not taxable in respect to the sales of his own property and for his own account.

Mr. Courtney, for the Government, said that it is not true, as charged by the plaintiffs, that the proceedings of the defendants to assert and enforce the claims of the United States against the complainants, have been adjudged to be contrary to law. The only evidence of such allegation was presented in the ninth article of the bill, which recites the late decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the United States vs. Harvey Fisk and others, and alleges that said action "was instituted as a test action and for the purpose of determining the question herein and thereby presented." In concluding that that judgment is binding on the United States in the present claim, he should not undertake to prove the contrary by the record in that case.

The matter then in controversy was submitted to the court upon an agreed case, containing certain admissions of fact which are thus declared:—"It is understood that these admissions are made for the sole purpose of submitting this controversy, and are in nowise to affect any party in any other proceedings." This would seem to indicate that the action was not instituted as a test action. The question submitted in this case is, are the defendants liable to pay duties and the rates of duties prescribed by the ninety-ninth section of the act aforesaid, upon sales of Government securities owned by them in their own right and upon their own account? It is insisted that the entire issue in the case of Fisk & Hatch was whether licensed bankers, by dealing in securities exclusively on their own account, were subjected to the liabilities of bankers dealing as brokers under the ninety-ninth section.

The Supreme Court decided that they were not, on the ground that Congress, in amending the ninth paragraph of section seventy-nine of the act of 1864, which defines the term broker by inserting after the words "other securities" the words "for themselves or others," did not intend to change the correct definition of that term, and make it mean that every man who sold his own stock was a broker; so that in order to bring a banker within the category of bankers doing business as brokers under the ninety ninth section, it must appear that he negotiated sales for others as well as for himself.

What the nature and extent of the liability of the banker would be in such case the court did not pass upon, as every such consideration was precluded by the decision on the facts, that Fisk & Hatch selling their own securities merely, were not thereby dealing as brokers. It is claimed by the defendants that the fact of dealing as brokers which was eliminated from the Fisk case, is here apparent on the face of the complainants' bill, in spite of the absurd statement of the sixth article, which is contradicted and falsified by everything which precedes it. In the fifth article they acknowledge that they have negotiated purchases and sales for their own account and risk; in the fourth article they acknowledge that they purchased stocks, etc., "for and on account of divers parties," and which, on receiving the prices and charges and commissions, were transferred and delivered to such parties.

The real issue in this case is easily understood. It arises under and is to be determined by the provisions of the Internal Revenue law. That act provides that certain occupations shall not be carried on without a license. The first subdivision of the seventy-ninth section relates to bankers, and the ninth to brokers. In comparing the business described in the latter clause with each of the three classes of banking business mentioned in the former, it will be found that they were intended to be entirely dissimilar. Counsel further said that one who not being a banker negotiates or purchases for others is to be termed a broker and a banker is not permitted to negotiate such purchases. The complainants admit that they negotiate purchases of stocks, etc., for others, and if any distinction can be raised between that and the negotiating of purchases for others as mentioned in the statute, it was beyond his comprehension.

He regarded it therefore as established that the complainants acted in the premises as bankers, dealing as brokers, and that the present case was not affected by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of "Fisk & Hatch." It appeared from the thirteenth article of the bill that the complainants insist that they are not taxable for any of the transactions mentioned in the bill. The decision referred to is on the broad ground that be it banker or broker, or otherwise, everybody is exempt who so deals for himself and not for others. But the very moment he so engages in so dealing for others he brings himself within the definition of a broker, as laid down by said ninth clause of the seventy ninth section, and must be licensed and taxed as a broker, with the single exception that a licensed banker need not take out the additional license as a broker; but the ninety ninth section, which fixes the liability of brokers, particularly mentioned along with brokers the case of bankers doing business as brokers and subjecting them to the liability of brokers in its fullest extent, in reference to taxation on their personal sales, as in the case of Cutting. Is it therefore supposable that the law intended to let you choose in what capacity you shall perform such acts, and, by merely calling yourselves bankers, evade a liability to which every other person is subject? The decisions referred to really cover the whole ground, for if the amendment was intended to in the opinion of the Court, remedy a transparent evil, is it to be presumed that that evil was less transparent to the law-makers or Court because cloaked by the plea of bankers? He submitted that both upon reason and authority the motion should be dismissed.

Mr. W. M. Evarts followed in an argument on behalf of the plaintiffs, and spoke at some length. Case still on.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A SIMILAR CASE

Lewis Einstein and others, representing the firm of Einstein, Rosenfield & Co., vs. Sheridan Shook Collector, etc.—This case resembles in all respects that of Clark, Dodge & Co., except in the following particulars:—1. These plaintiffs swear in their bill that Einstein, Rosenfield & Co. made no sales of stock, bullion or securities during the existence of that firm for the account of others than themselves, except through the intervention of licensed brokers not members of their firm. 2. The firm of Einstein, Rosenfield & Co. having been dissolved, all these taxes of which these plaintiffs seek to restrain the collection have been already assessed against them, and the assessment lists or precepts placed in the hands of the defendant, the collector, for collection. 3. There was no necessity, therefore, in this case for making the assessor or the United States parties, as the firm having been dissolved, no new duties or taxes are to be assessed against them.

First, all the points made in the case of Clark, Dodge & Co. are applicable in this case. Second, this case is still stronger for the plaintiffs and entitles them to the relief asked, whether Clark, Dodge & Co. are entitled to it or not. Einstein, Rosenfeld & Co., on all sales made by them for account of their customers, employing a licensed broker, not a member of their firm, who himself pays the broker's duty on sales under the ninety-ninth section, the plaintiffs are themselves clearly not brokers or bankers doing business as brokers within the meaning of that section.

Third. They are therefore not within the provisions of the ninety-ninth section. Fourth. Their case is covered by the decision of the Supreme Court and of this Court in the case of Fisk & Hatch. That case distinctly holds that if a banker chooses not to combine the business of a broker with his own he is not liable to the duties prescribed by the ninety-ninth section.

The defendant's claim that Einstein, Rosenfeld & Co., notwithstanding that they employed a licensed broker to make their sales, themselves do business as brokers, is a mere evasion of that decision, and the remedy by injunction is therefore appropriate.—*N. Y. Herald.*

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR

Yesterday, the bench of the General Sessions was occupied by Recorder Hackett and an Ambassador from the Russian Emperor who came duly authenticated from Mr. Seward to A. Oakey Hall, Esq., as an Ambassador or Querist from the Imperial Court of Russia, whose august master is desirous of absolute information concerning the working of our Grand Jury system, its results and applicability to the Empire of which he is the supreme authority.

M. Kapwitz is an intelligent and educated gentleman, well adapted by taste and culture for the work he has undertaken; and Recorder Hackett, with District Attorney Hall, very kindly and properly devoted their spare moments to [illegible] ication. Truly, the whirligig of time brings [illegible] ngs about.—*N. Y. Times.*

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Cotton is quiet at 37@39c. for Middlings. Sales of the week 7000 bales; receipts at all ports 15,000 bales. Exports do., 14,000 bales. Flour dull; sales of 6500 bbls at unchanged prices, Southern unchanged, 350 bbls sold; Canadian drooping, 300 bbls, sold. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn quiet; sales of 36 000 bush, at 81@82½c. Beef steady. Pork steady at $30 62½ for mess. Lard steady at 19½@22¾c. Whisky firm at $2 30 in bond.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island 98; Cumberland preferred, 47; Illinois Central, 118¾; Michigan Southern, 80¾; New York Central, 98¾; Reading, 109½; Hudson River, 111; Virginia 6s, 65; Missouri 6s, 78½; Erie, 64¾; Western Union Telegraph Company, 61; United States Coupon, 1862 102½; do. 1864 102¾; do. 1865, 102½; Treasury 7 3-10ths, 102½@102¾. Gold, 145½@146; Sterling Exchange unchanged.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—Flour firm. Wheat firm. Corn firm at 95c for white and 86c. for yellow. Oats steady at 75@76c. Provisions quiet, with an upward tendency in prices. Sugar firm; refining grades 12c. Coffee quiet at 16@20½c., in gold. Whisky dull at $2 30@2 30½ for Western.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, June 5

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$400 City 6s new .. 96½	100 sh Hestonv...b30 18½
$3000 U S 6s '81.....c 109½	16 sh Spr & Pine .. 38
$500 do........109½	34 sh M & M Bk.... 65
6 sh Read....s5wn 54½	100 sh Cam & Am b3129½
27 sh Wash CityGas 27	

SECOND BOARD

$3000 City 6s, new... 96	100 sh Reading.. b30 54½
2000 sh Sugar Ck...b5 1½	400 sh do......s30 54½
3 sh Leh Val...... 62½	100 sh do....s10 54·81
10 sh do...... b5 62	100 sh do...... 55
2 sh Penn R........ 54½	10 sh Minehill...... 56½

—The widow of Paul Akers, the sculptor, whose "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother," and other gems of pathetic poetry, are well known, has married again, her new husband being a Mr. Allen, of Washington City.

BIOKRENE,
OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

This preparation is unequaled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER Proprietors,
No. 28 DEY Street, New York.

Sold by
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No 23 North SIXTH Street.
DYOTT & CO.,
4 19 thstu6mrp No. 232 N. SECOND St.

FOR HARTFORD, CONN., direct, via DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
The steamer ANNIE, Captain Siddell, now loading at the second wharf below SPRUCE Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY, 7th instant.
Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
6 5 2t No. 132 South WHARVES.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), Commencing THURSDAY, May 31, 1866.
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—
8 A. M. Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations
9 A. M. Mail for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury, Glassboro', Vineland, and Millville, and all stations below Millville. Due 12·35 M.
3 P. M. Accommodation, for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury and Glassboro, and all stations below Glassboro. Due 8·15 P. M.
3 30 P. M. Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.
6 P. M., Woodbury Accommodation.
RETURNING TRAINS
Leave Cape May 6·30 and 11 A. M.
" Bridgeton 7 A. M. and 3·50 P. M.
" Salem 6·45 A. M. and 3·35 P. M.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below WALNUT Street, from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M. That received at or before 9 A. M. will go through the same day
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
5 31 J. VAN RENSSALAER, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7 30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.
At 5 15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport
For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6 15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6 40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.
5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAIL ROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't., Williamsport.

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
H. DIXON,
4 18wfm1 No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.