[CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

SENATE.—The Reconstruction bill was taken up at 1 o'clock.

The pending question was upon the adoption of the following section as a substitute

for the one stricken out. SECTION 3. That no person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States shall have engaged in insurrection or rebel lion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House,

remove such disability.

Mr. Doolittle took the floor, commencing his remarks with an allusion to the state-ment made by Mr. Trumbull yesterday, to the effect that he (Mr. Trumbull) had seen it stated in the newspapers that the First Assistant Postmaster General (Mr. Randall) had spoken of the Federal offices as "the President's bread and butter." He (Mr. Doolittle) was authorized by Mr. Randall to

say that there was no truth in this assertion.

Mr. Howe said he believed he was the first to make the remark to which Mr. Randall had taken exception. He (Mr. Howe) did so in a recent speech, in which he said that Mr. Randall had said, "That no man should eat the bread and butter of the Pre aident who did not support his policy." Or the evening of the day in which he made that speech he met Mr. Randall, but tha gentleman said nothing to him on the subject. On returning to his boarding house, he (Mr. Howe) found a note from Mr. Randall, asking him upon what authority he had made the assertion. He (Mr. Howe) immediately replied, saying that his authority was the Representative from the Fifth District of Wisconsin (Mr. Sawyer). Since that time he had not heard from Mr.

Randall on the subject. Mr. Doolittle then proceeded with his speech, opposing the section above given as a new punishment for an offence already committed. He objected to it as making no distinction between those who were forced into the rebellion and those who voluntarily entered it. It was founded in injustice, and would not and ought not to receive the sanction of the Southern States. It was probable that the resolutions would be passed, having been agreed upon in caucus, but it seemed to him (Mr. Doolittle) that the Senate ought to pause before involving in like punishment both the guilty and the innocent. There was another objection to the pending section. It annulled all the pardons and amnesties granted by the President by authority of Congress under the act of July 17, 1862. These pardons restored those to whom they were extended to their full rights as citizens.

Mr. Johnson said the Supreme Court had stantially so decided. Mr. Grimes said what Mr. Doolittle held was true as to the disabilities of crimes already committed. The object of the section now pending, however, was not punishment for what was past, but preventive against what was in the future, it being presumable that they who had rebelled once would do so again, unless some pre-caution was taken to prevent them.

Mr. Doolittle read from the President's amnesty proclamation to show that full pardon and amnesty and restoration to ful rights as citizens were granted under it. He believed that if the present Congress had permitted loyal representatives from the South to take their seats at the beginning of the session, United States bonds would be ten per cent higher than they are now, and he believed further that if this had been done, Maximillian would be out of

Mr. Doolittle moved to amend the section above quoted by inserting the word "volun-tarily" after the words "shall have" and before the words "engaged in insurrection, and demanded the yeas and nays on the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. Doolittle's amendment was disagreed to—yeas, 10; nays, 30. Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hen-dricks, Johnson, Norton, Riddle and Saulsbury.

Mr. Doolittle moved to amend the section

by inserting after the words "enemies thereof" the words "excepting those who have
duly received pardon and amnesty under
the Constitution and law." Disagreed to. Yeas, 10; nays 32.

Yeas, 10; nays 32.

The section as given above was adopted.
Yeas, 32; nays, 10.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, Norton, Riddle and Saulsbury. The further consideration was postponed till Monday.

Mr. Chandler introduced a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof." ap-

circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1866, and the amendment

The first section provides for the amendment of section twenty-two of that act, so as to authorize the issue of one hundred millions of dollars in addition to the three hundred millions provided in that section: Provided, that not more than five millions shall be issued within six months from the passage of this act, and not exceeding two millions per month thereafter, and provided, that any existing bank applying before October 1, 1866, if approved by the Comptroller as in good standing, shall have authority to become a national bank; and provided, also, that banks of unimpaired capital in States having the least ratable amount of circulating notes shall have preference in receiving such authority; and provided, further, that the entire amount given to the national banks converted from State banks shall not exceed fifteen millions of dollars, and preference shall be given to such States and Territories as have not se-cured their ratable proportion of circulating notes, so as to equalize the entire ap-portionment of four hundred millions.

Section 2 amends section 31 of the Na tianal Banking act, so as to require banks in New York, Boston and Philadelphia to have on hand at all times, in lawful money of the United States, at least twenty-five per cent. of the aggregate amount of its notes in circulation and deposits. If below twenty five per cent., such banks cannot make loans or discounts, or pay dividends, until the required proposition is adopted. Provided, That clearing house certificates shall be deemed to be lawful money.

Section 3 so amends section 32 of the Banking act referred to that each association may

ing act referred to that each association may select, subject to the approval of the Comp-troller, an association in New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, at which to redeem its cir-

culating notes at par.
Section 4 amends section 41 of the Banking act, striking out the exemption from State taxation.

Mr. Grimes, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported with amendments the bill to define the number and regulate the appointment of officers in the Navy. It provides that the number allowed in each rade of line officers on the active list of the Navy shall be one Admiral, one Vice-Admiral, 10 Rear-Admirals, 25 Commodores, 50 Captains. 90 Commanders, 180 Lieut.

for a fresh water basin for, iron-clad vessels of the United States No.vy, was read three

of the United States No. vy, was read three times and passed.

The Speaker presented a message from the Senate on the subject of the death of Lieutenant-Ger rail Scott, and On motion of Mr. Schenck, the concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment till Monday, and for a deputation of Congress to attend the obsequies at West Point, was agreed to unanimously.

Point, was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Perham, from the Committee of Conference on the bill amendatory of the pension laws, made a report

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported yesterday by Mr. Stevens, from the Select Committee on Military and Postal Railcoads, to promote the construction of a line of railway between the city of Washington and the Northwest for national purposes. The engrossed bill was read, and the ques-

tion was on its passage. The bill was passed—yeas 65, nays 37.

It authorizes the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company of Pennsylvania, and the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company of Maryland, to complete their respective works and to unite the same, so as to form one continuous line between Cumberland and Pittsburgh, according to the powers given to the said companies in and by their respective char-ters, as originally granted, and the supple-ments thereto, so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act. The fifth section enacts that said line of railroad, with the parts of existing railroads which may become a part of it, shall be a National

highway and post road.

Mr. Perham offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire into the expediency of increasing the pensions to widows of deceased soldiers and sailors of the recent war, in proportion to the number of minor children under sixteen years of age.

The Speaker presented a message from the President, with further reports of Gens. Steedman and Fullerton, in reference to the oprrations of the Freedmen's Bureau. Mr. Le Blond moved that ten thousand

opies be printed. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Lawrence (Ohio) introduced bills relative to records in appellate courts, and to enlarge the powers of the National courts as to process. Read twice and referred to the Indianar Committee. Judiciary Committee Mr. Johnson introduced four private bills

granting pensions, which were read twice and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions. The House then resumed the considera-

tion of the bill reported by Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to reduce and establish the pay of officers, and to regulate the pay of soldiers in the army.

At a quarter to four o'clock the House adiourned till Monday next. The House deputation, to attend the obsequies of Lieutenant-General Scott, consists of the Speaker and Messrs. Schenck,

Deming, Marston, Rousseau, Bingham, An cona, Ketcham, Blaine and Sitgreaves, constituting the Military Committee. Mr. Blaine, however, was excused, and Mr. Banks was appointed in his place.

FENIAN DEMONSTRATION AT NA-TIONAL HALL

An Address by James Stephens, C. O. I. R.

A meeting of the friends of Irish Nation-A meeting of the friends of Irish Nationality was held last evening at National Hall, for the purpose of extending a welcome to James Stephens, Chief Organizer of the Irish Republic. A band of music was in attendance, and discoursed the Irish national airs. Mr. Stephens reached the city, from New York, aboat seven o'clock. He was received at Walnut street wharf by a large crowd of friends, who greeted him with cheers as he landed. He was escorted to the Continental Hotel, and from thence to to the Continental Hotel, and from thence to National Hall, where his presence was the signal for a most enthusiastic demonstra-tion. The people rose to their feet, and gave the Chief Head Centre cheer after cheer. District Centre Andrew Wayne introduced Mr. Stephens, as one who had worked hard and earnestly to assist their countrymen at

and earnessly to assist their countrymen at home to gain their liberty.

Mr. Stephens said it was impossible for him to be disheartened after the warm greeting which had been extended to him this evening. The Brotherhood had been subjected to a severe ordeal. Distrust had crept into their rapks but in all movements for into their ranks, but in all movements for the liberation of Ireland, they should look to Ireland itself. [Cheers] So long as that Ireland remains faithful and stands before the enemy, no matter how much you may have been deceived, you must be true to the old country, no matter what the dispute may be here, no man cand stand up and say that weat home have been false. Ireland now has an army ready for the field, and for material it has never been surpassed. He knew the constitution of the armies in Europe, and he could say that never was such an army as that now in existence in Ireland. [Cheers.] In spite of spies, the work goes bravely on, and the men are looking to you for aid. [Cheers.] Are you going to disappoint them? [Cries of "No."] In regard to disrepute in this country, an investigation has been concluded. A copy will be sent to each Circle, and it will rest with them to say whether publicity is to be given to it. For himself, he was in favor of the widest publicity, [Cheers.] No matter who it might affect, he was for giving all information needed. To this end he had courted investigation, and had expressed his willingness to answer such questions as might he put to him. such questions as might be put to him. [Cheers.) He felt that the result would be to prove the devotion of Ireland's sons to their country. Upon arriving in this country he found himself in a peculiar position. He had been invited to come to America. It was only upon the representation that the Order was to vited to come to America. It was only upon the representation that the Order was in danger of collapse, when he left Dublin. Coming into New York harbor he learned, for the first time, of the Eastport expedition. He was astonished that the man who had so much of his confidence should permit such a criminal raid as this into Canada, or towards any point other than Iraland towards any point other than Ireland. [Cheers.] Those who sanctioned this expedition were as guilty as those who caused the first trouble in the Order, and we in Ireland know it.

A gentleman in the audience interrupted the speaker and inquired: Do I understand you to say that the people of Ireland are so unreasonable that they don't want England crippled at any point except on the coast of Ireland or England?

Mr. Stephens—They want England crippled, but do not want Ireland crippled; at the same time they know that Ireland will be destroyed. We know at home that if be destroyed. We know at home that if any body of men go into Canada, the men in Ireland will be held responsible. We cannot hold together beyond this year; and the people of Ireland would go from the country in tens of the usands if you make any diversion from the right path, Ireland. [Cheers.] The brain and spirit would be taken for the pay; and if you went there a year from now you would be met with curses as those who had ruined them. [Cheers.] My object in coming to this country is to heal up all wounds. I have made all possible advances, and [have received insult in return. There are men who consider them. turn. There are men who consider them-selves at liberty to insult me, but I regard Commanders, 180 Lieutenants, 160 Masters, 160 Ensigns, and in other grades the number now allowed by law.

The Senate at 4 o'clock went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.
HOUSE.—The bill to regulate the transportation of nitro-glycerine was taken from the Speaker's table and referred.

The joint resolution authorizing the appointment of examiners to examine a site

rious causes, had left, and it is an imperative duty upon the part of any body of men working for Ireland, to consult the people at home. [Cheers.] I say then that when this dispute arose, it should have been sub-mitted to us in Ireland. Men on this side

pretend that they did send a party. In the first place they did not send him until after the split, and in the next place, he left without reporting tous, because he believed that suspicion was directed towards him. This destroyed his influence in Ireland, for every man there felt that it was their duty to stand together, and you will notice that all who were arrested, were arrested at their own homes. If this messenger had come with proper credentials, I might have seen him; but he had not a single line to recommend him. How was I to know him? No attempt was made to get him to communicate with me, and I fear there was no real attempt made to that end prior to my arrival. Mr. Roberts said he would resign but it now seems there is no disposition on their part to become reconciled, and I fear that it will result in the ruin and shame of the Irish people. [Cheers.] I could not have thought this probable. On my arrival in New York I

made every advance. Mr. Roberts and two or three others came to see me. At first Mr. Roberts showed a good disposition, but afterwards he was prevented. The Senate threatened to appoint another President if he gave way. I feel that the breach has been a wilful one, and will remain so on the part of the leaders, but of the masses I believe they are right, and when they see the folly of these people they will range themselves under the true flag. Mr. O'Mahony acted well in resigning. If Mr. Roberts had done the same thing, every dispute would have been cettled. I told it dispute would have been settled. I felt i my duty to accept the resignation of every officer attached to the Mossat mansion. [A voice—You ought to have hung them.] have determined that none of these gentlemen shall ever again hold office in the Order in America; they must redeem their character on the battle-field in Ireland. [Cheers.] I am opposed to the Congress There is no necessity for any more Circles, and there should be direct communication with the head. I propose to take charge of the movement in America, assisted by three or four men. All this marching we have had

s obnoxious to a majority of the members. Mr. Stephens now announced himself willing to answer any question which might be put to him. At this point a gentleman on the platform asked Mr. Stephens, among other questions. "What is your opinion of James Gibbons?" Mr. Stephens—I believe he is one of those

who has done most injury, as he has been opposed to all reconciliation. [Cheers and Another gentleman proposed a question, prefacing it with the remark "I merely ask this question that you may vindicate your-

Mr. Stephens-I will not vindicate my-

self. There was some confusion on the platform and among the audience, but the gentleman succeeded at last in putting this question: "Whether the Fenian Brotherhood, organized as it was for the liberation of Ireland. has not been used by perjurers and Campo Bellians, for the destruction of its intentions and whether in the future the same means may not be employed for the benefit of English diplomacy, viz., the confederacy of the Canadian colonies, and also the limita-tion of Irish right to vote in Ireland?" Here the confusion among the audience drowned the voice of the gentleman. After silence was restored, Mr. Wynne exclaimed in an excited manner: This gentleman is no longer a member of the Fenian Brother

hood, and is therefore not entitled to pu There were now loud and excited cries of "put him out," but Mr. Stephens requested order, as he was able to answer all questions. The gentleman then continued his ques-ian—"Whether you, James Stephens, are not a British agent, employed to destroy the influence of American Irishmen in favor of

their native country?"
The disorder again again interrupted the gentleman, and in the midst of the confusion, he was unceremoniously removed from the platform. Mr. Stephens said that an insult to him was an insult to every Irish-

insult to him was an imman. [Cheers.].

Mr. Stephens continued at great length, and was frequently interrupted by persons in the audience, who put these questions in regard to the organization and prospects, and were promptly answered. He deand were promptly answered. He de-nounced the machinery of the Order, and said he would have nothing to do with it in America unless he had supreme control, fi-nancially and otherwise. He declared that there were two hundred thousand men in Ireland, fifty thousand of whom were yeter-ans ready to take the field if arms were jurnished.

A voice—"We can send more money, but Mr. Stephens—I can only say there will be no high officials—no expensive departments—and every cent of the money will go home to Ireland, because it will pass through my hands. The men in Ireland have faith in me have faith in me.

At the conclusion of his address three hearty cheers were given for Mr. Stephens. Later in the evening he was serenaded at the Continental Hotel.

The Trichina.

The following is a copy of a despatch received at the State Department from our consulat Elsinore:

Consulate of the United States of America at Elsinore, May 9, 1866.—Hon F. W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State Washington.—Sir: From our American pa pers I notice that the question of trichina in pers I notice that the question of frichina in hogs also commences creating some excite-ment in the States. The report of the terri-ble mortality in Germany, caused by the eating of pork infected with trichina, created eating of pork infected with triging created great excitement here, and many examina-tions of pork and hams, as well in the raw state, as salted, smoked and cooked, have been made. From the careful manner in which these examinations have been made, and from the published results, I am fully persuaded that pork, thoroughly salted and smoked, and well cooked, is as harm-less as pork ever has been. It is the eating of the unboiled, or but imperfectly smoked and salted meat, as sausages, &c., so largely consumed in Germany, where the presence and danger of live trichina may be ex-

I shall take the liberty here to allude to few of the examinations which have been made here, and their results; not so much because they may add anything new, but that they may be useful in sustaining facts

that hey may be useful in sustaining facts already reported upon.

One of the first experiments was made with a smoked ham, which was found to contain trichina in the capsules, notwithstanding the ham had been smoked and salted. The finding of these trichina created a great panic at the time, and the notice finally ancogaded in finding the created a great paint at the finding the counterpart of the ham. Experiments were at once made with them both. I shall were at once made with them both. I shall not here detail the minute examination, but merely give the general result. One pound of this ham was fed to a pig, which a previous examination had satisfied the examiner to be free from trichina. The meat was eaten by the pig with great avidity. After an expiration of some length of time the pig was killed and examined, and found to be perfectly free from trichina. to be perfectly free from trichina.

A piece of raw pork was next examined, and found to contain a live trichina. The experiment with this pork was made on rabbits. The two rabbits, which were afterwards fed with this meat, were after

wards found to contain trichina, but to no very great extent.

A third experiment was made with a moked ham, and the animal eating thereof was found to contain an astonishing

amount of trichins. The examiner calculating the number to have reached a couple of hundred thousand. The weight of the muscles of the rabbit was nearly a pound and it is certainly remarkable how so small an animal, containing so enormous a number of parasitical animals, neverthe-less felt as well as the other rabbits, and

had as good an appetite as any of them. It became a query how so large a quantity of trichina could have developed themselves from the small amount of meat which had been fed to the rabbit, and the examiner therefore con-cluded that the rabbit therefore must have eaten some other meat infested with trichina aside from that fed to it, thus causing a greater infection. This opinion was further strengthened by the fondness of rabbits for meat. Some of the rats found on the premises were therefore killed and ex-amined, and found to contain trichina, and some of them to an astonishing degree

great cause of infecting the hogs with richina. A very elaborate examination has also been made to find whether the methods of smoking and salting as used here is suffi-cient to kill the trichina, in hogs, and the result has been though smoking and salting would kill the trichina. the usual mode of boiling and frying was also found sufficient

A number of other examinations of rats

there can be no question that the rats are

to kill the parasites. If a small rabbit can feel comfortable with a couple of hundred thousand triching in its muscles, and that the rats which were found to contain certain triching were as ively as rats well can be, the poisoning by richina sinks down to be a very small affair, if a little precaution is used.

I trust our pork raisers and pork consumers will not be over-alarmed, but cook smoke, salt, boil and fry our excellent American pork as usual, and feel perfectly safe in eating the same.

We have the trichina here, but people have got over the first scare and eat as much pork as ever.

We have no rinderpest or cholera in this country as yet.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servant, GEORGE R. HANSEN,
United States Consul at Elsinore.

FINANCIAL NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

PHILADELPHIA.

Organi: ed under "The National Currency Act,"
March 50th, 1866. This Institution has completed the alterations of its

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESTNUT ST.

And is Now Open FOR THE TRANSACTION OF A

Regular Banking Business IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

JAMES B. FERREB.

PRESIDENT.

ED. F. MOODY, Cashier.

COMPOUND

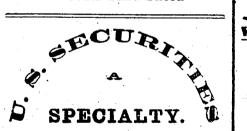
INTEREST NOTES.

3-10

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

40 South Third Street.



SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS.

16 South Third st., | 8 Massau street,

Philadelphia. New York.

STOCKS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

\$5.000. TWO SUMS OF THIS AMOUNT TO HAVE UPON MORTGAGE.

APPLY 10.

My20 at*

No. 51 North Sixth Street.

COAL GEO. A. COOKE.

No. 1314 Washington avenue,

invites the attention of the Public to his PRESTON INVICE the attention of the Funite to the Francisco. COAL, which is an article that gives unbounded satisfaction to all. My customers generally are laying it in at the present prices, in preference to LEHIGH COAL. Egg and Stove sizes at \$6 75 per ton. Also the genuine Eagle Vein Coal, same sizes, same price.

A superior quality of LEHIGH COAL, Egg and Stove sizes are price. Stove, at \$7 50 per top

Orders received at 114 South THIRD St. my6-3mi

THE UNDERSIGNED INVITE ATTENTION TO
their stock of invince invite attention of Buck Mountain Company's Coal,
Lehigh Navigation Company's Coal, and
Locat Mountain,
which they are prepared to sell at the lowest marks
rates, and to deliver in the best condition.
Orders left with S. MASON BINES, Franklin Inst.
unte Building, SEV ENTH street, below Market, will be promptly attended to.
BINES & SHEAFF,
Sect. Ten Street Wharf, Schuylkill.
COAL—BUGAR LOAF, SER AVEL WAS ALVESTED. sec.ti rch Street Whari, commy and COAL.—SUGAE LOAF, BEAVER MEADOW AND Spring Mountain, Lehigh Coal, and best Locus Mountain from Schnylkill, prepared expressly for family use, Depot, N. W. corner EIGHTH and WIL LOW streets. Office, No. 112 South SECOND street. Table 1. WALTON 4. CO

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF PROMI-BENT PLACES IN Charleston and Savannah,

Taken by a resident Artist. Also, a Photograph of the Original Ordinance of Secession, passed in Conven-tion at Charleston, 1881, with fac simile Signatures of all the Signers. Orders received and for sale by W. G. PERRY, Stationer, myss-tf 72s ARCH STREET.

SORGHUM.—Chinese Sugar Cane Syrup, handsome article, for sale by JOS. B. HUSSIER & OO., 10' South Delaware avenues 577 177 (1777)

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEYS CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE CHOICE SEATS To all places of amusement may be had up to 69 o'clock any evening.

O'CLOCK ANY EVENING.

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSION TICKETS

THE PROGRAMME OFFICE.

AND ADMISSION TICKETS

THE PROGRAMME OFFICE.

AND ADMISSION TICKETS

THE PROGRAMME OFFICE.

THE PROGRAMME OFFICE.

AND ADMISSION TICKETS

THE PROGRAMME OFFICE.

SELECTIVE AND ACADEMY
OF MUSIC, up to 6 o'clock every evening.

SELECTIVE AT THE ATRE.

O'CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.

L. GROVER & WM. E. SINN, Lesses and Managers.

DOORS OPEN AT J.S.

THIS EVEN NING.

BENEFIT

BENEFIT

BENEFIT

BENEFIT

BENEFIT

BENEFIT

THE TALENTED AND SPARKLING
MISS EMMA WEBB,
MISS EMMA WEBB,
AND
FIFTH NIGHT OF THE
WEBB SINTERS,
WEBB SISTERS,
MISS ADA AND EMMA,
0 Will appear in Who will appear in TWO GLORIOUS PIECES. have taken place with the same results, and

TWO GLORIOUS PIECES,
The performance will begin with the elegant comedy
THE NOBLEMAN'S DAUGHTER.
THE NOBLEMAN'S DAUGHTER.
THE NOBLEMAN'S DAUGHTER.
THE NOBLEMAN'S DAUGHTER.
TO conclude with the favorite protean farce, entitled
THRICE MARRIED.
THRICE MARRIED.
THRICE MARRIED.
In both of which the WEBB SISTERS appear.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, June 'd,
GRAND WEBB SISTERS' MATINEE.
Admission to Evening Performance, 25c., 50c. and \$1. WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at 1/2 to 8.

THIS (Friday) EVENING. June 1, 1866,
BENEFIT OF MR. EDWIN BOOTH
Who will appear for the first time in Philadelphia
THE STRANGER;
In Kotzebue's pathetic Play, in five acts, of
THE STRANGER; MISANTHROPY AND REPENTANCE,

DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN, Making a
GRAND DOUBLE BILL.

SATURDAY—Tom Taylor's Tragedy of
THE FOOL'S REV KNGE.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as the DUKE'S JESTER.
MONDAY—Eighteenth Night of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.

THE CAROLINA TWINS.
THE MOST ASTONISHING FREAK OF NATURE EVER KNOWN.
HAVING TWO HEADS AND BUT ONE BODY.
(See the certificate of the medical faculty of this city).
They are not repulsive, but pleasing and intelligent.
Exhibitions from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 8 to 10 P. M., at the ASSEMBLY BUILDING, Tenth and Chestnut. hestnut. Admission. 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. my29-5t

On SATURDA : 2. and will be conducted as a FIRST-OLASS THEATRE. Improvements will be made at an expense of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. my25-613

A SEMBLY BUILDINGS.

A SEMBLY BUILDINGS.

BIGNOR BLITZ'S DOUBLE SPHYNX
EIGNOR BLITZ'S DOUBLE SPHYNX
EIGNOR BLITZ'S DOUBLE SPHYNX
IS STILL THE SEMBLE OF WONDERS. All the best feats, including the ROPE
DANCER, GRAND TURK, CANARY BIRDS and
VENTRILOQUISM. are also given EVERY EVENING at 7%, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.

Admission, 25 cents—Children, 15 cents. Beserved
Seats, 50 cents.

Seats, 50 cents. mhi9

A CADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESTNUT, above
Tenth street.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benj. West's great Picture 0
CHRIST REJECTED,
Still on exhibition. iel4-ti7

HARNESS, SADDLES, &o THE OLDEST AND LARGEST ${f SADDLE} oldsymbol{lpha} {f HARNESS}$

Manufacturing Establishment in the Country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO

No. 1216 CHESTNUT STREET OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE: BUGGY HARNESS, from \$22 50 to \$150 LIGHT BAROUCHE from 50 00 to \$50

Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Traveling and Tourist Bass and Sacks, Lunch Baske of Dressing and Shirt Cases, Tranks and Valises, mhlo.6m No. 1216 Chestnut Street.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY LEWIS LADOMUS, DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER, WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted

Stock of

Diamonds, Watches,

Jewelry. Silverware, &c.

The public are respectfully invited to call and ex-mine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. jallif HOWARD'S AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY'S

WATCHES,
HENRY HARPER'S

520 Arch street, my12-1m ROGERS'S PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.—
HENRY HARPER,
520 Arch street. SILVERWARE-HENRY HARPER, 520 orch street. my12-1m CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
Call and see,
Second and New streets,
J. FRIES.
auy17-1m2 GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY. Orders for these celebrated Shirts supplied promptly

GENTLEMEN'S Furnishing Goods. Of late styles in full variety. WINOHESTER & CO. 706 CHESTNUT.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.. SHIRT MANUFACTURERS. AND DEALERS IN

Men's Furnishing Goods No. 814 Chestnut Street. Four doors below the "Continental," PHILADELPHIA.

RETAIL DRY GOODS

Closing Out! Closing Out! OUR ENTIRE STOCK

AT REDUCED PRICES. MUST BE SOLD BEFORE AUG. 1. As we are about making alterations to our stores, and prefer se ling our stock below cost prices to packing it away and keeping it until next season.

A Great Chance for Bargains. Dress Goods of every variety 25c. to \$2. Traveling Mixtures in 40k and Wool, Mohair, and Linen and Wool, 87c. to \$2. BILKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Black Gros Grain Silks reduced. Black Taffeta Silks reduced. Black America Clike reduced.
Black Armore Silks reduced.
Light yards wide Lyons Taffets reduced to \$5,
Every variety of the best makes of Black Silks suitable for Coats, Mantles or Dresses, at greatly reduced.

COLORED SILKS OF EVERY VARIETY.

H. Steel & Son. Nos. 713 and 715 North Tenth Street.

GOOD BLEACHED MUSLINS

At 12 1-2 cents. Better Bleached Muslins, at 14 cents. Very good 44 at 25 cents, at 26 cents, at 26 cents, at 27 cents, at 28 cents, at 29 cents, at 28 cents, at 28

NEW YORK MILLS, 45c.,

LESS THAN CASH PRICES. Ur bleached Muslins, at 12½ cents.

1 bale remnants of Unbleached Muslin, 2 to 20 yards, worth 18c., we are now selling at 14c., a great bargain. Good Muslins at 16, 18 and 20 cents.

Heavier Muslins at 23 and 25 cents.

Good styles fast color Prints at 11, 15 and 16 cents, at 18, 20 and 22 cents.

5,(60) yards 4 4 double Purple Chintzes at 25 cents.

Notwithstanding the prices of all Domestic Goods have risen considerably, we are still selling ours at the same prices we did before the rise.

H. STEEL & SON, Nos. 713 and 715 North Tenth Street.

1024 OHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES.

1024 CHESTNUT Street, OFFERS AT LOW PRICES, 2,000 PIECES WHITE GOODS, 5 Z Lycluding all varieties Shirred Puffed Tucked, Z Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, Salitable for White Bodies and Dresses.

100 pleces printed LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.
Cinny, Valencienne and other Laces; Insertlings, kdgings. Flouncings and Bands, Handkerthiefs. Vells, Collars, Sleeves, etc.

The above are offered for sale CHEAP and in great VARIETY.
LADIKS WOULD DO WELL TO EXAM-VINE.

HIOS OHESTNUT STREET TYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCHY STREETS, HAVE A FINE STOCK OF DESIRABLE SUMMER GOODS:
BLACK PUSHER LACE POINTS,
BLACK PUSHER LACE POINTS,
BLACK PUSHER LAMA SHAWLS,
WHITE SHETLAND SHAWLS,
WHITE SHETLAND SHAWLS,
WHITE BARGE SHAWLS,
WHITE BARGE SHAWLS,
WHOTE BARGE SHAWLS,
SUMMER SLUKS, REDUCED,
SUMMER SLUKS, REDUCED,
SUMMER SLUKS, REDUCED,
FUND FOR STOCK STOCK

SUMMER DRESS GOODS, REDUCED.
FULL LINE OF BLACK GOODS.
FULL LINE OF WHITE GOODS,
BUFF, PINK AND BLUE PERGALES.
BUFF, PINK AND BLUE LACONS.
TOURISTS DRESS GOODS.
ORGANDIES AND FOULARDS.
BEST BLACK SILKS, &c., &c. CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND COATINGS.—James
C & Lee invite the attention of their friends and
others to their large and well assorted Spring Stock
comprising, in part,
COATING GOODS,

comprising, in part.

COATIVG GOODS,

SuperBlack French Cloth.

Colored Cloths, of all kinds,

Elack Trico: Coatings.

Fancy French Coatings,

Super Silk Mixed Coatings,

Tweeds, of every shade and quality.

PANTALOON STUFFS.

Black French Doeskins, the finest texture,
Black French Doeskins, the finest texture,
New styles of Fancy Cassimeres.

New styles of Fancy Cassimeres.

Pain and neat styles Cassimeres.

Mixed Doeskins and Cassimeres.

Mixed Doeskins and Cassimeres.

Silk Mixed and Plaid Cassimeres.

Cords, Besverteens and Velveteens.

Cassimeres for Suits, all styles.

Also, a large assortment of Goods expressly adapted to Boys' wear, for sale cheap. JAMES & LEE.

No. 11 North Second st., sign of the Golden Lamb.

DOWIN HALL & CO., 28 South Second street, havsnow open their Spring tock of Shawis.
Open Centre Broche Shawis.
Open Centre Square Shawis.
Filled Centre Square: hawis.
New Styles of Shawis.
Spun Silk Shawis.
Llama Wool Shawis.
Llama Wool Shawis.
Cashmere Wool Shawis.
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawis, in great variety, wholesale and retail. BLANKETS.—We will offer this morning a large lot BLANKE IS.—We will offer the morning a large locof Blankers at a great sacrifice to the manufacturer. Persons in want will tind they can save manydollars or buying now instead of waiting till Winter,
A good fine all-wool Blanket, for \$5 50 per pair, Extralarge size, \$7 50 per pair, all kinds of Blankets HoneyCemb Quilts, largest size, \$5; all kinds of FurnishingGoods, under usual prices.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
my26-6t

1021 Market street.

mys6-8t

DARGAINS FROM AUCTION!!

STOKKS & WOOD, 782 Arch street, offer this day,—
CHEAP GOODS.

Two lots of Huck Towels, at 25 and 31.

Four lots of Plaid Lence, 20 and 25,
One lot of Black and White Striped Grenadines, 31,
One lot Small figured Barges, at 37%.
One lot Figured Mohairs, at 25,
One lot Figured Mohairs, at 25.
One lot yard-wide Domet Flannel, at 31.

Two bales of Russia and American Crash, at 12½, L'DWIN HALL & CO., 28 South Second street, are

Dwin Hall & CO., 28 Sound Second street, at Jopening daily new goods.
Check Silks, Colored Grounds.
Check Silks, White Grounds.
Rich Moire Antiques,
Rich Sinsdes Plain Silks.
Foulard Silks, rich styles.
Silk and Linen Poplins.
Riack Silks, of all kinds, for Cloaks.
SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES. FURNITURE AND BEDDING

FURNITURE. The largest, cheapest and best stock of Furniture in the world, is to be found at GOULD & CO.'S

UNION FURNITURE DEPOT, Corner NINTH and MARKET Streets, and Corner NINTH and MARKET Streets, and Nos. 37 and 23 North SECOND Street.

Parlor voits. In Hair, Brocade, Plush, Damask or Rep; Dining Room, Chamber, Library, Kitchen and Office Furniture, at fabulously low prices, and thenewest styles and patterns; public buildings, schools, colleges and shop Furniture in e-diess variety.

All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers, as exceedingly low prices, at either of their immenses establishments. It you want to save money and gestwell served, go to

GOULD & CO.'S before purchasing elsewhere,

Corner NINTH and MARKET, and

Corner NINTH and MARKET, and mb9-ly? Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street. TO HOUSEKEEPEBS. I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of PLAIN AND MARBLE-TOP COTTAGE SUITS WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH. PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET FLUGIL.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookseases, Mattreses, Lounges, Cane and Woodseases, Bedsteads and Tables of every description.

P. P. GUSTINE,
mbs-sm N. E. Corner Second and Race streets. SPRING MATRESS.

REST QUALITY AND STYLE AND REDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

J. G. FULLER. 9 South SEVENTH S