SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

AFTER DICKENS, WHO?

From the Louisville Journal.

A lady correspondent asks us whether Anthony Trollope, Charles Reade, or Wilkie Collins will succeed to the place at the head of English fiction made vacant by the death of Charles Dickens. This is a strange question to come from a woman, and shows our correspondent, if she will excuse the seeming ungallantry of saying so, either illy read in fictitious literature or inappreciative in judging its quality. No one with the least critical insight would so much as consider the claims of such writers as Trollope, Reade, and Collins in such a connection. Trollope is but a skilful photographer, not an artist in any sense. Reade has no humor, and Wilkie Collins is but a first-class police reporter. Each in his way has his merits; but these merits do not belong to the higher sphere of genius. Dickens' successor on the throne of English romance is a woman. The chronicler of the midland homesteads, the poet of the hedgerows, "liberal homes of unmarketable beauty," and the great corn-stacks in the rick-yard, the busy scenes of the shuttle and the wheel, of the roaring furnace, of the shaft and the pulley" that lie "in the midst of the large-spaced, slow-moving life of homesteads and far-away cottages and oak-sheltered parks," is the novelist of England who will maintain the honor of current Anglo-Saxon letters, to say nothing of their historic prestige, against Sue and Hugo and Auerbach. There is no resisting, as there is no denying, the power of the author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," and "Romola." Everybody recognizes the charm of "the neat or handsome parsonage and grey church set in the midst; the pleasant tinkle of the blacksmith's anvil, the patient cart-horses waiting at his door; the basket-maker peeling his willow wands in the sunshine; the wheelwright putting the last touch to a blue cart with red wheels; here and there a cottage with bright transparent windows showing pots full of blooming balsams or geraniums, and little gardens in front all double daisies or dark wall flowers; at the well clean and comely women carrying yoked buckets, and towards the free school small Britons dawdling on and handling their marbles in the pockets of unpatched corduroys adorned with brass buttons. And in contrast with these the dirty children and languid mothers of the grimy towns—"pious Dissenting women, perhaps, who took life patiently and thought that salvation depended chiefly on predestination and not at all on cleanliness." The popular notion about the excellence and brilliancy of the style of George Eliot's novels is, that it is simply the excellence of a painter like Teniers. People talk of "Silas Marner" as if there were nothing in it except Nancy Lammeter and the famous meeting in the parlor of the inn; of the "Mill on the Floss," as if it were only a rural chronicle of Gleigs and Dodsons and Tullivers; of "Adam Bede," as if it contained no more than a photographic reproduction of the life of midland dairies and farm-houses and apple-orchards. But besides these wonderful pictures there is a vast well of poetry, philosophy, and human nature, of wit and pathos, of dramatic fire and action, which remind us of the old masters. George Eliot is the successor of Charles Dickens. A woman stands to-day at the head of English fictitious literature, the peer of Tennyson and Mill, and greater than all others.

BASE BALL.

From the Harrisburg Topic.

The American people are perhaps the least practical while the most industrious and enterprising of all the people in the world. We say the least practical because they are the easiest led away in admiration of affairs that have "nothing in them," that are meritricious, silly, even foolish. We are subject to periodical passions for foolish things, and when a thing becomes a fashion, however ridiculous it may be, those who refuse to worship and commend it are at once set down as the ignorant ones. We are led to these remarks by the returning base ball fever, and its counterpart croquet. If a number of genteel idlers organize a base ball club, and engage with other clubs in rivalries which have no meaning, it is expected that business should at once be suspended, that the telegraph and the newspapers should yield all their facilities to spread before the public a result which does not prove anything. The best base-ball players in the world are men who never did an honest day's labor in their lives, yet such fellows will fry what little brains they have, in the heat of a summer solstice, competing with bat and ball for a superiority which does not add a feature to society's good, physical powers of usefulness, or moral dignity. But it is fashionable. That's enough. The men or man who does an honest day's work, where genius and art and mechanism contribute to the wealth and glory of the land, are not made half as reputable by the telegraph and the press as is a base-ball club. Our city contemporaries would not advertise the most useful invention unless they are paid for it, and yet during the season they do not hesitate to force on their readers columns of stuff about base-ball contests which are a bore to all but those who were glorified thereby. Without being accused of harshness, a similar reference to those who delight to engage in croquet is not out of place. We frequently see young ladies displaying great muscular force in a game of croquet, who would swoon at the base invitation to sweep a parlor carpet or prepare the vegetables for dinner. Herein is just where the American people so often render themselves ridiculous before the world. Our amusements are of the impracticable kind, and when we do engage in anything of a sportive character, instead of making it subservient to good sense, we outrage the latter quality and turn our pleasures into dissipations. This base-ball fever now amounts to a ridiculous display of petty vanities which claim to have a monopoly of our attention. American journalism is to blame for this cultivation of a national snobbishness, and it is about time that the telegraph were employed in furnishing newspapers with intelligence of a more useful character than that of reports of base-ball contests.

Still another view of these base ball contests is that which reveals their criminal features. Whenever a great game is played, the sporting men and gamblers make it the means of plying their trade, until base ball clubs are used by gamblers to rob the public, one club allowing the other to be victorious, that the gamblers may be enabled to fleece their victims. Part of this money goes for paying the expenses of the clubs in drinking and gluttony. It is also a fact that sometimes those who are called expert players are the mere hirelings of rich men, who use them to win or lose a game as their interests may demand. From this, it will at once be seen that what is called our national sport is only a species of individual degradation—a gamester's pursuit—outraging athletic exercise and insulting to the good manners of intelligent people.

GENERAL BUTLER A FAILURE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We had great hopes of General Butler in Congress after his clever management of the impeachment prosecution against Andy Johnson. We thought for some time after that affair that Butler was the man to take the place as "the great commoner" and leader of the House, left vacant by "Old Thad Stevens." After a fair trial, however, he must, as an aspirant for this position, be pronounced a failure. He is a keen lawyer, he has all the points, all the authorities, all the precedents, and all the quirks and quibbles of the law at his fingers' ends. He proved his efficiency as a lawyer all through the war; and if he was "bottled up" as a soldier it was, perhaps, because he undertook to manage his own army and the army opposed to him in the field according to the rules of law laid down by Blackstone as superior to the military ideas of Napoleon. Butler, in short, manœuvred against Beauregard as a lawyer, and so Beauregard "bottled" him. In Congress, however, where solid ability and the tricks of the law and parliamentary strategy and tactics carry the day, we had expected Butler to achieve the first position. Schenck, however, by hard labor and self-possession has got ahead of him; and Bingham, too, always watching for his opportunity, is getting ahead of "the gentleman from Massachusetts." We have seen, over and over again, that in a regular pitched battle in the House, or in a sudden skirmish, with sharpshooters blazing away all around him, Butler, if he can only contrive to keep cool, is equal to the emergency and a match for the best of them. We have seen, however, from time to time, as in the late affair with Farnsworth, that Butler cannot always keep cool; that, in fact, he is too apt to fly off the handle and spoil his case by getting into a fit of ridiculous indignation, which trips him up and lays him out flat as a flounder.

From this weakness we have been disappointed in our "great expectations" of Butler; yea, grievously disappointed. He fails to come up to the mark of "Old Thad. Stevens." He can't begin to do it. What a tremendous old fellow was "Old Thad" in his quiet way! He was competent to lead the men around him by the nose, because he knew how to govern himself. He was a man, too, of strong passions, and terrible in his wrath; but he was not the man to get up a tempest in a teapot, with himself in the teapot. He knew how to disarm his antagonist in the fiercest attack by turning the laugh upon him, as Butler himself did—on one happy occasion—with his "shoo fly." It seems strange that an elderly, big-headed and bald-headed Massachusetts lawyer, like Butler, should not be equal to this sort of thing on all occasions. But he isn't. Farnsworth catches him napping, and he becomes on his dignity—fiddlesticks—as fussy and ferocious as a fire-eater, or as a school-boy caught with a contraband watermelon. We are sorely distressed at this affair. It places our champion, Butler, in the dilemma of General Scott, when he was "caught with his breeches down." What are we to do? "I am afraid," as honest Old Abe is credited with saying of another man, "I am afraid that our man is not as big as our measure, and that we must take him down a peg or two." Accordingly, we agree that Butler, incompetent to control himself, is, with all his great capabilities, reduced in Congress to the grade of an irresponsible bushwhacker, whose only safety, as at Bermuda Hundred, is under the wing of General Grant.

STOP SQUANDERING THE PUBLIC LAND.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The sooner this land-grant business for railroads is now stopped the better. The other day the Senate wrangled for weary hours over a proposition to give a solid block of public lands, fifty miles wide and two to three hundred miles long, to comparatively useless local railroads—one of them running throughout almost its entire length within ten or twelve miles of the other. A Senate that can do this can do anything. We appeal to the House to watch for and put its foot squarely on this bill. For the rest, we ask that the only remaining great through railroad to the Pacific be generously treated, and that there this giving away of the public lands to corporations be brought to a peremptory stop.

We do not care to argue the question with which the Senate dawdled away the day, about the legal claim of the Central Branch Kansas Pacific Railway to Government bonds beyond the amount already issued. We do not believe it has such a claim, either legal or equitable; and the Senate, more than once or twice, has formally recorded the same opinion. But if it has, we are utterly and unalterably opposed to so costly a mode of extinguishing it. Let every tub stand on its own bottom. Let the railroad enforce its claim to the bonds. If it can make the claim good it will get them. We can better afford to pay the bonds thrice over than consent to the threatened alternative.

For it is nothing less than the overthrow of the whole judicious system on which grants of lands for public improvements have hitherto been made, that is threatened. We have consistently and most heartily favored the great grants hitherto liberally awarded. We believe that every one of them has added as much to the available area of our public lands as it has taken away. It is a case where giving has not impoverished—where the half that remained was better than the original whole. The railroads built by this means have opened vast regions to travel and trade, have made settlements possible, and brought the market to the pioneer's door. Every acre of public land within a hundred miles of the Union Pacific, between Omaha and Promontory, was doubled in value to the Government by the wise gift that made the railroad possible. But the whole system depends for its virtue, for its very essence, upon the rigid reservation of the alternate sections. Abandon that, and you convert it from a beneficent civilizer, dotting the prairie with villages and covering the plains with waving grain, to a monstrous incubus, a monopoly of land in speculators' hands, a wall that will turn aside settlements more effectually than ever the Chinese wall repelled the advancing Tartars. That thing the Senate has consented to do in the case of a local road of insignificant importance. We pray the House to stop this bill; but, above all, we pray House and Senate to put a peremptory ban upon the baneful principle it promises to introduce. If we cannot preserve alternate sections for actual settlers, let us preserve all. Better be without railroads for the accommodation of settlers than without settlers within twenty-five miles of the railroads. We can afford to dispense with these local roads for the present; we cannot afford to dispense with the lands for our pioneers. The policy of the Senate is fatal; we entreat the House to resist it at the outset.

FIREWORKS IN THE SENATE.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Senate has joined in the general pastime of letting off fire-crackers. It has just prepared five for the especial benefit of the insurgents in Cuba. Like other compositions of the same kind, they will splutter and "fizz" for a brief space, and then be no more seen or heard. Mr. Sumner can be almost as skilful as Mr. Banks in the manufacture of these noisy but useless articles, when he is in the mind. His hand is very plainly to be seen in the new Cuban resolutions reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. The rhetoric of the resolutions is striking, although the grammar is defective—a fault which may perhaps be ascribed to the heat of the weather. Jaded Senators are apt to fly in the face of Lindley Murray when the dog-days are close upon them.

The principal objection to these new resolations is that they commit Congress to an interposition in foreign affairs which would be utterly without purpose or effect. The voice of the United States ought never to be raised in vain. If Congress is to interfere, let it interfere in a manner worthy of the nation which it assumes to represent. The system of "meddling and muddling" only tends to weaken our influence abroad, and consequently cannot possibly help any cause in which we may happen to be interested. Mr. Sumner's resolutions amount to nothing more than a protest which may instantly be shelved by the power to which it is addressed. This is frittering away the influence rightfully possessed by Congress. If we cannot give any assistance to the cause of Cuban independence, we need not go out of our way to weaken those with whom we profess to sympathise.

The didactic tone of the resolutions is very nearly enough to kill them. "In the name of humanity they (the people of the United States) solemnly insist that these things shall cease." "Instead of terminating this pretension at once, the Spanish Government propose to protect it for an indefinite period by an impossible system of gradualism." The last sentence may well puzzle all the wise men of Spain. What is the use of addressing a remonstrance to a foreign power couched in the tone of a stump speech? The sentiment which is at the bottom of the resolutions is admirable. But Mr. Sumner might have put in ten lines all that he has spun out into a hundred. This style of "preaching" at Spain is worse than nonsensical. Congress ought to do more than pass windy resolutions, or else do nothing at all. While the subject is thus being trifled with, we learn that the Spanish authorities in Cuba have been suddenly seized with a great anxiety to keep clear of awkward complications with American citizens. They have not arrived at that frame of mind a day too soon. We had submitted to as much abuse of their power as we could well bear. Henceforth a severe reparation will be exacted for every outrage committed upon men who can lawfully claim the protection of our flag.

TERRIBLE SWEEP OF THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Judge Bradley of the United States Supreme Court made a very remarkable application of some of the provisions of the fourteenth amendment, while recently holding the Circuit Court in New Orleans.

About a year ago the Legislature of Louisiana passed an act forbidding the slaughtering of animals in and around New Orleans, except at specified points and under certain regulations. The same act created a corporation, called "The Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughter House Company," and conferred upon it the exclusive privilege of carrying on the business of slaughtering cattle within the prescribed limits, though it was made the duty of the company to slaughter cattle for any person on the payment of a small fee.

Suits for violating the corporate privileges of this company finally reached the United States Court, and a bill in equity was there filed to restrain the company from exercising its privileges under the act, on the ground that it was unconstitutional. Judge Bradley overruled the decision of the State Courts which had sustained the validity of the act, and he held that it conflicted with those provisions of the fourteenth amendment which declare that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any persons of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. He also held that the Civil Rights bill gave the Federal Courts the authority to enforce these provisions of the amendment. And therefore he pronounced the Louisiana law unconstitutional, and issued an injunction against the company.

The question is whether this novel decision can stand fire. It has produced great commotion in New Orleans, Judge Dibble, of one of the local courts, declaring that if it is sound law, then "Wendell Phillips' construction of the Government is true, and the States are reduced to mere counties." At all events, if it is affirmed, then doubtless a good deal of the legislation of the States, and many of the ordinances of our cities, will come within the range of the fourteenth amendment.

Let monopolists of all grades hasten to make their peace with Judge Bradley by abandoning their exclusive privileges. Big Six is especially in danger. What if we could get an injunction to deprive Tammany of power to rob the people of this city?

POLITICAL QUIET.

From the London Saturday Review.

In agitated times everything is agitated, and in quiet times everything is quiet. Why this is no one can exactly say, but the truth of it is apparent to every one. Things are very quiet just now. Causes of rupture do not lead to ruptures, and insurrections do not create much terrror, nor disappointments much regret. If a little wild effort is made here and there, it is snuffed out as if it were the mere explosion of a cigar-light. In Canada, a general goaded into action by the reproaches of maid-servants led his Fenians to the fight, until he was whipped off the scene by a humble American official, who, with the aid of a couple of followers, swept him away in a fly. In Italy, a most incomprehensible person, of the name of Nathan, appears to have descended from Switzerland, and led forward a fiery band of wild people, exactly as if they were the chorus in an opera, to the overthrow of the Italian Government; but finding that the Italian Government declined to be overthrown, he gave his chorus ten francs a head, and sent them home again. In Portugal there really has been a revolution, and a successful one; but then it was all got over before breakfast, and the chief anxiety of the King appears to have been that the revolution should not wake the Queen before she was ready to get up. A revolution so contrived as not to wake a Queen, is, if possible, something more quiet than no revolution at all. In Spain, an indefinite interregnum, ordinarily the worst and most dangerous of political states, appears to do no harm, and to be compatible with a curious amount of lazy, quiet, and gentle political excitement. In France, the Emperor has within the last few months thwarted, encouraged, obeyed, and baffled Imperial Liberalism, according to his guesses at what would suit him best, and yet no one is very much set against him by his conduct or very much drawn towards him. At Rome the Pope is going to invent a new dogma—said to involve awful consequences—and the vast majority of Europeans look on with wonder and good-natured contempt. Lastly, here at home, the Upper House, an assembly composed almost entirely of great landowners, is about to discuss a measure until lately pronounced to be subversive of the best and holiest rights of property, and the only question is whether any of them will think it worth while to oppose the second reading. Certainly we have fallen on quiet times, and nothing seems able to break the quiet; and yet how short a time is it since everwhere great shocks of change had begun or were expected, since the sun of England was announced as positively going to set in gore, and since Germany, France, and Italy were supposed to be trembling on the verge of war, and Mr. Beales and his friends were tearing down our railings.

What are the reasons of this reign of peace through almost the whole of the civilized world? Probably it is only a momentary reign, but still its existence, even if accidental and temporary, is remarkable. The obvious reply is, that material interests not only bind nations together every year more and more, but that they occupy a larger share of the time and attention of persons of every rank and calling in each nation. Political power tends constantly to fall into the hands of busy men, and busy men wish politics so to go on that their business shall, if possible, not be interrupted. Of all nations France has been the most changed by the absorption of its activity in industrial and commercial enterprise; and it is true, to an extent of which Frenchmen are proud, that when France is content Europe is at rest. The French can do so very much mischief if they are in a mischievous mood, that it is of primary importance that they should have innocent work provided for their idle hands to do. The revolutionary classes are also getting more discredited as common people begin to understand better what misery their success would cause, and as the better of their members become interested in the working and maintenance of that which exists by the wider diffusion of political life. The recent *plebiscite* in France shows the frantic zeal of ordinary Frenchmen for any man and any political system that simply offers them safety. And the number of persons who dread war and revolution, not only in their own country, but in the world in general, is continually increasing. The enormous and incessant creation of foreign loans, for example, which excites and attracts the speculative public, binds over a new number of persons from week to week to watch over the peace of the world. Within the last few days Englishmen have been invited with great success to stake considerable sums on the continuance of peace, good government, and prosperity in Spain, Roumania, and Peru. The notion widely prevails, and is in the main well grounded, that it is better to trust governments than any private companies, and experience shows that men who will disappoint every other hope with the most ready carelessness shrink to the last extremity before the terrors of national repudiation. But the peace that now prevails everywhere rests also on something more creditable to mankind than the speculations and anxieties of private peceniary interests. The chief countries of the world are quiet because they have all, with scarcely any exception, got recently something that they wanted. Their desires for change have been satsified. They can repose with some sort of dignity and satisfaction to themselves. Germany and Italy have made themselves, and recoil from anything that would tend to unmake them. Spain manages its affairs in a very eccentric way, but at any rate it has managed to give the Bourbons and the priests a very severe lesson. The United States may well pride themselves on the courage and pertinacity with which they fought out their great fight, on the vast resources they displayed, and on the enlightened patience of taxation which they have manifested. In England we have had a Reform bill, and we have done away with the Irish Church. The first has contributed to political peace, partly by stopping the agitation of reformers, but still more by placing the nation in harmony with its representative assembly. The weary time of complete Parliamentary ineptitude, when scarcely anything could be proposed, and very little of that which was proposed could be carried, is over; and the nation finds once more in the House of Commons an instrument of effective and bold legislation. The disestablishment of the Irish Church has taken away from Englishmen that barrier between themselves and justice to Ireland which made all salutary legislation for Ireland impossible. Great things have been done; and if it is natural to feel satisfied that they have been done, and if there is a calm now in which English statesmen may rejoice, it certainly has been attained after very arduous efforts, and in spite of the gravest difficulties.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., No 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1870.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. will pay at their office, No. 227 South FOURTH st., Philadelphia, on and after the 19th day of JULY, 1870, a dividend of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. on the 1st day of July, 1870.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

Note.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1870.

HENRY C. JONES, Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

6 22 1m

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 228 South Third street.

The Office will be open at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

5 4 60t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE, No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

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☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
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Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. S. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the parties interested in the UNION AND TITUSVILLE RAILROAD will be held at the McHENRY HOUSE, in the city of Meadville, on SATURDAY, July 2, 1870, at 9 o'clock A. M., to REORGANIZE said Railroad Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary.

EZRA COOPER, J. C. FRISBEE, Purchasers.

Union Mills, June 14, 1870. 6 18 s2t

☞ DIVIDEND — CORNPLANTER OIL COMPANY.—The Directors have declared their regular Quarterly Dividend of 6½ PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable at their office, No. 324 WALNUT Street, on and after July 1, 1870, clear of State tax. Transfer Books close on the 23d inst., and reopen 2d July.

HIRAM BROWER, Treasurer.

6 21 tuths6t

☞ A TOILET NECESSITY.—AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it; the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. 3 15

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

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☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 303 BROADWAY, New York.

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Distilled from the Grain BY

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STORE, No. 150 North FRONT Street. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

To whom it may concern:—

All the leading medical authorities recognize the value of diffusive stimulants. Numerous eminent physicians and surgeons might be named who have advocated their employment in the treatment of a large class of disorders. No Dispensary is considered complete without them. They are prescribed in all public and private hospitals, and administered by all bedside practitioners.

But the difficulty has been to obtain

Alcoholic Liquors Pure.

The pungent aroma of the fusel oil and biting acids present in all of them can be scented as the glass is raised to the lips. The nauseous flavor of these active poisons is perceptible to the palate, and a burning sensation in the stomach attests their existence when the noxious draught has gone down. Paralysis, idiocy, insanity and death are the pernicious fruits of such potations.

Medical science asks for a pure stimulant to use as a specific, which, while it diffuses itself through the system more rapidly than any other known agent, is brought into direct and active contact with the seat of disease. It is the property of the stimulant to diffuse, and by the aid of its peculiar nutritious component parts to invigorate, regulate, counteract and restore, and it is by the happy union of the principle of activity with the principle of invigoration and restoration that enables a

PURE WHISKY

To accomplish beneficial results.

Having great experience in the distilling of Whiskies, and the largest and best equipped establishment of its kind in the country, supplied with the latest improvements in apparatus for cleansing Whisky of fusel oil and other impurities, and by strict personal supervision, the proprietors of

Keystone Wheat Whisky

Are enabled to offer a

Pure Whisky

Distilled from WHEAT, and, being made from the grain, possesses all its

Nutritious Qualities,

And can be relied upon to be strictly as represented, having been examined thoroughly by the leading analytical chemists of this city, whose certificates of its purity and fitness for medical purposes are appended.

We invite examination, and of any who would convince themselves we ask a rigid analysis.

T. J. MARTIN & CO.

N. B.—Notice that the caps and corks are branded with our name to prevent counterfeiting.

For sale by all respectable Druggists.

Price per bottle, $1·50.

Orders sent to No. 150 N. FRONT Street will receive prompt attention.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, Nos. 108 and 112 Arch st., PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—I have made a careful examination of the Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, and found it to be a perfectly pure article, and entirely free from fusel oil and other injurious substances. Its purity and its pleasant and agreeable flavor render it particularly valuable for medicinal purposes.

Yours truly, F. A. GENTH.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 138 Walnut street. PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—The sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky submitted to me for analysis I find to be *pure* and, as such, I highly recommend it for medicinal purposes.

Respectfully, etc., WM. H. BRUCKNER, Analyt. and Consult. Chemist.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 417 Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—I have made an analysis of the sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky sent by you for examination, and find it entirely free from fusel oil or any other deleterious matters, and I consider it applicable to any use for which *pure* whisky may be desired. 6 18 s tf

Respectfully, CHAS. M. CRESSON.

Sold Wholesale by FRENCH, RICHARDS & Co., N.W. corner TENTH and MARKET Sts.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts., IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES. IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 23 2p

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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO., ROPE MANUFACTURERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS, No. 29 North WATER Street and No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelph

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE. Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage At Lowest New York Prices and Freights. EDWIN H. FITLER & CO., Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue. Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWAR Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK are now receiving freight at 5 cents per 100 pounds, 2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option. INSURANCE ¼ OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.

The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.

For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL, 5 28 6 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Thursday, June —, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on —— June

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, June 25, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 25.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, July 2, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, June 25th.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. 6 13 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER, Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 890 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Captain Gray.

JULY, 1870.

Prometheus, Friday, July 1.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 8.
Prometheus, Friday, July 15.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 22.
Prometheus, Friday, July 29.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.

Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents, No. 3 DOCK Street, Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES.

WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows—

Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 28, 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, July 2, 8 A. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, July 9, 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, July 12, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 13 S. WHARVES and Pier 11 N. WHARVES.

W. P. POTTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 13

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents, No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 41

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES, Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, 34 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.

Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent. Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN, No. 10 ONURIO Street (City Stores.