## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

### LETTER FROM ROME.

**The Spring Races and Miss Hosmer's Report—Americans the Winners—An Excursion to Castle Fusano—Luncheon by the Seaside—the Temple of Neptune—The Cervara Festival of the Artists.**

[Correspondence of the Press, Evening Bulletin.]

ROME, Italy, April 29, 1870.—Tuesday and Thursday of each week the spring races took place in the beautiful plain of Cecilia Metella. On the first day there was a grand crowd of all sorts and conditions of men and women, and the display of toilettes among the ladies was very brilliant. The Marchioness de Bannneville appeared in heliotrope, and some other distinguished ladies were equally *loud* in their costume. The humble races were on the first day; the steeple chases on the second. As our clever countrywoman, Miss Hosmer, was the victor on the second day, I will quote a passage from a letter of hers, which was written the day after the second race:

"I hope you were there you ought to have been yesterday, and saw your national colors in the right place. It was as pretty jumping as I ever saw, and my jockey rode the horse admirably. I did not know which to be most proud of—him or my horse. It is rather singular that the two best prizes should have been won by Americans. I believe my horse would have won the hurdle-race on the first day as well, if it had not been for that accident at the second hurdle. Any way, I am content, because, for honor and glory, a steeple-chase is worth a hundred hurdle-races. Though serenades are usually confined to the night, a band came up this morning and serenaded me."

Mr. Tiffany won the hurdle-race on the first day; and, as Miss Hosmer says, in her note, both races on the Roman Campagna were won by American—a little thing, but, nevertheless, pleasant to know. Some sad accident always happens, however, at these sort of sports, and for this reason the Pope seldom disapproves of them. If it could be possible, His Holiness would forbid their taking place. The jockey of Miss Hosmer fell in leaping a wall; the horse tumbled over the poor fellow and crushed his skull. He has since died.

A little party, of which I was one, went to Castle Fusano last Saturday. Two Italian Marchesi, also, were with us, Mrs. Gillespie and Mr. Sydney Biddle. There were two carriages, and Lanciani was the commander-in-chief. If you go to Ostia for archæological study do not stop at Castle Fusano first. But if you go for pleasure, by all means take your luncheon under the Fusano pines, and spend your morning on the beautiful Mediterranean beach. Then in the afternoon, when the sea-breeze is blowing, drive to Ostia and take a few of the ruins and antiquities by way of making amends for the luxurious pleasures of the day.

I have *done* Ostia in the most approved archæological manner. Never shall I forget that half pull our party made over a great ploughed field, in an hour's walk, at eleven o'clock in the morning, to see the Thermæ or Baths, and other excavations. In them we lunched, at the close of the last century, the Young Augustus of the Vatican, Fortune, Antinous, and several busts; also, in the Vatican Museum. Lucius Verus Tiberius, Commodus, &c. When we traveled over the field and reached the Baths we were too tired to appreciate the marvels of the place—at least I was. I remember listening with a faintness amounting to disgust to the very clever explanation given of the Baths by the unlucky valuable Secretary of the British Archæological Society, also of the curious and interesting remains of carbon pipes built into the walls, and which formed the vapor-bath chambers.

But last Saturday improvement of the mind was not the order of the day! it was simply an accessory. We stopped first at Castle Fusano, which is two miles distant from Ostia, about twelve miles from Rome. Here the horses were taken from the carriages, and the servants were accompanied by us were ordered to prepare the luncheon, while we walked down to the sea-shore. The walk from Castle Fusano is a mile long, and leads directly through a beautiful forest of ilexes, stone pines, wild olive, &c. The walk is a fine broad one, paved with large polygonal blocks of lava. The father of the present owner, Prince Chigi Albani, took these stones from the ancient Via Severdnia (which Via led from Ostia to Porta d'Anzio), and used them for his own private road. The stones are placed all the way to the sea, but a line of sand-downs has formed over a portion near the shore, which makes the walk not quite so pleasant. But the walk through the woods was ravishing. Every kind of flower was in bloom; wild roses, anemones, cyclamens and delicious little tender nameless ones. Pliny's rosemary was on all sides, and beautiful heather! and sweet-smelling laurestines. The air was fragrant as that of a hot-house filled with rare plants. When we reached the sea, we sat on camp-stools, and enjoyed the washing in of the waves on the shore; the tumbling over of liquid blocks of malachite and lapis lazuli,—for the Mediterranean waters always look like precious marbles. We counted the sails in the distance; and then, like children, played in the sober-colored sand. Two forts were constructed, rival ones, and as the sea-waves swept into the tiny ditches, they were hailed with shouts of the gayest laughter. Then we returned to the lawn of the castle. The walk back was even more beautiful, and as we neared the edge of the forest, we stopped and noticed the effect of the young leaves on the elms growing near the castle; these leaves lay chiselled sharply against the throbbing sky—a sky of deep blue, covered all over with a shimmer of white sunlight.

The luncheon was ready, and we made ourselves as merry over it as were the sunlight and sand forts on the sea-shore. When the British Archæological Society had its excursion to Ostia, a month ago, we dined sumptuously in the Temple of Neptune; the table was decorated with flowers, and the cook of Cardinal Grassellini (one of the best epicures in Rome) in his name had prepared the banquet. But this I was too tired to appreciate all the numerous luxuries. Last Saturday I thought Nuzzari's *Galantin de Dindon* (as they call boned turkey) never tasted better, the chickens were never so tender, and the Orvieto and Est, Est, Est never so sparkling.

The luncheon was as satisfactory as the walk to the sea-shore. Then we sat under the trees and talked while the servants and coachmen dined, packed up, and put their horses to the carriages. We were very fresh when we reached Ostia; a delicious sea-breeze was blowing, and we rambled over the excavations with great interest. Lanciani showed us the *Antiquarium* in which have been discovered lately the forty-eight pretty bronze statuettes, the two rare gold rings and candelabra. The place was a mill and bakery; the remains of the mortars and ovens are there. These bronzes, &c., must have been placed there for safety when the Saracens, or some other invaders, attacked the ancient city. Galley slaves do the excavating work of Ostia, and they seem to be a merry light-hearted set of fellows. There was not a bad face among them; most of them are deserters from the army; the sentence for desertion is death, but the Pope sends them to work in the ruins instead of carrying out the strict sentence of the law, and they seem quite well contented.

We went to the grand Temple of *ostpne*; it is a huge brick building; the cella is entire. It stands on an eminence, and has a fine wide entrance; one single huge block of African marble forms the threshold, the largest slab known in the world. The Temple was covered inside and out with slabs of white marble. The remains of the altar in the cella are still be seen; but the superb hexastyle pronaos, of white marble, the fluted Corinthian columns of the front, and the colossal portico of the side with its grey granite pillars, are gone. Some broken capitals and cornices covered with rich carvings lie about on the ground. Beneath this Temple are huge vaulted chambers, built here by Adrian to have been built in the time of Hadrian, 118 A. D. We also visited the museum, and one of the party also (while trying to buy beautiful antique little terra cotta lamp, coolly pocketed one without leave. His conscience was lightened by hearing that these lamps are often given away to visitors. The sunset drive back to Rome was more beautiful than words can describe. The day had been without cloud or drawback—neither warm nor cold—and when we parted at our homes, very tired, but very happy, we declared with one voice never had there been a pleasanter day.

The great events of the week has been the Cervara festival of the artists. Not for many years has it been celebrated with such success. Seven or eight thousand persons went out from Rome to look at the procession, and over two thousand *baiocchi* orders of admission were sold. These orders were each made of a Roman baiocchi, tied on a stamped red and blue ribbon; the purchaser had to wear it in the button-hole, or pinned on to the shoulder, in order to show that he or she had a right of entrance to the *fête*. Germans, Italians, Americans, all nations entered with great spirit into the pleasure of the day. Originally the Cervara was confined exclusively to Germans. It was a spring festival, which was celebrated outside of Ponte Mollo, at the little Trattoria. In course of time the artists formed themselves into a society, called the Order of Ponte Mollo, with the decoration of the Bajocchi. In 1834 Nerly, the artist, now at Venice, was chosen generalissimo, with a grand march heroic title. Celebrations grew out of the officers, and in the minutes of the society are some interesting accounts of its doings when Thorwaldsen, and Ob Bull, and other distinguished artists were made members of the Cervaro. Meetings were sometimes held in the Colisseum. Ole Bull played for the society by full moon once in half old ruins.

The beautiful Grottoes of the Cervara, about six miles from Rome, were selected at last as the most suitable place for the celebration of this beautiful Spring festival. On Monday the procession left Porte Magiore about eight o'clock. It halted at Torre di Selciata, where the officers of the *fête* made some droll speeches, and took a slight collation, then the whole party proceeded to the Grottoes. Again some droll-heroic speeches were made; a bogus ram was immolated; the company introduced to the Grottoes; they dined; then a variety of absurd, but excessively droll amusements took place: foot, horse and donkey races, &c.

The costumes and decorations of the procession were mock-heroic and very beautiful. There was a superb car of Bacchus, which the Italians got up. Zucconi was the Emperor Vitellius, dressed as Bacchus. Young Ferri was one of the Lictors, and several Italian artists were dressed as Ganymedes and High Priests. Randolph Rogers was one of the High Priests. Some wicked wags said that he looked broader than high. Your townsmen, Haseltine and Hamlisch, the sculptors, were in fine costumes—Haseltine as ancient Roman; Hamlisch as a Greek oliither. The Italians performed their part of the celebration capitally. They are especially qualified for such semi-theatrical exhibitions. They make of their religion a spectacle, and turn into a drama the slightest events. They were dressed superbly at the Cervaro *fête*. Their car was the finest thing upon the festival. Every one seated upon it acted his part perfectly; the immolation of the ram; the taking out of the gigantic heart; the libations; the fine chorus to the music of the supper song in *Belle Hélène*—every detail combined together most harmoniously, and made up as effective a whole as if the thing were for scenic display and not for a jest and a game.

The Germans are more grotesque than artistic, so their part was not so successful. It was broader and less attractive—probably more in keeping with the occasion. Young Jerichau—son of the celebrated Danish sculptor and Mme. Jerichau Baumann, the painter—a fine artist, also acquitted himself with great credit. He personated Spring. Winter came out of the grottoes and expulsed the arrival of Spring. Young Jerichau recited a mock heroic poem or dialogue with Winter. He was dressed in excellent taste, and acted as well as the Italians. Altogether it was a delightful festival. Every one was pleased, and the unexpected success of the affair has made the officers of the Cervaro resolve to prepare the celebration next year with more care, and remove all causes of censure, even as slight as they may be.

ANNE BROWNTON.

—A servant girl who was sent a day or two ago to a druggist in New York with a request that he would give her some mustard, "distilled as much as possible," was asked by the druggist if she had "blood-vesicles," and replied in the affirmative. The druggist thereupon gave her a glass strongly favored with lemon, with much oil cast upon the troubled water. Noticing that she lingered after receiving this, the druggist inquired the causes and was told that she was waiting for the oil. "Oh," replied the man of drugs complacently, "you have taken that." The startled woman gazed upon him in dumpy a moment, and then exclaimed, "Oh, murder, I wanted it for a man who is very sick."


"LOTHAIR."

Of the statesman-novelist the *Saturday Review* coolly observes: "The hero of the author of *Lothair* was the biographer of Aladdin. The palace which was built in a night by the fashions of the Lamp was not more splendid than Lothair's ancestral hall at Muriel, and the guests who crowded the festival of the wedding procession of the Princess are reproduced in Mr. Ruby the jeweler, who visits a duchess annually for the purpose of airing her pearls on a sunny garden slope, where they glitter and flash in the warm wind. Great English country houses are probably the most luxurious places which have ever existed, and many of them are of large dimensions; but Muriel stands alone in its numerous galleries and internal courts, and especially in the alabaster tomb of Lothair's grandfather, which adorned one of the halls, with its ruling of solid gold. The admiring reader would scarcely have been surprised if one of the lady visitors had, like Miriam Merdiva, taken a thousand-pound note from a heap lying on the table and twisted it up to light a cigar. There is always something attractive in the preservation through maturity of the innocent tastes of early life; and it is pleasant to find that Mr. Disraeli still cherishes the dual illusions which fascinated his youth." And again: "The personal references are, with the exception which has been mentioned, never offensive, although they are sometimes odd. Lord St. Aldegonde, summoned from the East by the Opposition Whips to vote against the Session of 1868, remarks that Glyn has written an informally insolent letter; but the writer proceeds to defend Mr. Disraeli's conduct in saying that his urgency was perfectly justified, as it was important to send the Irish Church Resolution up to the House of Lords by the largest possible majority. The conplayfulness with which Mr. Disraeli speaks of the Conservative movement directed two years ago against himself as Prime Minister may or may not be dignified, but it is undoubtedly amusing and characteristic. The multitude will delight in the record of the week of stately and luxurious diversion which was passed by Lothair among his peers, his cardinals, and his beautiful conspirators in this country palace. The success of coarse dauba by artists who have never seen the original attests the general interest which is excited among the outside world by even a peep into the social paradise of aristocracy."

THE SON OF HENRY CLAY.

**Thirty-eight Years of Hopeless Insanity Ended by Death in an Asylum.**

—From the Cincinnati Enquirer, May 17.]

Yesterday morning our special telegrams announced the end of a weary life, in stating that Theodore, eldest son of Henry Clay, had died in the Lexington Lunatic Asylum after a long confinement. The record of his blasted life is brief is this:

At thirty years of age Theodore Clay was a promising lawyer. He was the image and the hope of the statesman whose fame was on every tongue. It is true that there were whispers of wild living, and of indifferent morals, that somewhat tinged his fair repute, and even darkened his future prospects. Still it was hoped that these were but the result of youth, and would be cast aside when circumstances called upon the matured man to assert himself and make his talent felt in the community.

It was at this turning-point in his life that Theodore Clay began to pursue, with an unwearied perseverance that caused his friends great uneasiness, a young lady of Lexington, whom he had long loved hopelessly. The object of his attachment, who is at the present moment one of the brightest ornaments of Kentucky society, repulsed firmly but kindly, every attention offered by the infatuated young lawyer, and finally married another. It was useless; he would not be refused, and followed her in the street by day and night, danced in the neighborhood of her home by night, in an annoying manner, until at last it became evident that he "was not all there," to use the soft phrase by which a kindly peasantry express insanity. Subsequent violent demonstrations tended to confirm the impression, it being even stated that he wrote the house of Mr. —— and demanded his daughter at the piano-forte, until at last the wretched truth could no longer be ignored and confinement in the asylum became a necessity. This was accordingly done (in 1832, we believe) his father providing for his support at that time, and leaving $10,000 in his will, the income from which was secured to Theodore for life. That life, after thirty-eight years of imprisonment in what in the earlier days of his confinement he was wont to call "a good boarding-house, but having some of the biggest fools he ever saw as boarders," has just closed. For nearly thirty years he was one of the most noted of the inmates, not only his proud descent, but his graceful manner and flow of conversation ranking him an object of interest to all visitors. He labored under the hallucination that he was George Washington, and was fond of assuming the traditional attitude of the Father of his Country. At the occasional balls given to the inmates (averaging some 500 in number) he was always exquisitely dressed in the style of his day, and was the beau *par excellence*. During all these long years he displayed his general gentleness and cheerfulness of manner, he was restless and discontented, and required close watching, it never, in fact, having been considered prudent to allow him to go into the grounds without attendants. About the year 1860 his condition began to grow worse, and he soon after became demented, continuing in hopeless idiocy until a few days since, when Death, greater healer than Time, placed him again upon an equality with the peers of his early manhood who had gone before him to the God that created him and did with him accordingly to His inscrutable will. And so ends as sad a story as the truth of history ever commanded to be written.

Two sons of Henry Clay yet survive him, T. H. Clay, ex-Minister to Honduras, now residing on his place, "Mansfield," near Lexington, John M. Clay, the raiser of Kentucky, and one of the greatest turfmen living.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

FOR SHERIFF, 1870.

F. T. WALTON.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

m19 2t

1870. 1870.

SHERIFF.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

Subject to Republican Rules.

m19 rpt15

For Representative 15th District,

SAMUEL D. STROCK.

Subject to the rules of the Republican Party.

m19 1t

MEDICAL

JOHN C. BAKER & CO'S PURE COD-LIVER OIL, prepared by them and pronounced by the best physicians to be the most perfect and palatable. Recommended by the faculty generally. Wholesale agency for the celebrated High Rock Cod-Liver Oil. Prepared only by JOHN C. BAKER, 178 Market street, Philadelphia.

MOLLER'S NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL is less objectionable to the taste and smell; it is more easily tolerated by the stomach, and is more easily assimilated, and is productive of more immediate benefit than other kinds of oil are. Dr. J. Hunter Mason, says: "For some years I have used the use of Cod Liver Oil altogether, but since my introduction to Moller's Norwegian Cod Liver Oil I have discarded all other kinds, as I find this to be decidedly superior to any other." Sold by Druggists generally. Depot, 45 Cedar street, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY of the Sunday School of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant will be held on TUESDAY, 24th inst., at 7.45 o'clock. Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX will be present. Music by a select choir from Rev. J. H. Brookes, D. D., of St. Louis; Rev. Chas. Cullen, of Germantown, and others. Tickets of admission, 25 cents, to be had at the Sunday School Rooms, Sansom street, near Broad, and at the door. Tickets, with reserved seats, 25 cents each, to be had at the Sunday School Rooms, and at 1123 Chestnut street.

NOTICE—A SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN and NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 828 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., to take the final action on a Supplement to an Act to Incorporate the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, approved the 29th day of March, A. D. 1870, and to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its capital stock," approved the 29th day of March, A. D. 1870.

By order of the Board of Managers.

A. L. DUGGINSLY, Secretary.

philadelphia, may 19, 1870.

KEYSTONE ZINC COMPANY.—

PHILADELPHIA, May 18, 1870.

An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Keystone Zinc Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 528 WALNUT Street, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock M. OSCAR THOMAS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company will be held at the Hall, No. 227 WALNUT Street, on THURSDAY, May 26th, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., to take final action on a Supplement to an Act to Incorporate the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, approved March 29, 1870.

WASHINGTON J. JACKSON, Secretary. m18 2t

EMPIRE COPPER COMPANY.—

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Empire Copper Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 224 WALNUT Street, on TUESDAY, May 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16, 1870. m16 6t

PHILADELPHIA AND MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia Mining Company of Lake Superior, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 224 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of May next, 1870, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

M. H. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16, 1870. m16 4t

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 16, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Etna Mine will be held at the Office of the Company, at their office, No. 21 Walnut street, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of May, 1870, at 12 o'clock, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of other business.

m16 2t JOHN S. MILLER, Secretary.

HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 302 WALNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16, 1870.

Pursuant to the provisions of a supplement to the Act of Assembly, approved March 29, 1870, relating to the Honey Brook Coal Company, approved by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved by the Governors and stockholders of said company, a meeting will be held at this Office, on THURSDAY, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

By order of the Board of Managers.

M. McHENRY, Secretary.

may 16, 1870. m16 4t

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Fifth Mo. 10, 1870.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Provident Life and Trust Company will be held at the office, No. 111 S. FOURTH Street, on 2d day, the 6th of June, 1870, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of electing Directors, and transacting other business.

WM. H. HOPPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METALLINE LAMP COMPANY, No. 224 WALNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6th, 1870.

The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Metalline Lamp Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, June 6th proximo, at 12 o'clock, M.

m6 2t M. H. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE IRWIN PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY, No. 112 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, Room 15.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th proximo, to the stockholders of record on that day, when requesting to be paid, will be required to produce their certificates of stock for the purpose of receiving the dividend.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 27th inst., inclusive.

The Directors have also declared a special dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, of the Company, payable on the 27th day of June next, to the stockholders of record on that day, when requesting to be paid, will be required to produce their certificates of stock for the purpose of receiving the dividend.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 27th inst., inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

m17 2t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

LUMBER.

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2500 South Street.

1870. PATTERN LUMBER. 1870.

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1870. SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK. 1870.

1870. FLORIDA FLOORING. 1870.

FLORIDA, CAROLINA, CAROLINA FLOORING.

FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.

FLOORING STEP BOARDS.

1870. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. 1870.

FLOORING STEP BOARDS.

RAIL PLANK.

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870.

WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.

CAROLINA FLOORING.

WALNUT PLANK.

ASSORTED

CABINET SCREWS.

CABINET SCREWS.

1870. UNDERTAKERS' 1870.

UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.

WALNUT AND PINE.

1870. SEASONED POPLAR. 1870.

SEASONED CHERRY.

CASH.

WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.

HICKORY.

1870. CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1870.

CAROLINA H. T. PILES.

CEDAR SCANTLING.

1870. CEDAR SHINGLES. 1870.

CEDAR SHINGLES.

CYPRESS SHINGLES.

SHINGLE SAWS.

1870. PLASTERING LATH. 1870.

PLASTERING LATH.

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MOLLER'S NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL is less objectionable to the taste and smell; it is more easily tolerated by the stomach, and is more easily assimilated, and is productive of more immediate benefit than other kinds of oil are. Dr. J. Hunter Mason, says: "For some years I have used the use of Cod Liver Oil altogether, but since my introduction to Moller's Norwegian Cod Liver Oil I have discarded all other kinds, as I find this to be decidedly superior to any other." Sold by Druggists generally. Depot, 45 Cedar street, New York.

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IMPROVED PATENT SOFA BED

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m21-f-m w 6m

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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 prescribed their patients Pure Whiskey, and who have recorded their orders. No Dispensary is considered complete without it. The Army and Navy Hospitals, Asylums, Public Hospitals, and administered by all beside practitioners.

But the difficulty has been to obtain

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The pungent aroma of the fusel oil and bitter acids present in all of them can be scented at the glass is poured to the table. The unanswerable fact that fusel oil is poisonous 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 follow the habitual use of these poisonous drinks.

Medical science asks for a pure stimulant to use as a specific, which, while it diffuses itself through the system to relieve the sinking, exerts no power again to be brought into direct and active contact with the seat of disease. It is the province of the stimulant to distract and by the aid of its peculiar nutritious component parts to invigorate, strengthen, and restore health to the system by the happy union of the principle of activity with the principle of nourishment, a combination that enables

PURE WHISKY

To accomplish beneficial results.

Having years—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. 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, contains all its

Nutritious Qualities,

and can be relied upon by the sick and impoverished, 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 trial, and we would request those who use it to test its purity.

N. B.—Notice that the cups and cork are branded with our trade mark, a registered trade mark.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

INTERNAL revenue receipts yesterday amounted to nearly $700,000.

THE tea and silk crops in China promise to be largely above the average.

ARMENTS are still being made in France in connection with the conspiracy.

FOUR men were drowned at the Pleasanta Falls, in the Penobscot river, yesterday morning, while driving logs.

THE Committee of Revision of the Reformed Presbyterian Church began its sessions in Cincinnati on Wednesday night.

By a small majority the House of Lords have refused to pass to a second reading the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

AN Augusta, Ga., despatch says there has been no rain for several weeks in that locality, and the crops are suffering.

NAPOLEON visits the officers in Metz tomorrow to receive the official announcement of the *plébiscitum* vote. He will deliver an address, promising to fulfill all liberal aspirations.

RED CLOUD and five hundred Sioux arrived at Fort Fetterman on Wednesday. Red Cloud and seventy of the principal chiefs are expected to leave for Washington to-day.

In the Southern Methodist Episcopal Conference yesterday a report that the General Conference, by a two-thirds vote, overruled the Bishops' veto of the action of the Conference for Saturday.

GILMORE'S show factory, at North Raynham, Mass., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $70,000. It is supposed the fire was the work of an incendiary.

A GAME of base ball was played in Washington yesterday between the nines of the Olympic of this city and the Olympic Club of Washington. The Olympics won the game, the score standing 14 to 11.

TWO THROUT succession stories come from Spain. The news of the disappearance of another candidate, Serrano—is to be made king—the other, that the crown has been forced upon Espartero, whose declination is not thought to be final.

YEAR Albany, N. Y., on Wednesday, Ann Madden and Patrick Healy were killed by cars on the Central Railroad. Michael Conroy was killed the same day, by the cars falling through the canal bridge at Fort Plain.

The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church met at Louisville yesterday. Rev. Dr. Leyburn, of Baltimore, gave the opening sermon, and Rev. R. L. Dabney, of Union Theological Seminary, was elected Moderator.

A FIRE at St. Paul, Minn., yesterday morning, destroyed about $100,000 of property. Among the buildings destroyed was Concert Hall, occupied in the second story as a Concert Hall and Opera House. Some of the poor people were obliged to leap from the third-story windows, and were badly injured. A woman and child are also reported to have perished in the flames.

ACCORDING to a report of the Secretary of the Navy, the number of vessels now in commission are 12 frigates; 2; 34 sloops, 9; 3d rate, 15; 4th rate, 18; receiving-ships, etc., 26. Net in commission: 1st rate, 2; 2d rate, 21; 3d rate, 16; 4th rate, 18; receiving-ships, etc., 26. Number of officers in the navy, 1,000; number of commissioned officers and seamen is 8,274. The various navy yards have 1,000 apprentices, and it is estimated, can be carried on with a reduction of 2,000 in the number of apprentices and employees; or, say, 3,000, making a decrease in the pay item of $450,000.

THE Canadian steamer Chicora returned to Collingwood yesterday, having been refused permission to proceed through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. Colonel Bolton, commanding the British forces, thereupon called upon General Cooke, the commander of the district, and asked the intention of the American Government. Gen. Cooke said he was attaching the steamer to allow anything whatever connected with the Red River expedition to transit the canal, and he must therefore absolutely refuse to allow the Chicora to pass.

THE House Committee on Manufactures, to whom were referred an inqui