Frem Our Own Correspondent NEW YORK, Dec. 16, 1869.

A Thankless Thug. Only a day or two ago I had occasion to chronicle the lamentable case of the "Coroner's man" and poor Mr. Baldwin, the Herald reporter, who was more frightened than hurt, and anderwent a new experience in crime unlike anything else in all his reportorial recollections. The Herald men appear to be partienlarly lnimical to such attacks. Some time ago a young man connected with the New York News Company, and guilty of the name of Vanvietchin, or Velvet-chin, or some such surname, added to his guilt by embezzling some of the company's money. This unbusiness-like proceeding induced the company to an action against Mr. Velbring vet-chin, but at the recommendation of Judge Dowling sentence was suspended, and Mr. Velvet-chin was allowed another chance. He "improved the opportunity" by at once proceeding to the office of the Herald, where he announced his intention of "licking" the reporter who had reported the trial. Falling to find him, and being ejected from the office, he next went to Sweeney's Hotel, where he met one of the employes of the News Company, to whom he elucidated his intention, at an early day, of putting a bullet through him. Not desiring to to enjoy ventilation precisely by that process, the employe gave notice to the News Company, and the News Company arrested Mr. Velvetchin on a bench-warrant, to come up for sentence on the original charge of embezzlement. The consequence is that Mr. Velvet-chin has retired into involuntary privacy, where he will remain for six calendar months.

The New Post Office. There are three reasons why the work at the New Post Office is at present standing idle, First, want of money; second, want of granite; third, want of weather. To ameliorate the first Congress has been petitioned for an additional million dollars; to obviate the second, granite is to be immediately transported hither from Dix's Island, off the coast of Maine. To remedy the third, Providence-or the very indefinite something which stands for Providence-is being silently invoked in the architectural bosom of Mr. Hurlburd, the superintendent. To nullify the attacks of the frost the piers are carefully sheathed with straw and canvas. The change weich has taken place in the dimensions of the eld wooden fence gave the public some opportunity for becoming slightly acquainted with the results which had been attained within it. Hither,o it has encroached over the sidewalk spaces se that all pedestrianism was monopolized by the Astor House and Park Row pavements. Now that the piers are laid, however, the fence has been taken in to the width of the former sidewalk, and a neat plank walk has been laid. The working force has been reduced to almost one-twelfth of the original number, only about one hundred men being employed. As soon as the million dollars are granted, however, and the Maine granite arrives, the present force will be enlarged, and operations will be "pushed." The scene around the New Post Office at all times is a ground plan of mud heavily tangled with a multitude of yelling shoe-blacks and newsboys, madly-darting vehicles and bewildered toot-passengers, grinning around each other like the infinitely magnified inhabitants of a drop of

has evidently adopted towards women's meetings in this city the same attitude which she has deemed is expedient to assume toward those of Western cities. For instance, in answer to an invitation from the Woman's Suffrage Convention of Cleveland, she telegraphed back word that she must beg to decline, since her actions for the last two years have been disliked by many of the members, since she detested the petty wrangles that her presence would most likely give rise to, and since her time was much preoccupied. Her reasons are good ones, and it is partly owing to them, I have no doubt, and are a strange place to live in; some of partly owing to her absence from the city, that so little is heard of her here just now. The remembrance of her seems to have died out of public assemblies, and the lesser lights pet their theories all by themselves. Mrs. Stanton is too sensible a woman to be permanently popular with them; and they have too many narrow ambitions and envies to regard with complacency her quiet supremacy. Add to this the excessive anpopularity of these lurid lesser lights among the true-hearted women who believe that woman's most important place is at the fireside, and the genuine respect and admiration in which Mrs. Stanton is held by them, and you understand something of the secret reasons why her name is no longer much mentioned in connection with the Woman's Suffrage Association.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Flat "Berghlary." The season has arrived in which the mournfulvisaged President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals must expect to spend much of his time in the police courts-though may justice grant he may never have occasion to put in an appearance before Justice Dowling, with whom he last year had a difference of epinion, which settled itself into a question of veracity between the two parties. A very funny scene occurred yesterday afternoon between Mr. Bergh and the driver of a druy in Broadway, between Canal and Franklin streets. At that particular point the ascent of Broadway is rather steep, and the condition of the mudthere is only rivalled by that of the Fifth avenue pavement. It was at this point, however, that the Mibernian driver of the dray commenced whipping his horses with an energy only in use among drivers who have the best reasons for treating the animal kindly. In the midst of it all a solemn voice, issuing from the centre of the sprrouading crowd, was heard to exciaim, "Pause, wretch!"

The Hibernian involuntarily did so; and found two lantern-like eyes fixed upon him, and a lantern-like jaw opening and shutting with the process of vituperation in which the lips were engaged. Hesitating only for an instant, the Hibernian (who had a beautiful accent) told Mr. Bergh to go to where Satan can't skate. At this Mr. Bergh squared off in an attitude confidently believed by him to cepresent the highest style of pugilism, when a third actor in this opera bouffe appeared, in the person of a dry goods clerk from a neighboring store. Animated by no comprehensible motive, this youth squared off at Mr. Bergh, and no one can say what the consequences would have been, had not Tony Campbell, one of Mr. Bergh's right-hand men, suddenly slipped in the mud, carrying his principal with him. After this three groans went up for the S. P. C. A., the crowd collapsed, the Hibernian drove on, and serenity was restored to Canal street and Broadway. ALI BABA,

—An ida Lewis photograph war is desolating Rhode Island. One side claims fraud.

—A man now in Detroit carries his scalp in his pocket. The Indians took it off for him.

—A brave girl at Madison, O., disposed of a burgiar with a kettle of builing potatoes.

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Above the State of Co.

CAVE DWELLERS IN ARIZONA.

Ancient Ruins Remntas at an Extinct Race-A party from Camp Verde, Arizona, re-cently visited a place called "Montezuma Weil," situated on Beaver creek, about eight miles distant. The well is about one hundred yards back from the stream, upon a high, isolated mense, and is about 125 yards in width, and about 100 feet down to the water, which is surrounded by perpendicular walls of rock. The water is very clear, of a light green or bluish color, and is very strongly impregnated with lime, sulphur, soda, iron, and other minerals. It has no visible inlet, but its outlet is by a subterranean passage at a point nearest Beaver creek, into which it empties a large volume of water. The whole country between the "Sierra Prieta" and the "Moyalion" ranges of mountains is a limestone formation, and full of caverns, some of which are quite extensive. All along the bluffs of the Rio Verde and Beaver creek, wherever these caves exist, they are found to be the dwelling places of a race of people which has long since passed away, and about which not even mythology tells a tale; but it is generally supposed that they are of a very ancient character, as old, and probably older, than the Aztecs of Mexico. It is certain that the present aboriginal occupants of the territory are of a different race altogether, and, from their fierce and warlike character, it is supposed that they are the destroyers of this industrious agricultural people. The object

of the expedition was to explore the caves and ruins by which the place is surrounded, and ascertain, if possible, the depth of water in the well. We took with us a rubber bag, which was inflated and launched. Dr. W H. Smith (post surgeon) and myself undertook to make the soundings, which we did in a very satisfactory manner, but with a great deal of labor and at imminent peril, owing to a thick growth of water plants which floated upon the surface, and extended some twenty feet from shore, and through which it was next to impossible to swim. By great exertions, the difficulties were overcome, and the soundings made, which, in the deepest place, was 11 fathoms. Around the well were massive walls of masonry, upon which time had made such fearful havor that it was almost impossible to tell anything of their inner construction; but it was certain that they were intended as much for defense as for habitation. They were like the feudal eastles of old-their fortifications and their homes. All around the well, in the high walls, were caves, which, too, had once been occupied, and, from their sheltered position, all remain nearly as perfect to-day as they were when abandoned, probably hundreds of

years ago. The openings are built up with masonry, through which are left small entrances and loopholes for protection. The walls overhead are blacked with the smoke of their fires, now so old that it will not rub off, The plastered walls show the prints of their hands as plainly as if they were made but yesterday. Corn-cobs, pieces of guards, metal, and seeds are found in the plaster, which is conclusive proof that they were an agricultural peopleand for a similar reason it is believed that they were a manufacturing people, as a good article of cloth and pieces of common twine have been found in these caves, and which are preserved in the same manner. We discovered a new cave which no white man had ever seen before: it was evidently the Gibraltar of this ancient city-the name of which to us is forever lost. Upon entering the great front room, in every direction were seen little rooms, where niches in the rocks had been bnilt up with loopholed walls, forming, as it were, counterscarp galleries, as interior lines of defense, impregnable to any enemy except

starvation. Leading from there are numerous passages which have not yet been explored. One passage led down into a great chamber, at the lower end of which a stream of water was found, evidently a branch of the outlet to the wall. Owing to the poorly improvised torch that we had, it deemed prudent to explore any of the passages leading from this room. These caves them are up almost perpendicular walls to a considerable height. And under extreme difficulties, with an incredible amount of labor, they have carried great rocks, immense timbers, and other building material, where it is almost impossible for a man to go. Remains of granaries and water works in which they kept their supplies, are found in nearly every abode of this character. Now it must not be supposed that the entire population were living in these caves, for in every direction that you may go in this territory, ruins of cities and towns are every-

where to be seen, in every valley, on every

mesa, and on nearly all small eminences are

remains of forts which they have built for

protection against some common enemy

which eventually exterminated them. Stone,

metals upon which they ground their corn,

acorns, and mesquit beans, pieces of broken

ollar in which they cooked their food, and

pieces of pottery, painted and glazed, are ound everywhere. It seems as if every inhabitable place teemed with life, and that this country was once as densely populated as any of the Eastern States of the Union are to-day. The most perfect of any of these ruins, and which is in the best state of preservation, is in a cave on Beaver creek, about one mile and a half from Camp Verue. It is in a perpendicular wall of rock between 200 and 300 feet in height; the lower entrance is over 100 feet above the valley below. It is four stories in height, and, like all of the others, has its interior lines of defense. The floors are elaborately constructed of timbers covered with straight sticks placed closely together, and upon this is placed the cement for flooring, usually six inches thick. The upper floors seem to have been constructed entirely for defense. A crenated wall, breast high, overhangs the whole structure, from which can be seen the entire surrounding country, and from its giddy height a stone can be thrown into the river 150 feet below. The excellent state of preservation of the wood and materials used

ever it has been exposed to the weather. Much has been said of these ruins, and many speculations have been made as to the build

in these caves is due to their sheltered posi-

tion and the dry, hot climate of the country.

Were it not for this, nothing would have been

known of these people, and everything perishable which has been used in the con-

struction of these houses has decayed wher-

ers; but it is all speculation, as no one knows who they were.—Cor. Cleveland Heraid.

EXPLORING THE OCEAN BED. PROFESSOR ROBINSON'S PAPER ON DEEP SEA

SOUNDING AND DREDGING BEFORE THE SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL ENGINEERING. Mr. B. C. Gregory read an elaborate and interesting paper before the Society of Practi-cal Engineering, at the Cooper Institute, New York, recently, on "Deep Sea Sounding and

Dredging He said the present century has witnessed science advancing with more gigantic strides than at any other period of the world's his-

tory. Through the agency of steam the occan has been made the highway of nations, the land is girt with a network of railroads and civilization is carried to the ends of the earth. Electricity, though discovered by Thales six handred years before Christ, has only recently been compelled to give forth its power and anbtlety for the benefit of man; but as science is as yet ignorant of the nature of this agent it has been unable to apply it to machinery.

With geology, zoology and many other sciences deep sea explorations have an inti-mate connection, as well as upon navigation and submarine telegraphy. The lead and line was the carliest device for deep sea sounding, and it is still in use. The crudeness of the contrivance has, however, led to the popular error of a "bottomless ocean" and to many mistakes-sometimes fatal ones-in making soundings.

The success which has attended the laying of submarine cables has set the erroneous idea of an ocean without bottom at rest forever, and given an impulse to the effort to invent new means of sounding and dredging. The soundings made in the Atlantic show its bottom to be an extensive plateau, varying in depth at different points. The average depth is 12,000 feet, though the steamer Cyclops obtained a depth of 15,000 feet. This ocean floor begins about 150 miles from the Irish coast; there the descent from shallow to deep water is very rapid, reaching 10,500 feet in fifty miles, giving an angle of descent greater than that of the Italian Alps. The deepest part of the Atlantic is on the American side, near the banks of Newfoundland, where a great basin exists ranging east and west for nearly a thousand miles, and whose depth is believed to exceed the highest of the Himalaya Mountains. It has also been recently proved that a ship can be held in one place, and soundings made, even when the weather is comparatively rough. America has been the pioneer in inventing deep sea-sounding apparatus, and her inven-tions are as much used in the British navy as our own. Here the lecturer described the latest instruments that have been invented for deep sea-sounding, and after tracing the rise of dredging with Sir John Ross' efforts in Battin's Bay in 1818, he fallowed Hoskyn, Berryman, and Dayman in their submarine explorations, gave many interesting facts, such as that of the bottom of the ocean teeming with animal life, some of them of a very high type, and concluded by showing what a vast flood of light is thrown upon practical science by deep sea-sounding and dredging

EUGENIE'S OLD CLOTHES.

Anguni Sale of the Cast-off Wardrobe of the French Empress.

Empress Eugenie, who sets the fashions of the civilized world, has a sale of cast-off dresses every year, and as she rarely wears a dress twice, the number sold is always very great. A Paris letter-writer gives a graphic account of a sale just terminated. He says that the enstom was established by the royal families of the Tuileries long before the great Revolution, acceded to by the Empress Josephine, continued under the Restoration, maintained by the Print cesses of the House of Orleans, and kept up with great spirit under the present reign. A long gallery, which runs along the basement story of the palace, looking into the garden just opposite the Prince Imperial's winter walk, is fitted up from one end to the other with oak wardrobes This is called the De Froque of the palace. It is here that the refuse dresses and the cast-off. apparel of the royal and imperial ladies who have succeeded each other for the last hundred years in the occupation of the Tuileries are invariably borne, when rejected from the floor above.

These wardrobe cupboards, numerous and extensive as they are, get generally well filled during the year, and when the four seasons are considered thoroughly over, a sale is made of the whole, where every article is priced before-hand, and visitors are admitted to view and purchase without the observance of further cere-mony than the presentation of an invitation card from one of her Majesty's attendants, to whom the privilege of granting them belongs. The sale of the regal wardrobe of the Tulleries s conducted on the strictest principle of equity The shutters of the long gallery are closed, and it is lighted from one end to the other with lamps and candelabra, so that the light is stronger than it would be were daylight admitted, as the ceiling is low, and the windows sunk deep into the wall. Every article is ticketed, and, of course, no deviation from the original decision can possibly be allowed. A long line of stretchers are placed all down the middle of the gallery, the doors of the wardrobes on either side are flung open, and the visitor, walking slowly down on one side and returning on the other, makes choice of what nay suit her taste, and, inscribing the number bears upon a card, hands the latter to the ttendant in waiting at the door, and departs. The stretchers are occupied by the shawls, and the wardrobes by the dresses, the shelves by the under linen, while a sort of counter at the further end of the gallery is filled with the champignons, on which are exhibited the bonnets and dead-dresses. The white satin dress, most splendidly embroidered in silver, with the tunic of buillonee gauze and silver mouches, confined by bands of ponceau velvet, in which her Maesty went to the opera with the King Consort of Spain, was not quoted higher than the nankeen-colored dress and jacket, braided with green, which was recognized as the uniform invented by the Empress for the drive at Fon-

To be sure, the buttons were of malachite and set in gold, but the material of the dress could scarcely be considered as bearing any value whatever. The shawls were principally of French manufacture, and mostly for summer wear; the cloaks and mantles, deprived of their lace fur, are unattractive. The utmost exaggeration seems to exist in the prices put upon he bonnets. In the first place, the article itself is out of fashion almost as soon as seen; in the next, it possesses no resources whatever, and, above all, it is liable to a greater deterioration than the dress. The habit of leaning back in the carriage, which has become so general, destroys the bonnet immediately, and renders it shabby in form, even while still bright and fresh in color. The proceeds of the sale are generally brought up by the valets and women of the wardrobe, who dispose of what remains unsold to the great dealers in Pdris, who again sell them to their customers at immense prices.

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FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS.

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CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
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FOR SALE LOW. 1869 1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869 1869 CEDAR SHINGLES.
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MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
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INITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL:

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YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1½ and 4½.
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PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash.
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EVANS, SHARP & CO., No. 613 MARKET STREET. Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from their Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet per

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AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWER! made from measurement at very short notice.
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5 275rp Four doors below Continental Hotel. PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

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LEGAL NOTICES. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JAMES HAMILTON, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the thirty-ninth account of Thomas Cadwalader, Executor and Trustee of the last Will and Testament of JAMES HAMILTON, Deceased, arising from that portion of the estate belonging to schedule B. annexed to the indenture of partition in said-estate, dated January S. 184e, recorded it the effice for recording of deeds, etc., in Philadelphia, in deed book G. W. C., No l. page 497, etc., and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties in torested for the purposes of his appointment on MON DAY, December 30, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his effice. No. 468 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

E 9 that 52

In the Orphans' Court for the Court for the Court and Court for the Court for and country of Philadelphia.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to andit, estile, and adjust the account of William H. KERN, Administrator of the Estate of Albert 8. Levens, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hande of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 20, less, at eleven till o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

12 Sthatubt' NILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor, 22 Sthatubt'

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING