Do Men Wear Corsets?

Interesting Social Revelations.

To the Editor of the Sun:

SIR:—In illustration of this subject to which you have called attention, permit me to narrate an incident of my own experience. Being a woman it is perfectly orthodox for me to buy and wear stays. Being at my stay-maker's one day, I was astonished at seeing a young man of elegant appearance come into the store. I said to the shop-woman that he had probably come in by mistake. "Oh, no!" was the answer; "he has come to order corsets. *We sell a great many to gentlemen.*"

I leave you to judge of the manliness of appropriating an article of apparel which custom, if not nature, has given exclusively to women, and beg to remain. Yours, respectfully,

A LADY OF NEW YORK.

New York, December 16.

To the Editor of the Sun:

SIR:—I observe an article in the *Sun* on the wearing of corsets by men. My dentist told me recently that many young men in this city are accustomed to wear corsets to preserve their waists from becoming too large. Whenever I have occasion to administer gas to ladies," he said, "I request them to loosen their clothing in order to breathe easily. Occasionally when young men come to have teeth drawn, and wish to take gas, I find that they must imitate the ladies in the matter of loosening staystrings. As often as once in two weeks I have such a case on hand."

CONSTANT READER.

Boston, Dec. 15, 1868.

To the Editor of the Sun:

SIR: You inquire whether men in this country wear corsets, I answer that very many do. I know, because I make them. The finest gentlemen in town employ this means of giving symmetry to their figures. They are not used so much by young men as by those somewhat advanced in life. Wealthy gentlemen of middle age like to be thought handsome, and to have preserved the symmetry and grace of youth. I should say that there are at least three thousand gentlemen in New York that wear corsets habitually, and lace them pretty tight too. I enclose my card.

Yours, very respectfully,

Corset maker, Broadway.

December 16, 1868.

To the Editor of the Sun:

SIR: I observe in yesterday's *Sun*, that you ask if corsets are worn by men. In this city it is not at all uncommon for the fashionable young fellows about town to have staid ways. A tailor in the avenue informs me he has often found regular French corsets worn by his customers under their waistcoats, and they made no concealment of the fact. I have heard physicians recommend the custom for men of consumptive tendency. They say it throws the shoulders back, expands the chest, and often prolongs life. On the Continent it is quite the mode. Frenchman, Englishmen and Russians of distinction make corsets as much a part of their dress as shirts. I remember seeing several Londoners at Hamburg, Baden-Baden and Biarritz, who took special pains with their stays, and had several different pairs, using silk in summer and fine woolen in winter. Henri Rochefort, the famous journalist, is said to be a wearer of corsets, and his graceful figure is partially ascribed to their use. You may recall an article in the *Figaro*, published about a year ago, in which corsets were earnestly recommended. The writer said they were *très utiles a la homme soutet indispensables? elegance de la forme masculine.* So, you see, there is high authority for the use of corsets. Mrs. Stanton should take due notice of this; and I hope she will let us hear from her on the subject in the next *Revolution*.

P. R. C. P.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16, 1868.

Something About Coal:

The present being a season when coal is fast becoming an indispensable commodity in almost every household, and therefore constitutes a subject of considable importance, a brief dissertation under the above caption may not be unseasonable.

A distinguished writer, alluding to the introduction of the use of bituminous or smoke-burning coal in England, remarks, that the prejudice against it was so strong that the Crown was petitioned to prohibit the "noxious fuel," and a royal proclamation was issued to that effect. This, however, failed to have the desired result; a commission was therefore issued to ascertain who burned it within the city of London and its vicinity, with, a power to punish them by fine for the first offence, and by demolition of their furnaces if they persisted in transgressing. A law was at length passed making it a capital offence to burn coal within the city of London, and only permitting it to be used in the gorges of the neighborhood. Among the records in the Tower, Mr. Astle found a document imparting the fact that, in the time of Edward I., a man had been tried, convicted and executed for the crime of burning coal in London. It took three venturies to entirely efface this prejudice. Darlington says: "Coal was not generally employed as fuel until the beginning of the reign of Charles I. It is, however, mentioned in documents anterior to the reign of Henry III., that that monarch, in the year 1224, renewed a charter granted by his father to the inhabitants of Newcastle, who were permitted to dig for coal upon paying a yearly tax of £100. That fossil fuel had been introduced into London prior to 1306 is proved by the fact that in that year its use was prohibited from the supposed tendency of its smoke to corrupt the atmosphere."

Although bituminous was the only fossil coal used either in America or Europe before the present century, it has been clearly shown by reliable authorities that anthracite, or non-flame burning coal had been known for ages.

Sir F. Pollock, in a case which was tried in 1810, thus alluded to the beds of anthracite coal in South Wales, and the peculiarities of that fuel: "A great many years ago it was ascertained that there were large fields (I hardly know how to use a term capacious enough to give you a notion of the immense tracts of country), which produce a particular species of coal, called stone or anthracite. This is a substance, though called by the name of coal, that differs very much from the ordinary or bituminous coal that you are accustomed to see blazing in your grates. The common coal, from whatever place derived, blazes away in a cheerful fire, and breaks up readily; but the anthracite or stone coal differs both in appearance, structure and character from common coal. It has a lustre which is vitreous and almost metallic; it does not break up easily in pieces, and for many purposes of combustion is wholly and entirely useless. This coal has been known to exist for centuries. It was known to be of no use for domestic purposes; it has never been applied to any of the great processes of smelting, although attention had been called to it in various ways; and it was thought that there must be some mode by which so plentiful an article, and apparently so tempting and promising a subject for the philosopher, or for the enterprising manufacturer, could be brought into use."

Such is a brief history of the worthlessness of anthracite coal in Wales, before Crane introduced his hot air blast, for smelting iron in 1837. Even in this late day it is not used in England for domestic purposes. In America, the first cargo of anthracite coal was sent down the Susquehanna in boats, and reached the United States armory in 1775; but it was not until 1808 that grates were constructed at Wilkesbarre, Pa., to burn it for domestic use, under the direction of Judge Bell. The Lehigh Coal Mining Company was formed in 1793, for the development and working of this that improved combustible; but it was not until 1814 that the first twenty tons were conveyed down the Lehigh and Delaware rivers at great cost and labor to Philadelphia, where a few wagon loads had preceded them from the Schuylkill district in the year 1812. It was as late as 1820 before the comparatively large quantity of 365 tons of anthracite (average of one ton for each day in the year) reached Philadelphia. In 1825 the product was 6,500 tons. In the same year the Schuylkill mines were opened, and coal reached the city of New York and other places east. Grates were now constructed with vertical front bars, as it was believed that coal would not burn with horizontal openings. Lumps of the size of a person's fist were selected for use; these required so long a time to ignite or kindle fire, that a fire was kept up day and night, to avoid the necessity of rekindling. Egg size sold at a less price than what is now known as broken." "Nut," and smaller sizes were considered of no value, but deemed more refuse and as such, accumulated in large quantities at the yards as well as at the mines. In New York this refuse coal was extensively used toward filling in docks.

In the Fall of 1835, a large quantity of this coal having accumulated in West Philadelphia, was purchased and shipped to New York by a gentleman named Jordan L. Nott, of that city, the having invented a grate for burning this fine refuse coal. This was the first movement that gave a fixed value to the small sizes of coal which, at this day, has become no important an article of consumption. Gen. Harvey, in alluding to this subject, says:

"Mr. Nott's admirable arrangement for burning small coal caused its speedy introduction for domestic use, and contributed largely to the right appreciation of, and proper modes of using anthracite for mechanical and other purposes."

The change in the use of coal for wood on board of steamboats took place in 1838, '39 and '40; previous to which time the upper deck, the space now occupied by splendid saloons, was used for storing wood. After that, anthracite coal went rapidly into use for all purposes requiring fuel, until the annual products of the mines of Pennsylvania exceed ten million tons

The Hill Family.

Interesting Sketch of the Murdered Woman and Her Antecedents.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* gives the following sketch of the murdered woman and of her daughter and son-in-law, who are now on trial charged with the murder: Some years there lived in the city of Washington a woman (Mary E. Hill,) outwardly of respectable, almost sanctimonious appearance, whose business it was to live by the weakness of women and the viciousness of men. Her elegant furnished mansion was a combination of brothel and gambling house, and proved to many of the brightest intellects of the land the gate to hell, leading to dishonor and death. The mistress of this pandemonium, although infamous in some respects, had some good qualities. She was benevolent and kindly to the poor and distressed. She was not married, but she was the mother of a child, a daughter (now Mrs. Twitchell) whose putative father was an officer in the United States Navy. Mrs. Hill intended, after she had made a certain sum of money, to withdraw from her disreputable business and become a good member of society and of some orthodox church; for with all her wickedness she was piously inclined and strictly orthodox, and regarded with horror a free thinker or an atheist. This may seem absurd, but such combination of wickedness and religion is by no means uncommon, as the most shameless immorality is frequently found in connection with a devout belief in Christianity. The business of this Washington woman being a prosperous one, she did not relinquish it. Indeed, it is scarcely in human nature, no matter how devotional its instincts may be, to give up a paying business simply because it is dishonest or injurious to society; and so her daughter was brought up amidst associations inseparable from the character of the house she dwelt in. It is true she was sent regularly to Sabbath school and was a punctual attendant at church; but she grew into womanhood a "whited sepulchre," fair without, but foul and loathsome within. Her beauty won for her the admiration of a respectable and wealthy man, named Martin, who, fascinated by her good looks, and taking into consideration her youth, and certain kindly traits of character, thought, in spite of early associations, she might, with proper care, develop into a good woman and wife, and so he married her with a full knowledge of her character. Shortly after this Mrs. Hill was forced by some unpleasant episode hastily to leave the City of Washington. She took up her abode in Philadelphia, where her respectable appearance, her reputation for wealth, and her regular attendance at church, attracted the regards of Mr. Hill, a rich eccentric, and miserable, but otherwise respectable old man, who, ignorant of her former history, made her an offer of marriage, and was accepted. The daughter, Mrs. Twitchell, whose early training, in spite of an honorable position and moral surroundings, had asserted itself, was soon divorced from her husband, and wished to rejoin her mother in her new place of abode; but her mother's husband, knowing the character of the young woman, would not permit her to become an inmate of his house. She soon attracted the admiration of a young merchant, a married man, with whom, for some years, she lived openly and unblushingly, to the great mortification and unhappiness of his wife and family. After receiving many magnificent presents from and wasting the substance of this lover, she met the person of a bachelor and aristocratic physician of this city, and with him she next took up her abode. This gentleman provided her very extravagantly and luxuriously until she got him mixed up in a law suit instituted against her, which gave him rather too disgraceful notoriety. He broke off the connection, and she was again thrown upon her own resources, or rather upon those of her mother, who, from her own private means, unknown to her husband, supplied her daughter very liberally with money. She, soon, however, engaged with George S. Twitchell, Sr., an elder by man, who, it is alleged, placed his wife in a lunatic asylum, ostensibly as housekeeper, at his farm, located in South Jersey. He, it is said, not being a man of honor conspired with her to form a conspiracy against a fashionable dentist, who had prostibly been making some efforts to gain her affection. This scheme, in which young Twitchel, son of her elderly protector, was also implicated was thoroughly ventilated and exposed by the gentleman who was to have been their victim; and being a man of courage and determination, he forced from the woman and her co conspirators a full acknowledgement of their guilt. After this unpleasant occurrence she remained tolerably quiet for a little while, being engaged in fascinating young Twitchell. During this time her first protector (the young merchant) made overtures for her return to him, and these overtures were warmly seconded by her mother, who was called upon and made a confidant of, and asked her to advise her daughter to return to her former lover. Mrs. Twitchell, being now twenty five or thirty years of age, having entrapped Geo. S. Twitchell, Jr., determined to marry him, and secure a home of her own accordingly. This arrangement not being regarded as desirable by old man Twitchell, he resolved to remove this coquettish fair one from the farm in New Jersey to the City of Philadelphia, where he could have her more directly under his own supervision, and to that end sought to procure boarding for her with much respectable family; but the master of the house having some knowledge of this "friend," the arrangement did not come to a satisfactory conclusion. This *chere amie* being annoyed by old Twitchell's jealousy and bored by the monotony of a country life, ended her connection with him by entering into a matrimonial alliance with young Twitchell, who frequently visited his father's farm to admire the fine buxom young housekeeper. After long time of not too patient waiting, Mr. Hill died, leaving her mother a very wealthy and independent woman. And now, having an opportunity to carry out the role laid down for herself so long ago she retired to the residence at the northeast corner of Tenth and Pine sts., furnished it elegantly, became a regular attendant at church, gave largely to charities, public and private, and was in a fair way of being canonized as a first-class saint, when, in an evil hour, she admitted as inmates to her house her daughter and her husband. Little is known of the internal arrangements of the family; but they appeared to live pleasantly and harmoniously together, and many persons who noticed their seeming prosperity and happiness, wondered if the sort of life led by these people could have a peaceful and respectable ending. One Sunday night Mrs. Hill was murdered in her own house—robbed, too, of a large sum of money, and her daughter, under circumstances highly suspicious, was arrested as accessory to the killing of one who, whatever her vices, had ever been fond of, and liberal to, her child. These women had both lived luxuriously and plentiously, and had of the world's goods abundance and to spare, and had been the objects of envy to many virtuous women working hard for the barest necessities of life. But behold the end! "The wages of sin is death." While one of these women has been foully murdered, the other will probably terminate an infamous career in blackness and horror.

Mothers.

By the quiet fireside of home, the true mother, in the midst of her children, is sowing, as in vases of earth, the seeds of plants that shall sometime give to Heaven the fragrance of their blossoms, and whose fruit will be a rosary of angelic deeds—the noblest offering that she can make through the ever ascending and ever expanding souls of her children to her Maker. Every word that she utters goes from heart to heart with a power of which she little dreams. Solemn is the thought, but not more solemn to the Christian mother than the thought that every word that falls from her lips, every expression of her countenance, even in the sheltered walk and retirement, may leave an indelible impression upon the young souls around her, and form, as it were, the undying strata of that education which peoples heaven with celestial beings, and gives to the white brow of the angel, next to the grace of God, its crown of glory.

Local Intelligence.

CHRISTMAS' OBSERVANCES.—Christmas was duly observed on Friday by the citizens of Lancaster. Most of the churches were appropriately decorated with evergreen and the usual Christmas services were celebrated; the services in the Catholic and First Reformed Churches being especially impressive.

The little children were not disappointed by the non arrival of "Santa Claus and Kriss Kringle," but as usual these thoughtful and faithful friends of all good juveniles duly appeared and filled each little stocking with choice candies, toys, and cakes. In consequence of this the children were very happy, and their parents also showed by their glad countenances that they too appreciated the presence of Merry Christmas, and were enjoying to the fullest extent the festivities of this favorite holiday.

A great many beautiful presents were also made by different parties, and we are informed that in our charitable institutions a dinner of more than ordinary good cheer was prepared for the inmates.

Many of our citizens, together with a greater number of juveniles of course, visited Best's Skating Park, the Conestoga, and the several ponds within the city limits, and spent the day in that favorite winter amusement—skating. At Best's fine park the ice was in splendid condition, and was crowded during the entire day with skaters of both sexes. Some of them being experts, by their graceful and excellent skating administered to the pleasure and delight of the numerous spectators, as well as affording instruction and aid to beginners. The ice on the Conestoga was also in good condition, and was covered with a large crowd of skaters, who appeared to enjoy the sport, especially the young folks who went to try the new skates they had received as Christmas gifts.

No accident or untoward event occurred in our city to mar the celebration of this honored festival, but friendly sentiment and social pleasure, as far as we can learn, everywhere prevailed.

MEETING OF THE LINNEAN.—The December meeting of the Linnean Society of Lancaster city and county, was held in their room, in the Athenæum building, on Saturday afternoon last. Prof. Wickersham, President, being absent, Vice President H. G. Bruckart was called to the chair.

The following contributions were made to the society: Several bottles of insects and the cocoon of a silk-making spider by S. S. Rathvon and son; the second number of Vol. 1 of the Phrenaceutist by the editors; two pamphlets by Mrs. P. E. Gibbons, one on "the formation and ornamentation of the Pottery of the Stone Age," the other on the fossil remains of the gigantic herbivorous Lizard lately found in New Jersey, and now on deposit in the Museum of the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia.

S. S. Rathvon then read two very interesting papers, one on Ornithology, the other on Entomology.

The annual reports of the Treasurer, Recording Secretary and Curators were then presented and read, which showed that the Society was in a flourishing condition, and was well worthy of the patronage of the public.

On motion, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Prof. J. P. Wickersham.

Vice Presidents—H. G. Bruckart and Chas. A. Heinitsh.

Recording Secretary—Jacob Stauffer.

Assistant Recording Secretary—H. A. Rockafield.

Corresponding Secretary—Chas. A. Nauman.

Treasurer—S. S. Rathvon.

Librarian—John B. Kevinski.

Curators—John B. Kevinski, Chas. H. Nauman, J. B. Eshleman and S. S. Rathvon.

The following Committees were then appointed:

On Finance—John B. Kevinski, L. B. Eshleman and H. A. Rockafield.

On Property—S. S. Rathvon, J. B. Kevinski and Chas. A. Heinitsh.

On Mineralogy—Edward Brooks, Rev. H. H. Bruning and L. M. Greider.

On Ornithology—Chas. H. Nauman, Wm. L. Gill and S. S. Rathvon.

On Ichthiology—Jacob Stauffer, J. P. McCaskey and H. A. Rockafield.

On Herpetology—John P. McCaskey, John B. Kevinski and Jacob Stauffer.

On Botany—Jacob Stauffer, Wm. H. Bolton and J. S. Geist.

On Conchology—H. G. Bruckart, J. B. Eshleman and S. S. Rathvon.

On Paleontology and Geology—J. P. Wickersham, Jacob Stauffer and H. G. Bruckart.

On Mineralogy—John B. Kevinski, J. B. Eshleman and S. S. Rathvon.

Scientific Miscellany—Mrs. P. E. Gibbons, Jacob Stauffer and H. A. Rockafield.

After the transaction of some unimportant business the Society adjourned.

THE DIFFERENCE.—While walking upon the streets any of these cold days, observe, for curiosity, if no better motive can be served, the difference in comfort that exists between the apparel of the ladies and gentlemen whom you may meet along the way. Here comes a gentleman wearing a heavy hat, with furs about his neck looking very warm and comfortable; a long beard, perhaps, protects his face from the piercing wind, and a great coat keeps his body warm, to say nothing of the vest and heavy flannels underneath it. His pants of a substantial woolen fabric, set handsomely around the feet, which are encased in double or triple soled boots made of stout, solid leather; woolen stockings, comfortable underclothing, and fur lined gloves complete the outfit. Here comes a lady wearing a bonnet or hat that a gentleman would consider cool in summer; her face and ears are exposed to the keen wintry air, while most probably she wears upon her feet a pair of thin gaiters. The body may be more suitably and comfortably clad, but the same amount of exposure of the feet and head on the part of the masculines would make them have blue instead of red noses all day, and cough like steam engines all night; a reform in this matter of unsuitable clothing for ladies is essential, and the adoption by them of more comfortable and sensible raiment would be attended with the very best results in the manifest improvement of their physical being.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT ODD FELLOW.—The members of the order of Odd Fellows of this city and county will be pained to learn that William Curtis, R. W. Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and of the Grand Encampment I. O. of O. F., died suddenly, yesterday morning, at his home in Philadelphia. Mr. Curtis was one of the guests of Lancaster Lodge, No. 67, of this city, on the occasion of its recent supper in commemoration of the establishment of the Order in this city. Mr. Curtis was well known to many of our citizens and has been an active and prominent member of the order of Odd Fellows for thirty-five years.

A RIOT.—We learn from the Oxford *Press* that a riot occurred at Hosanna, a negro church near Lincoln University, an institution of learning for negroes located near Oxford, on the evening of the 17th inst. A festival was being held at the church for the benefit of the pastor, and several of the negro students visited it, when a party of roughs, also negroes, attacked the student negroes and a severe fight was the result. Knives, razors, pistols and clubs were freely used, and several of the negro students were badly cut and bruised. A pistol was fired at one of the negro students as he was escaping from the back window which scared him so badly that he has since bad fits.

OFFICERS ELECTED.—The following persons were yesterday evening elected officers of Lancaster H. R. A. Chapter, No. 43, of A. Y. M.: High Priest, J. B. Kauffman; King, G. K. Reed; Scribe, W. A. Wilson; Secretary, H. S. Gara; Treasurer, C. A. Heinitsh; Trustees, H. Baumgardner, E. D. Hurst, C. E. Wentz.

ON Saturday afternoon Mr. Joshua McComsey and Daniel Logan, while driving along Prince street, near Walnut, were thrown from their buggy, by their horse taking fright at a locomotive whistle. Mr. McComsey was severely bruised about the head and face, Mr. Logan escaping without any injury.

STOLEN.—A valuable bay horse and a carriage and harness were taken from the premises of Mr. Henry Esbenshade, in Paradise township, last Thursday night. The horse is about 15 hands high, with a small white spot on centre of forehead, and white right hind foot, and has lost sight of left eye. The vehicle is a common square bodied carriage. A reward of $40 for the recovery of the property, and $30 for the arrest and conviction of the thief is offered.

MASONIC SUPPER.—The Columbia *Spy* says that the members of Lodge No. 286, A. Y. M., of that borough, had a splendid entertainment on Wednesday evening at Findley's Continental Hotel.

CALENDER FOR 1869.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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DEC.							4
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LOCAL MISCELLANY.—Deer continue to pass through Harrisburg in large numbers, says the *Patriot*; most of them are shot in Centre and Elk counties; they command high prices.

The *Express* says that an attempt was made by two men, about 3 o'clock Saturday morning to enter the grocery store of Henry Markley, in West Walnut St., this city. An entrance was made into the pantry where they helped themselves to some milk and other things but, before they succeeded in entering the grocery, Mr. Markley discovered them, when they left.

A. B. Miller, of the firm of Miller & Hess, at Graeff's Landing, was severely injured a few days ago by a plank falling on him. The injuries are on the back part of the head. Though the patient has suffered much pain, no serious consequences are apprehended to result from the accident.

The Reading *Eagle* says that a gentleman, not a thousand miles from that city, recently purchased what he supposed to be a roll of butter. On slicing it, however, it was found to be smashed pumpkin with a covering of butter.

The Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad Company expect to be ready to run regular trains through from Philadelphia to Port Deposit, *via* Oxford, by the first of the year.

It may interest the ladies to know that the prominent features of the winter fashions are high colors. Tartan dresses and tartan suits are very much worn, and these are very bright and pretty, either for the house or street. High dresses of scarlet, cashmere, delaine, or French merino, are very much worn by young ladies, with little paniered over-dresses of black silk.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.—The one and a half story brick dwelling house, No. 34 Dorwart street, this city, belonging to Samuel Isenberger, which was offered at public sale by H. Shubert, a auctioneer, on Saturday evening, was bid up to $1,175, when its sale was withdrawn.

A one story brick dwelling house, with a one-story kitchen attached, belonging to Henry H. Furlough, and located in East Chesnut street, near Shippen, fronting 23 feet and extending in depth 188 feet, has been sold at private sale to Jared K. Hiester. Price, $1,650.

The store property of D. S. and J. S. Bursk, No. 18 East King street, this city, now occupied by them as a Grocery, was offered at public sale by Geo. Martin, Auctioneer, on Saturday evening, the property was bid up to $17,600 when its sale was withdrawn. The two-story brick dwelling house, No. 217 East King street, belonging to the same parties, which was to have been sold at the same time, was not offered for sale.

The ice house, stable and carriage house, with ground thereto belonging, the property of W. C. F. Sheer, located in Church Alley, between Duke and Lime streets, this city, was offered at public sale by George Martin, Auctioneer, on Saturday evening, and $575 was bid for said property, when it was withdrawn.

The property in South Queen street, late the estate of Mrs. Mary Mathiot, deceased, situated North of Vine street, and consisting of a two story brick dwelling house with a lot extending 245 feet in depth to an alley and having a frame shop thereon, was sold at public sale, on Saturday evening, to Dr. Henry Carpenter for $4,900.

On Monday evening Auctioneer Martin sold for W. Carpenter & Son, the two-story brick dwelling house of Mrs. Susan R. Slaymaker, in South Duke street, to James B. Fry, for $3,300. Mr. Martin also sold at the same time the two and a half story brick dwelling house of Samuel W. Kirk, in South Prince street, to John Withers, for $1,975.

Mr. Martin also sold, recently, about 13 acres of land lying near Witmer's bridge, in East Lampeter twp., belonging to Hon. Thos. H. Burrowes, at $300 per acre. Jacob Betts, purchaser. Another tract of land containing about 16 acres, adjoining the above, and also owned by Mr. Burrowes was bid up to $250 per acre, but not sold.

A one-story frame dwelling house in Manor street, near West King, belonging to the estate of Paul Paughinger, was sold on last Saturday evening, by J. Gundaker, auctioneer, to one of the heirs, for $785.

The two-story and attic brick dwellings, with brick back buildings, in North Lime street, near Orange, 32 feet 2 inches front with lot 122 feet deep, the property of Mrs. Ann Metzger, were offered by H. Shubert, Auctioneer, at public sale yesterday evening, and were withdrawn from sale at $4,400.

The two-story brick dwelling house, barn, and other outbuildings and tract of about 29 acres of land, the property of Henry Whitby, was offered at public sale by Wm. Carpenter & Son, yesterday evening, but was withdrawn from sale at $9,100; the above property is located partly in this city and partly in Manheim township.

The following property belonging to Mr. Whitby has been sold recently by Carpenter & Son, at private sale. A three-story brick dwelling house, and other buildings, and full half lot of ground situated in North Prince street; also a one-story frame dwelling house and full half lot of ground, adjoining the above lot, situated at the northwest corner of Chestnut and Prince street, in this city, were sold to David Shultz, sr., for $8,375.

The one-story brick dwelling house and lot of ground in East German street, containing in front 30 feet, and extending in depth to Church street, was sold to Dr. John L. Atlee, sr., for $1600.

Francis McClure has sold his farm of 47 acres in Salisbury twp., to Alfred Ellmaker for $155 per acre.

THE following properties were sold by the Sheriff on Saturday:

Four houses and lot of ground belonging to John Shaeffer, situated in this city, were sold to Franklin Sutton for $6,900.

The property of Chas. A. Engles, in Manor twp., was sold to R. W. Shenk, Esq., for $510.

The property of John Stauffer, in East Cocalico twp., was sold to Isaac E. Heister, Esq., for $4,320.

The property of Peter S. Gamble, in Bainbridge was sold to M. W. Smith and Samuel A. Shroff for $900.

LOSS OF MONEY SENT BY MAIL.—Within a couple of months past quite a number of letters, directed to the Chester Valley Bank, at Coatesville, have failed to reach their proper destination. The matter being brought to the attention of the Department at Washington, an investigation was instituted. The result has not led to the discovery of any delinquency among the postmasters; but within a day or two past one of the clerks of the bank has disappeared under circumstances, which are to say the least very decidedly suspicious. We are in possession of full particulars, but refrain from giving them at present.

A NEW NATIONAL BANK.—A secret National Bank was discovered in this city, a few days ago. Upon clearing a drawer of waste paper, in one of our stores, a mouse' nest was discovered and among the debris the following greenbacks were found: a two dollar bill, three one dollar bills, fifty, twenty-five, and ten cent notes, amounting in all to nearly seven dollars, in rather a mutilated condition. This amount was *borrowed* during business hours, as the money is removed from the drawer every evening. Does the Department at Washington know anything about the chartering of this Bank, if so, they should redeem the greenbacks.

ARRESTED.—Wm. P. Rife was arrested by Officer Flory, this morning, on complaint of J. Kinsey Taylor, of Philadelphia, for obtaining money under false pretences. He had a hearing before Alderman John M. Amweg and in default of $800 bail was committed to prison.

FIRE.—A fire occurred on Tuesday night about 9 o'clock in the back part of the building, No. 53 East King street, this city, occupied by Mrs. S. A. Gibbs as a Fancy Store and by Samuel H. Reynolds, Esq., as his Law Office, the building being owned by Mr. Reynolds. The fire was first discovered by some persons in the street, and although the firemen were soon present, nevertheless owing to the combustible character of some store boxes, the flames spread with great rapidity and the wood work of the kitchen was almost entirely destroyed before the fire could be subdued. The porch adjoining the kitchen and the room above the same were also considerably damaged. The loss sustained by the fire is about $400; which loss is covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is not definitely known; the kitchen had been used as a wash-room yesterday up to about 6 o'clock P. M., but there was no fire burning in it, while so used. The fire would in all probability have been much more serious in its character had not this portion of the house been separated from the front part of the building by a partition constructed of brick. The American Fire Company were first on the ground and remained at the fire until it was entirely put out, when they were handsomely entertained by Mr. Reynolds at Sprenger's Saloon. The Humane also played for a short time upon the fire, but they with the other companies, after all immediate danger was over left—their services not being needed.

A SWINDLER'S OPERATION.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that a person called at the establishment of E. M. Bruner, on North Seventh street, on Tuesday, and after giving the name of R. Whiteman or Whitmore, stated that he was one of a committee appointed to purchase an organ for a church in Lancaster. He selected an instrument valued at $200, and directed that it be sent to the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot. In payment he presented a check on the Commonwealth Bank, purporting to be signed by F. Cotterell, Paymaster of the Pennsylvania Railroad. This check bore a stamp of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which gave it the appearance of being genuine. Subsequently a piano valued at $350 was obtained from J. E. Gould, and a sewing machine worth $100 from Cowell & Ewing, agents for Wilcox & Gibbs, and similar checks were given in payment. The checks were found to be bogus All the articles obtained upon them were recovered.

A LARGE TANNERY.—The following brief description of Mr. Amos Hollinger's Tannery, (said to be the largest in this county) which is located on the Willow Street pike, about 2½ miles south of this city, is furnished the *Express* by a correspondent of that paper:

The engine house of the tannery is 42 feet by 20, two stories high, and contains an engine of twenty horse power. There is also a boiler-house, fire proof, which is 22 feet square, and contains two boilers, each of which is 30 feet long and 30 inches in diameter. In consequence of the engine and the two boilers occupying two separate apartments, the steam is conveyed from one to the other, by means of a cast iron steam pipe; some 70 feet long. The stack connected with the boiler-house, which serves as a draft, is 60 feet high, and contains 20,000 bricks. The currying-shop is 75 feet by 30, three stories high, with a large drying loft, capable of holding 1,500 sides of leather. The yard is 100 feet long and 75 wide, of which 75 feet are under cover, and which is used for the purpose of a drying loft and leather shed. The following are the dimensions of the main bark house, are: 51 feet long, 37 wide, and 40 feet high. The number of cords of oak bark used a year, is about 600. There are 100 vats, most of them being eight feet long, five feet wide and five deep. There are from 20 to 30 workmen employed all the year, who make exclusively oak harness and bridle leather, and turn out about 20 sides per week. Mr. H. is an energetic business man and has established a large and extensive trade throughout the Middle and Eastern States.

HART'S ENTERTAINMENT.—The entertainment given by Mr. John Hart at Fulton Hall on Saturday evening last proved to be a first-class one, and drew together one of the finest, largest and most appreciative audiences which have ever assembled in that building; one, too, that fairly represented the intelligence and fashion of our city. Mr. Hart acquitted himself admirably and surpassed even the best expectations of his friends and patrons. His rendering of the Platform Scene from Hamlet, or the Interview between Prince Hamlet and his Father's Ghost, was a particularly fine effort, clearly demonstrating that Mr. H. possesses more than ordinary dramatic and elocutionary ability; the control which he had over his voice enabled him to impersonate both characters excellently. His versatility of talent was also finely displayed by his recitation of "Hamlet's Soliloquy on Death," and the reading of "Hans Breidman's Party," the latter keeping the audience in a roar of laughter.

Mr. D. W. Bissell also acquitted himself very well, and received a share of applause, while Miss Katie Keller sang sweetly and was greeted with encore upon encore. Her best effort was the song, "Ring the Bell Softly, there's Crape on the Door."

The City Cornet Band played several select airs, which were heartily appreciated.

Mr. Joseph Steinhauer creditably presided at the organ on this occasion.

Mr. Hart's entertainment was a decided success in every respect, and the applause manifested at the close of each of his recitations evinced the high regard and favor entertained for him by his fellow-citizens, and that his efforts were fully appreciated as an accomplished Shakspearean reader.

LIST of Grand Jurors to serve in the Court of Quarter Sessions for Lancaster county, commencing on Monday, January 18th, 1869:

Samuel Bruckart, West Hempfield; Wm. P. Brinton, Salisbury; John Bachman, city; Wm. H. Bunn, Salisbury; Henry S. Eberley, Clay; M. S. Fry, Ephrata; J. H. Gilbert, Eden; Wm. C. Hess, Columbia; Clayton Harlan, Fulton; H. S. Kerns, Salisbury; Henry Lee, Fulton; Benjamin Myers, Strasburg bor.; N. Mayer, Drumore; James A. McConkey, Fulton; B. J. McGrann, Manheim twp.; John W. Mentzer, West Cocalico; Jonas B. Nolt, Manheim; George Rowe, Sadsbury; John M. Skiles, Salisbury; John H. Sumpy, Marietta; Benj. Trout, East Hempfield; Martin Urich, city; James Wood, Little Britain; George Wittmyer, Bart.

List of Petit Jurors to serve in the Court of Quarter Sessions for Lancaster county, commencing on Monday, January 18th, 1869:

H. Aument, Manor; Joseph Armstrong, Martic; George W. Brown, city; David Bender, West Earl; A. N. Cassel, Marietta; Joseph B. Davis, Colerain; Anthony Ernst, Millersville; Edward Eberman, city; Jac. Elser, Elizabeth; John Flickinger, West Cocalico; Samuel Fite, Fulton; Thomas Gri