DIED.

MOURSING DRY GOODS HOUSE, No. 918 Chestnut street

CARD, JANUARY 1. 1870.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH.
g out WINTER GOODS low to prepare

The low prices at which we have

been selling for the last few weeks

will still prevail until our winter

stock is all cleared out and we are

ready for our Spring Importations.

Finest Clothing Establishment

818 & 820 Chestnut St.

Ours is the Finest Ready-Made

in every way to all other Ready-

Made Clothing and equal to the best

Custom Work of most establish-

ments, but in closing out our pre-

sent stock we are selling as cheap

as any house either on Market or

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Finest Clothing Establishment.

- \$18 & \$20 Chestnut St.

Our Boys' Clothing and Gents'

Furnishing Goods are all marked

down, and can be bought now at

prices which would justify any one

in laying in a stock for future use.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Finest Clothing Establishment,

REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS.

MR. C. C. TRACY,

MR. M. DUPUY, of N. Y.,

NEWSBOYS' HOME ASSOCIATION.

At Concert Hall.

On Monday Evening Next, 10th inst. ADMISSION FREE.

SPRING GARDEN SOUP SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting, November 9th, the following gentlemen were elected MANAGERS for the ensuing

Eli Krupy,

Eli Tillon.

Contributions for the above worthy charity will be statefully received by either of the above Managers, or by the regularly authorized Collector, Mr. Jonathan Pugh, who will call upon the friends of the worthy abour.

JAMES PETERS, President,
Sis Bace street.
JOHN M. OGDEN. Vice President,
46 Marshall street.
THOMAS MATHER, Treasurer,
F. B. ATMORE, Secretary.
de29w motres
100 South Water street.

ishall be payable to the Register of Water Rents, at his Office, annually, INCADVARCE, ON THE SECOND MONDAY OF JANUARY IN ADVARCE, ON THE SECOND MONDAY OF and upon all Water Routs annually upon the first day of May, in any year, there shall be charged the sum of MYE per contum; and upon all rents unpaid on the first day of July, in any year, there shall be charged an indictional sum of TEM per centum.

ST The attention of the Water Tenants of the City is respectfully invited to the provisions of the above Ordinance.

Tance.

All memorandums for Bills of Water Bents must be left at the affice of this Department pravious to April jad Strps GEORGE F. LEYSER, Register.

car:
James Peters.
John M. Ogden,
Thomas Mather.
F. B. Atmore,
C. P. Bower S.
James Chambers,
Joseph H. Collins,
D. B. Krdman,
John Edgar,
John Q. Ginnodo,
Joseph W. Gaskill,
Eli Krupp,

Eli Krupy,

818 & 820 Chestnut St.

Thomas Marsh,
A. N. Murphy,
Hiram Miller.
Isruel Peterson,
Gilbert S. Parker,
Franklin Shoomaker,
William Vanderveer,
Pavid Vanderveer,
Henry Warner,
Amos Walker,
John Godbou,
Aaron W. Gaskill,
Illon.

Chestnut streets.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WANAMAKER

In 618 30th year.
The funeral will take place on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late dwelling, No. 220 South Righth

PLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, \$2.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1870.

.. SPECIAL NOTICES.

refision of the contract of th

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New tyles: MASON & 00., 907 designments Chestnut street.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENgraved in the newest and best manner. LOUIS

DREKA Stationer and Engraver, 1032 Chestnut
fe20 tf THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Contributors to the House of Belugo will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 109 N. Tenth-street, above Arch.
The annual report of the Hoard of Managers will be submitted, and an election will be held for officers and managers, to serve for the ensuing year.

JANUARY 7, 1870.

JANUARY 7, 1870. MARRIED.

DORMAN—LOPER—On the 6th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Richard Newton, D.D., Mr. Joseph R. Dorman, of New York, to Miss Joseph R. Dorman, assisted by the Rev. T. W. J. Wylighted Phin, to Ahnibe E., daughter of David Trainer, Esq., of Linwood, Delnware county.

HOACH—THOMAS—On the 4th day of January, 1870, at the Cathedral, by the Verylkev, C. J. M. Oarter, Mr. Joseph Chandler Roach to Miss Mary Zenna Thomas, daughter of the late John G. Thomas.

SIJ/VESTER—WESTCOTT.—On Thursday, 6th of January, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Stevens, is sujeted by the Rev. Edward L. Drown, Rev. William Wallace Silvester, of Norwich, Coun., to Mary Hay, daughter, of Gideon J. Westcott, of this city.

WINSTON—MILLER.—In Pittsburgh, January 5th, 1870, by Rev. F. A. Noble, Virginia R., daughter of Alex, H. Miller, to P. Henry Winston, of Wigdsor, N. C. CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January lit, between the Bonking House, on TUESDAY, January 187-313

THEO. KITCHEN, Cashier.

LEDGER LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION—Annual Meeting and Election of Officers SATURDAY EVENING, January 8, at 73c o'clock, at No. 32 South Seventh street (Post Building).

JOHN GWILLIAM.

President.

JOHN GWILLIAM, Secretary.

MILHAUS GOLDEN COD LIVER dels with 183 Broadway, New York,

FINFORTANT NOTICE.—WILL,
SEUM OF ANATOMY.

WEEK OF PRAYER AT ARCH
EACH EVENING of this week, except Saturday,
Strangers invited. Beats free.

183 Broadway, New York,

WILL

SEUM OF ANATOMY.

SEUM OF ANATOMY.

SEUM OF PRAYER AT ARCH
EACH EVENING of this week, except Saturday,
Strangers invited. Beats free.

183 Broadway, New York,

WILL

SEUM OF PRAYER.

184 Broadway, New York,

WILL

SEUM OF PRAYER.

SEUM OF PRAYER AT ARCH

EACH EVENING OF this week, except Saturday,

Strangers invited. Beats free.

183 Broadway, New York,

184 Broadway, New York,

185 Broadway,

185 Broadway, New York,

185 Broadway,

185 Broadway, New York,

185 Broadway, New York,

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185 Broadway,

185 Broadway,

1

street.

10 BINSON.—At Germantown, on the morning of the fill instagt. Alexander S. Robinson.

His relatives and male friends are invited to attend his tuneral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 18 Tulpehocken street, do Munday afternoon next, at 20 clock. Interment at Laurel Hill. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, licel treatment and medicinefurulehed gratuitously

1109 GIRARD STREET. 1109 TÜRRICH, RUSSIAN AND PERFUMED BATHS, Just received a case of Lyons heavy Gros Grain Silks, at \$2 : also, in store all qualities, from §1 75 Black Duke, at Quantity of the Season & Son, Mourning Dry Goods,
No. 918 Chestnut street. Baths open from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. DLACK ALPAUA DEPARTMENT.

BESSON & SON have opened a frosh stock of Alpacas, 4rom 37/4 to 87/2c.

Mohairs or 4 loss; Alpacas, 7tc. to 81/25.

Mohair Tamise or French Alpacas, 50c. to 81.

Bombazine Finish Alpacas, Alpaca Poplins, Australian Granes, 62/3c. to 81/12/4.

DIVIDEND NUTTLES.

OFFICE OF THE MOUNT CARBON RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7, 1870.

The Board of Managers has this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Gent. psyable on demand, and clear of all taxes.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, JR.,

Tressurer.

STANTON AND BEECHER.

Letter from Mr. Stanton. The Hartford Courant publishes a private letter written by the late Edwin M. Stanton to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The Courant

remarks : remarks:
About the first of December, 1861, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who had never spoken to or seen Mr. Stanton, thinking one day that the latter inust sometimes feel borne down by the labors and responsibilities of his position, wrote the secretary a nursey rivate latter. wrote the secretary a purely private letter only to tell him that a multitude of loyal people watched him with great respect and protound sympathy. A copy of Mr. Stanton's answer came under our notice, and we have Mr. Beecher's permission to publish it, as we do in full."

LETTER TO MR. BEECHER. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1864.—My Dear Sir How deeply your kind note has affected me is beyond my power to tell.—This approving judgment, confidence and sympathy of great and good men, like yourself, is the highest evidence of faithful performance of public distance in the faithful performance. The approbation, confidence and sympathy

of any man was never more highly prized than yours is by inc.

Your friendly words are a cordial that strengthens me, and your kind sympathy will serve to dispel the gloom and despondency that, as you rightly judge, do sometimes, in moments of physical weariness, gather upon my brain and press heavily upon my heart.

Let me tell you that often and often, in dark hours, you have come before me, and I have longed to hear your voice, feeling that above all other men you could cheer, strengthen, of any man was never more highly prized all other men your could cheer, strengthen, guide and uphold me in this great battle, where, by God's providence, it has fallen upon me to hold a post and perform a duty beyond

Clothing in America; far superior me to noid a post and perform a duty beyond my own strength.
But being a stranger I had no right to claim your confidence or ask for help, and so have been forced to struggle on patiently as I might from day to day, supported only by fervent faith in our sacred cause, and the consciousness that prayers were being offered up by good people for aid. Now my dear sir, your voice has for aid. Now, my dear sir, your voice has reached me, and your hand is stretched forth as to a friend, and henceforth I shall look to as to a triend, and nencerorin I shan look to you and lean upon you with a sure and abiding trust. Already my heart feels renewed strength and is inspired with fresh hope. There are some points involved in or developed by this present contest on which I wish to commune with you before long; and indulging the hope that you will visit Washington at an earlyday, I am, with sincere thanks and affection,

Edwin M. Stanton.
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

AN ALLEGED HEAVY SWINDLE.

A Transaction by Wall Street Brokers— One Hundred and Fifteen Thousand Dollars Involved—The Mayor of Hud-son City One of the Accused.

The New York Herald of this morning says:
Yesterday afternoon Benjamin F. Sawyer,
Mayor of Hudson City; Samuel Ropes and J.
J. Bownian were arraigned before Justice
Ledwith, at Jefferson Market, on the charge
of false pretence and obtaining a large sum in of false pretence and obtaining a large sum in bonds by misrepresentations. The affidavit was made on the 20th of December, by Corne-

was made on the 20th of December, by Cornelius W. Campbell, 406 West Forty-seventh street, a broker in Wall street, who alleges that on October 3d Samuel Ropes, accompanied by Benjamin F. Sawyer, called at deponent's place of business, 60 Broad street, and represented that he could make from four to five thousand dollars com-mission by allowing them to use his name to mission by allowing them to use his name to effect a loan of \$30,000 upon \$115,000 North Carolina Railroad bonds. Shortly after Ropes called again with a paper, which, he said, was drawn up by Mr. Sawyer; that it was only a form, and requested deponent to sign it. He signed this and another paper, neither of which he had read; at the same time Ropes represented that he was in a great hurry, as Mr. A. A. Shepherd was waiting for him, and wanted one of the papers. Since then deponent learns that one of the papers is an agreement or a stipulation to hold in trust \$115,000 worth of North Carolina railroad bonds, and to return the same and not dispose of them; that the other paper was an order for the delivery of the bonds to some person who deponent has ascertained to be A. A. Shepherd; that Benjamin F. Sawyer, Samuel Ropes and J. J. Bowman conspired together to cheat and defraud the qwners and holders of the said bonds out of the same by virtue of the order so signed, and did sell

holders of the said bonds out of the same by virtue of the order so signed, and did sell the same and convert the proceeds of such sale to their own use, except a small portion which; they have been compelled to pay one Colonel Littlefield, the former holder thereof; that for the purpose of inducing the holders of said bonds to place the same in trust in deponent's hands the said Sawyer. Ropes and Bowman bonds to place the same in trust in deponents hands the said Sawyer, Ropes and Bowman represented deponent to be a man of large means and having large sums of money to loan, all of which statements are false, fraudulent

Yesterday a preliminary examination was had, when Mr. Campbell was placed on the stand and testified to the details of the transaction. A further hearing is set for teand untrue. COLUMN INSTRUMENTS TO SOUTH WATER RENTS

FOR 1870.

DEPARTMENT FOR SUPPYING THE CITY WITH

WATER. EXTRACT FROM AN ORDINANCE APPROVED

BECTION 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That all Water Rents shall be payable to the Register of Water Rents, at his Office, annohily.

Baden-Baden, though a terrestrial paradise, has its hells above ground, and is very near hot regions beneath. In excavating some of the warm mineral springs, larger and hotter reservoirs have been found, an earthquake has been experienced, and the tastile darden walls, resting upon the huge foundations of the resting upon the huge foundations of the Roman time, are cracking all over, the fissures in some places being five inches wide:

There is said to be a man in Nevada who is so absent-minded that, on going out on a certain occasion, he forgot that he returned, and has been waiting for himself to come home ever since.

LETTER FROM PARIS. [Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] Panis, Friday, Dec. 24, 1869.—Politics; as usual at this season, are being set aside for the nonce, and by general assent we are to wait the turn of the year before expecting any important announcement on the subject of public affairs. Only it is possible that Napoleon may be reserving something pleasant, or unpleasant, to say on New Year's Day, at the official receptions, of which notice has just been given. And what an opportunity he might make for himself, and how he might throw confusion among all his adversaries, if he only had the courage to inaugurate the advent of 1870 and make the date forever memorable in the annals. not only of France, but of the world, by announcing the consolidation at once of the public liberties, and his own position at home, by the frank acceptance of a constitutional Ministry and abroad, by boldly setting the example of that disarmament which he is said, with only too little probability, to have proposed. But ever, in these as in all else, halting between two opinions-fluctuating between his own better instincts, and the prejudices of his race and name—the Second French Emperor will found, I fear, nothing more solid than the First, and will quit the scene at last discouraged himself and leaving only confusion to his successors. His only policy at this moment seems to be to stick to power as long as he can, and make it last, if possible, his own time. It is not too much to say that at the end of fifteen years' rule the country is less prepared and less willing than it was at the beginning of that term to accept his government and dynasty as the definitive political institutions of France. The year 1870 will open indeed with outward tran-

quillity, and in the midst of much material

splendor and prosperity; but the prospect is

marred by that tatal uncertainty and instability

of public affairs which must ever exist when

the national will is not the real basis upon

which the destinies of a country repose.

A good deal of uncasiness has been manifested here, in official quarters, at the growing good understanding between Russia and Prussia, and the open demonstration which has been made of that feeling during the recent exchange of civilities and decorations by the two sovereigns of those countries. More especially have the somewhat singular expressions respecting the two "armies"-made use of by both monarchs, and which seemed to be lugged in, as it were, expressly and significantly-excited both attention and suspicion. "The friend, ship which unites us," says the Czar to King Frederic William, publicly and by teledrove it up the same width for six yards, then widened the breast equally on each side until graph, ries of that glorious period when our united armies fought side by side for a sacred cause, which was common to us both." The 'memories" here invoked, and the "period" and the "cause" alluded to for which the Russian and Prussian armies fought together, are not exactly the pleasantest subjects of contemplation in the world for the above sovereigns to recall to the mind of their brother Emperor of France, inasmuch as they refer especially and markedly to such little episodes as the battles of Leipsic and other similar precursors to the fall of Napoleon I. The King of Prussia replied in the same strain; and, again, when Count Nostiz. as special representative of the Emperor Alaxander, presented the insignia of the Order of St. George to the King at Berlin, he somehow managed to get upon the "armies" a third time, and once more reiterated that these courtesies between the sovereigns were a pledge of the "bond which subsisted between the two armies;" that is to say, in plain words, of the "military alliance" subsisting, virtually at least, and by force of the aforesaid "memories," between the two great Northern powers of Europe. The raking up of such reminiscences as the above certainly looked as though the parties so acting cared less now for cultivating a good understanding with the head of the French

Government than they once The authorities here showed their consciousness of the bad effect which might be produced by this entente cordiale and by the language which accompanied it, by inserting almost immediately afterwards a note in the Journal Officiel, which told us, apropos to nothing unless to the above incidents, that the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg "continued" to be the object of the most sympathetic attention on the part of the imperial family of Russia. This was silly and awk, ward. Did Napoleon expect that the Czar would " leave off" being civil to his Ambassador after what he had said to the King of Prussia? One would almost have thought so from the wording of the note in the French official organ, which seemed intended to assure the French people that though the sovereigns of Russia and Prussia thus boasted of having pulled down Napoleon I., they had not the least intention of being thereby impolite to his Highness.

The Minister of the Interior, M. Forcade La Roquette, has come forward as candidate in the election for the Department of the Lot-et-Garonne, by virtue of the new regulation which permits a Minister to be also a deputy. The most interesting passage, however, in the address which he has issued to the electors is, perhaps, that in which he shows how strongly the Government pledges itself to the party of free trade. To that question M. de Forcade says he has devoted his attention for the last ten years the years, that is, of the new treaty of commerce, which, he adds, he both assisted in preparing and defended as a Minister. "I shall continue still to do so," he now repeats, "in spite of the unmerited attacks made on that great act of commercial reform, which has developed amongst nations relations founded on reciprocal interest, and assured to the agricultural products of France the openings which are necessary for her prosperity." This declaration is regarded as conclusive of the policy which the government is prepared to adopt in the coming debates.

The Chamber is expected to adjourn in a day or two until about the 9th or 10th of January, during which the Emperor is to "make up his mind" whether he will keep his old Ministers or choose new ones.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE THE SUNKEN MINE.

Interesting Particulars of the Stockton Calamity --- The Disaster Caused by "Robbing the Mine"---Testimony of Experts---How the Mine was Laid Out and Worked.

A correspondent of the World writes as fol-WASHINGTON, Pa., January 4.—The investigation as to the cause of the disaster at the Stockton Mine was continued at that place yesterday and to-day, before W. P. Cartright, Esq., acting Coroner, and a jury. Consideration yesterday and to-day, before W. P. Cartright, Esq., acting Coroner, and a jury. Considerable testimony was taken as to the falling of the houses and the search for the bodies, of which details have already been published. I send you the following testimony of mining experts as to the probable condition of the mine before the accident and as to the cause. To enable the reader to understand the techni-To enable the reader to understand the techni cal terms of gangways, breasts, headings, and cat terms of gangways, oreasts, nearings, and lifts, let them suppose the largest ball-room turned over on its side until its floor attains a slope of sixty degrees, then calling the top of the room the north end, and supposing it a solid wasse of coll ways or reason around from solid mass of coal, run a narrow avenue from the centre of the north end one third of the way down the hole, and this will represent the

Then cut right and left from the bottom of this slope, and you will have the east and west gangways. Then from these east and west gangways cut hassages up towards the north end of the room, and these will be the breasts. The walls of coal left between the breasts are the pillars. Then cut passages through the pillars from one breast to another, and you have the cross-headings, and the whole combined forms the first "lift." Then continue the first slope down another third of the room, cut gangways, breasts and cross-THE BREASTS. the room, cut gangways, breasts and cross-headings as before; and you have the second lift. Repeat the process, no down the same slope to the south end of the room, cut gangways, &c., and this is the third lift.

BOBELING THE MINE.

Now, when this is all done, there is, of course, nothing left to support the roof but the pillars, and taking these away is what is called "robbing" the mine.

called "robbing" the mine.

The question to be decided by this inquest is, Did the proprietors, for the sake of the coal of which the pillars are composed, rob the mine of the supportafforded by these columns.

LAYING OUT THE MINE.

Ralph Simmons, sworn—Have lived in Stockton for the last eight years and upward; have been a miner between twenty and thirty years; I worked in the first lift of the west gangway of Stockton No. 1 slope fourteen or iffteen years ago. This is the gangway from which the breasts that have fallen were driven; I finished three breasts that had been egun before I went into them. The breasts were. before I went into them. The breasts were driven about ten yards wide; the pillars between the breasts were between five and six yards; we started the breasts with a schute six yards wide in the centre of the breast, and it was ten yards wide; about six or eight yards up the breast we drove cross-headings through he pillar from one breast to another about three to four feet square; about twenty yards further up the breast we drove another crossheading through the pillar; if the breast ex-tended twenty yards further we drove another

cross-heading.

DRIVING CROSS-HEADINGS.

It was the general rule to drive cross-headings every twenty yards, and oftener if the condition of the air in the breast required it; these cross-headings were made for the pur-pose of securing ventilation, and also to pass-into on firing a shot; they further served to prove the thickness of the pillars; the face of the breast is where the work on it is stopped; sometimes a cross-heading is driven at the face of the breast; I don't know that this was done of the breast; I don't know that this was done in the breasts that I worked on the first lift; there is nothing by which the thickness of a pillar can be learned with any certainty except by driving a cross-heading; as a general rule the breast is not as wide at the top by two or three yards as at the bottom; the comes out leaving the breast somewhat arched the breasts are driven as far as the inside boss

WORKING THE FIRST LIFT. In working the first lift as we approach the outcrop the character of the coal changes, and water sometimes runs through; I never saw a breast in which the coal did not change as it a preast in which the coal and not change as at approached the outcrop; it becomes softer, changes in color, and comes out in smaller pieces. In the most westerly breast which I worked, I drove by the direction of the inside bossa narrow hole from the face of the breast

to the overlying clay.

There are three adjoining breasts fallen in where the houses went down. The most eastern of these is I think the last one I worked, as there is such a hole to be seen in it. From the face of the breast through the coal to the clay of this hole was ten yards; I think a part of the coal has since fallen away from the face of the breast, so that the hole is not now so long. I think most of the ceal in the face of the breast is still standing, but part of the top coal may have gone with the rock. The thickness of the vein from top to bottom rock was from 25 to 30 feet at right angles with the pitch. Full one-half of the bottom of the vein that remained along the face of the breasts when the houses rell in is still resting there on the bottom rock in its natural place. where it has always lain. The breast I last worked was free coal. It pitched about sixty degrees. We had to work the breast full in degrees. We had to work the breast full in order to keep up to the face. The coal after being blasted out occupied more space than when in the vein. Only part was drawn out of the breast at once, leaving enough for us to stand on while working to reach the face of the breast. The covering work in the breasts that I worked in the first lift appeared to be solid rock. solid rock.

THE CAVITY INTO WHICH THE HOUSES SANK I have examined the cavity into which the houses fell and worked there to recover the bodies. There is a pillar standing on the east and one on the west side. There seemed some indication of a pillar between the two western that have fallen in and some of the breasts that have fallen in, and some of the men who were working there thought it a pillar, but I could not say there was one, and am doubtful about it. The top rock-as exposed by the fall is a sandstone, much broken up. I think the work is much stronger below. The last breast I worked was driven, I think, some fifty or sixty yards from the gaparance. some fifty or sixty yards from the gangway.

FORMER CAVINGS IN I was here when the former falls occurred in this gangway. That on the west of the houses frightened the people at the time, and they wanted to leave the houses. The hole was partly filled up, and then they thought it safe. This was thirteen or fourteen years ago. Before the recent fall I considered the houses safe, and would have had no objections to living in one of them. When the breasts were completed the coal was all drawn, leav-ing the breasts empty. The former falls did not obstruct the gangway, which was fully protected by the battery, and good of a sudar

AFTER THE RECENT DISASTER.

On Sunday, after the recent fall, I went into the gangway with several others. We found the imber there all righted far as we went.

We went in unwards of 530 feet, about to the point where the most easterly fall took place some twelve years ago. We measured the distance both below and on the surface. We were stopped by the roof having fallen in but whether it was a recent fall of an old one we could not tell. I have worked in both the A patition to the French Schafe prayed that all new-born children might be tattoeed could not tell. I have worked in both the at the Mairia with a serial number, so as to facilitate their identification in the event of second and third lifts, west gaugeay. In the facilitate their identification in the event of second lift I worked breast No. 13, which was their turning out criminals. Nothing like the nearly opposite those in the first lift which right of petition. those in the first lift; being generally ten

In No. 13 a "fault" was struck some fifteen In No. 13 a "fault" was struck some fifteen yards from the gaigway. The "fault" was about seven yards thick of coal broken up and dirt. After going through the "fault" I worked the breast about seventy yards from the gaugway. Above the "fault" the vein was regular and pitched about sixty-five degrees. Pillars between breasts there were five to six yards thick. The last cross-heading I drove was, I think, about ten yards below the face of the breast. The top work was solid both in vein and in the "fault". There were no indications of too close an annoach were no indications of too close an approach to the gangway in the first lift.

THE HEIGHT OF THE ROOF.

In the "fault" spoken of the roof was of an unusual height, fifty or sixty feet, but after passing it the vein was found of its usual thickness. The west gangway of the second lift was in good coal to breast No. 22 or 23. After that point I think it was in fault. There was no crush in this gangway while it was being worked that I know of. I assisted in being worked that I know of. I assisted in taking up the road when the gangway was abandoned two years ago last fall, and have not been in it since. There never was a pillar taken out of that gangway. In breast No. 23, I think, a hole was driven through the pillar to the gangway on the first lift to move the to the gangway on the first lift to prove the distance from the face of the breast to the gangway above. I drove the west turnout in the third lift and part of the gangway; also breast No. 5, and am now working No. 15.

I drove breast No. 5 about thirty yards, and was stopped because the pillar gave out be-tween that and the next breast on the east. I then commenced working No. 15, which is I then commenced working No. 15, which is now worked aboutten yards, and as far as I have gone the coal is good. It is very fine coal. The pitch of the vein is from fifty-five to sixty degrees. There is some gas in the third lift. I have not seen any evidence of a working of the coal, or any unusual weight on the timbers of the gangways in the third lift.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ANOTHER FALL.
Since the falling of the houses some extratimbers have been put into the gaugway of the
third lift, to guard against possible danger.

As to the cause of the fall. As to the cause of the fall when the houses went down, my opinion is that a pillar between the breasts gave way.

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.

The Artist in his Old Age. The present generation (says the London Daily News) is under some danger of overlook ing a veteran artist of whom we now but soldom hear; though his invention is still active. dom hear; though his invention is still active, and his executive skill not yet impaired by years of service. Our people recollect having been amused or instructed by the works of George Cruikshauk more than fifty years ago; and middle aged men recall with delight the illustrated books of their boyish days, in which the pencil of this admirable humorist and picturesque draughtsman was the most varied in its productions, the richest and most characteristic in its style, of any artists of that time. But the young men of artists of that time. But the young men of to-day know little of Crukshank, and perhaps are hardly aware that he still lives among us, and is occasionally to be heard of, not only as a book-seller, but as a painter. To all such the republication of two of his best works—the "Omnibus" and the "Table Book"—will come like the revelation of a species of drawing diferent from any that now exists.

George Cruikshank is the product of a school of comic art founded many years ago by Gillray Rowlandson and others, and, though in many respects he has advanced far beyond those celebrated men, he yet retains some obvious traces of their influence. He is now, we believe, in his seventy-eighth year, and he hegan his working life cities continued. and he began his working life quite early in the present century, before he was out of his teens. The "Omnibus" and the "Table teens. The "Onnibus" and the "Table Book," however, belong to a much later period—the one to 1841, the other to 1845, when the artist was in the full maturity of his powers. Both works contain extraordinary specimens of humor, fancy and picturesqueness; knowledge of life the most varied, and invention the most prodigal, singular and grotesque.

AMUSEMENTS. LUCREZIA BORGIA

was given to a fair house; last night, at the Academy. Possibly the lowering skies may have been of effect to prevent a large attendance, and possible the well known inadeendance, and possible the well known inauc-quacy of part of the cast may have had some-thing to do therewith. As a whole, the per-formance was an enjoyable one. Mad. Briol, as a true lyric artist, deserves much of the com-mendation that heralded her appearance here. It is a matter of regret that her voice has lost much of its freshness and flexibility, and that she experiences some difficulty in managing it, which detracts in a measure from the generally pleasant impression her assumption of the part of the heroine occasions.

Nevertheless, her "Lucrezia" is something to see as an impassioned and artistic performance worthy of comparison with the best interpretation of the part that has yet been winessed in the Academy. Buf, after all, what is there equal to the "Duke Alfonso," of Ronconi? The opera habitué whose experience does not include this artistic performance of this rôle has been at least unfortunate. Roncopi, in the same part, it was
our fortune to hear during his earlier visit to
America, some ten years since, in a cast including Gazzaniga and Brignoli. Then it was a revelation to us as a magnificent piece of lyric acting, and last evening the impression was forcibly renewed. It is much to be feared that the greatness of the artiste is not fully appreciated. Even now, in the decline of his great powers, he has no equal in many respects in the world of artists. His "Alfonso" is every inch a duke; his very costume itself is an archeological study; arrayed in it, he seems a veritable figure from Froissart, or some ancient Venice tapestry imbued with flesh and blood. His whole performance is something to be seen and studied as an illustration of a great school now almost extinct. Are we not to see this artiste in Marie di Rohan, in which he is still greater than im Lucrezia?

Of the rest of the cast it behooves us to say, in our capacity as a conscientious critic, that. Mr. Lotti was respectable as "Genaro," his Mr. Lotti was respectable as "Genaro, voice not being equal to the demands of the part, and that Mad Lumley made one of the most uninteresting of 'Orsinios." For a contralto her voice is of a most unsympathetic quality, and her management of it is not that of a singer of the first rank. As an actress she has no claims to recognition. The chorus did well with the hackneyed numbers belonging to them, and the orchestra was boisterous and brassy after the best Italian manner; but, withal, much better than we are used to hear in these performances.

To-night Verdi's unaccountably unappreciated Ballo in Maschera.

-At the Chestirut Street Theatre, this evening, Champagne, or, Step by Step will be repeated for the last time. To morrow afternoon, The Babes in the Woods and The Rendered devous will be presented; and for the evening Blow for Blow and the commedicts Two Can-Play at that Game are announced. Miss May

Play at that Game are announced. Miss May Howard will appear to morrow for the first time since her recent illness.

—At the Arch Street Theatre, this evening, Mrs. Brew will appear with her company in the comedy, The Love Uhase; and Mr. Craig will present his very amising burlesque, Don Juan, or the Byron Scandal Revived. Mr. Uathcart will have a benefit to morrow night, in The Merchant of Venice, and in The Willow Copse. On Monday Little Emily, with now and beautiful scenery and a great easte.

PRIOR THREE CENTS.

dancing, burlesque, farce, gymenstic feats, negro comicalities and miscellaneous performances. Mr. F.A. Gibbons, the faurous acrobat. will appear nightly in his perilous feats.

At the Seventh Street. Opera House Messrs, Duprez & Benedict announce a number of novelties in the way of buflesque and Ethiopian delineations; and besides these there will be good your and instrumental theory processing, with the usual miscellatheous performance. neous performance.

—Messrs. Carneross & Dixey offer a very at-Tactive entertainment at the Eleventh Street Opera House this evening, including singing dancing, burlesque, and the pantomime The Old Woman Who lived in a Sloc.

-Signor Blitz and his son will give an exhibition of their wonderful skill in art magic and ventriloquism, at the Assembly Buildings, every afternoon and evening this week.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-Peanuts are said to be a sure cure for the liver.complaint. -Solomon's wisdom is attributed to the fact that he had seven hundred wives. A Richmond paper returns its thanks to a well-known brewer for a cask of lager beer. -Maurice Strakosch has started a new mu-

sical journal in Paris. Buffalo's receipt of hogs averaged one and a half per minute last year. -It is now remembered that two of Grisi's admirers committed suicide; butif was in 1832; -Milwaukee is to have a bald-headed ball. A bal d'opera?

-"Ladies without regard to sex" are invited to attend a woman's rights meeting in a Western town. The interviewers besiege Mrs. McFarland, in her retirement at Charlestown, Mass, but she has no story to tell.

-An Akron, Ohio man has got into trouble by pulling a young lady out of the river by the

A railway train was recently struck by am avalanthe on Mount Cenis and burled down a precipide Of all the planets Jupiter " wears the belt." while Saturn is the only one that is "in the

ring." -A girl who went to a dance out West with her hair combed out straight danced it all inte tight curls.

—A Chicago dramatic critic speaks of an actress as "possessing an entire lack of conventionality," while her voice is a "sweet savor in our ears." The Murfreesboro, Tennessee, printers return thanks for neat packages of finger-bread, sent to them by the young ladies of

that city. One of the colony of Confederates, which endeavored to settle in Honduras, recently, returned to New Orleans in a most forlors.

—San Francisco papers are enjoying a fittle game of bluff over their respective circulations. One of them wants to bet \$11,000 and Connecticut proposes to pass a law re-

stricting people from procuring divorces until they have been married at least two -A distinguished tourist was once found in a paroxysm of tears over the supposed tomb-of Washington, at Mount Vernon, but it,

turned out to be only the ice-house. -Visitors to Hautford complain that they can't move there without runfing against a President, Secretary or agent of an insurance

—The critic of a Cincinnati paper passed an unhappy New Year's, because the types made him speak of Tennyson's "Holy Wall, and other Poems."

There are six millions of dogs in this country, of which five millions are worthless. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue proposes, as a measure of getting rid of these pests, a uniform tax of \$2 a head.

-On the last day of the year the editor of a Georgia daily paper informed his readers (or those who would have been such had he permitted) that he published no editorials because he "had nothing to say."

—Four hundred letters were recently discovered by an agent of the Post Office Department at a hotel in Boston, addressed toguests, but never delivered. He sent them to the Dead-letter Office.

Dead-letter Oince.

—An old lady, on reading that an ice-house. had been burned, remarked, "La, now, I suppose it was from spontaneous combitation." I often noticed that the ice in the wagons. -A Western exchange says :- "On Sunday

evening, while the congregation were engaged in prayer, a mouse was observed to climb up the back of a young lady bowed in reverential attitude." Pious mouse. A friend offered X some milk to drink, replied that milk had been distasteful to

pressed to partake, he lifted his eyes and gazed upon the proferred cup. Beer in all its glory met his vision. "Oh," said he, smiling rapidly, "I thought it was the udder kind!" -It seems that "fashionable parties" in

Boston give themselves up to "the German," and other varieties of round dances, and be tween the rounds the young ladies and gentlemen are refreshed with beat teal. "This," remarks the Transcript, "is more creditable and a nutritious than champagne." -The Mariposa Gazette of December Eth.

says: "The unseasonable conjunction (May and December) was again illustrated in this place, a few days ago, by the uniting in the bonds of matrimony of a blushing damsel of twelve summers and a favorable cust of forty. five or thereabouts."

-An interesting discovery has just been —An interesting discovery has just been made in Russia, namely, of a Byzantine came oin onyx, dated from the seventh century. The gem, which is embedded in a golden cup, presented to the Cathedral of Ousperski by Catherine II, is two Inches in length and of an oval form. The relief represents a cross surmounted by a medallion bearing the effigy of the Saviour, accompanied by two figures of angels. An inscription in Greek two figures of angels. An inscription in Greek-characters contains the name of the Emperor-Leontius, who reigned at Byzantium from 696 to 699, having usurped the throne after the death of Justinian II.

-The explanation of the spectral axe at the The explanation of the spectral axe at the Tower of London is, we are sorry to say, shockingly simple and prosaic. There is, it seems, in one of the towers of that fortness a peculiar old loophole, somewhat resembling in shape the capital letter T with the arms shortened; this loophole is in the wall of a closet, ontside of which there is another wall. When the outer wall is in shadow, and the gas lighted in the closet, a light is thrown on to the outer wall through the loophole, which, from its peculiar shape, makes the thrown light bear a resemblance to a battle-axe. In these days we have no illusions left, not even shadows: shadows

Dreadfal Accident. On Wednesday morning, as the eastern

bound express train, on the Philadelphia and Erie road, was within about one mile of Milion. the engine came in contact with a horse and the engine came in contact with a horse and wagon driven by Mr. William Marr. A son of Gen. Boyle, of Kentucky, was in the wagon with him. Mr. Marr was instantly killed, and his comrade only survived about two hours. The horse was also killed, and the wagon demolished. It appears that the land leading to the railroad was hidden by a high The Merchant of Venice; and in The Willow Copse. On Monday Little Emily, with now and beautiful scenery and a great caste.

The romantic military drama Not Guiley will be repeated at the Walnut Street Theatre this evening and to-morrow afternoon.

At the American Theatre this evening a first-rate bill is offered, including ballet-