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From this statement of figures it appears that the stockholders, and not Mr. Barry, have been reaping the harvest. Instead of Mr. Barry being overpaid for his arduous labors, he is in two years actually, by the terms of the contract, over seven thousand dollars out of pocket—that amount being paid by him for scenery and properties, which should have been provided for by the stockholders themselves. In this play the public have derived a direct benefit in the representations produced. Every play has been put on the stage in the most perfect and attractive manner, but with the exception of "The Tempest" and "Midsummer Night's Dream," (which were performed for a number of nights,) none of the scenic representations have ever received a patronage equal to the expense incurred in their production. The burlesque plays got up expressly to display the great and everywhere acknowledged talents of Mrs. John Wood, with all her Boston popularity, never drew a paying house. "The Twelfth Night," which is certainly one of Mrs. Barrow's justly celebrated and best impersonations, with a cast unequalled on the American stage, failed to command a patronage above one-half of the current expenses. For instance, during the first season, when the theatre was a novelty and the times prosperous, the first engagement of the grand English Opera troupe the finest ever in America, and with Miss Louisa Pyne for a prima donna, the losses in three weeks were \$2,318 87. On the third night of the opera, Nov. 29, with excellent weather, there were present 620 persons who paid for tickets, the receipts amounting to \$302 50. Mr. Edward L. Davenport's first engagement in Boston after his return from Europe—a Boston boy and a fine actor—loss on two weeks was \$1,451 01. The second appearance of the English Opera, in April, with the production of "Cinderella," the loss in three weeks was \$1,938 29. The production of "The Invisible Prince," Mrs. John Wood's first appearance in Boston in burlesque, the total receipts of the week amounted to \$2,033 37, leaving a loss to the manager, independent of \$1,600 paid for new scenery, costumes, &c., of \$295 87.

The first engagement of the Ravel troupe (Francois) experienced a loss to the manager of \$556 72. One week's business, commencing with Monday, May 14, we give entire:—
 May 14—"King John" and "Norma," which brought out the entire company—receipts.....\$194 50
 May 15—"Priestess" and "Swiss Swains"..... 139 25
 May 16—"Femmo's benefit"..... 492 50
 May 17—"Twelfth Night" and "Mr. and Mrs. White"..... 156 50
 May 18—"Mr. Fiske's benefit"..... 380 50
 May 19—"King and Mimic," "Married Rake" and "Norma"..... 121 87
 Total for the week.....\$1,485 12
 The lowest receipts during the first season occurred during the week ending May 12, the total receipts amounting to \$994 62, with a loss of \$1,115 82. The first engagement of the Italian Opera, May, 1855, with Steffanone, the first appearance of Vestrali, &c., with the production for the first time here of the grand opera of "William Tell" and "Trovatore," the receipts fell short of the expenses in twelve nights \$1,250. The first new comedy produced at the Boston theatre was "The King's Rival," by Tom Taylor and Beed, with the whole company appearing; the receipts amounted to \$180 50.

And thus we might continue to go on enumerating night after night for a whole season where the receipts have been far below the expenses of the theatre. None of the opera troupes have ever paid their way with the exception of Mario and Grisi; and the Ravels in their last engagement sunk some four thousand dollars at the Boston Theatre.

With these facts and figures staring us full in the face, we cannot admit that the public have sustained the Boston Theatre, but, on the contrary, have allowed it to go to bankruptcy for want of patronage. Of course it is for the public to say what kind of amusements they will have in Boston, or whether they will have any at all, but this much we have said and repeat the assertion most emphatically, the citizens of Boston have never sustained the highest order of art and artists; their reputation for so doing to the contrary notwithstanding.

In our humble way we have always endeavored to encourage artists in their laborious professions, and at the same time done what we could to increase in our midst a fuller appreciation of high toned entertainments. We would erase from the statute books every act that places restraint upon public entertainments of a proper character; we would give to managers the privilege, eye, would compel them, to open their doors every evening in the week except the Sabbath, for in so doing religion, morality, temperance and the general good of society would be greatly benefited. The closing of our places of public amusements for want of patronage is a subject that ought to arrest the attention of the moralist and some means be taken to check the evil before it becomes too late; by turning the thoughts of the vicious and depraved from the gamblers' den, the brothel, or the liquor shops, to those resorts where the mind becomes refreshed and purified and the whole nature of man elevated.

But to return to our direct subject, we especially regret the indifference of the public towards the Boston Theatre. It is an institution in the success of which every citizen

should take an interest, for while this theatre continues to be managed as heretofore, it will stimulate the management of other and lesser theatres to imitate its excellence, and in a spirit of generous rivalry offer to the public entertainments more worthy of the patronage of an enlightened people. After publishing the figures that are shown above, it is hardly necessary to say a single word in defence of Manager Barry. He has too long enjoyed the confidence of the public to be harmed by any indirect imputation, and we feel confident that his reputation for honorable dealings, integrity and purity of motives, will live in the memory of all who have known him, long after the curtain is dropped on his managerial course.

The Coal Trade of Pennsylvania for 1857—Coal Trade of the United Kingdom.

The *Miners' Journal* of Saturday last is almost literally occupied by statistics of the Coal Trade. These are accompanied by an explanatory editorial, some of the facts of which we subjoin. The whole supply of Coal thrown into the markets on the seaboard in 1857, was as follows:—

Anthracite.....	6,431,378
Other kinds, including imported.....	1,114,145
Total for 1857.....	7,545,523
Total for 1856.....	7,861,846

Decrease in 1857..... 316,323
 The above does not embrace the Bituminous Coal Trade of Richmond, Virginia, of Western Pennsylvania, nor of the Great West, which finds a market at home, and on the Western waters. This would swell the supply up to about 10,500,000 tons, because the Trade of the West has largely increased in 1857, owing to the sufferings for the want of fuel during the last severe winter, caused by the great drought in the Western waters, thus preventing it from being sent to market. The Trade of the Monongahela, as given in the *Pittsburg Gazette* of a recent date, was

In 1855, 22,234,000 bush. in tons of 32 bush, 694,812
1856, 8,584,095 do. do. 32 do. 286,136
1857, 29,251,899 do. do. 32 do. 975,046

The Coal Trade of Cleveland, O., reached Tons.
 In 1857.....320,000
 Of which was shipped by the Lakes.....225,000

Leaving for consumption, &c.....195,000

The growing scarcity of wood and the economical experiments made recently with Anthracite as a fuel for Locomotives, must be the means of introducing this fuel largely into use on the Railroads of the country—but what is most desired, is a change in our Foreign policy, by which our own manufactories and workshops are protected, to increase the consumption of Coal. With protection the Trade has largely increased, without it, it has languished and decreased, as the statistics will show. This is the first year since 1838, that the production of Anthracite Coal has diminished. The Trade languished until 1843, when the Tariff took effect, showing an average for the five years, from 1838 to 1843, of only 140,153 tons—for the 4 years from 1844 to 1849, the average annual increase was 404,680 tons. For the two years, 1849 and 1850, when the Tariff of 1846 began to be felt, and the foreign market for our produce, caused by the famine, was diminished, the annual increase was only 115,949 tons. From 1851 to 1856, for 5 years, while we were receiving California Gold, which was exchanged for foreign products, the annual increase averaged 633,123 tons. Last year under heavy importations, the increase was only 262,597 tons—and this year there is a decrease of 320,163 tons, in the production. Examine these figures and the periods, and the reader can trace out the ultimate connection between the production of the industry of the Country, and the prosperity of the Coal Trade.

The whole product of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal sent to market since the commencement of the trade in this country, together with the foreign importations, amount in the aggregate to 77,336,544 tons. A friend has sent us a copy of the *London Mining Journal*, of Dec. 12, 1857, from which we glean the following:

Summary of Coal Products of the United Kingdom, 1856.

Durham and Northumberland.....	15,492,969
Cumberland.....	913,891
Yorkshire.....	9,038,625
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire.....	3,293,825
Warwickshire.....	335,000
Leicestershire.....	632,478
Staffordshire and Worcestershire.....	7,305,500
Lancashire.....	8,950,000
Cheshire.....	754,327
Shropshire.....	752,100
Gloucestershire, Somersetshire and Devonshire.....	1,530,000
North Wales.....	1,046,500
South Wales.....	8,919,100
Scotland.....	7,500,000
Ireland.....	136,635

Total produce of the United Kingdom in 1856.....66,645,450
 A territory not exceeding in extent the State of Pennsylvania and New York, producing in a single year, within 10,691,094 tons of the whole product of the country since 1820, in the aggregate. England has built up this immense trade by encouraging her domestic industry; and the United States with more than five times the coal area that England possesses, could do the same under an enlightened system of Government. Here is food for reflection. Reader, think of it, while you have but little else to do.

Comparative Mortality.—The American Medical Association has been furnished by Dr. Barton, of New Orleans, with a statement exhibiting the proportion of deaths to the population of the largest cities of the Union. The following shows the mortality in Philadelphia, as compared with that of other places.

Philadelphia.....	1 death in 48.92 persons.
New York.....	1 " 27.83 "
Boston.....	1 " 48.87 "
Charleston.....	1 " 48.36 "
Havana.....	1 " 35.87 "
Baltimore.....	1 " 29.37 "
Mexico.....	1 " 27.76 "
New Orleans.....	1 " 19.32 "

The report from which the table is extracted, also gives some interesting facts as to the probabilities of the continuance of life at different ages. It says that, at birth the probability of life is greater for the female than for the male—that at five the probability of human life is greatest. At that time it is possible the child will live to be 55, that is, half a century from that time. At ten the probability of life is 48 years more. At twenty the probability is for 40 years. At thirty for 34 years. At forty for 27 years. At fifty for 20 years—that is, that he will attain 70 years—the life of man. Fifty years of age is the first period in which a man has the probability of attaining seventy years.

supply stone or oak timber. So with the patronage and disbursements of the office. The brother of one member of Councils may supply tallow in large quantities, and the employer of another may supply coal. Thus every member of a Committee on Water Works may have an immediate or indirect pecuniary or personal interest in sustaining an officer that has so many sub-offices, and so much patronage to dispense, no matter what may be his misdoings or malpractices.

Mr. Ogden was re-elected Chief Engineer of the Water Works, and still holds that important office. Could we have a more forcible illustration of Democratic reform? Any one will perceive the delicacy with which Mr. Miller alludes to the influences which controlled the action of the majority. He merely supposes that the Chief Engineer of the Water Works "may appoint," &c. There was something more than the possibility of what might be done in this allusion. This immaculate party, which makes such boasts of the reforms which it has effected, reformed Frederick Graeff out, in order to reform such a man as Samuel Ogden in. Had Mr. Graeff retained possession of the office which his father and himself had held for so many years, and had discharged its duties in a manner so economical and so satisfactory to the community, members of the Water Committee perhaps would not have had their relatives provided for.

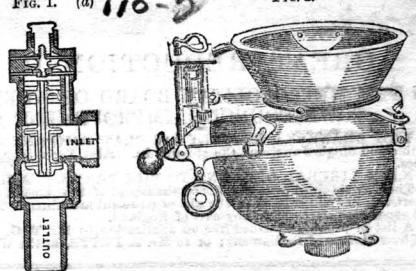
It is hardly credible that, in the face of such testimony as was presented in this case, members of Councils would have the hardihood to declare that the charge of malfeasance in office was not sustained, and then, in utter disregard of decency and propriety, to re-appoint such a person to office.

There is a story told of a fellow in the West who was charged with stealing a hog, and who engaged a lawyer to defend him; but when brought to trial, the evidence was so strong against him that his lawyer told him his case was so bad that he could say nothing in his favor. The culprit, however, insisted that as he had paid him a fee he must say something, and assured him that "all would be right." The lawyer got up and made a few incoherent remarks, and the case was given to the jury, who in a very brief time brought in a verdict of "not guilty." The lawyer astonished, went to the prisoner and asked him how it was possible that he could feel confident of an acquittal, "Why," replied he, "I knew they would let me off for ten of the twelve jurymen had some of the pork."

Loose Foco Reform and Reformers are among the wonders of the age. Sensible people do not expect to gather grapes from thorns nor figs from thistles; and he who would expect anything from Loos Foco promises than what may be found in their own records, must blame himself if he is deceived. They have prudently left Mr. Miller out of the Councils.

Respectfully yours,
 POPULI.

LAMBERT'S PATENT WATER WASTE PREVENTER, and SELF-REGULATING VALVE-COCK, especially adapted for Water-closets.



This Valve is so arranged, that whether it be held down or propped up, only a given quantity of water can be used at each action.
 The pressure of the column of water—viz. its vertical height—being known, a quart, gallon, or any other quantity desired will be (and no more can be) discharged; and before a second quantity can be obtained, a second action must take place.
 This Valve is capable of several modifications; one of its applications to the Pan Closet, as shown in Fig. 2, is important, as it renders unnecessary any other appliance to regulate the discharge of water; it can be made to keep open as long or short a time as may be desired, after the handle which operated upon it is set free.
 It is yet more valuable when applied to self-acting Closets, as it dispenses entirely with reservoirs or supply cisterns; once regulated, say for one gallon, that quantity will always be discharged at each action of the seat by its pressing upon the stud a, or by any other movement.
 The Patentees have tested them under every pressure up to 300 feet with complete success.
 THOS. LAMBERT and SON,
 Founders and Manufacturers of High-pressure Water-Valves, Plumbers' Brass Work, Pumps, &c.
 SHORT-STREET, NEW-CU, LONDON.