THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH .- PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1866.

GAS.

More Ventilation of the Gas Trusteeship -Important Testimony-Figures Can't Lie-The End Approaching.

The following unpublished testimony, taken by Ool. Page's Committe for investigating the charges made against the manugement of the Gas Trust is from the phonographic notes of the official reporter to that body.

The late Chief Engineer Oresson testified that the workings of the Gns Works for 1865, as com-pared with the two preceding years, show the following results:

Cubic feet of loss of

lenkage Per cent. used in age of loss Cubic ft. Cubic ft. of gas sold to con-Diste of the to gas made, sumers, works, made, 335,098,000 675,323,401 60,374,509 8 20,100 794,676,600 711,285,425 83,390,575 10 40,100 reports. made. 1564 544,515,000 727,025,451 112,490,549 13 333-100 This table shows that the percentage of loss was, during the year 1865, 13 3 of that produced of all the gas manufactured, and being 2.843 per cent. above the percentage of loss for 1864, and 5.133 per cent. above that or the year 1863.

The statement of loss by leakage in the report of 1664, including the quantity of gas consumed at the Sanitary Fair and sundry hospitals, supplied gra-Sanitary Fair and sundry hospitals, supplied gra-tationaly during that year, and also the loss occas slowed by the rupture of the large gas holder at Point Breeze, being allowed for, the amount of waste for 1864 would be the same, or less than 1863. Taking this per centage of loss for 1863 as fa-worable to that of 1865, as under proper manage-ment the per centage of loss should decrease as 'he quantity of gas passing through the pipe is decreased, the time being equal; therefore 5 and 2-10 per cent should have been the waste, instead of 13)5, making a difference of 5 1333-1000 per cent, more waste in 1865 than should have been, as cent, more waste in 1863 than should have been compared with former years, and this per centage on the amount of gas made in 1865, viz. Loss on Waste for 1865. 844,516,000 cubic feet are 43,349,000 cubic

- \$130,017 00 6,502 35

Loss on waste for 1865. To this Mr. Jones made the following statement: Cubic Feet. Loss by leakage in 1564 83,390,575

Less gas furnished		ousl	y 9
to Sanitary Fair,			1,074,300
To Ratrashmant Sa	Lown	12	550,500

1,654,800 Consumed in works and loss by leakage, \$1,635,775 Cubic Feet. Loss by leakage in 1865. - - 112,490,549

Less gas far	irnished to		Refreshme		
Saloons,		1.4			310,700

Consumed in works, and loss by leak'e, 112,179,819 Now by examining the reports you will find that the years in which the greatest amount of street mains was hald the loss by leakage was the heaviest, large losses being sustained by blowing out the pipes and making the connections.

Feet of pipe. There was laid in 1863. -39,045 do 1865. 90,170 Showing that in 1664, notwithstanding there was nearly 70 per cent less pipe laid than in 1863, the

nearly 70 per cent less pipe laid than in 1863, the leakage was 2 29 per cent. more, while in 1865 there was nearly 131 per cent, more feet of pipe laid than in 1864, and the loss by leakage was only 2.84 per cent greater. The loss of gas by the rupture of the gas holder at Point Breeze was as large in 1865 as it was in 1864, if not larger. Mr. Oresson said : It was my practice uniformly, while connected with the Trust, and generally since, to esumate roughly the ouble capacity of all the mains haid. I can estimate now, but not with

the mains laid. I can estimate now, but not with wery great precision, that there were nimety thou-sand one hundred and seventy pipes, of various sizes, laid in 1865, and their cubical capacity was reventeen thousand cubic feet-mint is, the whole pipe could not have contained more than that, and may have been considerably under. In laying mains it is customary, unless the Engineer wants to incommode citizens with blue lights for a while, to blow the gas until it blows out the air from the pipes. If this is done nicely it will not waste more gas than the cubic capacity of the main, but as it is generalty done the loss is twice the cubical capacity of the main. This being the case, this quantity of main would lose about thirty-four thousand cubic feet of gas at the outside. Now the excess of the loss of gas in 1565 over

1863 is something like fifty-two million cubic feet, and this thirty-four thousand cubic feet, it is very obvious, would not be the thousandth part of all that; so that the amount of the excessive loss would be very small indeed from the building of new

The loss due to the destruction of the gasholder

before as to the loss of gas after it has been manu inctured, and not to the gas in the retorts.

Upon this surject I have no doubt that a great deal of the loss in all cases is due to condensation, but I am sure that condensation does not occur on but I am sure that condensation does not occur on account of cloudy weather. That has nothing to do with it. It would have very little to do with it even on the surface of the ground. It would have nothing to do with it below the surface. They might as well say that the state of the moon would have something to do with it, as to state that being clear or cloudy would. I think a great deal of it is due to the condensation of gas where sufficient care has not been taken to have it cleared from vapors before it is used. Gras is complised from vapors before it is used. (ras is combined with a large quantity of combustible vapor, the whole passes through the meter, and the meter makes no distinction between this vapor or any other kind of gas. When the gas goes under the ground it meets a different temperature from that in which the gas has been compined, and this vapor is deposited. The object of the gas maker is to take as much of this vapor out of the gas as possible before the gas passes from the purifying houses

through the meter. There is snother point which may be of interest in regnid to meters. The man in charge of a gas manufactory, who is in competition with other men in charge of other gas factories, naturally wants to make his own look as well as possible, and he may keep his register so full of water that it will register more than it would if it contained the proper smount of water, and his meter will run has er and measure nore gas than it would the other way. When the gas comes to be used by gas meters that are set right it would not show so much, and this may have caused the loss. When I was a stioned at the gas works I had to watch our station meters to see that they were set right, and did not register more than the actual quantity of gas made

Colonel Page-Is the dark weather indicated by the hours of burning public lamps greater than usual?

Mr. Creeson-No; I should think not. They have 26.44 of actual lighting. The records of the gas office will show that they sometimes went up to three thousand hours. They have 19.87 hours, which is too little. The public cannot be accom-modeled with thet. modated with that.

Col. Prage-How much of the loss of gas in '65 be-yond that of '63 may be attributed to all the cnases

you have enumerated? Mr. Oresson—If you take all the causes I have enumerated—I have put in a reason for condensation that has not been given there—if you take the causes as they are rated here, the condensation caused by cloudy weather, and add that to the area of the street main and the loss by the gas holder, not a tenth part of the excess. The condensation that is caused insturally does not vary one year from the other. The temperature does not vary in smain between any given month of the year and the same month of the next year two degrees. It water of course that much between and varies of course that much between winter and summer, but take the month of November, for in-stance, and at four feet below ground you will not and another. The other cause may have been that the station meters were not properly regulated, or the gas was not properly cleansed in its manufac-

ture. Colonel Page—Is there any difficulty in deter-mining the difference of consumption of burners under the different pressures nemed, 2 inches and 3 inches! There is no answer given to this ques-

Mr. Cresson-No. The question asks what would be the difference in consumption of gas of a 6 feet burner, as required for the street lambs, be-tween 3 inches pressure per hour and 2 inches pressure per hour, and also between a 2 inch and a

It is one of the simplest things in physical science to make that calculation. The amount of gas consumed is exactly in the proportion of the square roots of the pressure; and, incretore, under these circumstances, with the same burner the quantities of the gas consumed would be as the square root of the three to the square root of two in the one case. The six-foot burner would be re-duced to a five-foot burner under two-inch pres-sure; the burner burning six feet of gas under three-inch pressure will burn five feet under two inch. You may calculate it on your finears inch. You may calculate it on your fingers. Colonel Page-Would the answer given to account for the deficiency of coke for the quantity of coal carbonized in 1865 be reasonable and satis-

factory or would not the true reason be that, the gas not all being distilled from the coal, it productd coke of a bad quality, and not sufficiently burned, so that it would readily go to pieces in bandling ? Mr. Cresson—This answer says that coke, when

exposed to the weather, breaks, and I think that what Mr. Jones says is sufficient to account for the increased loss of coke, which will, if it stands in hrge bulk in bad weather, lose more. If the case given here and Mr. Jones' figures of the

terns greater rath month than in troit; and also by be ange craused by intritor iron retoris. Mr. Creaton continued this statement that the loss that is generally conceded by gas engineers targes to five per cent, and that condensation is consed by the sinte of the atmosphere, more pro-perly belongs to what you have been talking south before as to the loss of cas after it has been many "Committee is attending to the finances of the Trust At the last meeting a postponement washed, in consequence of illness in the family of a principal store an the establishment.

AMUSEMENTS.

A MERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. BATEMAN 'ON CERT. On FRIDA' EVENING, November 23, ONLA NIGHI OF ROSSINT'S "STARAT MATER.' SOLOISTS:

SOLOINTS: M'ME TARFPA. MRN, JONEI HINE SCHIMTF, MIGNOR BRIGNOLL. SOGNOR F, RRANTI. SIGNOR FORTUNA. MR. CARL ROGA. MR. ADOLPH BIRGFELD. MR. ADOLPH BIRGFELD.

The Cho

HANDIL AND HAYDN SOCIETY

SATURDAY, November 24. GRAND FARI WELL MATINEE. Positively last appearance o. the B-7 EMAN CONCERT TROUPE. ADMISSIONS-ONE DOLLAR EACH. Scals secur. d without extra charge.) """ The Far forday at Trampler's Music Store. [11]9

N E.W. CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.-WILLIAM E. SINN & CO.....LESSEES Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45.

Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 745. THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, November 21, LANT WIEK OF ME. JOSE PH JEFFERSON, LANT FOUR NIGHIS OF HIP VAN WINKLE, RIP VAN WINKLE, RIP VAN WINKLE, RIP VAN WINKLE, HIP VAN WINKLE, HIP

GRAND FAMILY MATTNEE. Prices as usual. Monday, November 26. first production of the Frize Play, by Dion Boucicault, entitled THE LONG STRIKE, in which Mr. J. P. McDONOUGH will appear.

in which Mr. J. E. McDONOUGH will appear. WALNUT STREET THEATRE. WALNUT STREET THEATRE. Commence at 75 Commence at 75 Commence at 75 THIS (Weenesday) EVENING, November 21, HOWIN BOOL 4 as. Thurany-EDWIN BOOTH as ROMEO, and PE-TRUCHIO, in TAMING THE SHREW. Thurany-EDWIN BOOTH as ROMEO, and PE-TRUCHIO, in TAMING THE SHREW. Fricay-Ebwin BOOTH as ROMEO, and PE-TRUCHIO, in TAMING THE SHREW. Fricay-Ebwin BOOTH as ROMEO, and PE-TRUCHIO, in TAMING THE SHREW. FILCAS BENERIC OF THE SHREW. THURAN BOOTH AS THE SHREW. THURAN-EDWIN BOOTH AS ROMEO, AND THE MR EDWIN BOOTH. MR EDWIN BOOTH. MR EDWIN BO TH WILL GIVE A FAREWELL MATINKE A12 o'c ock on SATURIAY NOVEMBER 34, when will be presented, for the Just time, HAMLET. BOX sheet now open for the Matinee. NA EX HIMN UNCEWNS NEW ADOL OF DEFINITION

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at haif nast 7 o'clock. HOUSES PALKED 10 THE ROOF. POSILIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF MR DAN BRYANT LAST NIGHTS OF SHAMUS O'BRIEN. MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT, SHAMUS O'BRIEN;

THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL,

THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL, with its grand scenes and great cast. ME. DAN BPYANT IN FOUR DIFFERENT CHARACTEES. with Songs and Dances. Friday - FAREWELL BENEFIT OF ME DAN BELANT. A Great BHL

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.-TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT until further notice. and SATURDAY MATINEE. at 20'clock, THE BLACK CROOK.

TINHE GREAT BATEMAN COMBINATION-THE GREAT BATEMAN COMBINATION-CONCERT. ON FRIDAY EVENING, November 23, promises to be the greatest success of the season. The said of tickets commences to-inorrow, and there will be a great rush for them. Parties who desire thouce reads who desire can avoid the crowd by securing their seals at the BOOK STAND in the CONTINENTAL HOTEL. 11 16 6t

SPECIAL NOTICES. SPECIAL NOTICES DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINIS TELED STROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands with periect success for Dental braical, and Medical purposes, and for annusement only full cente per 100ff for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial tech are ordered. Office, No 226 WLST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locast street. 100 PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-PANY-TREASUREE'S DEPARTMENT. 100 UAS to NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS, NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS, The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual vividend of FOUR PFR (ENT on the Canital Stock of the Lompany, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and anter November 30 1896 Bishk Fewers of Autornay or collecting dividenda can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 8, 19 JRD Street. THOMAS T. FIRTH Treasurer. 218 WLST WASHINGTON SQUARE, silect, Superfit street cars pars the coor. Don't be coolish enough to yo ciscwhere a d say \$2 and 51 or gas. N. H. -1 configure to give instructions to the dental profes sin. 10 12 finwinn 10 12 finwinn THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WOALD. Darmlers reliable instantaneous, the only perfect dye. No disarbointment, no ridicalous tims, but true to nature, back or brown. GEN UINE IN SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO Eccessorating Txtract of Milleflours restores, preserves and Icautifics the bair, prevents baldness, Soid by all Druggists, Factory No SI BARCLAY Sc. N. 335 JUST PUBLISHED-By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetisth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, 81.019,426 90 entitled-FHILOSOPHY OF MARHIAGE. To be had lice, for four stamps by andressing Secre-tally New York Museum of Ana'omy, 865 No. 618 I ROADWAY, New York. \$683,121 90 Interest during the same period-sal-87,717.82 \$770,839 72 COAL. Lorses, expenses, etc., during the year as R. W. PATRICK & CO., NO. 304 N. BROAD ST., DEALERS IN LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL. 8578:170-28 #192.669+44 HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND * This is exclusive of the amount reserved for taxes on RE-BROKEN STOVE, dividends and profits. ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 806 8100 000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1871. 120,060 United states Five Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes. 120,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempts). 54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent Loan. 60,000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan. 20,000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan. 20,000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan. 20,000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan. 30,000 State of Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds 25,000 Western Penngylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds 25,000 Western Penngylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds 25,000 Western Penngylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds 25,000 Western Penngylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds 25,000 Western Penngylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds 25,000 Western Penngylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds 25,000 Western Penngylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds 25,000 Western Penngylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds 25,000 Western Penngylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds 25,000 Western Penngylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds 25,000 Western Penngylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds 25,000 Western Penngylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds 26,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent Loan. 15,000 State of Six Penngylvania Railford Bonds 2000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent Always on hand, under cover, and freefrom DIET and ASSETS OF THE COMPANY SLATE. 8114 000-00 COAL! COAL! COAL! 136,500 00 The best LEHIGH and ECHUYLKILL COAL, pro-pared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard. No 1517 CALLOWHILL street, uncercover, deliveled on short bottce well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure to necessary 211,500 00 166,562 50 your custom. 54.700.00 JOHN A. WILSON. 44,620.00 Successor to W. L. FOULK. PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 0156m 50,750 00 BEST QUALITIES OF LEHIGH AND 20,500.00 B Schuy kill Coal at reduced prices. Il 14wimi2*5 WEST END CHESNUT STREET BRIDGE 24,256-00 20.750.00 ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC. 18 000 00 PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOLLER WORKS,-NEAFIE & LEVY, TH. UTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINETERS MACHINERTS, BOILER MAKENS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOULDERS, having for many years been in suc-cessful operation, and been exclusively engaged in build, s and repairing Marine and Biver Engines, high and low pressure, from Boilers, Water Tanks, Propei-lers, etc etc., respectually offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of al size. A wribe, R ver, and stationary i having sees of patterns of clifferent sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick usepatch. Every description of patterns making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Bollers, of the best remayivania charcoal tron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, iron and Brass usatings of all descriptions; Roll turing Screw Cu ting, at all other work connected with the above business. Tawings and specifications for all work done at the subscribers have ample wharf-dock room in 15,000 3.0 Shares Stock Germantown 5 040-00 15.000-00 8.258+25 3 950-60 105,000 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City property 29,000 00 195,900*00 217,637-23 be subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, tails, etc. etc., for raising beavy or light weights.
 JACOB C NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY.
 8 214 REACH and PALMER Stree's. 38,923 98 2,930-00 41.549-60 \$1 407,321-56 JOIN E. COPE. WILLIAM H. MERRICE SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, WILLIAM B. MIDRICK SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND PHILADRIPHIA. MERRICK & SONS. ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS. MERRICK & SONS. MERRICK & SONS * Tols being a new enterprise, the par is assumed as the market value. the market value. The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of EIGHT PEE CENT on the CARITAL ST.CK and SIX PEE CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the lat December proximo, free of Nationa. and State Taxes. Takes, They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND⁴ of TWINTY PER CENT, on the KARNED P (EXILMIN for the year ending October 31, 1866 certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and Steric Takes. Livery description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Delocators, Filters, Fumping Engines etc. Sole Aschistor N. B'Henx's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and As-pinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrilugal Sugar Draining Machine. They have ordered, also, that the SCRIF CERTIFI-CAT: S OF PROFILS of the Company, for the year 1862 be redeened in CASH, at the office of the Com-pany, on and atter 1st December proximo, all interest therron to coarse on that dec No certificate of profils issued under \$25 By Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, where of it is evidence No. 65 N FRONT STREET, PHILAPELFRIA. We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our DIRECTORS. Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Famund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John K. Fenrose, Janus Tracuste Samuel E. Stokes,

 Thomas C. Hand,
 Samuel E. Stokes,

 John C. Davis,
 Henry Sioan,

 John C. Davis,
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 Lamand A. Souder,
 William G. Bon ton,

 Theophilus Paulding,
 Edward Darlington,

 John S. Fenrose,
 D. Jones Brooke,

 James Traquair,
 Henry C. Dalist, Jr.,

 James C. Hand,
 James B. MeFarland,

 Josenh H. Seal,
 John S. Semple, Pittsburg,

 Josenh H. Seal,
 Dohn S. Semple, Pittsburg,

 John D. Taylor,
 THOMAS C. HAND, President.

 Juhn N. C. DaVIS, Vice President.
 Juhn N. C. DAVIS, Vice President.

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 His Eltrp

 OFFICE, OF THE LEHIGH COAL

 well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving. We invite the attention of manufacturers our exten-tion works. James Traquair, Henry C. Dailett, Jr., James C. Hand, Widiam C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Crossed C. Ludwig, sive works. George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, BOARDING. NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET WENEY LYDERS, Secretary. II 16 Efter OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA August 29, 1866. The Stockholders of this Company are her by notlined that the Boird of Manazers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 5th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new sock al par, to the extent to one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscription books will open on MONDAY, Sep-tember 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 F. M. Is now open for the accommodation of FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS. Apply early JAMES R. LITTLE & CO. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN SUPERIOR COFFIN TRIMMINGS. l'ayment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an No. 154 N. SIXTH STREET. Fayment will be considered due June I, 1867, but an unstain ont of 20 per cent. or fen doilers per share, must be paid at he time or subscribins. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On all payments including the aforesaid instainent, made before the 1st of 1 drue, 1867, discount will be allowed at the fate of 6 per cent, per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.
All stock not said up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be informed to he use of the company. Certificates for the west will obe issued until after june 1 1867, and said stock, up and up in 1011, while be an ut edited and said stock will not be subscriber. PHILADELPHIA. Mountings, Handles, Screws, Tacks, Diamond Studs Screw-Caps, Ornaments, Star Studs, Lining Nails, Esoutcheons, Sliver Lace, Inscription Plates, etc. etc. Particular attention paid to ENGRAVING COFFIN-PLATES. HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Lege, Appliances for Detormity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and lift are the lightest, most durable comfort-abc, perfect, and artistic substituted adopted by the United States Govern-ment and our principal Surreons. Fateniced August 18, 1863; May 22, 1865; May 1, 1886. Address KimBALL & CO. No. 639 ARCH Street. Philadeinhia Pamphlet free. 927.6m TO ARCHITECTS .-PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILD-INGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASH-INGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASH-INGTON, D.C. Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifica-tions and estin area or cost ion new hre-proof buildings for the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C. The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will adjant or. Photo-sraphs of site, and all other micromation relating to the subject, will be turnished to Architects desiring to com-pete for the work upon application, personally or by let er, to be unarsigned GEORGE PLOWMAN. CARPENTER AND BUILDEF No. 232 CARTER Street, pete for the work upon application, personally or by ict er, to the unmersured A promium of \$3000 for the first, of \$2000 for the second, and of \$1000 for the first, of \$2000 for the plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Othersy charged with he duty of select-ing a site and proparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 22 1866 The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieuten and office Winder's Huliding of the Board Officiation Units. Winder's Huliding Washington, D. C., on or before the 1st day of February, 167. And No. 141 DOCK Street. Machine Work and Millwrightin Promptly attended ANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAU. tinil series of views, fifteen in number, co dred for the instruction of juvenile artists Price, 16 chis a package. With the LVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER c., will be found on sale at the 723) B. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street A LEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well us to retain any or all of such dame. NO. 26 NORTH WHARVES, DINBS. 11 26 imj By order of the Board. T J. TREADWELL. Breve: Ligutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., Recorder. NO. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA, ALEXANDER 6, CATTELL VIJAF G. CA OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION C MPANY. PHILADELPHIA, November 15 1866. The Stockholders of this Company, whose names appeared as such on their books on the 8th day of Sep-tember last at 3 P. M., are hereby notified that the providege to subscribe to new stock at 0a on the terms of the circular of a appust 79 1866, will expire on the 1st day of December next, at 3 P. M. It 15 til21 SOLOMON SHEP 3E8D, Treasurer. COTTON AND FLAX SAIL DUCK AND CANVAB, Of all numbers and brands. Tent. Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cov. Juck Also, Paper Manutacturers Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide: Fauling, Belting, Sail Twins etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co., No 105 JONES' Alley CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK. UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY RICHARD PENISTAN'S STORE AND VAULTS, No. 430 CHESSUT STREET Nearly Oupseits the Post Office PHILADELPHIA. Families supplied Orders from the Correct recountly tended to. PRILADELPHA. OCUMENT BARK, PRILADELPHA. OCUMENT BARK, Fsq. baving in S ay last, in view of a Broineged absence in Europe resured his position. the Board of Directory to day elected J. W. Torre. Esq., Vice-President, and H. F. Schetky, Deq. Cashier. 1017 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.



If I am correctly informed in reference to the last break down, only one-half of it was used, and it would contain about nine hundred thousand cubic feet. That was the outside that they could lose if it was entirely full at the time of the accident, and they lost it all. Added to the thirty-four thousand feet lost in the pipes, this would be less than one million feet, or not two per cent. of the whole loss.

There is another point which is remarkable. I observe in these answers that it was said that the lose was greatest in the years when most mains were laid, but the evidence shows that in 1863 there were one hundred and thirty thousand cubic feet of main laid instead of 1865, when the main laid was thirty-four thousand; so that the facts do not accord with this theory, so that certainly no-thing of this excess over 1662 could be attributed to thing of this excess over 1962 could be attributed to that cause. There were more mains laid in 1863 than in 1865. I suppose less than two per cent. of the excess, or less than one per cent. of the whole loss, might be due to the breaking of the gasholder, if they saved none of the gas in it.

if they saved none of the gas in it. To get at the difference in the yield of gas to the ton of coal, Colonel Page prepared the following:

Years. 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, Average 1	feet (m) 656,9 735,6 794,6 844,5	cubic of gas ide. 57,000 98,000 76,000 16,000	us ma c 7	s of coal led to lee gas. 18,588 18,537 15,311 13,067 ne ton of	of g to	centage as made ton of coal. 9,536 9,367 9,325 9,374	
coal, From th				1		052-1000	
For 1862,				average			ł
yield pe						052+1000	1
For 1865,				*	9,074	083-1000	1
Difference	a in an	bio feet	1.2		225	989,1000	1

By this comparison there is an evident loss on each ton of coal carbonized of 335 969-1000 cubic feet. This difference or deficit in the yield of 1865 per ton, multiplied by 93,067 tons used in the works that year, gives the number of feet of gas lost to the Trust from this source. 335,969 multi-plied by 93,067 is 31,265,045 cubic feet of gas deficit in yield from the total quantity of coal used in 1865, as this total quantity is charged in the reports as having been used. It passed through the retorts and was carbonized; and is chargeable with all the labor and expenses as though the proper quantity of gas had been obtained from its distillation, and as if the proper quantity had been obtained from it at no additional cost.

Therefore, 31,265,045 cubic feet at 83 per \$92,195 13 4,659 75

Loss on account of coal property car-

bonized in 1865, \$89,105 38 Mr. Jones to this made answer that the decrease in production was due to condensation. The answer he submitted was

answer he submitted was: It is generally conceded by gas engineers that the loss by leakage, stealage, condensation, &c. ranges from ten to twenty-five per cent, and, as conden-sation is the main cause of this loss, it is even greater in some localities. This condensation is mainly caused by atmospheric changes; for instance, in light, pleasant weather condeusation is not as great as in dull, dark weather. During the

1865, 544,010,000 The difference of yield between the clay and iron retorts, 10,326 142 cubic feet, should be added to the make for 1865, showing that if no loss had been

sustained by leakage from the interior clay retorts purchased and set in 4564, the yield would have an 854,842,142 cubic feet, or for \$3,069 tons of coal, 9155 233-1600 cubic feet per ton. Cubic feet.

Yield per ton in 1864, 1865, L DINO

Difference against 1865. .

ich loss can only be accounted for by charging larger quantities of coal in retorts than could be properly carbonized, it being necessary to do so in order to meet the inruely increased that do so in order to meet the inrgely increased demand for gas, the consumption being from eight to ten per

amcunt on hand be correct, they will account for the oss. Colonel Page-But the other will enter into the

Mr. Oresson-Of course, if the coke is not well burned, it is friable, and breaks down easily. For instance, if you open a retort that has been fired two hours the coke is soft, and will break up in your fingers. This would produce a similar effect. The amount of loss in 1865 was about six per cent. more than it was in 1864 or 1863. The severe winter would destroy some of the coke, especially if a large stock iny over all winter, and would probatiy amount to as much as six per cent. increase, Colonel Page—I do not ask anything about the management of the works. I have only asked you ccientific questions, which, not being a scientific men myselt, I know nothing about, and don't wish to ask you any questions about the management of the works which, from your own connection with them, it might be delicate for you to answer. To get at the deficiency in the yield of coke, Col.

Page made the following statement: Bushels of Yield of coke Tons coal

Years. nsed. coke used per ton of and sold. coal. 66.293 36 636 1000 55 11 10 2,362,413 2,653,104 2,956,567 5,563 1563, 83,774 1864. 35 591 1000 33 557 100 35 406 1000 98,009 3,104,553 Average yield for three years, -Yield for 1865. -33 354 1000 The deficit of the yield of coke to the tons of coal carbonized stands thus: The average for 1862, '63, and '64 was 35,446 from the tons of coal carbonized the yield in '65 33,351 from the tons of coal carbonized; bonized; therefore 93,069 tons, at a yield of 35,440 bushels per ton, is 3,295,924 bushels, and leas 3,104,533 bushels returned as sold, leaves 191,471 bushels deficit, which, at 11 cents, is \$21,391 81 To this add waste of gas, - coal, -123,544 65
 89,105 39

Apparent total loss, waste of material, \$231,041 S4

Colonel Jones read in answer the following: In making an explanation of the difference in yield of coke, as compared with former years, I will first explain how we get at the quantity of

coke made. Entries are made each month of the quantity of coke sold and used for various purposes. At the end of the year these amounts are added together the stock of coke on Land is taken by measure-ment and added to it, from which is taken by measure-ment and added to it, from which is taken the stock on hand at the beginning of the year, which was also taken by measurement; we then have the make of coke for the year, less the waste. Now if the stock of coke on hand at the beginning of the year was a large one, every bushel of dirt or year was a large one, every bushel of dirt or waste in measuring it out counts against the year's business, and as the stock of coke on hand January 1, 1865, was 143,186 bushels, every bushel of dirt therein would count in favor of the preceding year and against the year 1865.

therein would count in favor of the preceding year and against the year 1865. Coke, if exposed to the weather for a length of time, as was the case in the early part of 1865, will make a large per centage of breeze or dirt, and by referring to former reports of years, when large stocks of coke were on hand on the first of the year, the yield of coke as given was less per ton of coal onrbonized than in years when the stock was amaller: for instance, in the years 1857 and 1857 – in the former year the yield was 34 46-100 hushels per ton, and in the latter the yield was 35 42-100 bushels per ton. Another cause for the discrep-ancy is this. The quantity of coke used under re-toris had been fixed as so much for ench set of beats for so many hours. It being necessary in 1855 to charge larger quantities of coal than was custom-ary, it certainly required a larger quantity of fuel to keep up the heats; and as the parties having portance of, or thoughtlessly neglected making an exact return of the quantity used, the usual aver-age quantity was given. Also, in charging larger quantities of coal in the retorts than can be properly carbonized, the yield of coke is materially les-ment.

sened. Another reason for the falling off was that, owing to the high price of coal in 1855, large quan-tities of coke were sold for family use, it being a much cheaper fuel; and all coke sold for that pur-93:25 98-100 pose had to be screened perfectly clean, instead of being loaded as it came from the retort-house, as in the case with that sold to manufacturers. 9165 23-100 140 25-100

20 10 24

In answer to another question, Colonel Jones

There was a loss at the Spring Garden Works in There was a fors at the 20th of April. It was lead. It occurred on the 20th of April. It was caused by a blow in abe purifying-house. The Trust lost from 200,000 to 500,000 cable feet of gas.

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