# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1869.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE. OUB HIGHWAYS.

8

Cebble Stowes on the Wane-The New Pave ments, and How they are Constructed-The Improved Belgian Granite, the Nicolson, the Stowe, the Miller, the Concrete, the Vulcan-ite, and Others-What Do Councils Intend to

He, and Others-What De Councils Intend to Do ' Our time-honored if not also time-worn institu-intion, the cobble-stones, is fast gaining in public disfavor. That such a thing was ever invented, to say nothing of its continued use for many years, is a marvel. The pavement, as we all know, is vil-ininous. A horse dreads it; man cannot walk upon it; the street-contractors cannot clean it. Its dura-bility is shown by inmense ruts and gutters, worn in a short time by the frequent passing of vehicles. Its only merit is its cheapness; but, as has very pro-perly been said, no pavement is economical which greatly increases the destruction of horse, vehicle, ease, comfort, and convenience, though its cest is nothing and it tast for ever. We have in some parts of our city a stone pave-ment known as the Beitian, which consists of cubi-cal blocks of stone, laid somewhat after the fashion of he cobbie-stones. This, though a great improve-ment, is open to several objections. The stones, when new, are slightly rough on the seriace, but when old and wors, especially in wet weather, they are so very smoot's and slippery that no toothold for a horse's hoot can be had. The material of which it is composed is fixelf objectionashe. Theugh stone is a most durable substance, and has been used almost

a norse a non car in objectionable. Through stone is a most durable substance, and has been used almost a most durable substance, which are said to be as lasting, and which will asswer the purpose better in other respects. Stone is some, in whatever form. If laid in smeoth blocks, it is either too rough for comfort when new, or too smooth for travel when old. The skeek to the bady of the horse is also said other too smooth for travel when old. The shock to the body of the horse is also sale to be too great. The material is too inelastic, and does not give at all when the foot comes in contact. Other makerials, as wood, fron, and a composition of pitch, tan etc., are now being tried. The question now is to declide between them. All may be equally as good. Some may answer better for some purposes than others. But before we repaye our city entirely with any new substance, it must have a fair trial of some out. some sort.

### The [Belgian.]

The ubical-block pevement or Belgian, has been extensively laid to New York, and at present miles of it is being had on the different avenues. The blocks run about four inches square on the top, six blocks run about four inches square on the top, six inches deep. The cost of this ranges from \$0 to 3:00 per square vard, the stone coming from the "Wee-hawken" quarries, a few miles up the Hudson river, an army of laborars being constantly employed get-ting out the stone to supply the demand of New Yorkkity. In Philadelphia the Beigian blocks now used are of better shape than the latter, and when carefully lade make a pavement almost equal to that now adopted on Broadway, N. Y. It is very amportant that the foundation be of solid good gravel, and the blocks carefully rammed in even courses. Heretofore the blocks used in this sity mosky came from the Eastern quarries, but within the past two years a company of Philadel-

within the past two years a company of Philadel-phians purchased the extensive granite quarries near Richmond, Va., and are now shipping very

near Richmond, Va., and are now shipping very largely to this market. The Richmond granite blocks are said to have the advantage of not being liable to round off or wear smooth upon contact with the iron upon the horses' feet, the fine grain of the granite and white colors presenting a clearer appearance when the streets are properly swent.

Another important feature in the Belgian blocks is the valuable character of the material. When necessary, the blocks can be relaid either of the four necessary, the blocks can be relaid either of the four sides turned upward, and in this way the pavement will last for an indefinite period, as the material always retains its value. The cost of a good Bel-gian pavement in this city ranges from \$5 to \$5 To per square yard. No granite quarry can make Belgian blocks to advantage unless in connection they are turning out large stones, per dimension or otherwise, leaving smaller pieces to be split into paving. The cost of the blocks delivered on the wharf in this city stands from \$2 to \$225 per square yard, and we are informed by one of the heavi st importers that the profit at this price is but little. The Belgian pave-ment lately laid in front of the German newspaper onidding, Chesnut street, above Sixth, is an improvement intervalid in front of the German newspaper building, Chesnut street, above Sixth, is an improve-ment on the old style of blocks. Also in front of Mr. Bartol's residence, Spruce and Nineteenth streets, with granite gutter stones and crossings of granitesame depth as the blocks.

### The Improved Granite Pavement.

The improved Granite Pavement. The improved Broadway, New York, pavement consists of granite blocks 3% to 4 inches wide, 8 to 14 inchesiong, and 9 inches deep, with joined gut-ter-stones, and crossings or bridge stones, all of same material (granite) laid flush and even in a bed made with a layer of small stones and line gravel on top. The cost is \$7:50 per square yard, the con-tractor taking the old material. It is called the "Guidet" pavement, and New Yorkers claim it is the best, cheapest, and most desirable pavement that can be laid. A million doi-lars or more has already been expended on that portion finished on Broadway, and the probability is the same pavement will be continued the whole

me payement will be continued the whole

dampness can get through from the top; the bottom is left entirely free. It is thought that the natural process of decay in this method will be slower than the dry-rot of the other. The pavement is said to grow more firm the longer it in used. It is a Californian invention, where it has been tried with considerable success. In San Francisco, where the pavement has been in use for three or four years, insteam two years have been of the Stow Founda-tion. After this pavement is laid, the contractors the sum of one and a half cents per square foot per annum, and will make a sometent deposit with the proper anthorities to gnarantee their fulfilment of suc. Children Wood Pavement,

Froper authorities to guarantee their fulfilment of such contract for the time specified. The Miller Wood Pavement, owned by the Philadeiphia Wood Paving Company, is a late patent, also an advance on the original plan of the Nicolson. A floor or substructure is used in this form of pavement. The floor is composed of one and a half inch spruce boards. In place of coating them with sephaltum and tar, they are troated in a certain manner and become what is called "Burnet-ized." They first have the sap extracted by being placed in a vacuum tabe, then a solution of chloride of zinc is forced into the pores by a pressure equal to 150 pounds to the square linch. On the floor, when hald, is placed a layer of upright rine blecks, with the end of the grain on top, of a wedge-like shape. No strips separate the different rows of blocks one from the other. It has been said, with what truth we know not, that the strips forming the bottom of the grooves in the Nicolson become loose from wear and work up to the surface, displacing the gravel alling, and leaving the blocks without support beneath. It is to remedy this evil that this new form of block has been devised. The block being wedge-shaped or slanting on the idea you of blocks, and down the street, the broad endeling on the floor, and down the street, the broad endeling on the floor at the bottom and joining the next row of blocks, and the simule end being on top, a wedge-shaped cavity is formed between the rows. The top of the entity is about the width of the groove in the Nicol-son, and the bottom tapers of to a point. The sould be shalt end being on top, a wedge-shaped cavity is formed between the rows. The top of the entity is about the width of the groove in the Nicol-son, and the bottom tapers of to a point. The smaller or upper face of the block is about three, heres thick, and the iower face about four inches, so that the measure of the slant on each side to inches thick, and the lower face about four inches, so that the measure of the slant on each side is about a half inch. The strip to form the grooves is thus dispensed with. The grooves are filed in, and the top is covered with a mixture of tar, pitch, root-ing gravel, and paving content. This last is a patent article. The cavity being wedge-shaped, and the top of the wedge being towards the top, it follows that the harder the pressure on the substance from above, the tighter and more compact will the pave-ment become which it is superced to do the more nent become, which it is supposed to do the more it is used. The blocks of the superstructure are not "burnetized," like the floor, but only conted with the waterproof compesition. We suppose the idea of this difference is that one kind of protec-tion is better able to guard against the causes of decay to which the lower side is exposed, while the citics is more adapted for the upper. This pave-ment has been used in Brooklyn, and in some few places in small patches in Philadelphia. It is to be tried on Spring Garden street, from Twelfth to Broad, and by private agreement of the property holders on Cartes. decay to which the lower side is exposed, while the Broad, and by private agreement of the propert holders, on Green street, from Fifteenth to Twenty

holders, on Green street, from Fifteenit to Twenty-fifth. The patent is only one year old, but it has been very favorably received in that time. The three varieties, the Nicolson, the Stow, and the Müller, all look alike on the upper surface when finished. They all have a three-lach width of block running across the street, a narrow groove for foot-hold, and are all covered with a black water-proof coating. The interior structure of the groove is dif-ferent in all three cases. The floor is of different design in two, and is entirely dispensed with in a third. third.

### Composition Pavements.

This is another class, using entirely different ma-terial in construction. The aim here is to produce something cheaper than wood or stone, and yet answering in other respects as well.

### The Concrete

The Concrete is one of this class. It is composed of coal-tar, pitch, and gravel. A foundation of saud or gravel is prepared—in some cases in this city the cobble-stones were used as the foundation—the materials are mixed together and poured hot upon the surare mixed together and pointed hot lipsh die suf-face, levelled, and allowed to cool. The pavement, when in good order, is very good for driving, but from our experience with it thus far, cheapaess ap-pears to be its only other recommendation. In hot weather the mass grows soft and sticky. In rainy weather some of the ingredients are affected and washed away, leaving others to cromble and no exceed into powder and mod. A patch was laid ground into powder and mud. A patch was laid not very long ago on Vine street, between Front and Second. Councils have lately ordered it to be and Second. removed. From the little which can be seen between the great deposits of mud upon the street, we should say that Councils took unnecessary troubleit is fast removing itself. There is no necessity to pay extra men to take it away. If the street-cleaners' attention were called to the spot, we doubt not that the whole thing would be swept away with the mud, and no one would be the wiser. Let the distinguished Congressmen who put in down change their business and become street-sweepers. Fifth avenue, New York, as well as some other parts of that city, has had a taste of this kind of pavement, with the most disastrous results. Their ecimen cost more than ours, and did not last as

It came ? Such a thing really happened, and in this city. Something of the same kind was used in London, England, some time before our experiment. In the opinion of some no wooden pavement, though able to withstand all the wear put upon it for an indefinite time, is sufficiently secured against decay. The comparatively thin coat of water-proof put on the blocks of the Nicolson by immersion will certainly wear through in time, at least in some places. When a hole is once worn through then water can get through in time, at least in some places. When a hole is once worn through then water can get through in time, at least in some places and scientific process. The moisture is per-tivater interved Pavement is place is forced a pro-fectly extracted, and in its place is forced a pro-fectly extracted, and in its place is forced a pro-fectly extracted, and in the water, and which is a proper crust of the structure, and which is a consect to all the wear and its a place are exposed to all the wear and tear of the elements, are not burnetized, probably to save expense. Perhaps the inventors think that a paveexpense. Pernaps the inventors think that a pave-ment which will outlast their lifetime is good enough. We have no means of knowing how often the authorities go over the whole city making re-pairs in the pavements; but we should think that a pavement which would last as long as ten years, even, would be a pretty expensive affair. While we are about it, we night as well try to get something are about it, we might as well try to get something are about it, we might as well try to get succeed-a sort of Roman pavement without its drawbacks. But we can wait for no ten or twenty years' experi-ment before coming to a decision. We are not yet competent to decide which of the new methods are really improvements and which not. There are several other varieties of paving in use in the old connect of which we hear nothing here.

There are several other varieties of paving in use in the old connersy of which we hear nothing here. One is a layer of broken stone or Maradam, firmly bedded and intermixed with a strong coment. The surface is said to be perfectly smooth, and the wear inconsiderable. Another variety is square blocks of stone laid in rows some little distance apart, like the rows of blocks in the wooden pavements, and the crevices filled with, and each stone firmly laid in, asphaltum. We hear of no experiments in this di-rection, unless the New York Russ pavement is laid in this manner, without the spaces being left. Ferbeing left. Per-

The this manner, without the spaces being left. Fer-taps some inventor can work up the idea. We should remember that the universality of any comparatively new payement is no fair test of its merit. Capital and pushing business men do more new thing into general use than all its pool qualities.

A NEW SEWING COTTON .- The Williston combed Sea Island machine thread is the name of a new article of sewing cotton. It is made of the most unrefully selected Sea Island cotton, the good qualiles of which are well known. The thread is comthes of which are well known. The thread is to have posed of six fibres or cords tightly and evenly twisted together. The process is poculiar and supe-rior to anything yet invented. The thread is noted for its great strength, its perfect smoothness, and its regularity of twist. It is both stronger and smoother than either linen or silk. Its regularity secures it against the kinks which are so annoying a poorer threads. Its great elementity for the in poorer threads. Its great adaptability for the sewing-machine is bringing it into very general use. The different numbers have been tested on the finest and coarsest work with complete success. One great improvement is that it is sold by weight, though on spools, and not by length, as other makes. In place of selling by 200 yards, which is the length most manufacturers claim for their spools, but which sometimes is found short by actual measurement, each spool contains one-half ounce of thread ex-clusive of the weight of the spool. Buyers, by weighing an empty spool and then a full one, can test this for themselves. Some of the first numbers contain as much as 600 yards to the spool. The spools for all the numbers are of the same size, and the number is printed upon the spool and not on a label. Wil-ham H. Horstmann & Sons are the Philadelphia agents. f selling by 200 yards, which is the length agents.

A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINEERS for ad-mission of candidates to practise as attorneys-at-law in the Court of Common Pieas, District Court, etc., will be held next Monelay at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Law Library Room, Sixth and Chesnnt streets. The Board at present consists of Messrs. Joseph R. Clay, Chairman : Chapman Biddle, John L. Shoe-maker, William B. Mann, Edward Shippen, R. Eden Brown, Charles Hart, John B. Gest, George Petree, Secretary, and is the same as at the spring term. The applicants for admission are Messrs, D. B. The applicants for admission are Messrs, D. B. Meany, a student with J. Joseph Murphy, Esq.; H. A. Brown, a student with Danlei Dougherty, Esq.; J. Parker Norria, a student with Peter McCall, Esq.; George W. Reed, a student with Mct. J. Mitcheson, Esq.; T. E. Merchant, a student with J. T. Pratt, Esq.; Charles W. Katz, a student with Charles Gibbons, Esq. It is requisite that they should bring evi-dence of good moral character, and pass an exami-nation in Blackstone and other text-books of the profession, and have read three years if entered while minors, or two years if over twenty-one years while minors, or two years if over twenty-one years of age, with some lawyer, one of which must be spent in the office to insure familiarity with court rules and practice and acquire a knowledge of the art of charging fees-very important at the present It is estimated there are about 700 practis day. ing and non-practising attorneys in Philadelphia, and their reputation for astateness, integrity, and

A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINEERS for ad-

learning is world-wide.

## THE MEDICAL RUMPUS.

<text><text><text><text><text> Marine Disasters-Garibaldi Down PITTSURG, Nov. 12.—The Assemblies met in their respective churches this morning, and after impres-sive devotional exercises, finally dissolved, and the announcement made that the united Assembly would anisonecement made that the united Assembly would meet in the First Presbyterian Church in Philadel-phia, on the 3d Thursday in May, 1870. After which each assembly formed in line and matched to the street fronting the First Presbyterian Church, when the New and Old School commis-sioners bined arms, the union being greeted by the clapping of hands and waving of handkerchiefs by

them? Do they ever intend to practice anything of the kind?
The injury done the medical colleges by some of the papers of this city, in their late negostifiable assaults, can hardly be overestimated. The old University, which for over a hundred years has been the centre of medical education in this country, sorely feels the injustice of such attacks on her Turstees, Faculty, and students.
University, Nov. 11, 1969.
CHARLES M HARRIS, No. 1715 Locast street.
R. H. JOHNSON, No. 737 Pine street.
F. W. JAMESON, Orthopaedic Hospital.
J. H. O. SIMES, No. 2635 Oheant atreet.
J. S. WALKER, No. 1612 Spurce street.
J. NYARR, No. 462 Source street.
F. JORDAN, No. 1015 Arch street.

### REAL ESTATE.

Increase in the Value of the Taxable Property in the City of Philadelphia,

Wards

On our inside pages will be found an interesting statistical table, containing the valuation of real es will be seen the total value of real estate in each ward for the years 1859, 1869, and 1879, showing the rapi

seen the t	total value	of real estal	a in each	The schooler riot, captain Smanninge, of
				Mount Desert, Me. from Gloucester, with a
or the years 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1879, showing id increase in each year :				heavy cargo from Boston, was wrecked on
1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	
8 2.749,995	\$10,281,450	\$11,176.225	811.037.090	Tuesday evening on the Androscoggin rocks, off
3,417,525	11,000,000	11,421,600	11,087,165	Star Island shoals. Her crew aud four passen-
2,563,025	6,401,950	6,772,400	6,971,630	gers, including a woman and two boys, landed
2,698,110	7,766,750	7.801,993	8,014,004	at Star Island. The accident is attributed to a
12,889,310	25,701.814 - 46,159,103	25,513,140	26,143,678	
7.788.943	18,755,100	43,516,401 19,518,153	44,027,937 20,414,025	mirage which was noticed by parties on the
	35,505,510	36.047.116	35,754,916	island, the light-house appearing to be far off.
	28,673,105	25,219,190	28,235,845	
8,178,095	2L002,410	20,104,533	21,679,675	FROM THE WEST.
4,618,200	8,883,248	8,620,185	8,591,867	
4,153,331	8,095,281	8,878,833	8,843,250	Morton and Cuba.
5,500,120	13,650,000	13,240,700	13,450,550	
5,366,515 	16,265,459 26,250,588	14.3018,953 27,008,075	15,029,109	CHICAGO, Nov. 12An Indianapolis special
3,146,650	7,597,450	7,665,761	27,912,318 7,756,061	private despatch from Senator Morton denies the
. 2,150,185	6,400,110	6.519,950	6,575,080	telegraphic report from Washington with refer-
3,411,845	9,000,000	9,201,900	9,409,305	
1,842,375	16,000,000	15,047,280	17,198,593	ence to the conversation with President Grant
8,341,405	26,372,435	31,078,765	35,613,865	and Secretary Boutwell about Cuba.
	4,987,889	5,098,576	5,145,919	
5,225,330	23,916,504 11,220,401	20,981,709 11,554,144	21,345,161 11,843,876	Another Lawsuit by Heirs.
3,462,400	11,995,674	12,904,846	14,041,193	A special from Jacksonville says the heirs of
2.877.797	12.000.000	10,483,871	10,711,012	the late General McConnell, who was murdered
3,740,750	16,023,094	17,431,943	18,430,101	
2,839,690	11,217,633	12,465,027	13,232,172	in February last, intend to bring suit for the re-

### EUROPEAN AFFAIRS. AT LAS т. The Old and New School Presbyterians This Evening's Quotations, By the Anglo-American Cable. Merged into One Body-The United Assembly to Meet

in May, 1870, in

Philadelphia.

EUROFE.

Again-The Remains of the American Philanthropist-

The Spanish Throne.

FROM THE STATE.

The Presbyterian Church United at Last. 12

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Nov. 12 .- The schooner E. S. Rich.

from Tanglers, Va., yesterday morning, off

Highland Light, picked up and brought to this

port Captain Davis and crew, of schooner Abraham Lincoln, from West Point, L. I., for Boston, which sprung a leak the night previous and

A Schooner Ran Down and Another Wrecked.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov 12 .- Captain John

O. Downs, of the fishing-beat J. Lellice, thirty

tons, of this port, was run down by a schooner

on Friday evening, five miles to the eastward of

The schooner Pilot, Captain Smallridge, of

the Dry Salvages, uorth of Thracher's Island.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

sank.

FOURTH EDITION FIFTH EDITION

By the Anglo-American Cable. LONDON, Nov. 12-4:30 P. M.-Consols closed at 95% for money and 93% for account. American so-curities firm; Rive-twenties of 1862, 85%; of 1865, old. 83%, and of 1867, 8f; 10-408, 78, Rrie, 20%; Illinois Central, 96%; Atlantic and Great Western, 26%. LiveBrool. Nov. 12-4:30 P. M.-Cotton closect steady. Uplands, 11% @11% d.; Orleans, 11% @11% d. Sales to-day 12,000 bales, including 1600 for export and speculation. Red Western wheat, 8s, 8d; red winter, 98, 1d. Spirits of Petroleum, 11% d. Lin-seed oil, c32. LowDow, Nov. 12-4:30 P. M.-Linseed oil, £28 17s. Turpentine, 295.

Turpentine, 298. FRANKFORT, NOV. 12.-5-208 quiet at 89% (389%. PARIS, NOV. 12.-The Boarse closed quiet. Rentes,

A British Ship to Bring Penbody's Remains. By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 12 .- The British Government will despatch the remains of George Peabody to America in the ship Constant.

### Consols Delivered.

LONDON, Nov. 12. - The delay in the announcement of the new Government loan for the purchase of the telegraph lines has a tendency to depress the price of Consols. Caribaldi Dewa.

FLORENCE, Nov. 12 -- Garibaldi is quite ill with rheumatism.

### Loss of an English Steamship.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Despatches were received by the Paris, Nov. 12.—Despatches were received by the Paris insurance Company yesterday, announcing the total loss of the American steamship Light, in the Mediterranean. Later advices, however, show that she was an English vessel. She encountered a hurricane off the harbor of Oran, Algiers, and was driven mean the packs and totalit destroyed. driven upon the rocks and totally destroyed. As far as known no lives were lost. The captains of the vessels arriving at the various ports of the Mediterranean make mention of the severity of this hurricane and predict many other disasters,

The Spanish Throne. MADRID, Nov. 12.—The Duchess of Genoa is op-osed to the candidature of her son for the throne of Spain.

### Burning of a Ship.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.-The Bremen barque Capid, with petroleum, from New York for Dantsie, was burned to the water's edge at the latter port yesterday, where she had just arrived.

Fire in Rochester. ROCHESTER, Nov. 12.—Bamber's brick block, on Monroe avenue, was burned last night. Loss, \$10,000, with small insurance.

New York Produce Market. NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Colton steady; sales of 600 bales at 25c. Flour steady and without decided change; sales, 9000 bbls. Wheat firmer; sales of 49,000 bushels No. 3 at \$1'13; winter red at \$1'38; 142. Corn steady; sales of 41,000 bushels at \$1'04; 147. Oats decilning; sales of 19,000 bushels at \$3'04; 147. Oats decilning; sales of 19,000 bushels at \$3'04; 15c. Beef quiet. Pork steady. Lard quiet. Whisky steady at \$1'02; 102;

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION. - Before Alderman Kerr, this afternoon, John McCoy and Oscar Ducy, two lads, were charged with tapping the till of the store No. 2020 Market street. The lads were caught in the act. The Alderman required them to ind §==0 hall to answer at Court. Charles Wells, another juvenile, for tapping the till of the tavern No. 208 South Twelfth street, was held in 5600 ball to answer.

held in \$500 bail to answer.

heid in 5500 bail to answer. John Brady last night took the horse and carriage of his employer. Mr. John A. Henkel, Sixth and Jef-ferson streets, from the stable, and started off on a frolle. He was arrested at Fourth and Master streets while driving at a rapid rate. For this Alderman Kerr heid him in 5-500 bail for a further hearing. William Stewart, colored, for the alleged theft of some chickens from Jersey, was held in \$1000 bail to

John Burke had a further hearing on the charge of robbing the dwelling No. 750 South Eleventh street. He was held in \$5000 ball for trfal.

John Jones, for the theft of a stove from the store of Jacob W. Weiner, No. 52 North Flith street, was committed in default.of \$2000 bail. Fred, Murphy and John Hollingsworth, for the

theft of two bronze figures from the residence of John V. McCreery, No. 1610 Chesnut street, were held in \$1200 ball each to answer. The figures were valued at \$300.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S CASE.-Before United States Commissioner Hibler, at hoon, Robert Curry was arraigned on the charge of carrying on the manufacturing tobacco business without a

an homense crowd of spectators. The procession proved to the Third Church, where a union meeting was held. Telegrams were sent to the Presbyterians in Great Britain announcing the union. The Scrip-tures were read and an address made by Dr. Fowler, who at the close clasped hands, with Dr. Jacobs, and pronounced the union complete. Impressive addresses were made by Dr. Jacobs, Musgrave, Adams, Hall, and Day, and Judge Strong, Senator Drake, Hon. William E. Dodge, and others. Dr. Fisher offered a resolution calling on the Church for a thank offering of 55 000 000 for mission screece. a thank offering of \$5,000,000 for mission purposes which was adopted FROM NEW ENGLAND.

length of the street.

### The Nicolson.

This well-known pavement is at present in more general use than any of its class. Its principal mate-rial is wood. It might be supposed that a pave-ment of this soft unaterial would not itself be very lasting. Wood, however, in some conditions, is stronger than we think. Placed endwise of the grain term between the known of the grain it can be cut with a knic, though not easily, but it cannot be pounded or worn away to any great ex-tent. An example of this is found in the stonecutter's maul or hammer, which can be used for inity or more years without very great wear; but the iron chisel on which the wood is used cuts away stone very easily. Very few, in fact, know of the great toughness of wood as compared with the brit-tieness of stone or iron. The question of decay is

The Nicolson is laid in this wise:-The ground is first levelled or rounded off, and a board floor laid of two-inch white or yellow pine planks, running length-wise of the street. This floor is completely covered on both sides with a coating of liquid asphaltum and coal tar. This coating is to prevent decay, and to coal tar. This coaling is to prevent decay, and to make the structure impervious to water from above and moisture from beneath. On this floor is laid a stratum of alternate oblong blocks and strips of wood, forming the upper surface of the pavement, The blocks are of white or yellow pine, generally white, three inches thick, eight inches high, and of convenient lengths. A row of these blocks is set up convenient lengths. A row of these blocks is set up on end, across the street, from curb to curb. The three-inch surface, the face of the grain, is at the top, and the eight-inch, or side, faces up and down the street. Each of these blocks before being laid is completely coated by sub-mersion with a mixture of asphaltum and tar cement. The first line of blocks being thus set, a line of strips, three-quarters of an inch thick, and half as high the blocks, also coated with the same nait as high the blocks, also collect which the since mixture, is set up and nailed against the blocks; cone edge of the row of strips resting upon the plank substructure beneath. Another series of blocks, treated in the same way, is set up against the strips, and so on alternating strip and block until a con-venient space is laid. There is now left between each row of blocks a continuous groove or cell three-constants of an inch wide and four inches deep, of quarters of an inch wide and fout inches deep, of which the strips form the bottom. This groove is for the purpose of forming a foothold for horses, which will not wear away, and yet will not be so prominent as to interfere with the smooth passage of vehicles over the surface.

over the surface. Hot roofing gravel, with asphaltum and tar, is filled into these cells, and on the gravel hot liquid asphaltum is poured until the cells are entirely full. This filling is then pounded or rammed tight, and then the whole upper surface is treated with a finishing coat of asphaltum and coal tar. This pave-ment has had a trial on North Broad street, though not jet for a sufficient length of time. It has, how-ever, given satisfaction for about ten years in some western cities. It is largely in use in many place Western cities. It is largely in use in many places. A contract has lately been made for about one and a half miles on Fifth Avenue, New York. It is to be laid in St. Petersburg. Russia, and negotiations ander way for a trial in the streets of Paris, company have a large capital at their command, The

### The Stow Foundation

is an improvement upon the Nicolson. This is also a wooden pavement, and the appearance when nnished is much the same. It has lately been put down on Chesnut street in front of the Custom Honse. The wooden blocks are of similar material and size to the Nicolson. But the strips between the blocks are different. This pavement does away with the board floor under the superstructur with the board floor inder the superstructure, whence its name. A bed of gravel or sand is its only foundation. The strips are wider and are driven into the ground as far as they will go, thus forming a wedge between each row of blocks. The spaces or grooves left above the strips are then filled in with a composition, as for the Nicolson. It is claimed that the kinet of fastionary wedging each alternative this kind of fastening-wedging each alternate row of blocks with alternating strips driven in-will hold better than the board icundation, on which the opard substructure will equalize the pressure upon any one block, and help it to retain its place whereas a heavy pressure on any one block of a pavement without such foundation will sink it, independent of its fellows, and produce mervenness. One great advantage of the Stow pavement is that any part or quantity can be re-moved for the repair of pipes or severs without dis-method more than is necessar. On the Market moved for the repair of pipes or sewers without dis-turbing more than is necessary. On the Nicolson, a whole section, the length of the boards in the sub-structure, has to be removed in order to get at the ground beneath. The cest of repairs is thus ang-mented considerably. The Stow Company say that a block coated on all sides with a water-proof com-position, as in the Micolson, is subject to dry rot. The Stow pavement is coated on the top only with a thirt water-proof and side tight coating, so that no

under different names, and composed of different ngredients, in the same or in different proportions The trouble with them is that they are all more or less That this pavement has failed so signally in these

cases is no proof that it cannot be made more durable. The streets of Paris are coated with a pavement of this class, and they are renowned for their strength and beauty. Experts say that the only difference between the Parisian pavements and ours is in the manner of laying.

### The Vulcanite.

This is a patent composition. The great care of the inventors in this case has been to produce a sub-stance which will resist the action of water. Pieces of it have been experimented with, and bolled for several hours in water without being affected. It is said to be of the nature of stone, hard and unyielding, but if so, why is it not open to the same tions as that material? Its components are pitch gravel, and coal-tar, like the concrete, with the addition of sulphur. Its name is derived from a process In its manufacture analogous to the vulcanizing of india-rubber. This is a Philadelphia invention, and is not a year old. We are to have a trial of it on Vine street, above Second, for the distance of a half-square; and also on the main street of Manayunk, perhaps. The company is at present engaged in aving foot-naths of this material in Fairmount Park A portion of the west side of the river has been given them for trial, where a steep grade makes a pretty good water course of the paths in wet weather. The chief engineer of the park expresses himself well satisfied with the working of the pavement for the purpose of foot-paths.

### The Cost.

Of all pavements our cobble-stones are the heapest. The stones abound in great quantities on the banks of the Delaware, between Bordentown and Trenton, from whence they were allowed to be gathered from below the low-water mark. They can be had for the cost of gathering and transport-Quite a large business was formerly done ing. ing. Quite a large business was formerly done by men owning boats, in gathering them for the market. The cost of cobble-stone paving, after the stones have been guthered, shipped, unloaded, carted, and laid, is only \$i 25 per square yard. The cost of the Belgian or cubical stone pavement is from \$2 to \$3-75 per square yard. The improved Granite Broadway New York pavement a species of Belgian or sto New York pavement, a species of Belgian, costs  $\mathfrak{F}^{*}$ , the Nicolson costs about  $\mathfrak{F}_i$ ; other wood pavements about the same. The cost is the great drawback to these. If they could be laid as aply they would very soon come into general use, to say the least, they will last and remain in good order as long as the cobble-stone, and the advantage of the smoother pavement is self-evident. The Con-crete can be laid for about \$2. It costs the New Yorkers \$3. The Vulcanite is about the same as the Concrete. Concrete.

### What Do Councils Intend ?

It is pretty certain that no more cobble-stones will be laid, at least for awhile. Should some contractor get into, ar least for awhile. Should some contractor get into power whose hobby is coble-stones, we should probably be again afflicted with news of ap-propriations for that object. Public optialon is pretty strong in denunciation at present. But what do Councils intend to do now? Are our thoroughfares always to be the experimenting ground? Are we to have streets formed of a sort of parch work a few have streets formed of a sort of patch-work a few square fect of one kind here, a few more of another there—If so, for how long? Of course, after one spechnen is laid we must wait awhile for the results. If one kind fails, after a short trial, of course it must come up. But what shall be the length of time one pavement must be tried before it is ad one pavement must be tried before it is adopted ? Several years must elapse before we could dare to relay the whole city or any great part of it with any improved pavement. During this time are we to continue the use of the old abouination? We ask these questions only as a matter of cu-ricsity. We are so glad to see some motion in the matter that we hasten to point out any hindrances which may be in the way, lest by a want of promotness we toos motion in the matter that we hasten to point out any hindrances which may lie in the way, lest by a want of promptness we lose heart and fail into the old apathy. Might not the help of a committee of scientific gentlemen be of service, who should examine closely into the matter, and make the attainment of so much experience unnecessary? A committee of financial gentlemen might also be useful to determine how we might best pay for the new pavements when they come, with-out producing discord or heaping unjust burdens on

those by whom they ought not to be borne. But in the matter of wooden pavements we are already somewhat experienced. Bo any of the old inhabitants remember, some twenty-five or thirty years ago, a wooden pavement of cabical blocks, which was laid on Chesnut street for some distance, beginning at Third street? Do they remember any-thing of how it went into great holes, how the wood rotted, how horses stumbled and caught their feet between the blocks, and how, finally, after about two years roburns. I disopresered more suddenly than Acura toloftur f dischasted mole anddenly fran

ODDS AND ENDS .- Rabbits are becoming plentifat n our markets; they are inferior in quality. -The magnificent display made by our retail dry

goods merchants has crused palpitations amongst females, curable only by plethoric pocket-books. -The fine oil painting of Rear-Admiral Stewart will remain on exhibition in Independence Hall for a few days longer. -The sale of the Almshouse property to the Uni-

versity of Pennsylvania meets with continued oppo-Abronze statue of Reav-Admiral Stewart is to be

crected in front of the State House-so at least Coun A night school is to be opened on Monday in the

Moyamensing Free Institute, Eleventh and Catharine The St. George's M. E. Church, Fourth and New

streets, is to have a new cost of plaster on the front. —Sportsmen complain that the zest of duck shoot-ing is spolled this season owing to their shundancy.

Mr. Hopkins, of the Select Council, is becoming hoth patriotic and eloquent. —Public temperance meeting to-night at Fifth and

Buttonwood streets. -A sadly needed want—intelligent turnkeys. --Ice again this morning.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES,-The course of scientific lectures at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, which have been so successful for three years past in alfording instruction and entertainment to their members and friends, will be reopened his evening by Professor Lemuel J. Deal. The subect is "Chemical Affinity," and the lecture will be illustrated by numerous and brilliant experiments. These lectures will be continued each Friday even-These rectares will be continued each Friday even-ing during the winter, embracing the studies of chemistry, geology, metallurgy, philosophy, anato-my, foreign travels, etc. This attractive feature should induce all young

men having leisure to identify themselves with and receive the benefits afforded by this useful organi-

REUNION.-To-day Messrs, Alfred Martien & Co., proprietors of the *Presbyterian*, the leading paper of the Old School branch of the Presbyterian Church, took possession of their new office, No. 1214 Chesnut street, and hoisted a large blue dag, with the word "Presbyterian" in large letters of white. This is in honor of the reunion of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church (Old and New Schools), which was formally proclaimed at Pittsburg this morning A blue banner was used by the old Scotch Presbyte rian Covenanters, and is the sign that their descend ants adhere to their principles.

TILL-TAPPENS,-A lad named Caarles Mullin was arrested yesterday for tapping the till of a whisky mill at Tweifth and Ohio streets. When searched ho had in his pockets the proceeds, \$257, and a gimlet. He will have a hearing to-day at the Central Station, James McCourt, aged seventeen, and Oscar Duey, aged sixteen, were caught yesterday whilst in the act of tapping the till of the store Ne. 2020 South street. The juveniles will have a hearing at the Central Station at 2 o'clock.

For CAPE MAY, -- An extra train to Cape May is advertised by the West Jorsey Railroad Company to be run on Saturdays during the winter months, commencing on the 13th instant, leaving Philadelphia at s'15 A. M., returning, leave Capo May at 1'10 P. M. This train will afford opportunities to parties making improvements at Capo May to visit the same and re-turn the same day turn the same day.

THEFT OF A HORSE AND WAGON .- James Brady esterday stole a horse and wagon from the pre-nises of Henkle & Co., wood turners, Sixth street, selow Jefferson. Officers were placed upon his rack, and last evening they succeeded in arresting frack, and last evening they succeeded in arrestin James, who was taken before Alderman Eggicto and by him committed to prison.

STEALING LUMBER .- Owen McCarley is the name of a lifernian wito was captured by Officer O Doff-nell, of the Eighteenth Police district, yesturday, while endeavoring to get away with a lot of lamber stolen from a yard at Richanond and Norris streets, Alderman Neall sent Owen to the Hotel de Moya-menaine mensing.

A THEEVING EMPLOYE.- A colored individual named William Gallen has been held in \$600 ball by Alderman Carponter, for the theft of some spoons, liquors, etc., from the restaurant at the northeast corner of Eleventh and Buitonwood streets, where he was employed e was employed.

ROBBERY OF A SHOE STORE.—A boot and shoe store, located on Fifth street, above Pine, was en-tered last night by some party, who kicked out one of the panels of the front door and rohhad it of mine-nets of these. pair of boots and a lot of gaiters, uparis, uni-

8,453,410 9,656,785 10,930,219 \$160,350,665 \$445,603,649 \$454,196,373 \$471,600,295

SUICIDE .- On Tuesday last the police of the Eleventh district arrested a well-known politician of the Nincteenth ward for drunkenness, and locked him in one of the cells of the station house. On visiting him shortly afterwards it was found that he was suffering from the effects of poison which he had taken, and on his person was found a paper containing some corrosive sublimate. Dr. Burmelster residing near by, was called in, and a stomach-pump was applied and used for some time. The unfortu-pate man was then removed to the Episcopal Hos pital, where he lingered until night, when death

Bis wife did not learn of his death until yesterday. owing to the fact of his giving his name as John Ed wards, whereas his proper name was John E. Sutton. When she applied at the hospital the body could not be obtained, and a report gained circulation that it had been disposed of to some medical students, but inquiry at the Coroner's office revealed the fact of its peing in his possession. The reason for its hasty removal from the hos

pital was on account of the poison having produced speedy decomposition, and it had thus become entensive. The deceased was a bricklayer by trade, but for some time past has been living a dissipated hire, being driven to this, it is said, by family frou-bles, and it is thought by some that his mind had become weakened. He leaves a wife and seven children, and their condition is not to be envied, as his past course has left them very poorly provided for. He resided on the corner of Tulip and Adams streets.

SERMONS IN STONES .- It has been asserted by n turalists that the recently discovered statue at Ba-tavia, N. Y., is the result of planting an image some hundreds of years ago by the thinly-chad and unta-tored Indians of the period. Might it not be as well for our own municipal authorities to order a research made to see what semblance a stone that was buried on the 23d of February, 1832, in Washington Square, pretending to be the corner-stone of a Washington Monument, has taken? It may already have assumed sufficient proportions to justify its resurrection, and as all who are cognizant of its immediate location will in the natural course of events have passed off this mundane sphere in a few years, the memory of the one first in war, first in peace, first in the heart of the country people, cannot be too much honored The Society of Cincinnati will of course not deen The Society of Cincinnati will of course not deem any allusion to the now large amount of the fund held by them as Trustees to be discourteous, but when we consider that a whole generation has gone since the money was collected, it is just for us to leave on record our instructions to our successor in 1969 to repeat this inquiry, as we have every assur-ance from past experience that nothing will occur to impair the reasonableness of the request.

THE LATE RESECCA GEORGE .- On the 10th inst. this THE LATE REEECA GEORGE.—On the 1000 inst. Instending estimable lady died, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years, at the residence of her brother, Jesse George, near Hestonville. With her brother, Jesse George, near Hestonville. With her brother, she settled many years ago in the locality where she ex-pired, and since that time their fortunes were united. This family is about as old as Philadelphia itself, and the original estate in the hands of the successive owners has been constantly accumulating metri its new one of the most desirable within the until it is now one of the most desirable within the city limits. Some time ago, through the instrumen-tality of the decensed and her brother, a conference was held with the Park Commission which evenable property to the city of Philadelphia, to be devoted especially to park purposes. This ground has been laid out and beautified, and now forms one of the conspicuous features of thus domain. Yesterday City Councils passed appropriate resolutions upon her decease, and design the a committee to attend her funeral, which takes place on Saturday afternoon.

der funeral, which takes place on Saturolly atternoon. GENERAL GRANT ON A BUST AT THE LEAGUE HOUSE.—The President of the Union League, J. Gillingham Fell, Esq., while recently in Hone, visi-ted the studio of a young American sculptor named Simmons, and ordered a bust of General Grant, of life size, to be executed and forwarded to him, to be placed in the Union League flouse, in Paladelphia, as a gift from its President. The model, which has been completed, is said by all who have seen it to closely resemble in the features and expression the man of destiny which it represents. Miss Annio Brewster, the well-known art critic of the Newark (N. J.) Journal, in her recent feitors speaks alghly of the work as an artistic study.

REVENUE SELECTRE. --Revenue Officer James N. Korns, by direction of Collector Barnes, of the First district, has select the winsky establishment of P. T. Mgguire, at Front and Rass streets, for violations Wi containe provenous of the internal iference in a.

covery of the whole public square in Jackson ville as soon as the court house is removed there-from. It is said by the terms of the deed to the county that the ground reverts to the original owners whenever the county ceases to use it for

county purposes.

A Probable Murder. Two gentlemen, named Parker Bliss and Charles Wild, went from Winona, Minnesota, to La Crosse, Wisconsin, and put up at the St. Charles Hotel. Yesterday moraing Wild left for Winona suddenly. Bliss did not make his appearance next morning, and on his door being broken open was found lying on his bed with a pistol in his hand and three bullet holes through his body and one through his heart. Suspicion of murder rests on Wild, and he will be arrested.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Tragedy on Board the French Coolle Ship. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12 .- The Tahiti Messenger, the official journal of the French Protectorate in the Society Islands, publishes a detailed account of the tragedy on board the French coolie ship, while becalmed off Byrou Island. When the revolt occurred there was about three hundred coolles on board, who were on deck receiving presents. The captain and several of the crew were killed instantly. The mate and a portion of the crew escaped below, where they were besieged by the natives, and being but poorly armed, they resolved to blow

up the upper deck. Accordingly, a quantity of gunpowder was properly placed and fired. The explosion blew or frightened all the coolles overboard, and shook the vessel like an carthquake. The sailors hastened on deck, and found the sea covered with natives making for the island. The following is a list of the 

B. Lattrin, passengers, and five sailors. Wounded-Victor Wahlier, steward, and three

sailors. Escaped-Charles M. Stewart, second officer and five sailors. Dividends.

The Sierra Nevada Mining Company has declared a dividend of 50 ccuts per share, payable on the 16th inst.

The San Francisco Markets. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11,-Flour, \$1 37/685 50. Wheat weak at \$1 55. Legal-tenders, 79.

# FROM BALTIMORE.

The Funeral of the Late George Penhody. special Despatch to The Econing Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12 .- The balls of the city hurches, fire bells, and others toll from 13 to 2 o'clock to day in memory of Peabody, whose funeral ceremonies take place at the same time in London. Flags on public and private buildings and shipping are at half-mast. Many places are draped in mourning.

Baltimore Produce Market. BALTIMORE, Nov. 12 .- Cotton doll, and nominally also. Flour duli and prices favor buyers; Howard 243.c. Flour dull and prices favor buyers; Howard Street superflue, \$5:123.c.5575.; do. extra, \$5:55.6 d.66; do. fumily, \$6:000.756; City Mills superflue, \$5:125.c.6625; do. extra, \$5:575.607; do. fumily, \$7:65 9:50; Western superflue, \$5:125.c.574.6; do. extra, \$5:56666; do. family, \$6:060.722. Wheat Steady at \$1:55.21.26, Corn firm; new while, \$00.055.; new yel-low, 00.255c, Oats, 55:656c. Hye dull at \$00.051. Provisions unchanged. Whisky better and holders hipper. Sales at \$1:00041.031.

### To Prison for Life.

BOFTON, NOV. 12. -In the District Court of Middle-sex county yesterday, Alourt P. Joce yn, of Lexing-ton, was convicted of rase, and was sen, incal to The state Labore in with

b) the manufacturing tobacco business without a license. William A. Anderson being duly sworn, testified—I am Assistant Assessor of the Fourth district. I know the defendant; i know the defendant; i wort into this premises No. 2018 Market street on the 14th of July last; entered the cellar and found there a cigar-maker's stand with fresh cigars appendix, evidently made during the day; I found it cases of leaf tobacco tunier process of manafacture; some of it partially propared; i inquired of Mrs. Mary Ann Cordes if these cigars had been made that day; is nessed they had; abe occupied an adjoining room for hundry purposes, with a glass door between; I also found there a rude cutter for making cut and dried smoking tobacco, also a press that might be used to make a plug or pressed tobacco, and a square box full of copperas; this was all in the collar; in the store in a drum I found moking tobacco for a square box full of copperas; this was all in the store of the distance of given not stamped, and a number of old boxes with old stamp on, which had another deruit. I work income because he would have had to apply to me for it. The accurate the state is a store in a finite boxe observed because and the states of the stary license because here a such the defendant is down on the stamp on, which had a state to bacco given of elar tobacco all is an adving come and fresh and a number of each be had any license because here a such a bact of a parts license because here and to apply to me for it. The accurate testified to having seen an oldish man and its state. A sheld in \$1000 ball for trial.

DEADLY ASSAULT .-- John Brooke, residing in Pine street, above Sixth, was struck in the right ear, about 1 o'clock this afternoon, with a pitcher, du a quarrel in a bar-room, in Spanord street. yound is serious but not dangerous. A man named Kane was arrested on the charge of infloting the wound and locked up for a hearing. The injured man has been admitted to the Pennsylvania Hos-

BASE BALL - A game of base ball between the Athletics and a picked nine will be played on the grounds of the former club to-morrow afternoon, the proceeds to be for the benefit of the Superintendent of the grounds. .

SLIGHT FIRE .- The roof of the building No. 229 Arch street was slightly damaged by fire yesterday. The flames were extinguished by the members of the Insurance Patrol.

FATAL ACCIDENT,-Yesterday afternoon, whilst some divers were operating at Locust street what, Schuylkill, a derrick gave way, and falling upon one of their number, caused his death almost instatily. U

NATIONAL HALL .-- To-night, Jem Mace's benefit. To-morrow afternoon, a matilize for ladies and children, and the only opportunity of seeing this entertainment.

OPEN HOUSES.—The Heutenant of the Eleventh Po-lice district reported this morning the finding open of 22 houses during the previous night.

UNFORTUNATE.

The Mishags that Occurred to a Ship. Sondwich Island advices to the 20th of October, by mail, oring particulars of the disaster to the ship frank N. Thayer, which had arrived at Honoidu in distress. She is a new vessel, having been lannehed this year, registered 1220 tons, and rated at Lloyd's A for nine years. The Thayer left San Francisco August 97, with a cargo of wheat valued at \$67,750. On September 4 she encountered gales, which in-creased during the ensuing twenty-four hours, the wind coming from all points of the compass. The cargo shifted and the pumps became choked with grain, so that it was impossible to work them. The cargo began steaming, and the vessel bore up for having been blackleaded. Two of the crew sent into the pump-wells to clear them of grain were withdrawn in an insensible condition, the foul air also extinguishing a light. Some of the crew be-came sick from the storeth of the blac-water, and he calm and forecastic were quilto unmhabitable from the same cause. The Thayer is owned in Boston. The Mishaps that Occurred to a Ship.

Boston.

### PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. teported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third st

BETWEEN	BOARDS.
1000 Bel & D 3 m.c. 78	100 ah Read R 2d. 4816
\$2000 W Jer R 6s.c. 91	200 40
1000 Sc N 65, 72	100 do
1000 City ds, New, 101	100 do #30, 4854
26 sh Leh Val.red. 5814	100 do b10. 48%
8 do b3%	200 do
25 sh 2d & 3d St R.	200 do
Monday 41	100 do 2d. 48%
158 sh E Penna R, 37	100 ao. 2d.tin. 4816
500 Reading. 18, buo. 48.4	000 dob00.48*56
dols. 485	and a second state and
SECOND	BOARD
too an Read atown dist.	

100 Mh Phil & ER. 100 sh RCau, slown, 4852 15 sh 2d & 8d Stals 41 100 Leh N St., 530, 1334 2 sh Cam & A R, 117 50 sh Penna. Mensen and the son