DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE.

Never was a grander field open to artistic developments than is now presented to our architects in Domestic Architecture. This branch of the art is entirely of modern growth. In the palmiest days of Grecian magnificence—the age of Phidias and of Pericles—while such buildings as the Pantheon were being erected for the instruction and astonishment of mankind, the private residences of Athens were mean to a degree that would now shame one of our youngest Western towns. In England, and over the whole surface of Continental Europe, while those gorgeous cathedrals were rearing their noble and awe-inspiring proportions to the sky, the dwellings of the people who frequented them were comfortless and wretched, devoid of all art or embellishment. Art, in those days, was given up entirely to religion, and devoted all its energies to the erection of temples and objects of worship. So rapidly has civilization advanced in later periods of the world's history that only between three and four hundred years ago the highest nobles, and even monarchs, considered as the rarest luxuries what is now within reach of our present mechanics.

But modern civilization has completely changed the aspect of things. By the general spread of education, by the invention of labor-saving machines, and the importance given to mechanical skill, but, more than all, by the gigantic strides of Commerce, the condition of the whole world has been altered, and a new rank in the social order created. Merchants, by bringing the remotest ends of the earth in contact, by exchanging their produce, and accumulating into their hands the wealth hitherto wielded only by monarchs or priestly domination, made themselves felt as a novel and ultimately obtained the reins of progress. By them the tilled and the privileged were humbled and the masses lifted up from their deep abasement; and many a crowned head has bowed before the "merchant prince," for aid, as humbly as did Antonio to the imperial Jew on the Rialto. By uniting themselves with both the higher and the most conspicuous specimens of domestic architecture—that at the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue—alongside of any of the thousand marble palaces of Venice, that probably never cost anything near its outlay. Architecture is a thing of cultivation, not of spontaneous growth; with well-recognized principles that cannot be neglected. Not only should our architects be well-instructed in art, but those who employ them should also cultivate a knowledge of it, in order to enable them to choose between good and bad artists, and thus to promote instead of corrupting public taste. We have all the elements in our favor. To say that we have hitherto done the best that we could, in our public and private buildings, would be a sorry compliment indeed to the architects of this country; but we have abundant evidence, from many a genuine work of art among us, as well as the boundless future before us, that the Fine Arts generally—and Architecture especially—are about to start here on a career unparalleled in the annals of the past. With the new impetus created by the demand for costly residences up-town,—especially in the neighborhood of our beautiful Central Park,—with the manifest thirst in the public mind for a higher standard of art than that to which we have hitherto accustomed, and with all the blunders and shortcomings of past efforts to warn us from their imitation, men of even advanced years will yet live to see the domestic architecture of New York rival, if not surpass, in splendor that of any of the proudest old Capitals of Europe.

BOGUS NEWSPAPERS.

One of the greatest frauds upon the business community is the publication of circulars and advertising sheets under the name of newspapers. It is an imposition on the public, who occasionally buy such papers by accident; a nuisance to the business community, who are incessantly canvassed to patronize these humbug sheets; and a clear case of fraud upon the advertisers, who get no return for their outlay. We have one such concern in mind now. Its contents consist (1) of advertisements, (2) of the sales to which the advertisements refer, and (3), of notices of the sales about to take place as per advertisements, and nothing else. These papers cost next to nothing to get up, and their circulation, too, is limited to the business men who advertise with them. Of course, these fraudulent sheets must get out of the way when a real live paper comes into life devoted to the same interests. It is wisdom for them
to die as soon as possible, and to make no fuss about it.

Amone the many important transfers of real estate to be found in our columns of this week, may be noticed that of Margaret J. Thomas to H. B. Cadin, 10 lots, in 66th st., 275 ft. e. of 10th av., $70,000; also 8 lots on 72d st, n. e., 250 e. of 10th av., $20,410, sold by W. Thomas to same purchaser for $32,000. J. M. Kooler bought of B. Lawrence 16 lots on 2d av., w., 54th and 55th sts, $200,820, for $91,250. The old church property, corner Beekman and Cliff sts., so well known to most of our citizens, has also had to succumb to the march of improvements, and was sold for $145,000, Mr. Wm. E. Dodge being the purchaser. The size of the lot is 128.5x134.9.

We intend before long to take up the question of Life Insurance, with a view to expose the trickery of that whole business as at present conducted. We believe that more than half the companies in existence are frauds upon the community—that they will never pay the dividends they promise, nor than half the companies in existence are at present conducted. We believe that more question of Life Insurance, with a view to save food, compared with the rates of last week, may be noticed that of Margaret J. Thomas to H. B. Cadin, 10 lots, in 66th av., 275 ft. e. of 10th av., 265x112, for $70,000; Thomas to H. B. Claflin, 10 lots, in 66th st., 275 ft. e. of 10th av., 204x100, sold by W. Thomas to same purchaser for $32,000. J. M. Kooler bought of B. Lawrence 16 lots on 2d av., w., 54th and 55th sts, $200,820, for $91,250. The old church property, corner Beekman and Cliff sts., so well known to most of our citizens, has also had to succumb to the march of improvements, and was sold for $145,000, Mr. Wm. E. Dodge being the purchaser. The size of the lot is 128.5x134.9.

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The NEW PARK BANK.

No building has ever yet been erected in New York which attracted—and justly—more attention and commendation than the Park Bank, now in progress on Broadway near Ann street, and we regret that our limited space forbids that extended description which it merits.

It has a frontage on Broadway of 50 feet 4 inches; running back to a depth of 139 feet, and bending in shape of an L to another frontage on Ann street beyond the Herald Building. The portion fronting Broadway will be five stories high, besides collars and basement, making a total height of 104 feet from the cel-

lar floor to top of roof. This will be devoted, on the basement floor, to two spacious offices entirely cut off from the remainder of the building, and in the other stories to large and well arranged rooms adapted to Insurance and other business purposes. The Ann street front will be only three stories, besides collars and basement, and will also be used above the first floor for offices, etc., the rooms from both being approached by wings and handsome staircases.

The whole of the space in the rear of both Broadway and Ann street front building, will be occupied by a one-story structure for the Great Banking Room,—a superb apartment 90 feet long by 56 feet wide and 40 feet high, covered over entirely by a huge ornamental dome of rich ribbed iron filled with thick plate glass. This room, with all its adjuncts, will be most sumptuously decorated, and in its complete shape will doubtless surpass anything of the kind ever erected among us.

The massive and durable construction of this building in all its parts, from foundation to roof,—its ingenious adaptation to every purpose intended,—and the manifest traces of design throughout, are all worthy of note; but the exterior effect is the feature in which the general public are most largely interested, and this, as far as the design reveals itself, is most satisfactory. The style selected by the architect is the Roman Corinthian, and he has divided the front, which is of pure white Tuckahoe marble, into large and pleasing compartments, by projecting columns and with openings of unusual size and boldness, that give a colossal air to the general proportions of the building, and completely dwarf everything in their immediate neighborhood. In the centre stands the grand entrance door-way, approached by a handsome flight of steps through projecting double columns on each side. These columns extend, in two tiers, two stories high, and terminate in a rich broken pediment garnished with fine sculptured figures of imposing proportions. The windows on each side of the entrance are 15 feet high and 11 feet wide, divided each by a massive mullion surmounted by a bracket—a conceit which had been better avoided—and above these, on the other stories, are circular-headed coupled windows of large and pleasing proportions. The fifth or upper story is to be covered by a handsome Mansard roof, the large central dormer of which will be flanked by Caryatid figures, producing a highly pleasing and picturesque effect.

Unquestionably the distinguishing feature of this building is the bold and appropriate introduction of genuine sculpture as a handmaid to architecture. It was this that gave a glory to the works of ancient Egypt, Greece, and Rome, as well as to all the examples of modern European architecture that most challenge our admiration; and it is really astonishing that our architects should have so long neglected this important feature, squandering money upon their most costly and unmeaning ornamentation that could have been far better concentrated upon two or three pleasing objects of genuine high art. We look upon this conspicuous blinding of sculpture and architecture as a new and most important era of art in this metropolis. Although not the first attempt of the kind, it is the first upon a sufficient scale of magnitude to fix and model public taste. The first and most conspicuous effort in this direction was in the "Institute of Fine Arts," at 623 Broadway, erected just before the war, in which the architect, Mr. J. R. Hamilton, boldly introduced the three allegorical figures of Architecture, Painting and Sculpture supporting the arches of his second-story window, and blending in the construction of his edifice. This structure—now converted into a furniture store—attracted considerable attention at the time, and formed a prominent object in that portion of Broadway; but the hint was not followed, and it has been left to the architect of the Park Bank to inaugurate, upon a far more imposing scale, what we fully expect to see henceforth stamp a palatial character upon our civic architecture.

The architect of this very creditable structure is Griffith Thomas; the contractor, Mr. J. T. Smith; the marble masons, Messrs. Maston and Hull; the carpenters, Messrs. Smith and True; and the ironwork, both cast and wrought, by Messrs. J. B. and W. Cornel.

WOOD PAVING.—The wooden pavement laid down last Fall in this city appears to have stood the test pretty well this winter, and there is not much doubt it will ultimately supersede the stone in streets where the traffic is not very heavy. The experiments have been confined to the Nicholson pavement. There are several other methods of paving streets with wood, which have been patented. Why not give them all a trial? It is impossible to tell which is the most durable until this is done. Give them, each and all, a fair field and no favor.

The inconvenience suffered in New York during the recent heavy weather, from the accumulation of snow in our streets, attaches a peculiar interest to a discussion which lately occupied the leading English architects and builders. The sewers appear to them the most convenient place for throwing in the snow. As the heat of the sewage and sewer air is about 70° to 80°—according to the statement of Mr. John Phillips, C. E.—the snow will almost immediately thaw. This opinion derives confirmation from the evidence of Mr. Lovegrove, surveyor to the Hackney Board of Works, who writes, "each shovelful was carried away by the stream and quickly dissolved." Mr. Gaul, road surveyor to the corporation of Brighton, writes, "I needed nothing to thaw it, for long before it had reached the next manhole it had disappeared." Some other architects, not entirely satisfied that the heat of the sewer would be sufficient, suggest the addition of a small portable boiler to the ordinary dirt carts, in which it is proposed to carry the snow to the shafts.

There can be no question at all of the importance of this matter. We can use no language too strong in insisting on the necessity of our citizens, but especially those interested in real estate, taking proper steps to secure some remedy for the great inconvenience entailed on us for several months. Whether experts will agree with the English architects or not, it is at least certain that some method of disposing of the snow must be devised.

BUILDING in concrete is attracting some attention now in England. The value of concrete has been known from a very early period. It was employed in the construction of the famous abbey of Colding, in which it was used to the present day, while the stones with which it was
Aldermen have taken up the petition of Rosetta new railroad from Williamsburg to Prospect Full on avenue to Hudson avenue, thence along Messrs H. & W.’s being $35,250 lower than the property are so enormous that she will not be able to pay them, unless the city will con­sent to receive the taxes only, without default being the lowest bidders, residents of Brook­lyn. They state that they have ample facili­ties for doing the work, and are ready to give all the necessary security for the fulfillment of the contract. It will take about fifteen months to finish the work.

The Assessment Committee of the Board of Aldermen have taken up the petition of Rosetta Bedell, a daughter of the late John Jackson, which represents that the petitioner is the owner of 71 lots of ground on the Jackson Farm, in the Seventeenth ward, and that the expenses attending upon the nonpayment for many years has been in course of erection in New Albany, Ind. The result was entirely satisfactory. It is not probable, however, that it will come into general use until it can be shown to be far cheaper than the brick or the stone. To be in a position to be insured: the foundations must be properly secured, and equal care must be taken in the selection of the building materials. The use of covers for floors is considered desirable, but many authorities in the matter consider its utility for roofing questionable. It is right to state, how­ever, that very little experience will make an intelligent workman competent to prepare concrete properly, and that the machinery will more than repay its cost in cases where six or more houses are erected. The rough appearance of a new building will have to be con­cealed by ornamental tiles, or stucco work.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The steam pumping engine, which is about to be constructed at Ridgewood, is to be very highly ornamented, and will have a capac­ity of 230,000,000 gallons. The present pumping engines in the district are Mssrs H. & W., whose $53,250 lower than the nearest bidder, $37,750 below the next lowest bidder. Mssrs Hubbard & Whitaker will be unable to make the necessary expense for being the lowest bidders, residents of Brook­lyn. They state that they have ample facili­ties for doing the work, and are ready to give all the necessary security for the fulfillment of the contract. It will take about fifteen months to finish the work.

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DOMESTIC ITEMS.

The views on the timbers of the new bridge by which the Boulevard Seba­ard passes have already cost $2,745,012, and they are not yet completed. To finish them, $300,000 more, it is stated, will be required.

The bankruptcy law has now been in operation about nine months, and during that period there have been filed in New York 2,000 petitions; in Massachusetts, 325; and in Pennsyl­vania, over 1,900.

The dirty blue color so frequently seen on dead wood, has been found to depend upon a non-hisering matter produced by fungi, which is produced by a kind of fungus.

The lumber season in Maine is reported to have been unusually good. More logs were cut and hauled in February than in whole winter for many years past.

In Cedar County, Mo., mines of copper and antimony have been discovered. Rich deposits are expected.

The Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune says the lumber trade is opening briskly this spring. The lumber demand is large, and prices are daily received from points along the lines of the different railroads.

Agreement building improvements in To­ledo for the past year have increased to two millions, an increase over the previous year of one million. The aggregate number of build­ings erected during the week was 1,225, an in­crease over the previous year of 97.

The city has a population of 31,051.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE PARIS OBSERVATORY.—The question of the expediency of removing this important establishment to some more eligible place is now engrossing the attention of the Academy of Sciences.

The total value of gold exported from New Zealand during the years 1823 to 1866, inclusive, was 3,059,451 oz.; chroom ore, 5,306 tons, 3 cwt.; copper, 280 tons, 3 cwt.; iron, 101 tons, 13 cwt.; plumago, 7 tons.

At a recent meeting of the Clyde Trustees, held in Glasgow, it was resolved to ask for borrowing powers to the extent of £200,000 in the bill for the formation of a new Grainling Dock, which the trustees intend to bring before Parliament.

A large new cotton factory is about to be erected in the neighborhood of Quebec, at a cost of $800,000, and giving employment to fully 200 workmen.

A new line of telegraph is shortly to be laid from the Tyne to Denmark.

A RAILWAY CARRIAGE, moving with a fri­tion of one ton per ton, would, if set in motion at the top of a straight plane falling 100 feet, and connecting at the bottom with a straight level line, run a little more than seven miles by its gravity alone.

The Pyott Bridge at the crossing of the Alex­andria and Cairo Railway and the Nile is 120 feet long, giving two openings of 60 feet each. There are two iron pivot bridges, one at Chicago and one at Galena, which are each 250 feet long, giving two openings of nearly 100 feet each.

Although the roadway of the new West­minster Bridge is of great width, it is not, as has been stated, the widest across the channel in the world. The Schloss Buckre, at Berlin, has a much greater width of roadway; and as has also the new bridge by which the Boulevard Seba­ard passes have already cost $2,745,012, and they are not yet completed. To finish them, $300,000 more, it is stated, will be required.

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## Real Estate Record

In these lists of judgments the names alphabetically arranged are on the first line, those of the judgment debtor on the second line.

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REPORTED BANKRUPTCYs SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

NEW YORK. 

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LEATHER.

ABC. L. & Co. Leather. $120,000.

\[ \text{ABC. L. & Co.}\] \[ \text{Leather}\]

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REAL ESTATE RECORD.

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\[ \text{Name}\] \[ \text{Business}\]

REPLAID,

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REAL ESTATE RECORD.

Name. Business.

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REAL ESTATE RECORD.

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REAL ESTATE RECORD.

Name. Business.

\[ \text{Name}\] \[ \text{Business}\]

REPLAID,

\[ \text{REPLAID}\]
March 31st.

Abrahams, Minna to The 3d Ave. Savings Bank. 7th av., w. s., 45.8 n. of 26th st., 21,100. 6,000
Brossman, John to Edward Jones. Dover st., No. 3, 24.8x34.8x3.15x.10. 1,000
Brown, Geo. J. to James Boyd. Hudson st., w., 35, 12.6x.9x. 1,000
Cudlipp, Ruben H. and Jos. to Thos. A. Davies. Broadway and 22nd st., s. w., 190.10x12.2. 25,000

82d St. and Broadway, n. w. c., 157.10x12.10x2.4. 6,000
804x15.10x2.4x2.4. 10,700

Hammond st., n., 29, w. of Washington st., 25,100.

Caden, John B. to Wm. Phelan. Hammond st., n., 44, w. of Washington st., 50.5x5.15x. 3,003

Callaghan, Patrick to The Union Theological Seminary, N. Y. 300x102.4, 13 lots. 25,000
Coleman, Mich. to Nancy Snow. 11th st., s., 100, e. of 2d av., 180.8x25.4x3.10x4.10x12.5. 6,000

Langhur, Cath. to John Leb and os. Brooms st., s., 20, w. of 40th av., 50.5. 5,000
M.ully, U. to Wm. Moly and os. 11th st., e. of 4th av., 22.10x3. 6,000
McFarland, Joseph to Adolph Bemheimer. 124th st., w., 190.10x12.10x2.4. 2,000

Moore William to Martha Scott. No. 28 Leewa Ave., 100 e. of 2d av., 100.5x100.5. 5,000
Poppur, Abraham to Adolph Kindle. 59th st., s., 200, w. of 1st av., 18.6x100.5. 5,000
Reeves, Peter to The Mutual Life Ins. Co., N. Y. 56th and 8d av., s. e. cor. 25,100. 5,000
Reves, James to Isabella S. King. 6th st., e., 74.5x of 25th st., 25,100. 5,000
Sellers, James to Susan Hunter. 24th st., s., 271, e. of 9th av., 18.8x. 5,000
Stewart, James to Geo. J. Forrest. 48th st., s., 435, e. of 10th av., 12.10x100.5. 1,000

Silverclay, Samuel to Thomas R. Le Count. Madison st., s., 250, w. of Jackson st., 25,350. 5,000

Schuyler, Sherman to Wm. W. Sayre. 13th st., e., 301, w. of 4th av., 21,400.11. 4,000
Strauss, Gabriel to John Schub. No. 30 Sheriff st., 25,100. 3,000
Solomon, Marx to Julius Rosenberg. No. 5 Baxter st., 30.10x58.3x3. 1,500
Sawyer, Eliza to Augusta S. Lewin. 13th st., s., 310, e. of 8th av. 32,100. 1,500
Seaman, Mary F. to Fabian Sachs. 233rd st., 100 e. of 8th av., 10.8x100.5. 5,000
Selzam, John H. to Leon Bowman. Ave. C and 10th st., s. e. cor. 23.10x20x4 x28.10x3. 8,000

White, Elizabeth A. to John D. Schuyler. 9th av., s., 61.8, 600 e. of 7th av., 25,100. 5,000
White, Elizabeth A. to "Pres. & Trust. Corr." 25,100. 5,000
White, Elizabeth A. to "Pres. & Trust. Corr." 25,100. 5,000

Offcial Record of Conveyances—New York County.

Allen st., No. 171, 25x87.6. August Gindler to Otes Bayner. 12.6x.

East Pkwy, s., 47.7, e., 30.5x30.0. F. Nordeman to J. Nordeman. 15,000

Grand st., No. 570, 25x75. Mich. Bouillon to Albert Bauman and others. 15,000

Manhattan st., n., s., 89.6, e. of 10th av., 32,000. A. Boucin to F. Hoffman. 3,000
March 30th.

Abbott, A. S. to S. T. Terry, Jefferson st., n.s., 100 e. of Ralph av., 20x100.
Barker, A. to W. A. L. Bower, Heyward av., n. a., 90x100.
Brown, Wm. to W. Kentler, Eliz. st., n.s., 40 e. of Conover st., 20x75.
Clay, T. P. to T. J. B. Neil, Libby pl., 816 e. of Lafayette av., 220x200.
Campbell, Geo. W. S. to W. D. Durye, Front and Washington av., n.s., cor. 20x100.
Carter, A. G. to G. M. Powell, Carlton av., n.s., 300 e. of Fulton av., 10x100.
Dippol, J. to Mary S. Schenk, Johnson st., n.s., 175 w. of Water st., 200x200.
Ferris, W. W. to W. F. Conklin, Consolay st., n.s., 175 w. of Lorimer av., 20x100.
Farrell, D. to T. J. Klos, Dean st., n.s., 225 w. of Hoyt av., 20x100.
Patterson, J. to J. T. B. Neil, Liberty pl., 816 e. of Lafayette av., 220x200.
Gotten, Chris. to H. F. Frease, North 4th and 3rd av., n.s., 40x60.
Hoffman, A. to Catherine B. Anthony, Wyckoff st., n.s., 175 w. of Smith av., 25x100.
Hahn, Wm. to A. F. Hindert, Powers and Pacific st., n.s., 175x100x170x100.
Hersch, J. to T. F. Gardner, Quincy st., n.s., 180 w. of Bedford av., 20x100.
King, J. T. to J. G. Gardner, Quincy st., n.s., 180 w. of Bedford av., 20x100.
O'Shaughnessy, to V. G. Hall, Coe st., n.s., 175 w. of 6th av., 20x100.
Wyckoff, Wm. H. to W. Wyckoff, Jefferson st., n.s., 85-90 w. of Myrtle av., 65x100.
Watson, E. T. to H. B. Mahn, Hamilton st., n.s., 883-92 w. of Myrtle av., 16x800.

March 31st.

Anderson, C. V. to C. Oberly, Carlton av., n.s., 215 e. of Flushin st., 20x100.
Bell, Mary A. to V. G. Hall, Mill st., n.s., 80 e. of Court av., 10x100.
Bevan, S. to E. B. Sanely, Stagg st., n.s., 175 w. of Leonard st., 25x100.
Brevard, J. H. to S. C. Newsom, Mill st., n.s., 80 e. of Court av., 10x100.
GLASS-PAIN/ING.—Horace Walpole is accredited with the honor of first having brought ancient painted glass into favorable notice, but the first of whom there is any certain knowledge, and of whose works a specimen of the subject is due in a large degree to the labors of Charles Winston, an English amateur in the art, who devoted thirty years of his life to the study of glass painting; published exhaustive volumes upon that topic in 1857, and died in 1864. Winston's object was to investi- gate the subject of painted glass, and to reduce them to a few classes or styles, in the same manner as has been done with regard to Gothic architecture. On the general subject of painted glass, a few brief notes, based on the researches of Mr. Winston and others, may be useful to the student. We are inclined to agree with Mr. Winston in thinking the term "painted glass" the more correct expression than "stained glass." For a glass painting, as he observes, may be entirely formed of painted glass—that is, glass painted with an enamel color—but it would be impossible to execute a glass painting merely by staining the glass.

Most glass paintings are formed by combining the processes of enameling and staining; and, moreover, as regards color, the same general principles apply to glass painting as to any other. Our great teachers, the Egyptians, were acquainted with the glass process of painting; and, according to the ancient authorities, they employed it a thousand years before Christ, in the making of jewelry. They made glass both white and colored, opaque and transparent. The exact date of the application of glass painting to architecture is uncertain. The art is first mentioned under the names of the "Mosaic mode" of glass painting, about the middle of the twentieth century. The different varieties or styles of the art which have successively pre- ceded and succeeded it, have been considered under five classes. There is, first, the Early English, which extends from the date of the earliest specimens of enameling to the close of the middle of the sixteenth century, and is considered more ornamental and less severe in its architectural designs at the Royal Scottish Society's exhibition. A survey of the dis- igns convinces our writer that architecture in Scotland is in a backward state.

Nowhere less and less satisfactory is the work of the Architect's Benevolent Society of London, shewed the re- ceipts of the year, including the amount carried forward, £300, and the disbursements, £30. Fourteen applic- ants had been relieved during the year, and eighteen new members joined.

The experiments now in progress at Wool- wick Arsenal on the manufacture of gas from a mixture of Trinidad bitumen and coal remind us of the earliest attempts at manufacture for the purpose in Germany. Among these are the residues of the manufacture of paraffin, and the refining of petroleum oils. With each of these substances, it is interesting to note that a highly illuminating power was procured. An- other substance experimented with was the wax of the red palm of which a solution which yielded a small amount of gas. From a review of all the experiments, however, it is concluded that the use of bituminous oils, in the manufacture of gas, offers no advantages, as regards price, over ordinary coal gas. In small works it may be profitable when manufacturers use up their own waste products.

A new invention in railroad iron.—On Wednesday the 18th inst., a large party of the most prominent railroad men of the West were invited by Mr. J. C. Hilton to visit the Union Rolling Mills on the south branch of the Chicago River, to examine and test the new com- bination of steel and iron which Mr. Wm. Leighton has invented, and which he claims will ob- vince the difficulty hitherto experienced in the use of rails made wholly of iron or steel; the ordinary iron rail is too soft to stand the wear and tear of active travel, its average durability is about five months. The celebrated steel rails are too hard for the purpose of bending a good hard surface was concerned. But the atmospheric influence in winter causes them to become of 2,000, and they can not be depended upon in that season. The difficulty arises from the fact, that the steel rails are formed of crystallized metal, and are in general more or less "coaguline," a substance which is fibrous. A judicious combination of steel and iron, such as Mr. Leighton has invented, may probably overcome the difficulty. His process is as follows: The steel is shaped like a V, upon which is placed a saddle-piece of iron made to fit it, and upon these are piled other pieces of iron, five layers in all—forming a mass seven inches wide, eight inches high, and seven feet long; the whole is then placed in the furnace and heated. After an hour the mass is taken out, passed through the Rolls, and presso, out comes a perfect rail, so arranged that the steel is made to pass round the head, leaving a very perfect and clean clamp, immovable in the rail in case the welding should prove defective.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

MUCH dissatisfaction is expressed with the architectural designs at the Royal Scottish Society's exhibition. A survey of the dis- igns convinces our writer that architecture in Scotland is in a backward state.

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THE new transparent cement, which has been called "coaguline," is said to be rapidly growing into use as an article of commerce and manufacture. Its distinctive feature is its coaguline quality, and the tenacity and strength of the bond that can be formed by it. In addition to its adhesive properties, its transparency renders the junction imperceptible, and its adhesiveness, in fact, makes the broken joint indistinguishable. Therefore, transparent cement, which has been called "coaguline," is said to be rapidly growing into use as an article of commerce and manufacture. Its distinctive feature is its coaguline quality, and the tenacity and strength of the bond that can be formed by it. In addition to its adhesive properties, its transparency renders the junction imperceptible, and its adhesiveness, in fact, makes the broken joint indistinguishable.
begin to be made. We insert a table of quotations for standard work, but for fancy figured, or complicated patterns it would be impossible to give any comprehensive idea of values.

BLIGHT.—During the past two weeks the arrivals have been very heavy in this city. The outlook at the present time, however, is not alarming. Brandeis offering is liberal. Prices are without any decided decline, but the market exhibits very little strength, and in order to effect sales easily some slashing in buyers' favor has occurred. Dealers are holding back, as the market is not as ready as heretofore for the importers. Dealers have opened out high for high prices, with considerable tenacity; but they cannot withstand the influence of the plentiful supplies, both present and prospective. It is not probable that the sales will amount to much; the various dealers, open competition and enables builders to take advantage of any disposition that may be shown to result. The weakness has been most noticeable on the common hard woods, fronts holding their own with comparative steadiness.

CEWERY.—The supply was quite small during the past two or three months, but manufacturing has again been resumed, and stock has been built up. The supply is beginning to come forward with more freedom; the first cargoes of French have recently arrived in a very badly damaged state. The market has a steady tone. Two or three months ago there was a nominal article. The last sales were at $9 00 per bbl., including 5,001,057 barrels to Staten Island and 179,055 barrels to Africa; 163,957 barrels to Antwerp; 2,673,813 barrels to Australia, including 5,514,000 barrels to Bahia; 2,683,568 barrels to Calais, 30,339 barrels to China; 14,650 barrels to Egypt; 11,000 barrels to Guiana; 12,500 barrels to Hamburg; 59,075 barrels to Havana; 57,505 barrels to New York; 55,540 barrels to Panama; 10,000 barrels to Peru; 51,150 barrels to Porto Rico; 47,756 barrels to St. John; 209,672 barrels to West Indies; 109,295 barrels to Danish do.; 15,089 barrels to Dutch do.; 66,185 barrels to British do.; and 92,915 barrels to Venezuela. The Portorican market remains very quiet, but prices are strong. The latest quotations were 10.50 per barrel.
## REAL ESTATE RECORD.

### ALBANY LUMBER MARKET.

For the Week ending March 25,1869 (Albany Argus).

The second season has opened well. The demand thus early has been unusually active, and the prospects for the future are good. There is a scarcity of stocks at New York, which moved slowly early in the year, and consequently the present prices are very free, including some large lots of clear Lumber; one house is reported to have built for a price not having disturbed the market.

Should the present demand continue the yards will be back to their receipts on cuttings. Freights have opened very active, especially to the South and East. We quote:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>$195</td>
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<tr>
<td>Double</td>
<td></td>
<td>$390</td>
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</table>

### BRICK.

Common Bluestone...

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<td>$1.375</td>
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### CEMENT.

Bluestone, single...

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### SATIN WOOD.

Flagging...

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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Double</td>
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### GUNPOWDERS.

Flagging and Blasting (A) 2 lb. legs...

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### BLUESTONE.

Bluestone, single...

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### FOREIGN WOODS.

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### PAINTS.

Vermilion, American; 24 lb. in oil...

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### GLASS.

Duty: Cylinder or Window Polished Plate, not over 3/16 inch thick.

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<tr>
<td>Single</td>
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### WOODS.

Flagging, 10 x 10 super ft.

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<th>Description</th>
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### PINE.

Pine, 1,000 ft.

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### HEMLOCK.

Hemlock, single...

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### LUMBER.

Lumber—Single per cord...

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### DRAYAGE.

Drayage...

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### LEAD.

Lead...

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### SUGAR.

Sugar...

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### LUMBER TRADE OF TOLEDO.

TRADE REPORT FOR PAST YEAR.

Black Walnut—Receipts, Toledo.

<table>
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<th>Color</th>
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<td>Single</td>
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</table>
REAL ESTATE RECORD.

SALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Committee of the Board of Education, at the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Ohio streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of April next, for altering and repairing the building, etc., on lot No. 174 Mulberry street, near Broome street. Plans and specifications of said alterations and repairs are to be seen at the offices of the Superintendents of Buildings and Repairs, No. 164 Grand street.

The Committee reserves the right to reject any and all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Detail March 31st.

WILSON SMALL, Chairman.
HORATIO P. ALLEN, Secretary.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN, Esq., 37 South Market Street, Building.

MARBLED SLATE MANTELS.
Half the price of Marble. Send for a circular.
T. B. STEWART, 686 Sixth avenue, bet. 52d and 53d streets.

BUSINESS CARDS.

EDWARD GREEN, Wholesale and Retail
LUMBER DEALER,
291 West, cor. Horatio st.,
New York.

BELL BROTHERS, DEALERS IN TIMBER,
feet of 2nd and 2nd streets (North River), New York.
THOMAS BELL.

PNY LENDER.—Receipts.
In another place we have given the receipts of Lumber, Buildings, and Shingles, by years, during the current session. Those for the season compare with those of previous years as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1866</th>
<th>1867</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>38,625,500</td>
<td>34,625,000</td>
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<td>23,173,000</td>
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<td>18,149,000</td>
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<td>48,258,250</td>
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<td>8,659,700</td>
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<td>9,950,127</td>
<td>9,700,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

FINANCING.—For Buildings.

The shipments of the foregoing articles by Canal and C. & P. E. are shown elsewhere, but they indicate but a very small proportion shipped to the inhabited cities of the Wabash and Michigan南部 Railroads transporting large quantities, but the figures we cannot obtain.

TO CAPITALISTS.

A LARGE PARCEL OF PROPERTY FOR sale on Broadway, below Wall street.

ALSO, FOR SALE,
A new 3-story marble building, 50 by 100, in Walker street. Rented for $10,000. Price $150,000.

ALSO, FOR SALE,
A fine Broadway store, well rented.

ALSO, TO LEASE,
A Broadway lot, on the south side, south of Howard street, 20x60, to lease for 21 years at $10,000 ground rent.

ALSO, FOR SALE,
A 50 feet front corner house in 5th avenue, below 14th st.

ALSO, FOR SALE,
A first-class furnished house and lot, with extra lot and stable, price $350,000.

All desirable investments. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
A nest, handsome, well-located brick cottage in a small residential street, for $6,000. It is handsomely furnished, but of course, the furniture, if needed, would be extra. The lot is 20x30, and is shaded by trees. A fine building and tool-house go with the property. The house has thirteen rooms. The business, connecting the present owner to come to the city, is the only reason for selling it. It is five minutes walk from either the Orange or Brick Church Stations. For particulars inquire of the present owner, or of E. C. Coletti, contractor, or of D. G. Crely, world office, N. Y. City.

MARBLED MANTELS.—A LARGE STOCK of marble mantels, all made, ready for setting up in any position, which must be sold in the next 30 days at any price on accommodation.
A. KLEBER,
134 East Eighteenth street, near Third avenue.

ARTESIAN AND PETROLEUM WELLS.
The Great Earth-Boring Machine is now working at Matt Haven, opposite the Harlem Railroad Depot, and the public is invited to witness its operation. This machine will bore a true and perfect well, from 9 to 14 inches diameter, to a depth of, if desired, 2,000 feet. For particulars on application to the Earth-Boring Machine Company, 125 & 127 Chambers street, New York.

Artesian and Petroleum Wells.


DUNKIN & CO., 296 Broadway, near Twenty-third street, New York, real estate agents.

J. JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers, 1421 Fifth avenue, corner of Cedar street, New York.

J. E. ESSEX, 152 Mott street, near Court street, Brooklyn.

J. S. CARMAN, real estate and insurance agent, 152 Mott street, near Court street, Brooklyn.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The "REAL ESTATE RECORD AND BUILDERS' GUIDE" is published every Saturday at No. 37 Park Row, Room 81. It furnishes the following information:

1. All the Real Estate Conveyances during the week in New York and Kings counties, with the names of buyer and seller.
2. All the Mortgages entered for the same period in New York and vicinity.
3. The Judgments entered in the two counties against the defendant for the public interest to do so.
4. A list of the recent bankruptcies throughout the United States.
5. Full information respecting the local real estate market.
6. A complete and accurate report of the market for building materials.

With one exception (real estate) all the above are new features in the newspaper business. It is a singular fact that so far the great building interest of the nation has been so inadequately represented in the periodical press. This, therefore, is indispensable to the following occupations:

Architects, Lumber Dealers, Auctioneers.
Painting Contractors, Metal Workers, Brick Makers and Dealers, Bankers, Marble Dealers, Bill Brokers, Paint Merchants, Contractors, Plumbers, Cement Dealers, Paint Makers, Glue Dealers, Plaster of Paris, Hardware for Houses, Real Estate Owners, Hair, Slate Dealers, Insurance Interest, Window Glass Dealers and a large number of kindred occupations. General builders will see the value of the Record as a business medium.

C. W. SWEET & CO.

BUSINESS CARDS.

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS, NEW YORK.


Michael Grosz & Son, Manufacturers of Stable Fixtures and All Kinds of Iron Railing, Window Shutters, Complete Fire-Proof Structures, Columns, Lintels, Floors, Roofs, Vaults, etc.

Of Cast or Wrought Iron.

J. BOWEN'S OFFICE:
THOMAS BELL.


H. G. VANCE, COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, 642 Third Avenue and 454 Sixth Avenue. Titles carefully examined, and Law business in general attended to.

Lock & Caffery, Real Estate Brokers, No. 315 Broadway, near 29th street, New York.


Michael Grosz & Son, Manufacturers of Stable Fixtures and All Kinds of Iron Railing, Window Shutters, Complete Fire-Proof Structures, Columns, Lintels, Floors, Roofs, Vaults, etc.

George A. Ayers, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 152 Mott street, near Court street, Brooklyn.

Edgar Tucker, Real Estate Broker, 296 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

George L. Ayers, Real Estate Agent, cor. Court and Johnson streets, opposite Madison. Money loaned on Bond and Mortgages.


George L. Ayers, Real Estate Agent, cor. Court and Johnson streets, opposite Madison. Money loaned on Bond and Mortgages.

William Small, Horatio P. Allen, Esq., Frederick H. Grosz.

Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education.


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