The Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1865.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	2.50 a m	Penn Accom'n	7.50 a m
Mail Accommod	5.00 a m	Mail	1.20 a m
Pitts & Erie Mail	7.50 a m	Fast Line	2.00 a m
Aleppo Accom'n	10.0 p m	Pitts Erie Mail	12.50 p m
Chica. Express	4.25 p m	Baltimore Exp's	1.20 p m
Johnstown Acc'n	4.35 p m	Phila. Express	2.30 p m
Fast Line	9.20 p m	Johnst'n Acc'n	10.25 a m
1st Wall Station	6.30 a m	1st Wall Station	8.25 a m
2d " "	11.00 a m	2d " "	3.50 a m
3d " "	3.00 p m	3d " "	2.05 p m
4th " "	6.00 p m	4th " "	6.00 p m
Penn Accom'n	10.30 p m	Altoona Acc'n	
		and Sunset Tr'n	10.30 p m

The church train leaves Walls' Station every Sunday at 8.00 a m; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12.00 p m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2.10 a m	Express	7.25 a m
Mail	7.30 a m	Mail	3.30 p m
Express	2.45 p m	Express	8.25 p m
Steubenville Accommodation	4.30 p m	Steubenville Accommodation	10.00 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	1.20 a m	Express	9.20 a m
Express	2.00 p m	Express	3.40 p m
Express	2.00 p m	Express	6.00 p m
Mail	7.00 a m	Mail	7.50 p m
N. Castle & Erie	6.40 a m	N. Castle & Erie	8.30 p m

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9.5, 11.50 a. m., 4.45 p. m., and 7.30 p. m. Rochester, 2.15 p. m.; New Castle, 6.0 p. m. Economy, 11.30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	9.30 a m	Express	3.10 a m
Express	2.45 p m	Express	3.45 p m
Mail	6.10 a m	Mail	9.20 p m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 3.20 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7.55 a m	Mail	6.20 p m
Express	3.00 p m	Express	10.00 a m
1st McKeesport	11.00 a m	1st McKeesport	4.00 a m
2d "	6.15 p m	2d "	2.05 p m
1st Braddock's	7.00 a m	1st Braddock's	8.30 a m
2d "	4.10 p m	2d "	5.45 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7.00 a m	Express	9.30 a m
Express	4.30 p m	Mail	7.00 p m
Accommodation	2.00 p m	Accommodation	8.00 a m

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

JONES & NIMICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Prominent among our manufactories is the Company whose name heads our present article. As makers of domestic and building hardware, their reputation is almost world-wide. Their wares are shipped north, south, east and west, to the West Indies, and to California—go almost where you will, you find the evidences of their handiwork. Since the Company have been in operation, its business has spread so rapidly, that it has been found absolutely necessary to establish branches in other cities, most prominent among which are the Cincinnati and Chicago branches.

THE COMPANY'S OFFICERS.

The officers of the Company are as follows:

President—Alexander Nimick.
Vice-President—J. H. Jones.
Treasurer—W. W. Patrick.
Directors—Alexander Nimick, J. H. Jones, W. W. Patrick, A. M. Wallingford, W. K. Nimick.
General Superintendent—Albert M. Hill.
Clerks—Mr. J. Alexander, Book keeper; Mr. D. Himbleright, Business and Shipping clerk.

BUILDINGS.

Prior to the incorporation of the present company, and at the time when the business was carried on under the name and style of Jones, Wallingford & Co., the works were situated on the corner of Grant and Water streets. The rapid increase of their custom, however, soon proved the fact that they were too limited in space to carry on so extensive a business as theirs was growing to be, and after the formation of the present company, it was deemed expedient to look around for some other locality. They eventually purchased the building on Diamond street formerly occupied by Mr. Pattorson as a livery stable,—the upper story of which, it will be remembered was occupied by the Pittsburgh Gymnasium—together with the property adjoining. This gave them a front on Diamond street of 140 feet, extending along Cherry alley to a private alley 120 feet, thence east along said private alley to another private alley 240 feet, and thence back to Diamond street 120 feet, giving them an area of 16,800 feet. Upon this lot they have erected one four story brick building, 120 feet front by 120 feet deep, and a three story brick building, 120 feet front by 120 feet deep. This building is one of the best arranged in the city for manufacturing purposes. There is not a fire place or stove in the entire building, every department being heated by the exhaust steam, which eventually escapes into a sewer at the lower corner of the works.

This exhaust steam plays a singular freak, and has upon several occasions deceived the firemen. On the opposite side of the street from the works is a fine brick building, owned by Mr. Wilson, and occupied for the most part as law offices. The pipes which convey the water from the roof of this building, extend into the sewer, and the steam taking the direction of the drainpipe, ascends the pipe, and coming out at the gutter on the roof, gives the appearance of the house being on fire, and on several occasions has been the means of bringing the firemen to the spot. Curious circumstance has suggested the idea to Mr. Jones, that the same steam that heats their works, would also heat a number of building adjoining, if the proper conduits were only prepared. It would certainly be much more economical, and much cleaner, and we would here suggest, that if steam was used a little more for heating purposes, we would require less coal, and consequently would have less smoke and dirt.

THE SMOKE STACK.

In order that the neighborhood may not be incommoded by the smoke of the works, the Company have erected an immense stack, said to be the tallest of any chimney in Pittsburgh. It is one hundred and twenty feet in height, and required upwards of one hundred and thirty thousand brick in its erection. It is of a square shape, tapering towards the top, which is ornamented with immense leaves cut out of sheet iron. Its great height makes it an object that attracts much attention.

FOUNDRY.

Upon entering the office, and making known our business, Mr. J. H. Jones, Vice President of the Company very kindly volunteered his services to show us through the entire concern, and explain the workings of the immense establishment. Entering the ground floor in the eastern wing of the building, we found ourselves in the moulding room of the foundry, which is 60 feet front by 120 feet deep. Here we met Mr. Albert M. Hill, the General Superintendent, who was busily employed in directing his work, and closely scrutinizing its progress. The floor was covered with small moulds, ready to receive the molten metal, into which some of the men were even then engaged in pouring it. These moulds are from patorns of almost every conceivable description of domestic and building hardware and other articles, some of them being so light that it would appear to be impossible that an iron casting could be obtained from them, and yet so skillfully is each department managed, that the casting—although in some instances not thicker than sheet brass—come from the mould as perfect, and as smooth almost, as though it were pressed from sheet iron. This is one of the results of long experience, and great mechanical skill, and we do not hesitate to say that there are few establishments in the United States that can equal them in the perfection of their casting—none certainly that can surpass them.

The moulders benches differ from anything of a similar kind that we have seen before seen. In all buildings where machinery is at work, there is more or less jar, and in the work of moulding such small articles, this constant jarring would be fatal to the perfection of the mould, if some method could not be devised to make the workmen's stands permanent. This is effected by passing iron bolts entirely through the solid brick wall, the outside head being secured by a large washer, and the open or skeleton stand fastened by means of nuts on the inside. At each stand is a bolt with a ring attached to it, also fastened in the wall, and in this ring there is an iron cup, which holds the moulders' sponge and water. An iron shelf for the moulders' tools, is also connected with each stand by the same way. The flasks used are of the most improved pattern, and in the arrangement of each department, they have brought to bear their own long experience, together with that of eastern manufacturers, which they have in some measure adopted.

The cupola for melting the iron is outside of the main building, and is built upon McKenzie's improved principle of stack and blower, or fans. It has a capacity for melting from five to six tons at a single heat. It is so arranged that the workmen receive the molten metal in small ladles, on the inside of the foundry, so that none of them have to walk over from sixty to seventy-five feet to fill their flasks, thus giving the metal no time to cool and insuring a perfect fusion in the moulds. The foundry occupies two stories of the building, the mode of ingress and egress between the two being by inclined planes, instead of stairs. The second story department is where all the brass casting is done, and is lined with brick laid in cement, rendering it perfectly fire proof. The brass furnaces are also outside the building.

CLEANING AND ANNEALING.

From the lower foundry we enter a room where the ware, after being cast, is cleaned and annealed. Six iron barrels, having openings or gates in the sides where the ware is put in, are arranged so as to revolve singly or altogether, and at the same time are so close together as to occupy but little space. Into these barrels the ware is placed as it comes from the foundry, and the revolving thoroughly cleanses it of sand or other matter that may be attached to it, and it comes out with a bright polish. It is then put into the annealing furnace, which occupies the next department after which it is ready to be put into the hands of the finisher. The annealing furnace is heated by coke, and its arrangement is such as to preclude the possibility of danger from fire.

ENGINE ROOM.

From the foundry we also enter the engine room, where is one of the handsomest engines we have seen anywhere. It is a horizontal engine, and was built by Mitchell, Bonphill & Co., expressly for this company. It is a forty horse power engine, with a twelve inch cylinder and two foot stroke, and so perfect is it in its arrangement, that when driving all the vast machinery of the works it runs without the slightest perceptible jar or noise. The boiler is a tubular boiler, twenty-six feet in length, by forty inches in diameter, and so built that the water is entirely around the fire except at the door of the furnace. It requires but from twelve to fourteen bushels of coal a day to run it, together with the refuse of the carpenter shop, and in fact that is the total amount of coal consumed daily throughout the entire works. The engine room is very complete in its appointments, and being kept very clean and neat, more resembles an office than an engine room.

CARPENTER SHOP.

From the engine room we enter the carpenter shop, which is sixty feet wide by one hundred and twenty feet deep, it being also in the lower story of the main building. It is here that all of the boxes, and wood work of the coffee mills and other articles is made. We noticed quite a number of girls employed in this department, nailing the boxes together as the carpenters would get out the stuff. The turning lathes, where the wood work is all done, is also in this room, together with five run of large grindstones, there being five more in other parts of the works.

SECOND FLOOR.

We have before mentioned that the brass foundry, a fire-proof apartment, was located on the second floor. Connected with this room is a knob and core room; in which are two furnaces—one for melting the composition used for attaching the knobs to the spindles, and the other for drying the cores used in the different kinds of castings. This room is also paved with brick, and the furnaces are so arranged as to carry off all the fumes arising from the melted composition, or drying matter. The fumes arising from sulphur are very disagreeable, and the present arrangement is such as to relieve the workmen of this, and render his labors pleasant. It is in the minor details of this concern that one finds so much to admire. Everything has been arranged with an eye to general economy, and at the same time to minister to the comfort and convenience of the employees.

JAPANNING ROOM.

On leaving the knob and core department, we enter the room where the Japanning is done. Here the ware that is to be japanned, after having been thoroughly cleaned, is dipped in the preparation, after which it is arranged in the drying furnaces. These furnaces are two in number, and are so erected that a person can walk in and arrange the japanned ware in one, while the other is in full heat, although they adjoin one another, there being only a brick wall separating them.

The construction of these ovens has attracted a great deal of attention from those who are interested in japanning, for nearly all the fires that occur in establishments of this kind, originate in the japanning room. The work also which comes from them is very superior, having a polish and general finish that we have never seen excelled—seldom equalled. It requires but little coke to heat the ovens; the furnaces are outside of the building, so that no fires are used in the japan room. This room is also paved with brick laid in cement.

POLISHING ROOM.

Passing from the japan room we enter the polishing room, where are six run of emery wheels. It is here that the finishing touches are given to all polished ware, preparatory to packing. The assorting room is convenient to this department.

According to the third floor of the main building we enter a large work room, sixty feet front by one hundred and twenty feet deep. Around the walls we see a continuous row of work benches, some having various kinds of lathes on them, and others being fitted up for finishing work by hand. Here are vices to accomodate sixty workmen. We also find the most improved machinery that can be obtained, including eleven lathes, three drills, one planer, etc. &c. There is a very fine lathe from the celebrated Phoenix works of George S. Lincoln, & Co., of Hartford, Conn., and another from Lathe & Morse, of Worcester, Mass; one of Aldrich & Colverts best planers, from their establishment in Lowell, Mass.; a drop press, containing different dies for stamping works of various kinds. This last is the work manship of Milo, Peck & Co., of New Haven, Conn. There is also a punching press, made by Parker, Snow & Co., Meriden, Conn. Besides these are knob shank cutters, tapping lathes, lathes for turning keys, and for cutting the wards, and a thousand other articles which is is impossible for us to enumerate.

PATTERN SHOP AND STORE ROOM.

On this floor we also find the pattern shop, and store room for patterns. The patterns are all made of brass, and are finished in superior style. The room for the storage of patterns is so arranged that if by any possible means a fire should occur, they could all be ran out into the street at a moment's warning.

FINISHING ROOM.

The fourth story is devoted to finishing the several different articles of ware. It is here that the scales, coffee mills, tin ware and other articles receive the finishing touches, and in the back room of this floor is a large warehouse room, where every article that requires a varnish finish, is varnished.

BRONZING ROOM.

On the second floor is an apartment devoted exclusively to bronzing lamp stands, pendants, brackets, harps or harpts for lamps, reflector backs and other articles. In this room may be found a full assortment of all goods required to complete a lamp stock, except the glass ware. There is no other establishment west of the Allegheny mountains that manufactures this kind of ware. It is astonishing to what a degree of perfection these thin, light castings have been brought. We examined a number, and nothing no thicker than sheet brass—and when bronzed most resembling it,—they were as smooth as polished tin. The beautiful finish of this work immediately attracts the admiration of the visitor, and we doubt if it can be equalled, much less excelled in any part of the United States for smoothness and finish.

On the remainder of this floor, outside of the offices, a portion is used as a store-room, for the exhibition of goods, and the remainder is used for packing and storing.

BAKER & PATTERSON'S HOES.

One of the specialties of the concern, is the manufacture of planters and farmers hoes, made under the patent of Messrs Baker & Patterson. This hoe is certainly superior to anything of the kind ever introduced into the market. The best quality of steel is used, and the blades being cut to the proper shape, the eye is drawn directly up out of the body of the hoe, making it a part and parcel of the hoe itself, without any welding or riveting. The company are now erecting machinery for the purpose of going into the manufacture of these hoes on an extensive scale. The machinery consists in part of a heating furnace, six power presses, shearing machines, and emery wheels, sufficient for the production of one hundred dozen daily.

In the manufacture of this hoe, after the steel has been cut to the proper shape, it is passed through a series of dies which are contained in the six presses mentioned above, and it is brought out in finished form, the solid eye being drawn from the sheet of steel of which the hoe is made. They are very strong, and in our opinion are bound to supersede all other kinds of hoes now in use. They are prepared to manufacture all kinds and sizes upon the shortest notice, and will also keep a large stock on hand for immediate demand.

GENERALITIES.

The company manufacture a full and complete assortment of knob, door and other locks, spring, drop, thumb and night latches, coffee mills, platform and counter scales, planters and farmers hoes, shutter hinges and fastenings, and a general assortment of domestic and builders hardware, together with unrivalled iron carriage works, bronzed iron lamp furniture, and a thousand other articles, generally manufactured in an establishment of this kind. They are also manufacturing largely Jones' patent meat cutter, an improvement in Hale's meat cutter, formerly manufactured by the Russel & Erwin Manufacturing Company of New Britain, Connecticut.

A great complaint among builders heretofore has been that it was impossible to purchase a fine lock in Pittsburgh, that they could get plenty of common locks of Pittsburgh manufacture, but, whenever they wanted a fine lock, they were obliged to send east for it. This company have determined to overcome this difficulty, and for that purpose have got up patterns for locks of the very finest and best quality and description. Their building hardware as a general thing will all be of the very finest quality. The Company have a full and complete illustrated catalogue and price list of all the articles they manufacture which they furnish all dealers with on application.

On and after the first of January next, the Company will be prepared to offer to their public a full assortment of *first quality Mortise and Rim Locks*, preparations for which are successfully under way. The style of the improved lock will be known as the "*Standard Rim and Mortise Lock.*"

The general arrangement of the works is as follows. The eastern portion of the building contains on the first and second floors, the iron and brass foundries. On the first floor is also the boiler room, cleaning room, assorting and annealing room. The second story, in addition to the foundry contains the emery room, japan room, knob room, core drying room, and brass furnace. The first floor of the main building is occupied by the engine room, carpenter shop, grinding room, and for the storage of paper, sand &c. Second floor, bronze room, store room, storage and packing rooms and offices. Third floor, patterns room, lock and machine rooms. Fourth floor, scale and coffee mill rooms &c. An especial department is being fitted up for the manufacture of the patent lock.

CAPACITY OF THE WORKS.

The company are now prepared to give employment to four hundred hands, nishwich will present force, which we exceed one hundred and thirty, of which about twenty are females. They are constantly adding the different departments and are rapidly filling the different departments with good competent mechanics. They can, when running full, turn out yearly, upwards of $500,000 worth of manufactured ware, and the cost of running the establishment will be nearly $400,000. In the construction of the building, and the introduction of proper machinery they have spared no expense, being determined to make it fully equal to any similar establishment in the United States.

WAGES OF GIRLS.

There is one thing upon which this company pride itself, and that is the fact, that on place work they pay girls the same wages that they do the men. There are girls in the establishment who make from six to nine dollars a week. This is as it should be. Women have too few avenues opened them by which to make a living, and wherever we see a spirit of this kind manifested it gives us great pleasure to chronicle it.

AGENCIES.

The company are establishing agencies in different places, and now have in successful operation, one in Cincinnati, and one in Chicago, at 42 and 44 River street, up stairs. Although their goods are principally intended for the west, south and northwest, they receive orders from different parts of the world, and last week they received a shipment to Havana, and one to San Francisco.

OFFICES, &c.

The offices of the works are entered from Diamond street, and when complete will be very handsome. They are well arranged, having a main and private office. In the main office is a fire proof safe, which is enclosed in a brick wall of great thickness, adjoining the private office, and so arranged as to be entered from the store-room, in the sample room, in which samples of all their different wares are being placed, so that a customer can see at a glance what there is that would be necessary for his business.

CONCLUSION.

The works were first established in the year 1832 by Jones, Wallingford, & Co., who conducted the business until the year 1853, the Jones & Nimick manufacturing company being a direct succession of that firm. It is the intention of the present company to bring to bear everything that art, science, skill, experience, inventior, genius and capital can procure to bring their works to perfection. They are gentlemen who have not only been known locally and well in our own community, but their business relations has give them a widely extended business reputation. Strangers passing through the city are constantly inquiring, "What works of more than ordinary interest have you in your city, that would be worth while visiting?" We would answer, visit the establishment of the Jones & Nimick manufacturing company.

A Supposed Poisoning Case—Coroner's Inquest.

Alderman Donaldson, in the absence of Coroner Clawson, on Sunday morning held an inquest on the body of a Josephine Dietrich, aged three years, at the residence of the parents, John B. and Frances Dietrich, in the Diamond, Allegheny. It was supposed that the child came to its death by poison, and the father desired an investigation. The inquest assembled on Saturday, but adjourned until Sunday morning, to give opportunity for a post mortem examination, in case such should be deemed necessary.

The father testified that the little girl was taken sick suddenly about three weeks ago. He went for Dr. Knox, who informed him that the matter with the child. Witness could not tell. The Doctor gave a prescription, but the child continued to grow worse and died on Saturday. There was no poison about the house to his knowledge.

Mrs. Dietrich testified that the child was playing about the streets about three weeks since, when it came into the house and complained of a headache. She commenced vomiting. Dr. Knox was sent for, and he administered powders which seemed to give relief. The child complained of pain in the stomach. John Reedy, living in the neighborhood, had said he was going to poison rats, and his wife was heard to say that some rats were poisoned.

Dr. Richards testified that he was called upon to visit the child, and was informed that it had fits and cramps the week previous. The little girl was very unwell and could not stand upon her feet. He thought she must have had something knew that Dr. Knox had given a prescription, but was of the opinion that something also had been given. Expressed very little hope of the child's recovery. He could not say positively that poison had been administered, but he believed that it had.

Dr. M. M. Knox testified that three weeks ago Mr. Dietrich had told him the child had fits. He asked who was the former physician. He attended the child until it had fully recovered under his treatment. The symptoms indicated that the disease was something out of the chances of the St. Vitus' dance. He was satisfied when he prescribed for the child, that if not relieved immediately death would ensue. The witness was interrogated as to the precise nature of the disease. When first called to he said there were no symptoms of poison having been administered to the child, nor were there any indications of any being given during his attendance and he had no idea that the child was from the same cause as the first. He did not see the child sometimes for three or four days, and was much surprised when he learned of its death. At the time he concluded that it was in the first instance, the child had entirely recovered.

A *post mortem* examination was deemed unnecessary, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from natural causes.

A Slippery Benedict.

A day or two since a Mrs. Smith, residing in the Ninth ward, entered complaint before Alderman Butler against Charles Smith, her husband, for desertion. A warrant was issued for his arrest and placed in the hands of officer John Barber, who succeeded in finding the recreant husband. Smith did not want to go to jail, and could not get bail, and in this emergency he requested the officer to accompany him to his wife, feeling assured he could make it all right with her. His wife was called up, and persuaded to settle the matter, going with Smith and the officer to the magistrate's office for that purpose. Everything was arranged between the parties, the warrant and proceedings withdrawn. The couple left the Alderman's office together, and had proceeded not as far as the first street corner, when Smith, with his "slippery heels," slipped his left his wife to go her way, and was soon out of her sight. She returned to the Alderman's, stated this fact, and said her belief was her husband had deceived her in the settlement. In this view of the matter the Alderman concurred, and expressed the opinion that Smith's design was to get out of the reach of the law. He is a Baltimorean, and but recently married the woman he has thus imposed upon. In the event of his record apprehension, he may find it more difficult to effect a settlement.

Soldiers' Bounties.

Friday evening next, there will be a meeting of returned soldiers at Wilkins Hall, for the purpose of taking action towards memorializing Congress, at the coming session, to equalize bounties. Those who entered the service at the beginning of the war received very little compensation in the way of bounties, while those who enlisted near the close of the war were paid large sums. Similar meetings to the one proposed, have been held in Philadelphia and other cities, and if a united effort is made the desired object can doubtless be effected. Those interested should attend the meeting without fail.

Serious Railroad Accident.

On Saturday afternoon, Balthazar Jenny, aged ten years and eleven months, son of Balthazar Jenny, residing on the canal bank, near Chestnut street, Allegheny, met with an accident at the railroad depot on Federal street, by which he has lost both his legs. It appears that he was crossing, or walking on the track, and being struck by a train was knocked down the cars running over his legs above the knees. Drs. Hardimeyer and Thorn were called in and amputated both limbs. The lad was in an apparently easy condition on Sunday morning, and his physicians expressed hopes of his recovery.

The Lecture To-night.—The first lecture of the season will be delivered this evening, under the auspices of the Tennyson club, at Masonic Hall, by the distinguished poet and humorist, John G. Saxe. The lecturer has always been warmly welcomed by our citizens, and we anticipate a large and appreciative audience at Masonic Hall this evening. The subject, "Poetry and the Poets," in the hands of a master like Saxe, cannot fail to interest all classes. Tickets can be obtained at the usual places during the day, and at the hall in the evening. Mr. Saxe arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, and is stopping at the Monongahela House.

Old Lady Run Over.—On Saturday afternoon as a boy in the employ of Mr. James Patton, was driving a buggy through the Diamond, Allegheny, the horse became frightened and ran away. A woman named Mrs. Link, aged sixty years, was run over, but most fortunately received but slight injuries. The boy escaped unhurt.

Grand Lodge Officers.—Alfred Slack, Esq., D. D. G. P., informs us that the officers of the Grand Encampment Lodge of Odd Fellows of the State of Pennsylvania will be in the city on Wednesday next, and that they will meet the brethren of the Order at the Odd-Fellows Hall, corner of Lacock and Federal streets, Allegheny City.

Meet To-day.—The Supreme Court of the State will meet to-day at the Court-house, and the United States Court at the Custom House.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Nine Persons Killed—Three Mortally Injured.

Jas. P. Barr, of Pittsburgh—Mr. Barr Injured.

It falls to our duty to place on record a terrible railroad accident, information of which reached the city by telegraph on Saturday evening. It appears that the eastward bound express train of the Pennsylvania railroad, consisting of nine passenger and two baggage cars, drawn by two locomotives, upon reaching a point four miles west of the city of Lancaster, at 2:45 p. m. on Saturday, was thrown from the track, either by the breaking of an axle, or a broken rail. Four of the cars were thrown off, one upset, and the bottom of one torn out, causing the passengers to fall to the track. Nine persons were killed, including the wife of Hon. James P. Barr, Surveyor General of the State, and editor of the *Post* newspaper of this city. Following is list of the names, together with a statement of the wounds each received:

Mrs. James P. Barr, of Pittsburgh. Wounded in the head, neck broken, and wounds on the body.

Mrs. Wallet, from Harrisburg. Head crushed and left arm broken.

William H. Butler (better known as "Barney" Butler) clerk in the Surveyor General's office at Harrisburg, and formerly a Representative from Carbon county. Wounded in back part of the head, above left eye, and on body; part of limb feet cut off.

Col. William Sener, of Lewistown, whiskey inspector at Philadelphia. Head crushed and wounded about the body.

Mrs. Butler, wife of Col. Butler. Head crushed and wounded in the side.

Mrs. Yeiss, a German lady from Milwaukie. Head crushed in on top and right leg cut off. Three of her children, with her in the car, escaped unhurt.

Unknown lady of fifteen years. Left leg mashed and off.

Another unknown lady, supposed to be German and about forty years of age. Large cut in left side and wound above right eye.

Unknown girl, eight years of age, wound above left eye. Died after being taken to Lancaster.

Hon. James P. Barr received an injury to the foot not serious in its nature. There were but very few injured, none seriously, and nearly all of them went on to Philadelphia.

The body of Mrs. Barr arrived in the city on Sunday afternoon, and was conveyed to the residence of her husband, No. 64 Stevenson street, in the Eighth Ward. Mr. Barr and a number of his relatives accompanied the remains. The death of Mrs. Barr, who was a most estimable lady, will be a severe blow to her husband and family of nine children, for whom much sympathy will be expressed in this community.

Agricultural Fair.

Our readers will bear in mind that on Wednesday the eighteenth day of October the tenth annual Fair of the Allegheny Agricultural Society will open for exhibition at the beautiful grounds known as the Iron City Park. This Fair promises to exceed any one of a similar kind ever before held in our county. The entries are very large, and embrace almost every variety of articles, including live stock. On Tuesday the grounds will be open only to exhibitors, on which day all articles and animals must be entered on the Secretary's books, and everything—with the exception of horses—brought within the enclosure as early as Tuesday noon. The reports of the judges will be read from the President's tent on Friday at 2 o'clock. Extra trains will run on the Pennsylvania railroad, and also on the citizens passenger railway, for the accommodation of visitors.

Stabbing Affair at the Point.

On Saturday evening, so the story goes, three men, drivers, strangers in the city, were set upon by rowdies at the foot of Penn street, near the Point, and after being severely beaten, one of them was stabbed in the abdomen. No arrests were made, and we understand the injured parties declined prosecuting, two of them having left the city, whilst the third, the one stabbed, sustained his wound, although not serious, being of such a nature as to prevent his travelling. We could get no information of the affair at the Mayor's office.

The Prize Furore.—The New York Petroleum Prize Company opened their salesroom, No. 66 Fifth street, on Saturday, and the immense stock of goods therein displayed attracted hundreds of visitors, both male and female. The mania for the purchase of "oil shares," exhibited in this city about a year ago, will doubtless be revived. To a small scale, the company intending array of such presents will be sufficient to induce many to part with their "paltry dollar" in hopes of realizing a "big thing." The sale of shares and distribution of presents will commence to-day.

Left for Philadelphia.—The Chicago Light Guard Brass Band, engaged by the Vigilant Fire Company for the benefit of Philadelphia, arrived in the city on Saturday evening, and paraded with the company through the streets displeasing most choice music. The Vigilants left at half past nine for the Quaker city, occupying two cars specially provided for them by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. They will participate in the grand reception to be given in that place to-day, and will remain in Philadelphia for several days.

A Nuisance.—We respectfully call the attention of the authorities of Allegheny City to the condition of the sewer on Marion avenue. It has been open now for about three weeks, and is in a very bad condition. Not only is it a nuisance to gentlemen residing in that neighborhood was on his way to church in company with his wife, the lady fell in, and narrowly escaped being severely injured. Timely attention to this matter may save the city of Allegheny a heavy bill of damages.

A Crazy Negro, calling himself Lewis Tip, was arrested by the police on the street, on Sunday, for noisy conduct. During last evening he kept singing in the home almost constantly in a loud tone, and efforts to restrain him only tended to aggravate the annoyance. At times he was communicative, and stated that he had been a slave in Georgia, and that his master's name was Frank McGowan.

Williams' Banding House Robbery.—The case of John Mackey, proprietor of the last Sportsman's Hall, on Third street, accused of being concerned in the robbery of Williams & Co.'s banking-house, corner of Third and Wood streets, will likely be disposed of at the present term of the Criminal Court. Ellis, an important witness, is said to have left the city recently.

Information Returned.—The information against young Mueller, for robbery, made before Alderman Robinson, of the Third ward, Allegheny, has been returned and filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court. The accused is in the army, as has been stated, and in case he is not forthcoming at the proper time, his bail will be sued.

Another Railroad Accident—We learn that on Saturday afternoon two freight trains collided near Mentor, Ohio, severely injuring some six or eight persons, and making a complete wreck of both trains. The western mail, which should have been in by seven o'clock, was by this accident, delayed until after ten P. M.

Where are the Clerks?—The clerks selected to count the official returns of the county do not seem to be expeditious in the discharge of their duties. Up to Saturday evening they had not completed the count, and yesterday we could learn nothing of them. Such tardiness has not been the custom heretofore.

All Hail.—A pretty sharp hail storm passed over the city last night about half past seven o'clock, and for a short time the congealed particles fell heavily. From the feeling of the atmosphere shortly after, it must have been severely felt somewhere in the vicinity.

Gone to see the Parade.—In addition to the Vigilant Fire Company, numbering some seventy men, over one hundred Pittsburgers left on Saturday for Philadelphia, intending to be present and witness the Firemen's Parade in that city to-day.

Brass Band Concert.—Arrangements have been made for a concert at Masonic Hall, on Thursday evening next, by the Great Western and Light Guard Brass Band of Chicago, on their return from Philadelphia with the Vigilant Fire company.

Taken Over.—Daniel Sims, convicted last week of the larceny of a gun from one of the Brownsville boats and sentenced to the penitentiary, was conveyed to that institution on Saturday by Deputy Sheriffs Gluley and Hunter.

Arrived.—John G. Saxe, the poet, arrived in the city on Monday, and is stopping at the Monongahela House. He lectures this evening at Masonic Hall under the auspices of the Tennyson Club.

Mrs. Grindor.—The case of Mrs. Grindor, we are informed, will not be taken up before Monday next, 23d instant. The present week of the court will be devoted principally to delivering the jail.

The Late Mrs. James P. Barr.—The funeral services of the late Mrs. James P. Barr will be held at the Cathedral on Tuesday morning, at half past nine o'clock.

Gave Bail.—Mary Sullivan, lodged in jail on a process for selling liquor without license, was released on Saturday, upon giving bail for her appearance for trial.

Jailed.—William Jackson, a colored boy, was committed to jail on Sunday for trial on a charge of larceny, brought by H. P. Cain.

See the New Advertisement of Macrum, Glyde & Co., in to-day's paper.

Run Over.—Mr. Carlisle, near Dan Rogers, on Friday evening, by being thrown out of a buggy. The vehicle contained two seats and the girls occupied the rear one, which, being loose, tipped over, throwing them out. Mr. McClintock was near at hand at the time, and attended to the children, whose injuries although severe are not considered dangerous.

Assault and Battery.—Officer Scott, of Allegheny, yesterday arrested Hugh Smith, of Sharpsburg, charged before Mayor Morrison, on oath of a solo in Keeper named Fredenich, with a assult and battery. It appears that Smith turfed a tumbler at Frelerich, and committed other acts of violence. After a hearing the case was settled by the parties.

Paving on Liberty Street.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have had a force of men at work for several days past, paving and repairing that part of Liberty street lying adjacent to the new depot. The improvement was greatly needed, and will be highly appreciated by the public.

The Next Regular Meeting of the Allegheny County Medical Society, will be held at the Western University building, corner of Ross and Diamond streets, on Tuesday next, 17th inst., at 2½ o'clock. P. M.

The Young Man's Friend.—Warranted to cure Private Diseases. For sale by druggists. Ask for the Young Man's Friend. A pamphlet giving the symptoms and treatment of private diseases accompanies each Box, or can be had by addressing Young Man's Friend, Box 95, Cincinnati, with a three cent stamp enclosed. to Joseph Fleming, Charles Super, J. J. Fulton, or S. W. Fox & Co., Allegheny. —Adm.

From Saturday's Evening Gazette.

The Official Majorities.

The Clerks have not yet footed up the returns of the election, and until they do so, we cannot give the official majorities. An unofficial count gives the majorities as follows:

Surveyor General—Bartramb, U.	11,159	
Davis, D.	6,649	
Union majority	4,510	
Surveyor General—Campbell, U.	11,919	
Linton, D.	6,674	
Union majority	4,537	
District Attorney—Duff, U.	11,193	
Lowrie, D.	9,607	
Union majority	1,586	
Controller—Lauther, U.	11,303	
Miller, D.	6,629	
Union majority	4,553	
Treasurer—Aiken, U.	11,058	
Kerr, D.	6,422	
Union majority	4,636	
State Senate—Graham, U.	11,060	
Hays, D.	7,035	
Union majority	4,025	
Assembly—McKee, U.	11,116	
Herron, U.	11,159	
Slack, U.	11,018	
Shafer, U.	11,136	
Glass, U.	11,155	
Dazle, U.	10,996	
Large, D.	6,775	
Gibson, D.	6,583	
McCurry, D.	6,697	
Ewalt, D.	6,692	
McClure, D.	6,683	
Ryan, D.	6,660	
Average Union majority	4,519	
Commissioner—Neeley, U.	11,321	
Connor, D.	6,948	
Union majority	4,073	
Surveyor—McCuliey, U.	11,103	
Hoestings, D.	6,655	
Union majority	4,448	
Poor Director—Gress, U.	11,403	
Morton, D.	4,059	
Union majority	2,344	

Unpleasant Rencounter Between Frecke's Counsel and Warden White.

The Act of Assembly creating the office of Warden of the County Prison, and placing its management in the hands of a Board has led to some very radical changes. Attorneys have been wont to obtain access to the jail at all times, and to hold their consultations with their clients, free from all interference or conditions. Such is not now the case, and they naturally feel somewhat chagrined at what are suddenly brought to a halt at the prison bars. Mr. Selbeneck, counsel for Frecke, applied to Warden White for admission, but was denied unless he would consent to hold an interview in the hearing of a third party. This Mr. Selbeneck declined to do, and the Warden refused to admit him at all. The parties had a pretty sharp rencounter, but their better judgment prevented a personal collision. Mr. Selbeneck applied to the court, and desired to know whether he could not have an interview with his client. The court informed him that he had an undoubted right to consult with his client, but on their attention being called to Rule 183, as adopted by the Board of Inspectors, and the Warden, they sustained the Warden in his refusal to allow the interview, unless under the conditions stipulated. The invariable reaction that all prisoners convicted of murder in the first degree, shall be separately confined within a cell of the prison, during their continuance therein, except when allowed in the absence of other prisoners, to walk in the hall for exercise, not exceeding two hours per diem, at the discretion of the Warden, and they shall not be allowed to see *any person* whatever, except in the presence of the Warden or his deputy, unless otherwise directed by the Visiting Committee or the Board."

The rule is a very stringent one, yet the Warden is but doing his duty in enforcing it strictly. If it is too stringent, let it be revoked; but counsel should not insist upon its violation, to the injury of the Warden.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

In the case of George Jenkins and others, charged with riot on oath of Thomas Hill, the jury found a verdict of not guilty, and ordered each party to pay one half the costs.

Joseph Grimes, charged with adultery on oath of Cameron, was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars and undergo one year's imprisonment in the county jail. The parties reside in Sewickley, and the testimony showed that while the prosecutor was in the army the defendant was in the habit of visiting his (prosecutor's) wife.

Daniel Sims, convicted of a charge of larceny, was sentenced to two years and six months in the penitentiary.

George Jenkins was convicted of assault and battery, and sentenced to pay a fine of fifteen dollars and costs.

Elizabeth McElroy plead guilty to illegal liquor selling, and was sentenced to pay a fine of dollars and costs.