THE DAILY GAZETTE,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Proprietors.
T. S. PENNIMAN.....JONAS REED,
J. M. POINTON.....W. F. REED,
Editors. Business Managers.
OFFICE, GAZETTE BUILDING.
Nos. 84 and 86 FIFTH STREET.
Leading Republican Paper of Western Pennsylvania.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY CITY.
LARGEST, CHEAPEST and BEST FAMILY and COMMERCIAL PAPER in the State.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single copies.....2 cents.
Delivered by carriers per week.....13 "
Mail Subscribers, per year.....$6 00
Address, GAZETTE,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786

VOLUME LXXXII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1867. NUMBER 260.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

Yesterday our city was visited with a heart rending calamity in the way of a terrific boiler explosion in one of our numerous work shops. Fourteen souls were unceremoniously ushered into the presence of their Creator, and a score or more of fellow beings were dangerously injured. A full report of the terrible occurrence will be found in our local columns, together with an appeal for aid in behalf of those made destitute by this unbidden visitation of Providence. True christians need no incentive to deeds of charity.

IF AS ANY TIME we have used language implying that the Gazette is the only daily newspaper in this city, we do so no more. In fact, we have never intended so to represent.....Several of the dailies are sold as low or lower than our own.

WE would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Western University in another column. Students in mining and engineering and chemistry are no longer under the necessity of going to another State to learn the mechanics of study. In this institution, we have not only the studies usually pursued in a polytechnic school, but a full collegiate course under a large and able Faculty.

THE New York *Tribune*, exercising a privilege it holds in common with every citizen, has urged with great zeal the nomination of Mr. Chase for President. Its preference in this direction has been definitely attributed to hostility to Gen. Grant. This misprepresentation has led that journal to repel the imputation in these plain terms:

"Let it be forever understood, then, that we, partisans of Gov. Chase, is based on no dislike to Gen. Grant, not even on a low estimate of his abilities. We presume he has no judicious friend who would pronounce him equal in capacity or experience, as a civilian, to the Chief Justice. We trust no friend of the latter will fail to render the General whatever support should he be made the standard bearer of Republican principles in the great struggle now opening. We, at least, shall not hesitate, in that case, to per sonally vote for his election."

There is no longer any doubt whatever of the nomination of General Grant by the next National Convention; nor do we apprehend any difficulty in securing his triumphant election, no matter what Democrats in their present temporary exhilaration may profess.

REBE HELMBOLDT, whom we introduce to our readers as a gentleman who knows more about the Sun than most men under the same, has computed that the diminution of the present character of that luminary by the insignificant amount of 1-1000th part, would be attended with a supply of light and heat adequate for our needs for 21,000 years. It would seem that the sun gives out these vital elements much upon the principle upon which water is ejected from a syringe. This is very interesting information in science.

It has occurred to us that there are in the general community men of plethoric habit, who would give out far more light and warmth if any legitimate process of compression could be brought to bear upon them. They are the men who hold the thousands and the millions with which they could so easily, and with vital advantage to themselves, give new life to so many languishing enterprises of public spirit and charity. Any man who will devise means for breaking the crust that encases them, and letting out the genial heat and cheering light they might evolve will do a good thing for our churches, Sabbath School enterprises, Christian Associations, hospitals and institutions of learning.

A NEW RAILROAD PROJECT IN THE NORTH.—During the last session of the Legislature a charter, remarkably liberal in its provisions, was granted to certain parties, authorizing them to build a railroad from any point in McKean, Elk or Cameron counties, to the southern terminus of the Genesee Valley Canal, and also authorizing the improvement and occupancy of so much of the Allegheny river as is deemed essential by the company, for navigation purposes, in the county of McKean. Besides this the company is authorized to merge and connect its road and franchises with any other road at the State line. All the powers of building branches, mining and transporting that could possibly be desired are conferred, and thus a new, highly important, and utterly inexhaustible coal field is opened up, furnishing a fresh source of supply to New York and the Lakes. New Pottsville, and Mauch Chunks will spring up and the forest counties will become New Castles as regards coal. The carrying out of the provisions of this charter will not involve any extraordinary outlay of either time and money. A road of eighteen miles in length will connect the northern boundaries of this coal field with navigable water, and twenty-five more miles of road will connect this with the Philadelphia and Erie road. From the report of an accomplished engineer, we learn that the grades are easy, never exceeding forty feet and rarely twenty-five feet per mile; but three streams are to be crossed that will require truss bridges, and there will not exceed eighty feet in length. The necessary work on the Allegheny river, to render it navigable, will not cost more than $3,000, and the expense of the entire work, it is estimated, can not exceed one hundred thousand. The citizens of Elk county, at a meeting recently, agreed to subscribe one hundred thousand dollars towards the necessary capital, and the population of the neighboring counties seem to be equally alive to the importance of the enterprise, so that we may look for the commencement, shortly, of this undertaking, which is to open up a new field for business which may sometime eclipse those on the Schuylkill and Lehigh.

A German, Professor Kismer, has discovered that Chaucer owes his excellence to a close perusal of the Italian poets. Can we allow a mere foreigner to say such things about the father of English poetry? It is certainly hard enough for him to have to father such a heterogeneous mass, without having a little plagiary attached at this late day.

The New York *Evening Gazette* says that the oldest assay on record is Timon the Cynic (Time on the Cynic). The same paper says that it wants to know if the reason the capital of Utah is called Salt Lake is because in the choice of wives Brigham Young got Lot's.

Mlle Louise Billon is the latest attraction at Niblo's. She is said to be the best dancer ever seen in America, throwing even the Morlacchi, of Banvard's, into the shade.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

WASHINGTON.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1867.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

The Trustees of the colored schools of the District of Columbia, have laid their annual report before the Secretary of the Interior. There are now five school houses for colored children in the District, capable of accommodating over two thousand pupils. The Trustees have expended over seventeen thousand dollars during the last year. They complain bitterly of the conduct of the municipal authorities at Washington in withholding money from the colored Schools by the operation of an act passed on the principle of the Dred Scott decision, which act, if the law of the land will amount to over forty thousand dollars. During the year sixty-seven schools were supported by benevolent associations of the North at an expense of forty thousand dollars.

CABINET MATTERS.

At a regular meeting of the Cabinet yesterday the main topic considered was the time when the annual message and documents shall be laid before Congress. The majority of the Cabinet, it is understood, are of the opinion that neither the message nor reports should be sent in until the beginning of the regular session in December. This is the view of the President, and it will probably be adopted and carried out.

OBNOXIOUS MARTYRS.

The Ordnance Committee is reinforced by the presence of Senator Drake, of Missouri. He has not attended the sittings heretofore. Gen. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, was examined relative to the Dyer projectile. Gen. Dyer claims the discovery of it, whereas it appears from the evidence that it belongs to a mechanic named Gapine. Parties in the Navy Department, upon whom the evidence before the Committee has cast suspicious reflections, are out in the papers defending themselves. The Committee are having a reply prepared, which will appear to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 8, 1867.

MERCHANTS' MEETING.

At an important meeting of merchants to-day a committee was appointed to report the best means of inaugurating a good wharf and pier system.

RECRUITS.

Two thousand recruits, ready here for the Fifth Military District, will soon be forwarded.

DRY GOODS FAILURE.

The failure of a large dry goods jobbing firm is reported. Name not given.

REVENUE FRAUDS.

Collector of Internal Revenue Bailey was before the Grand Jury to-day, which is believed will result in several indictment against the parties implicated in the Kentucky Bourbon county alleged frauds. There were considerable seizures of whiskey to-day, including one lot of three thousand gallons.

RECOVERED DAMAGES.

Levi Stedway has recovered $2,000 dollars damages from the Erie Railroad Company, for property destroyed by fire. The Court held and so charged the jury, that if the Railroad Company could employ locomotives that consume their own smoke and sparks, and failed to do so, then the Company would be responsible for losses through such failure.

FATHER AND SON STABBED.

John Eber and son, aged sixty-and twenty-eight years, were dangerously stabbed by unknown parties, in 11th street, last night.

ROBBERS ARRESTED.

Wm. Howley has been arrested for garroting Alex. Knight, on the night of October 30th, and robbing him of six hundred dollars.

FIRES.

Fires last night damaged the livery stable of W. & C. Van Tyne, and the rolling mill of Carryll & Co., East 10th street, to the amount of $18,000; Carryll & Co. are not insured. Also, frame houses on Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, owned by Mr. Ward, of New York; loss $25,000; no insurance.

FOREIGN DEMAND FOR 10-40s.

There has been a limited foreign demand for 10-40s for Europe, and a leading broker has purchased from the Government about $1,000,000 of the bonds, which have contributed to supply that demand.

A letter from Secretary McCulloch to a leading banking firm is published today, stating that the Department is not yet prepared to extend propositions for the sale of the remaining issue of 10-40 bonds.

REAL ESTATE TO BE SOLD.

It is reported the Erie Railway Company intend to sell one thousand of the three thousand lots owned by it in Jersey.

THE PETKEROFF CASE.

The case of the celebrated steamer Petroff is again before the Courts, in a suit at Brooklyn for the recovery of forty thousand dollars against the owners for the storage of a parcel for sugar.

RETURNED FROM EUROPE.

The family of Chief Justice Chase, consisting of Mrs. Sprague and Miss Nellie Chase, arrived in the steamer from Europe.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVED.

The steamship Europe, from Havre, arrived to day.

HAYTI.

The Insurrection at Fort Au Prince—The House of Assembly Attacked by a Mob of 6 000 Men and Women.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—At Port Au Prince, on the night of the 12th of October, the assembly demanded of the Ministry that Leon Montes should be liberated, maintaining that he was unconstitutionally kept in shackles at Hayllen. A mob of six thousand armed men and women surrounded the House of Assembly, who, however, managed to make good their escape. The mob kept firing on the palace, cheering all the white for Solnave, at whose instigation they threatened to sack the city. Solnave is taking every measure to secure himself in the permanent occupation of the Presidential chair.

MARYLAND.

Democratic Majority 40,000—Rebel Flag Unfurled.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BALTIMORE, November 8.—The Democratic majority in this State will reach 40,000. St. Mary's county gives 1,516 Democratic votes and 32 Republican; Charles county gives 1,220 Democratic votes and 7 Republican; Calvert county gives 880 Democratic votes.

The *Tribune's* Frederick, Md., special says: Upon the receipt of the news of the elections on Tuesday, the Rebel flag was flung to the breeze at Liberty town in this county.

Webster, the Pedestrian.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Weston, the walking man, dined here and left at 12 o'clock, all right.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

NO CABLE NEWS.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, November 8.—No European cable dispatches have been received since Thursday. The Newfoundland lines are understood to be down.

RICHMOND, VA.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Election to be Held Again—Fourteen Thousand Values Did Not Register.

(By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

RICHMOND, November 8.—General Schofield has directed a new election to be held in the case of the subscription to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. In order to remove all doubts about the legality of the election, all qualified voters of Virginia, and the United States will vote. This includes all disfranchised whites.

Official information at headquarters shows that fourteen thousand whites failed to register in this State, and only fifty-five hundred persons are disfranchised in Virginia.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S REPLY TO THE ELECTION PROTEST.

RICHMOND, Nov. 8.—Gen. Schofield replies to the protest of the Reformed Conservative candidates against the extension of the time for voting and transition the late election here. As to the extension of the time, he says it was clearly the intention of Congress that the polls should be held open till all votes were polled, and this finds a precedent in the laws of Virginia. In reference to the illegal voting, he says he can only investigate that when the registering officers make their returns to him. He promises to submit the claims of the defeated candidates to the Convention when it meets, and give both parties his assistance in discovering any fraud that may have been perpetrated. As to the polls having been kept open the longest where to black votes were received, he says it is sufficient to say they were kept open in all places until all the votes were polled. He concludes as follows: "That threats, intimidation and violence, in more than one instance, as you allege, were resorted to by the blacks to control the votes of opposing candidates of a race, is no doubt true. Whether the evil was such as to change any considerable number of votes, cannot, in my judgment, be ascertained, but it is certainly a legitimate subject for investigation, and if it appears that the result would be different, I will be just ground for contesting the election."

CANADA.

Confederate Commercial Agents to Participate in the Nova Scotia Representation.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

OTTAWA, Nov. 8.—The Governor General delivered his speech to Parliament yesterday afternoon. It possesses no interest to Americans. The members from Nova Scotia were sworn in yesterday.

HAMILTON, C. W., November 8.—F. W. Gates, of Toronto, wholesale dry goods dealer, suspended to-day.

The populous North side fire this morning was extended to Lambstown, village, on the St. Clair river, and was burned to the water's edge.

KINGSTON, Nov. 8.—The morning the steamer Algerine, in running Gallop's Rapids, struck a rock, knocking a hole under her fore castle and was run ashore in 18 feet of water.

ST. CATHERINES, Nov. 8.—The break in the Welland canal is repaired and navigation resumed.

OTTAWA, Nov. 8.—The office of Finance Minister still remains unfilled. Mr. Tilley, to whom it has been offered, has not yet decided.

ALABAMA.

The Reconstruction Convention—Reorganization of the Provisional Government was Proposed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MONTGOMERY, November 8.—The Reconstruction Convention, in a test vote, tabled, by forty-five to forty-two, the proposition to abolish the present provisional government within twenty days.

An ordinance was introduced and referred to organize the provisional government for the State, vacating all important State offices on the first of January, a similar provision being proposed by the Convention, who shall fill the offices by men who can subscribe to the test oath.

A resolution was introduced and referred proposing to disfranchise all persons implicated in the murder of Union men during the war.

PHILADELPHIA

The Presbyterian Convention—Gov. Geary Present—Deputation from the Episcopal Convention.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, November 8.—Gov. Geary visited the Presbyterian Convention this evening. The attendance of spectators was large. A deputation from the Episcopal Convention was received, consisting of Bishops McIlvaine, Lee, Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., and Messrs. Brugut and Cunningham. The exercises were deeply interesting. There were addresses by members of the deputation, which were replied to by Rev. Drs. Hodge and Stearns, H. B. Smith and George H. Stuart. The Apostles' Creed and Lord's Prayer were repeated in common.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

White Conservative Convention—Address to the People of the Country—Protest Against Negro Supremacy.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

COLUMBIA, Nov. 8.—The Conservative Convention, composed of white citizens, representing twenty districts of the State, has just adjourned, after a session of two days. General Chesnut presided. An address to the people of the country was prepared by a committee of twenty and submitted to the Convention by Chancellor Inglis. The document describes the condition of the country and protests against negro supremacy. It was unanimously adopted by the Convention.

ST. LOUIS.

A Debtor Absconded.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—A Frenchman, named Adolph Jacquet, formerly proprietor of the Hotel de France here, left for New Orleans last Saturday, leaving behind him debts of from seven to one thousand dollars. He sold out his business to a lady named Shaw, and it subsequently transpired that he had given a deed in trust for three thousand dollars on his property. Among other debts he owed Fisher & McConner $1,000; Bouche, Fils & Co., of New York, $1,000; and several other parties accounts from one to three hundred. It is believed he has absconded.

CHICAGO.

Fourteenth Army Corps Re-Union.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The ex-members of the Fourteenth Army Corps held another meeting last night, to complete arrangements for the proposed Corps reunion on the 14th of November. Letters from a large number of officers of the Corps residing in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri were received, signifying their intention to be present. A general invitation was extended to all who served in the corps in any capacity to be present.

Chief Justice to Resign.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BOSTON, November 8.—It is rumored that Chief Justice Bigelow, of Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, will soon resign, and accept the position of actuary in the Hospital Life Insurance Co., in place of Charles G. Loring deceased, and Judge Hoar be appointed Chief Justice.

The Lake Disaster.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BUFFALO, November 8.—The lake shore, a few miles above this point, is strewn with barrels of flour, pork, lard, &c., from the wreck of the propeller Acme. The corpse has seized and cared for the property for the benefit of the underwriters and owners.

Address on Lincoln.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—Hon. Richard Yates delivered a lecture last evening on the life and character of Abraham Lincoln.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

TERRIBLE BOILER EXPLOSION.

Reese, Graff & Dull's Rolling Mill, Ninth Ward, in Ruins.

Great Loss of Life and Many Injured.

Fourteen Reported Dead.

Inquests on Eight Bodies.

Incidents and Heartrending Scenes.

Great Excitement in the City.

It is our painful duty to record this morning one of the most terrible and appalling calamities that has ever befallen our city, and one which has cast gloom and sorrow over the entire community. Yesterday morning about eleven o'clock the three immense boilers used in supplying with motive power the cumbrous machinery of the extensive rolling mills of Reese, Graff & Dull, corner of Wilson street and the Allegheny wharf, beyond the boundary line of the Ninth ward, exploded simultaneously, with a report which rocked the earth and shook to their foundations houses in the immediate neighborhood. The huge boilers were separated into fragments by the concussion, and, with fearful velocity, tore their way through the building to all points of the compass, carrying in their way death and destruction. The building wherein the explosion took place was a large iron clad structure, built of substantial timbers, and strengthened in all the ways prompted by modern science, but it was shaken to the ground as though a toy house in a tempest. The explosion was a terribly grand and awful sight to the few who witnessed it. The huge timbers, and fragments of boilers and portions of iron machinery and dust and dirt, bricks and stones, hurled heavenward, darkened the atmosphere and presented a spectacle easier remembered than described; and it was more terrible when the onlookers knew that beneath the crumbling mass of dust enveloped debris, which was rapidly igniting from the furnace fires, some sixty or an hundred human beings were entombed. Fully ten minutes elapsed before those who had witnessed the terrible explosion could master sufficient presence of mind to realize that a great calamity had befallen the city, and set about or to set about to aid those whose voices feebly cried for succor down beneath the ruins of the building. Word was conveyed to the steel mill of Park & Brothers, and from thence, over the city wires of the fire alarm telegraph, and communicated to the Fire Departments. The central bell rang out the number of the ward according to alarm, in a few moments all of the steamers were on their way to the place, arriving in good season to render effective service in staying the flames.

Our reporters promptly visited the ground and gathered the following incidents, which, however, must be taken with a grain of allowance, for it was a time and place for the exercise of the utmost coolness and presence of mind, and the following are the hasty pictures of what they saw:

THE RUINS.

The ruins presented a weird appearance after the flames had been subdued. The timbers were piled to the height of sixty feet, and iron bars and plates, warped into a thousand shapes, projected here and there out of the mass. Fragments of the boilers were scattered everywhere, and when we left an army of rude collectors were hammering for dear life to get a piece of iron whereby to remember the occasion. An artist named Johnson took a very excellent sketch of the ruins and will forward it to Frank Leslie for reproduction in his pictorial.

THE BOILERS.

The boilers, we understand, were comparatively new, having only been in use since June. They were forty-two inches in diameter and sixteen feet long, with two sixteen inch flues, and were made of the best charcoal iron. From the appearance of the fragments of the exploded boiler it is quite evident that the flues collapsed, most probably from an insufficiency of water, as the upper part of both flues bear indications of having been heated red hot.

A piece of one of the boilers, about fourteen feet in length, was thrown into the enclosure of Wormer, Myers & Co.'s oil works, east of the rolling mill, a distance of two hundred feet, and more than half buried in the earth. Another piece of smaller size, was found in the old Fair Grounds, several hundred yards distant, and still another fragment, about one hundred pounds in weight, was deposited in the side of the hill in rear of the Soldiers' Home, more than a quarter of a mile distant from the scene of the explosion.

THROWN.

The scientific are puzzled to account for the explosion. The fragments of boilers we saw, showed no cracking heated red hot, as was alleged by somebody in the mill whose name we could not ascertain. Either were the boilers old or worn out, having been but a few years in service. The cause must remain a mystery unless more evidence accumulates than what we could obtain yesterday, to show its negligence on, its part of the engineer, or distinct defects in portions of the boilers. The Coroner's jury, which it is made up of intelligent gentlemen, will use every exertion to discover a cause for the terrible accident.

A RAIN OF MUD AND WATER.

In Kleman's rolling mill, which is located about six hundred yards above the scene of the explosion, the shock was strongly felt, and a moment after a rain of mud and water poured down upon the roof and through the windows. This was caused by the blowing up of the Borough Reservoir, which was made entirely destitute of water at the time they exploded.

THE DAMAGE.

The firm of Messrs. Reese, Graff & Dull will sustain a heavy loss, which, of course, can only partially be recovered from the insurance companies in which they hold policies. Probably fifteen thousand dollars is an outside limit of the loss of the firm through both the fire and explosion. As the mack mill or forge room was the only department thoroughly destroyed, the operations of the firm will not be impeded. Work will be renewed inside of a fortnight, and as the firm have already a large stock of manufactures on hand, their trade will go on as usual. Mr. Reese was in Chicago yesterday, but the remaining members of the firm were in the office at the time of the explosion. They both deeply felt the calamity and rendered all the aid in their power towards the families of those killed and wounded, as also did their book keeper, Richard Davis, Esq.

THE DEAD.

The ruins presented a weird appearance after the flames had been subdued. The timbers were piled to the height of sixty feet, and iron bars and plates, warped into a thousand shapes, projected here and there out of the mass. Fragments of the boilers were scattered everywhere, and when we left an army of rude collectors were hammering for dear life to get a piece of iron whereby to remember the occasion. An artist named Johnson took a very excellent sketch of the ruins and will forward it to Frank Leslie for reproduction in his pictorial.

THE BOILERS.

The boilers, we understand, were comparatively new, having only been in use since June. They were forty-two inches in diameter and sixteen feet long, with two sixteen inch flues, and were made of the best charcoal iron. From the appearance of the fragments of the exploded boiler it is quite evident that the flues collapsed, most probably from an insufficiency of water, as the upper part of both flues bear indications of having been heated red hot.

A piece of one of the boilers, about fourteen feet in length, was thrown into the enclosure of Wormer, Myers & Co.'s oil works, east of the rolling mill, a distance of two hundred feet, and more than half buried in the earth. Another piece of smaller size, was found in the old Fair Grounds, several hundred yards distant, and still another fragment, about one hundred pounds in weight, was deposited in the side of the hill in rear of the Soldiers' Home, more than a quarter of a mile distant from the scene of the explosion.

THROWN.

The scientific are puzzled to account for the explosion. The fragments of boilers we saw, showed no cracking heated red hot, as was alleged by somebody in the mill whose name we could not ascertain. Either were the boilers old or worn out, having been but a few years in service. The cause must remain a mystery unless more evidence accumulates than what we could obtain yesterday, to show its negligence on, its part of the engineer, or distinct defects in portions of the boilers. The Coroner's jury, which it is made up of intelligent gentlemen, will use every exertion to discover a cause for the terrible accident.

A RAIN OF MUD AND WATER.

In Kleman's rolling mill, which is located about six hundred yards above the scene of the explosion, the shock was strongly felt, and a moment after a rain of mud and water poured down upon the roof and through the windows. This was caused by the blowing up of the Borough Reservoir, which was made entirely destitute of water at the time they exploded.

THE BURNS.

Immediately after the explosion, the alarm of fire was sounded from box 63, corner of Smith and Penn streets, to which the various fire companies promptly responded, and the members worked faithfully, until the flames were extinguished, and assisted in extricating the dead and injured from the ruins. Mr. John Hare, Chief of the Fire Department, was on the ground at an early hour, and while directing the operations of the firemen, was struck with a wild and fearless speech, which, indeed, all assumed to be efforts of usefulness.

THE ENGINEER.

The engineer, Edward Hutchinson, was reputed an efficient and capable man, and notwithstanding the rumors about the effect that he was laboring under the influence of liquor at the time of the explosion, it is generally believed that he had all his senses about him.

MINOR INCIDENTS.

A heavy piece of timber, measuring about twelve feet in length and two feet in diameter, was thrown a distance out of sight, and landed in a vacant lot near Penn street, some six hundred yards from the mill.

Another equally heavy piece of wood, with a long iron pipe attached to it, was thrown a similar distance, and fell into the Allegheny Valley Railroad track, some five hundred yards distant.

Those who were in the office of the mill was forced off by the concussion, and the brick walls of the building in which the office was located, and the lights of the windows were shivered to atoms.

Oil in a tank of a refinery some three hundred yards from the explosion was set in commotion, and violently agitated for some five or ten minutes, not much so as to cause it to splash over the side.

Most of the men who escaped uninjured fled precipitately from the ruins, never stopping to look back at the scene of destruction, as a few minutes before they did not realize what had happened to them, and thought only of escaping with their lives.

From effects found on deceased's person it was ascertained that he had belonged to Company A, First Regt. Vet. Vols., and was discharged from the service Dec. 10th, 1865. From his diary it appeared that he had been traveling over the country in search of employment, which was the main object of his journey discourage him. He left Wheeling on the 4th for Pittsburgh, and was at Rochester on Monday.

HEART-RENDING SCENES.

The general turmoil and excitement consequent to the occasion, was wonderfully increased by a number of heart-rending scenes, the following of which came under our observation: Two women, a mother and daughter, after vainly searching among the dead, dying and wounded, for a father and brother, came into a house where two bodies had been laid previous to their arrival, and asked for a drink, which was handed them, and the mother was drinking, the daughter recognized her father and brother, lying dead in an adjoining room. The girl was far more terrible and heart-rending than any of the horrible scenes we had previously witnessed.

A most fearfully shocking incident was that of a young man, who was employed in another part of the establishment than that destroyed, raising the dead body of his father from the mass of ruins. As soon as possible, after the accident occurred, he, with all the other employees of the rolling mill, rushed to the assistance of their fellow-workmen, and the first body discovered was taken out by the young man above referred to, and laid upon the ground. The dirt was then removed from the face, and when the question was asked, "Can any one recognize him?" the youngman replied that it was his father. A number of other touching incidents occurred, which, in the general confusion and excitement, were unnoticed by us.

The most remarkable incident connected with this dreadful catastrophe was the escape of John Wisser, who was engaged on the outside of the building near the boiler, from where he was thrown to the bank of the river, a distance of fully two hundred feet, without receiving any serious injury. He was slightly stunned by the fall, from which he recovered in a very few minutes, and hurrying back to the wrecked building labored faithfully in assisting to extricate his fellow workmen from the ruins. His face was considerably burned.

Our esteemed friend Rev. Mr. Dickerson, pastor of the First Baptist Church, states that he had marked on his mental tablets, book the name of the unfortunate engineer, purposing to pay him a visit in his mill yesterday afternoon, to encourage him to renew a temperance pledge for one year, which was to have expired last week. The minister of God kept his resolution and visited the mill, but only to see the heedless body of the man whose spiritual welfare he was interested drawn from the ruins. Mr. Dickerson was on the grounds promptly after the accident, living but a short distance from the scene, and rendered all the aid and christian comfort in his power to the dying. The zealous Catholic priests, Fathers Devlin and Garland, were at the time in a funeral procession, near the scene of the explosion, and alighting from their carriage, hurried to the side of the dying, and in several instances administered absolution to the dying members of their church, and performed good service in ministering to the wants of the wounded.

MEDICAL ATTENTION.

The injured were conveyed to their residences and some few were taken to the St. Francis Hospital, which is located in Lawrenceville. These are all receiving every possible care and attention. Many members of the medical fraternity of the city promptly visited the scene of the accident, and out of pure charity attended the injured gratuitously. Their action was truly commendable, and a just God will not permit their good deeds to go unrewarded.

THE DAMAGE.

The firm of Messrs. Reese, Graff & Dull will sustain a heavy loss, which, of course, can only partially be recovered from the insurance companies in which they hold policies. Probably fifteen thousand dollars is an outside limit of the loss of the firm through both the fire and explosion. As the mack mill or forge room was the only department thoroughly destroyed, the operations of the firm will not be impeded. Work will be renewed inside of a fortnight, and as the firm have already a large stock of manufactures on hand, their trade will go on as usual. Mr. Reese was in Chicago yesterday, but the remaining members of the firm were in the office at the time of the explosion. They both deeply felt the calamity and rendered all the aid in their power towards the families of those killed and wounded, as also did their book keeper, Richard Davis, Esq.

THE DEAD.

The following are the names of the killed, so far as we have been able to ascertain:

1. W. R. Ford.
2. Thos. W. Davis.
3. Maj. Jos. Brown.
4. J. G. Brown.
5. C. C. Cook.
6. Gryan M. Irwin.

The jurors at once entered upon their duties and with diligent search found the residences of thirteen of the killed, which, we believe, is the full number of those who were dead up to dusk last night. The following are the names of other killed, not mentioned in our list, will conform to the law by promptly reporting the fact to the Coroner, so that an inquest may be held.

NAMES OF THE KILLED.

The Coroner held inquests on the following killed:

1—Henry Koch, Stewartstown, burned frightfully; identified only by his clothing unmarried.

2—John Mercney, Allen street, Lawrenceville, aged twenty-four years; unmarried.

3—Michael Sullivan, Pitt township, aged thirty-nine years; wife and family.

4—James Kusick, Pitt township, aged twenty-five years; wife and one child.

5—Barnard Boyce, Pitt township, aged thirty years; wife and two children.

6—William Albert Jones, Spruce alley, Ninth ward, aged nineteen years; unmarried.

7—Edward Hutchison, engineer, Foundry street, Ninth ward, aged forty-two years; wife and child.

8—Patrick Enright, Penn street, aged twenty-eight years.

Inquests will be held on the following victims this morning at ten o'clock:

9. Patrick Gilligan, boiler, Pitt township.
10. Solomon Soltner, heater, Ninth ward.
11. James Myers, Etna.
12. John Handlin, burned to a crisp, identified by his shoes and parts of clothing.
13. Casper Blacksmith, Girty's Run, married.
14. John G. Williams, Sr., Stuartstown, aged fifty-six. Three sons injured.

THE INJURED.

The following is a list of those injured:

Thomas Maroney, Allen street, Lawrenceville, injuries of a mortally fatal nature.

John McKey, Lawrenceville, lamed for life.

Frederich Miller, Lawrenceville, serious.

Kennedy McGee, Lawrenceville, serious.

William Coles, at St. Francisacus' Hospital, fatally injured.

James Hanlon, St. Francisacus' Hospital, fatally injured.

Patrick Evans, St. Francisacus' Hospital, seriously injured.

Andrew Longroff, St. Francisacus' Hospital, seriously injured.

Isaac Harris, Lawrenceville, slightly injured.

Elijah Decker, Lawrenceville, injuries of a necessarily fatal nature.

John Wisser, blown 200 feet to the river head badly cut; not serious.

James Weaver, Troy Hill, seriously injured.

James Boylen, Smallman street, very serious.

Edward Hayden, Smallman street, arm broken.

John Roney, Lawrenceville, serious.

P. Townsend, Pitt Township, fatally.

John Lunday, Etna street, slightly injured.

John G. Williams, Jr., Stuartstown, slightly injured.

Andrew Williams, Stuartstown, leg off; serious.

Joseph Williams, Stuartstown, serious.

James McCafferty, Ninth ward, head bruised and shoulder cut; slight.

William Rees, slightly injured by falling timber.

Peter Rosenburg, ribs broken and other injuries.

Albert Cook, Ninth ward, slight injuries.

Charles Thomas, Sharpsburg, back broken fatal. (It is rumored he died last night.)

Joseph Lowry, injured in head by falling timbers; serious.

Patrick Monaghan, Fifth ward, thigh bone injured severely.

THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

Many of the men who were unlocked so suddenly from full and vigorous life into the presence of their God, have left behind them on the charity of the world helpless wives and orphans, and in reality none of the awful calamity let the philanthropic come to their aid without application from either the press or pulpit. We know that our readers will be ready at all of those who now mourn over the lifeless corpse of a dear husband and father, and bestow every aid in their power to ask pardon and forgiveness from his Heavenly Father, much less to make worldly provision for those depending on his labor for the necessaries of life, have not a dollar betwixt them and the grave. We do not assume it to be our duty to urge on to charitable deeds any number of the community; but we can and do say that the exclusion of the States from the taxation of the means and instruments employed in the exercise of the functions of the Federal Government." These National Banks are conceded to be a helping hand towards sustaining them from a majority and minority of the Court, on the means and instruments employed in the exercise of the functions of the Federal Government, and of course liable only to the limited State taxation allowed by Congress.

This decision was affirmed in the People vs. Commissioners, 4 Wallace 244, and in Talley vs. the State of Indiana, 5 Wallace 166. On the 4th of January the Legislature passed an act to enable the city of Pittsburgh, in the exercise of its revenue, by the 4th section of which the Councils of said city were empowered "to levy, assess, and collect a tax on the property of the annual business tax, not exceeding one-third of one mill per dollar, on the average amount of all forwarding and commission merchants, brokers, banks, banking institutions, and on the gross amount of business of insurance companies, insurance agencies, express companies, and telegraph companies doing business in said city."

By the fifth section, if the collector of said tax fails to pay said tax, then the Treasurer of the city "may and shall seize property of the corporation by a warrant issued by the Treasurer. By an ordinance of said city a tax was assessed upon the quarterly business of brokers and bank or institutions, doing business in said city, and the tax so assessed on the defendants for the year 1866 was $1,407.67. With stopping to show that the act of 1857 never could have contemplated a National Bank, and that the provisions for collection of the tax by a ward constable would be a singularmode of treating an institution created by the General Government, it would be sufficient to say that the tax is not within the terms of the exemption, for it is not a tax on the shares of shareholders of the bank. It is clear, then, upon principle and authorities, that the National Banks are liable in the case of The Iron City Bank vs. The Bank of Pittsburgh, in which case the point which cannot be disposed by the State, directly or through the agency of the city of Pittsburgh, upon the defendant, a national institution incorporated under the act of Congress, "Is a National Bank be considered as embraced by the provisions of the act of 1850, then this tax is unconstitutional, because it is a tax on the capital or on the trade and business of the institution, which the Supreme Court say is an 'instrument employed by the government in the functions of the Federal Government.'"

In concluding, Justice Read says: "This is a very large and important question in all its bearings, involving over sixteen hundred National Banks, with a national currency of three hundred millions, which, if exposed to unfriendly legislation, might be taxed out of existence, and the financial system of the Government entirely destroyed. The National Banks are National, agree in holding a tax like the present one to be unconstitutional. Judgment affirmed." Judge Thompson dissented.

Sewing Machines.

As a matter of general interest we present the following estimates, exhibiting the relative per centage of loss or gain of the various competing sewing machine companies of the United States, for the current year, ending June 10th, 1867.

This statement is based upon the quarterly returns made under oath by the different manufacturers.

The returns of the following sewing machine companies show an increased per centage of sales as indicated by the figures below:

Weed Sewing Machine Co.,	gain	197	8 ct.
Singer " "	"	68	"
Grover & Baker "	"	29	"
Howe "	"	55	"
Finkle & Lyon "	"	40	"
Empire Sewing "	"	126	"

The following companies show a per centage of loss in their sales for the current year, viz:

Wheeler & Wilson M'f'g Co.,	loss	15	8 ct.
Florence Sewing Machine Co.,	"	17	"
Hewitt " "	"	09	"
Wilcox & Gibbs "	"	15	"
Elliptic " "	"	13	"

This last season has been characterized by a general stagnation in all departments of American industry, which has reached the sewing machine, in a measure, the rapid development of the sewing machine trade. Thus, while the sales of all the companies show a moderate increase, the balance indicates an absolute per centage of loss.

The Weed Sewing Machine Company, however, is an exception, and exhibits the *startling increase of sales to the amount of nearly 197 per cent. for the year*, while the last quarter, as compared with the first, show, an *increase of 300 per cent.* These figures show a marked increase of but 9 per cent. for a corresponding period, while the Wheeler & Wilson Company show a decrease of 4 per cent. Estimates being based upon the quarterly returns for the same period as those of the Weed.

This immense gain of the Weed in the face of a fierce, determined and unfiring opposition, and the general depression of trade, can be accounted for by the fact that the Weed Sewing Machine Company have the present year placed in market the *new F. F. or Family Favorite* style of machine, which *was the highest honors at the Paris Exposition.* The machines have also borne off the highest prizes this year at the State and the various County Fairs held in the country. The design of the Family Favorite is a perfect model of beauty and elegance, at the same time combining those essential features, great strength and durability, with a light rate of speed. No expense has been spared to add to the value of this machine, the company having paid large sums for valuable improvements, which they now monopolize, and which have placed this machine far in advance of all competition, giving it the proud position of the leading sewing machine in the country.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

"It will be seen that the