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The Pittsburgh Gazette

THE *Commercial* takes it for granted that every man has a short memory, else it would not, in view of the defeat of the constitutional amendment in Ohio allowing the blacks to vote, express unbounded delight, and unerringly affirm that "Senator WADE and his set will not hereafter be able to badger the Republicans, in or out of Congress, into acts or a line of policy at variance with private judgment and in excess of public opinion and reason besides." Not many months ago our redjacket was as clamorous for negro suffrage as Senator WADE has been; wanted it with conditions or without, just as might happen; and tried to "badger" the Legislature into passing a law to that end, though the Constitution stood plainly in the way, as it does now. Our contemporary has a clear right to change its opinions, and does so as often as a common weather cock; but we submit it has no right to abuse Senator WADE because he will not make a weather cock of himself.

ON MONDAY we noticed the fact of the barbarous sentence recently passed in Delaware on a negro named Thomas Oliver. We give below an account of the punishment as inflicted. It was truly horrible:

A correspondent at Georgetown, Sussex county, Delaware, communicates the following statement relative to the whipping of the persons convicted at the recent term of court:

He says: The whipping of Thomas Oliver, the negro who pleaded guilty of assault on two white women, was entrusted to the hands of Jim Wingate, a notorious character, well-known for his Scandlah hatred to the black people. The punishment was sixty lashes. Thirty of these were inflicted in the morning. The instrument employed was a cowhide, which was used with such fury that the blood flowed at every cut, causing the fellow to utter the most piteous screams. It is even asserted that some persons held his feet to keep him from giving way to the agony, while the Sheriff looked on complacently. The man was again brought out in the afternoon, and the ladies were reversed, across his back, forming cross-bars. The wounds were stretched and washed with brine. It is declared to be the most horrid punishment ever inflicted in the State, and the shrieks and strokes of the lash were heard at a distance of nearly 150 yards. The better class of Democrats declare themselves disgusted. There is no doubt that Oliver will additionally be convicted, at another County, of rape, for which, if being a capital offence, he will be hung. This torture is, therefore, a mere preliminary to his execution.

On the same day, J. P. Jones, (white) convicted of forgery, was brought out for punishment, he being sentenced to stand in the pillory an hour, beside imprisonment, fine, wearing a convict's jacket, &c. He seemed almost frenzied at the thought of the degradation he was to undergo, and begged the bailiffs to shoot him. By frantic exertions he succeeded in breaking away, and ran some one hundred yards, when he fell from exhaustion. He was taken back and underwent the punishment. *Wilmington Commercial, Nov. 7.*

THE Detroit *Tribune* gives the following account of the behavior of a steamer in the late terrific gale on the lakes:

Since the termination of the recent gale, a number of propellers have arrived down from Lake Michigan, and report the storm on the upper lakes the most severe of the season. The propeller Wolverine, after reaching as far as Presque Isle, came in contact with such heavy seas that for a time the chances for reaching a point of safety were, to say the least, few. Her arches, as the steamer rolled, frequently reached the water, and her cargo, above and below decks, shifted, rendering it hazardous to prosecute the voyage further. She was, however, got back to Rheboygan, and there remained until the storm subsided. On her arrival here yesterday, Captain Fairbanks reported in accordance with the above facts."

Pittsburgh Sketches.

A writer of the Philadelphia Railroad *Register* thus paints our goodly old town of smoke and soot:

There is a style of face that derives animation of expression from a dark color under the eye, blended into the bluish-hue of the pully cheek: this special beautifier is the contribution of the smoke stack, passed in at the window, and deposited in the form of unconsumed carbon, escaped from the fire box provided for the combustion of bituminous coal in locomotive engines. To be sure, such decoration is not coveted by beauty, on by youth; nevertheless there is in the lustre which is imparted to the "windows of the mind" a compensation for the discomfort incident to the presence and attachment of the sable stripe.

And whenever we see Pittsburgh we think it is most interesting in its smoke, because every stacked chimney top, carries the sable pennon which obscures the sun, and spreads the sombreness of twilight over the moon, is significant of radiancy infused with iron and coal—with the secrets and gifts of earth, turned to practical account, by science, mechanics and art, combined and demonstrated in labor of the body and effort of the mind.

Then, too, Pittsburgh is unlike all other places, so that on entering Pittsburgh no traveller can say, in a lucid interval, "I've thought this way"—so and so—naming some other place, for no other place looks like Pittsburgh—there is, in sooth, only one Pittsburgh, and she is at the head of the Ohio, where the river and the Pennsylvania Railroad come together. Pittsburgh is not, allegorically, a heathen goddess in fig leaf, but a thing of beauty in a garment of smoke, through which is visible symmetry, elasticity, grace, intelligence. There is a charm in its indistinctness, looked at through its murky atmosphere, and in the light of its foundries and rolling mills in a fog of raven flakes.

Pittsburgh is a great place in the overshadowing significance of its substantial industries, and Pittsburgh is destined to become a big place because of its natural advantages, considered with reference to its capacity for supply, and the capacity of the Mississippi valley for consumption.

We always liked Pittsburgh, and none the less because Pittsburgh is not always in good temper, neither with the Legislature nor with the corporations that own her railroads; for it is the countenance that wears an annoying expression that is to be distrusted, since it exhibits no feeling it can cherish to reflection. If Pittsburgh did not scold, occasionally, she would be undemonstrative and uninteresting, bereft of countenance mobile. Take, for instance, her long tried and soulful representative, Thos. Jefferson Bigham, and what better type of Pittsburgh can one have, in calm and tempest, in cloud and sunshine? Pittsburgh is intellectually eccentric, and could not be otherwise than she is—if she would. May Pittsburgh never change, but always grow.

The Monroe *Intelligencer* gives this version of the murder of Elias Carter in Franklin parish:

We are pained to learn that Mr. Elias Carter, Assistant Assessor United States Internal Revenue, Fifth Division, Third District of Louisiana, while in performance of the duties appertaining to that office, was brutally murdered in Franklin parish on the evening of the 21st inst.

Mr. Carter has resided ten years in Franklin parish, and leaves a wife and six children to mourn his loss. Furthermore, he was a brave and fearless man; always union, and a faithful and efficient officer of the revenue service ever since the establishment by the national government of this collection district.

Mr. Carter left Winnsborough about 4 P. M., the 21st, for Prairie landing to attend to the shipment of cotton, and four miles from the former place was shot dead and left in the road.

His assassins, two in number, have not yet been arrested, but for the honor of our state we hope they will not be long allowed to go unpunished.

Munich boasts of possessing the largest bronze statue in the world. The colossal figure represents the protectress of Bavaria, with a huge lion by her side. The height of the figure is sixty-three feet; weight, two hundred thousand pounds. It stands on a granite pedestal thirty-feet in height, through which a spiral stairway leads to the head of the figure, where are seats provided for eight persons.

FIRST EDITION. MIDNIGHT.

THE CAPITAL.

The Whisky Frauds.

Proposed Funding of Public Debt.

Thaddeus Stevens' Health.

Secretary Stanton and the President

Prize Fight Spectators Surprised.

Two Hundred Persons Arrested.

Released Upon a Technical Question

The Danish Islands Matter.

The Recent Postal Treaties

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1867.

THE WHISKEY FRAUDS.

A special to the New York *World* says that in view of the fact that the illicit whiskey business is not checked by the mere seizure of the article, and informers and officials securing the lion's share of the proceeds, it is understood that before the close of the present week instructions, if not otherwise, will be received from Washington, ordering the arrest and trial of all who violate the provisions of the law in relation to liquor, and the prosecutions are to include the usual forfeitures of whiskey.

TAX ON COTTON.

The *Tribune's* special says: From the views of members of Congress who have been here recently, and others now in the city, it appears there is a strong probability that the tax on cotton will be repealed shortly after Congress convenes. The pressure in favor of this repeal is all directions of the North, from influential citizens, is almost irresistible.

FUNDING OF THE DEBT.

From the same source it is learned that there is also a powerful influence for a general funding scheme, covering the whole National debt, thus extending the time of the payment of our liabilities, and in the meantime providing for the gradual liquidation by a judicial system of taxation.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

The *Times* special says: Mr. Stevens' health is such that he will not be able to perform the active duties of Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. He will, therefore, be made honorary chairman. His most intimate friends have little hope that he will survive the winter.

SECRETARY STANTON.

It is reported by the friends of the President that he will refuse to send to the Senate the reasons for removing Secretary Stanton, in violation of the tenure of office law. The friends of impeachment claim that should he do so, it will be a greater reason for impeachment than any yet adduced.

PRIZE FIGHTS—A STAMPEDE—TWO HUNDRED PERSONS ARRESTED.

Two prize fights were arranged to occur this morning at Fort Albany. That between Bolster and McLaughlin, white men, was declared off. The latter was sick, and the stakes were awarded to Bolster, who was present. Sorrel, one of the black pugilists, then went into the ring, but Bowlis was not forthcoming. At this point the concourse were startled by cries of "police!" "the police!" "the military are coming!" "we've got to put for it!" A stampede at once commenced, but too late for the spectators to escape from the military, who formed a cordon around the Fort and with fixed bayonets and pistols threatened every one who attempted to escape or break through the line. The number of persons captured was about two hundred. The troops were Company F of the 4th Artillery, who had been lying in the woods since daylight waiting for the crowd to appear. The sheriff of Alexandria county was also present, with a police force. He paraded a number of the prisoners to appear at his office during the day, and the military escorted the remainder to Alexandria. Sorrell made good his escape from the military. It is said the witnesses were made by direction of Gen. Schofield, who has declared that no more prize fights will be permitted within his jurisdiction.

After reaching the city of Alexandria the arrested were marched into Jail Alley twenty blacks were among the number. The reading of the law was called for by one prisoner, by which it appeared the riot act is required to be read before the arrests can be made, which was not done. In this case, the military and civil authorities released the entire party after a course of lectures.

ENVOY FROM COLOMBIA.

Senor Murillo, to-day, delivered his credentials as Envoy from the United States of Colombia. The usual compliments and speeches were made.

ABUSE TO BE PUNISHED.

The practice which has prevailed with certain parties of using franks for private purposes envelopes stamped with signature of government officials, is to be discontinued by the application of legal penalties against offenders.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

According to a private letter received from that quarter, it is proposed to sell the islands of St. Thomas and St. John for four to five millions of dollars in gold. The exact price is not stated. It is further said the arrangement or treaty provides that the sale is dependent on the majority of the inhabitants, which, it is supposed, will be secured. Mr. De Bille, recently Secretary of the Danish Legation, is here awaiting the result of the vote.

THE POSTAL TREATIES.

The Postmaster General has transmitted to the President, for submission to two postal treaties recently concluded between the United States and Switzerland and the North German Union, including Prussia.

WEST INDIES.

Further Particulars of the Hurricane at the Island of St. Thomas.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The *Herald's* St. Thomas correspondence gives further particulars of the destruction by the terrible hurricane. There is not a dwelling on the island that has not suffered. Many houses have no roofs. The small houses of the poorer classes were leveled to the ground, and there have been buried already over one hundred persons who were killed on shore, and a like number have been wounded and maimed. Every few moments the Harbor Master throws up the dead, and it is one continual string of coffins through the streets.

Over five hundred persons were drowned. In some cases not a soul is living to relate a word regarding their vessels. The steamer Wye lost fifty-three souls. The steamer Rhone, out of one hundred and fifty, twenty-one were saved. The Spanish steamer Camaguey, whose heroic Captain, Aguilar, saved many lives, lost seventeen out of thirty. The American ship, Chas. Sprague, had but the captain and one man saved. In fact there is hardly a vessel but can report some of the crew missing. Men were lifted bodily from the shore and carried to a watery grave. Not a wharf nor a lighter is left. Houses were carried one thousand feet in the air, the streets are six inches deep with bricks, tiles, shutters and doors, and nearly every tree is uprooted.

The English steamer Columbian had just arrived with 8,000 packages of dry goods, and was sunk in less than three hours after anchorage. Eight millions of dollars will not pay the loss. The merchants suffered heavily with the rain as the tops of the stores were off.

Up to this date 360 persons have been buried of those who lost their lives in the hurricane. This sorful visitation has inflicted severe suffering upon all the inhabitants of this island, the poor especially. Messrs. Fennieton & Co., of No. 17 South street, N. Y., who have vessels trading there, will receive and forward gratis any contributions of money or provisions.

The Coburn-McCoole Match.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Fighting men say that Joe Coburn leaves for Cincinnati to make the long talked-of match with McCoole.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

—The military authorities of Richmond, Virginia, yesterday arrested Lewis Lindsay, colored delegate to the Virginia Convention, for using language calculated to array the blacks and whites against each other. He is to be tried by military commission.

—The advices, purporting to come from the City of Mexico, announcing the arrival of Hon. N. P. Banks in that city, have no foundation in fact. General Banks is at home in Waltham, Massachusetts.

—The steamer General Putnam, belonging to the Lighthouse Department, was sunk on Monday, in a collision with the steamer Mayor Heybolt, near New Castle, in the Delaware river. The crew were saved.

—A contract was awarded yesterday, by the St. Louis Board of Water Commissioners, to R. D. Wood & Co., Philadelphia, to supply water pipe and other castings for the new water works. The contract amounts to over a million and a quarter dollars. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Philipsburg, N. J., and St. Louis competed for the contract.

—Accounts from different sections in Missouri and Kansas mention very serious losses to farmers from prairie fires. In some instances whole farms have been devastated, fences, barns, sheds, grain and haystacks, orchards, and occasionally houses, being consumed. Many thousand dollars worth of property has been destroyed.

—A non-suit has been ordered by the Court (at New York,) in the case of Hiesland versus Otis, relative to the proposed mail contract from Atchison, Kansas, to Folsom, California, it deciding that the agreement was void, as it was against public policy and interfering with competition between bidders for a Government contract.

—Hon. E. M. Stanton was at the War Department yesterday, conferring with General Grant.

—Thaddeus Stevens, it is feared, will not survive the next session of Congress.

—The President will be serenaded this (Wednesday) evening, by the "Conservatives," and is expected to make a long speech.

—The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* of yesterday urges the selection of Cleveland as the place to hold the next Democratic National Convention, and says that prominent gentlemen agree to erect a grand temple to be used by the Convention in its session.

—Neal Dow was hung yesterday at Wilkesbarre, Pa., for the murder of his wife. He made a full confession.

—The first snow of the season fell at New York yesterday. It speedily melted. The snow was quite heavy at Albany, and St. Albans, Vt. Sleighs were in demand at the latter place.

—A movement is on foot in the Canadian Senate to petition the Imperial Parliament to modify the language in the Constitution, so as to provide for the election of Speaker of the Senate by that body, instead of by the Crown. It is understood to be the government side of the mill-stu question, to drill one hundred thousand men during twenty-five days. This will make the militia of the province about three million dollars per year.

—Chief Justice Chase will arrive in Richmond to-day, to preside with Judge Underwood at the adjourned spring term of the United States Circuit Court. The fall term, at which Jeff Davis is to be tried, commences on the 25th inst. From the remarks in the jury will be largely composed of blacks.

—The proprietor of the Planters' House, at Plaine City, Me., named Jenkins, was shot and instantly killed on Tuesday morning, by a negro man named Clark, who had been discharged from his service for drunkenness. Five hundred dollars reward is offered for the murderer.

—In South Leavenworth, Kansas, on Tuesday morning, a maniac woman cut another with a butcher knife, the axe, killing her instantly. Jealousy was the supposed cause.

—A fire at White Water, Wisconsin, on Sunday, burned the Methodist church and six adjoining buildings. Loss $30,000.

—Judge Parker, of Winchester, Va., was arrested yesterday by an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, charged with positively known. No order for his arrest was issued from headquarters at Richmond.

—The quadruple baby story, originating in Brooklyn, proves a hoax.

—The New York Constitutional Convention reassembled at Albany yesterday, but transacted no business.

—Henry C. Jarrett arrived at New York yesterday, from Europe, with forty new members of a ballet troupe, who will shortly appear in the specialch of "Orfeo" at Crosby's Opera House, Chicago.

—A cotton factory at Savannah, Ga., with six adjoining houses, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss estimated at $50,000; insurance, $11,300.

—The Alabama Reconstruction Convention consumed the whole of yesterday in considering the franchise question. The majority report, which embodies strong proscriptive features, will be adopted.

—General Mower has appointed R. King Cutler Judge of the Second District Court of Louisiana, in place of Judge A. Cazabat, resigned.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

The Roman Question.

France Anxious for Conference.

Italy Averse to the Proposition.

Notes from Both Powers to Others.

Formal Recognition of the New English Minister at Paris.

Prussian Deputy Imprisoned.

French Troops Withdrawn from Papal Territory.

Riot at Oxford, England.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FRANCE.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE PROPOSITION.

PARIS, November 11—*Evening.*—The French government has issued a second note in regard to the proposed conference on the Roman question. In this note even the third-rate powers are called to participate. It is thought they will decline.

THE NEW ENGLISH MINISTER.

PARIS, November 10.—Lord Lyons, the new English Minister to Paris, presented his credentials to Emperor Napoleon to-day, and was cordially received.

Mutual congratulations were exchanged on the value of the *entente cordiale* which existed between Great Britain and France to the peace and civilization of the world.

FRENCH TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM PAPAL TERRITORY.

PARIS, November 12.—The *Moniteur* in its official column, announces that the Emperor, seeing that Italy is resolved to her duty and fulfil all her obligations since the September Convention, has withdrawn the French troops from the city of Rome and other parts of the Papal territory to Civita Vecchia.

ITALY.

CONFERENCE ON THE ROMAN QUESTION REJECTED.

FLORENCE, November 12—*Evening.*—The Government of Italy, while is hostile to the projected Conference, has sent a note to the European Powers, stating that it cannot consent to the proposition, and that the Roman question is discussed from an Italian stand-point. The details have not transpired.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RIOT AT OXFORD.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A serious riot is reported in Oxford, and troops have been ordered there to put it down.

LONDON, November 12—*Evening.*—The troops were taken to suppress the disturbance in Oxford to-day, were effective, and the town is now quiet.

CONVICTED OF TREASON.

DUBLIN, November 12—*Evening.*—The trial of Haffin before the Special Commission for treason, terminated to-day. The jury brought in a verdict of "guilty of treason and felony." The prisoner then cut out the trial maintained his claim of American citizenship. The Court has not given judgment.

RAILWAY LOAN.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A loan of one million pounds sterling for the Honduras Railway has been introduced into the market here. The loan looks to the construction of the railway through Honduras from Porto Cabello, on the Atlantic, to Fonseca, on the Pacific. The proposed line is about two hundred and fifty miles long, and the cost of construction will be about six thousand pounds per mile.

PRUSSIA.

A DEPUTY IMPRISONED.

BERLIN, November 11.—Herr Twesten, a Prussian deputy, has been tried and sentenced to two years imprisonment, for remarks on the Judiciary made by him in the Diet.

PORTUGAL

PARRAGUT'S FLEET.

LISBON, November 11.—It is understood the United States fleet under the command of Admiral Farragut will remain here for some time.

SWITZERLAND.

POSTAL TREATY APPROVED.

BERNE, November 11.—The Swiss Council has approved the new Prussian treaty negotiated with the United States of America.

ARRIVED OUT.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 12.—The steamer City of Paris, from New York, arrived this forenoon.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11.—The steamer United Kingdom, from New York, arrived to-day.

Foreign News Per Steamer.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The steamship Scotia, which left Liverpool on the 2d of November, arrived this evening.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the English and American Bank of London, a resolution previously passed in favor of the concern being voluntarily wound up, was confirmed.

At a meeting of the Grand Trunk (Canada) Railway Company, it was stated the total loss sustained by the Company from 1862 to June last, in American currency amounted 311,000 pounds sterling.

A great Protestant demonstration had taken place at Hillsborough, Ulster, and passed off quietly. The Marquis of Dovonshire presided.

Bombay advices to October 14th contain the following: The advance brigade of the Abyssinian field force left Bombay for Massowah on the 7th. A depot will be established at Massowah, and the advance brigade will probably march sixty miles into the interior of the country. Up to October 12th, twenty-two vessels had been chartered for the transport service by the Bombay government. The Scinde brigade of the Abyssinian force will leave Kurrache about the 26th of October. The cholera, which had been severe in many of the up country stations, has almost disappeared. Cholera of a virulent type had broken out in Thersu.

Detectives arrested a man named Mc-Hale, at Dublin, armed with a needle gun, a revolver, and sixteen rounds of ammunition, and wearing an American army belt. Two others, named Rooney and McDowell, were arrested. All are charged with the attempted murder of two policemen, one of whom was dangerously and another slightly wounded. A man named Heyburn, who served a term of ten years imprisonment for complicity in the Fenian movement, has been again arrested. Another policeman was shot in the outskirts of Dublin.

Rev. Baptist Noel has announced his intention to retire from the Ministry, on account of age, next summer.

Lord Wrottesley, English astronomer, is dead.

Measures regulating trial by jury, the extension of the people, and other matters tending to the freedom and enlightenment of the nation, passed the Austrian Reichsrath.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 12.—*Evening.*—U. S. Bonds, 76½.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.—*Evening.*—Cotton heavy and declining; sales 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands at 8½d; Orleans, 8½d. Manchester market dull, with a declining tendency. Breadstuffs—Wheat firm; for California white; 12s 10d for No. 1. Milwaukee red. Corn; new mixed Western steady at 48s 9d. Barley, Oats and Peas unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Beef, 90s. Pork, 72s. Lard, 52s 6d. Cheese, 56s. Bacon, 52s. Produce unchanged. Sugar firm.

ANTWERP, Nov. 12.—*Evening.*—Petroleum unchanged; 47½ francs for standard white.

—The Lewisburg, Union county *Chronicle*, speaks thus of the game prospects in that county. Bears have become remarkably plenty in the mountains north of us. Yesterday, Mr. Thomas Reber, of this place, had a fair and repeated chance to shoot a dignified, solemn looking specimen of this sort, on White Deer Mountain, but unfortunately his artillery hung fire, and Brutus backed off with a sound hide. Deer, also, are quite plenty, and a number have been killed.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Weekly Gazette.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, the largest weekly paper in the State, containing forty columns of reading matter, including a correct account of the late boiler explosion, complete list of the killed and wounded, coroner's investigation, &c., is now ready for mailing, and can be had at our counting room on first floor.

LATE BOILER EXPLOSION.

Coroner's Inquest—Additional Testimony.

The Coroner's jury, impannelled to hold an inquest on the bodies of the fourteen victims to the recent terrible boiler explosion, reassembled last night, and the following new testimony was adduced:

CORROBORATIVE.

James B. Barnhill, sworn.—I am a member of the firm of Morrow, Barnhill & Co., boiler makers. I am a practical boiler maker; saw the boilers that were blown up on Friday, Saturday and Monday; examined them on Monday; think the boilers were very hot and there was very little water in them; think so on account of the flues being collapsed. I do not think any other cause would have produced the same effect. If there had been plenty of water in the boilers and the flues were not hot, the sudden pressure of steam would not have collapsed them. I think the flues were supplied with water. The scale on the boiler was loosened, and from the color of the iron I should judge it had gone low in them. The injector which supplied the boiler might have stopped or its operation be unknown. I do not know whether the injector to stop. When injectors stops I pour cold water on it. Sometimes I do this without attracting the attention of the engineer. This was very close to it, as there is a great deal of noise about the Pittsburgh injectors very well. Hot water would most likely come out of the injector. I do not know whether there were two injectors in use as are used in rolling mills. I do not know whether there was a pump. If the engineer had been paying strict attention to the duty the water could not have become so low. A competent engineer would always know when the water was low by the gauge, and I think it would require at least an hour to allow it down to the point at which I found it when this case. I examined the iron of which the boilers were made and think it the best quality of iron. If I were running an engine I would examine the stage of water every twenty-five minutes. I think a pump is no more an injector. I think from my examination that the water was low when the flues never knew of an instance where an explosion occurred if water sufficient was in the boiler; no reason why it should result from the valves becoming closed or by an overpressure of steam where there is an overpressure of steam the boiler of the boiler is generally torn. Parts of it are distinct from the other. The mark which indicates low water in the boiler. Some parts of the exploded boiler evidence of overheating.

EFFECTS OF IRREGULAR FIRING.

Col. Joseph Kaye, sworn—Am foreman of the Eagle Rolling Mill Foundry have visited the scene of the explosion yesterday and examined the fragments of boilers and machinery pretty carefully. From my examination I judge that the explosion was caused by an insufficiency of water in one or two of the boilers. Irregular, firing or closing of the connection, will result in more water in one than in the others; this has happened several times under my control. Suppose the flues should be gauge cocks on them, I know whether there were gauge cocks on them or not, they exploded. The flues were collapsed from top to bottom, which is an indication of being overheated; in some instances the iron was drawn out thinner, or fractured, which indication resulted from the explosion of steam. I do not put much faith in the marks. I think that there was one flue so indented as to give the impression that it was hot. The explosion may have commenced in the water in the boilers equalizing them. Blistering would not put out the fire. It is dangerous and injurious to run one set of gauges. It is usual in boilers to have a hole about two inches above the flues. It would take from one to one and a half to three-quarters of an hour to have the water in them where it must have been. I have every reason to believe that the boiler had a sufficient quantity of water in it. From the fact that the flues in it were not collapsed, I think there was one in them. It is impossible to run cold water in the boiler without injuring the flues. It would take about two inches above the flues to have the water in them. It would take