### ENGLAND.

The New American Loan To Be Placed To-Day-First Quotations of the Scrip-Comments of the London Press.

#### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

London, Feb. 4-6 A. M. The new United States funded loan, which is to be placed on the market to-day, premises to be a great success. Large transactions have already taken place in anticipation-of the opening of the

The morning papers quote the scrip at % premium.

The Daily News says :- "The introduction of the mew American loan is an event of great interest and marks the steady progress of the United States in European credit. The Americans are now reap-ing the reward of their financial temerity."

The Standard says:—"The eminent position of the introducers of the loan will doubtless insure

### THE STORM IN BRITAIN.

Reports of Many Wrecks on the Coasts of the Kingdom.

### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 4-6 A. M. Numerous wrecks are reported on the English cotch and Irish coasts, but no American vessels are yet mentioned.

## THE NORTHFLEET DISASTER.

The Colliding Offender, the Murillo, in Troubled Movement.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Feb. 3, 1873.

A despatch from Lisbon, this atternoon, says:— The Spanish steamship Murido, which sunk the

emigrant ship Northfleet in the English channel, has fust been signalled off this port. It is supposed she was ordered to leave Cadiz.

### FRANCE.

M. Thiers' Argument with the Committee of Thirty-President of State or a "Political Manikin."

### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 3, 1873. President Thiers attended the sitting of the Assembly Committee of Thirty to-day, and at con-Riderable length presented his views on the constitutional project which the committee submitted

The President said that the scheme contained Ill-disguised attacks on himself, but he would accept it if certain amendments, which he declared indispensable, were adopted. After a searching criticism of the project in detail he urged the ne cessity of being free to address the Assembly on questions of general policy, and concluded as follows:-"You humiliate me. I accept humiliation but I will not become a political mannikin. I am only a little bourgeois, but the power your conditions leave me would be contemptible.

M. Thiers will again appear before the commit-

### SPAIN.

French Reports and Contradictions Concerning the Carlist Cause-Christening at Court.

## TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 3, 1873. Special despatches from the south of France to the Moniteur say remnants of Carlist bands are crossing the frontier and seeking refuge on French

EHE CARLIST POSITION REPORTED FROM A SPECIAL

The Paris Univers has reports from Carlist sources representing that several bodies of insurgents in Spain effected a junction on the 31st ult., under the command of Ollo Lissarage. They occupy excellent positions and are preparing to attack General Moriones, whose line of retreat is cut off and reinforcements intercepted.

#### Baptism of the Infant Prince. MADRID, Feb. 3, 1873.

The infant Prince was, yesterday, christened Louis Amedeo Fernando. The members of the Cabinet and the diplomatic corps were present at the ceremony of his baptism.

CENTRAL ASIA. Prussian Report of a Dual Diplomacy in St. Petersburg-Count Schouvaloff's Mis-

### sion to Victoria Not Sustained. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, FEB. 3, 1873. The Post newspaper of this city intimates that in diplomatic circles at St. Petersburg the assurances which were lately given to the British governmen by Count Schouvaloff are not sustained. The feel-

ing is that the conditions to be imposed on Khiya by the Czar will depend on the measure of her

### resistance and Russia's sacrifices. GREECE.

Terrible Catastrophe by Earthquake at Samos.

## TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

· ATHENS, Feb. 3, 1873.

A terrible earthquake has occurred in the island of Sames, causing great destruction of property

### and loss of life. BALL OF THE FRENCH COOKS.

The Societé Culinaire Philanthropique de New York holds its seventh annual ball at Irving Hall to-night. Beyond the enjoyment of the dance, and the knowledge that it is for charity, there is a gross pleasure to be had in the supper that is provided by the philanthropic cooks. These three attractions should ensure a large attendance at the ball.

## STEAMERS ON THE EAST RIVER.

A petition is circulating in the city asking the Legislature to pass a law which shall prevent all steamers navigating Long Island Sound from passing through the East River below Corlear's Hook. The following is the petition:-

YORE:—
The undersigned citizens of New York and Brooklyn respectfully represent that the passage of steamboats which navigate Long Island Sound through the East River is fraught with great danger to the lives and property of your petitioners, and to all who are obliged to cross the ferries between New York and Brooklyn, and ask the attention of your honorable bodies to the follow-

erty of your processing and between New York and Brooklyn, and ask the attention of your honorable bedies to the following statement of facts:—1,320 feet in width between the The East River is only 1,320 feet in width between the There are the Sound steamers—twenty for the Sound steamers—twenty for the Sound steamers—twenty for the Sound steamers—twenty for the over three hundrough that reach are severed of them over three hundred feet in length. The camers pass at right angles to the course of the loaded with passengers and teams, to thirty expended the standard party for the standard part

Sound steamers pass through it, are crowded with pasengers.

The laws regulating the speed of Sound steamers while passing through the East River are constantly violated. From these facts will be seen the great danger to which tuman life is exposed by the passage of these steamers through the East River.

Your petitioners, therefore, most earnestly and respectfully ask that a law be passed to prevent all steamers navigating Long Island Sound from passing through the East River below Cortear's Hook.

New York, Jan. 24, 1873.

Hon. George H. Yeaman has commenced a series of lectures at Columbia College Law School on "Constitutional" Law. The fourth lecture of the subject, "Checks and Balances in Government: The Division of Government into Three Departments—Legislative, Judicial and Executive: The Functions of These and Their Relations to Each Other."

# WASHINGTON.

The President and Cabinet to Swing · Around the Southern Circle.

## A BLOW AT POLYGAMY.

Belligerent Rights Asked for Struggling Cuba.

THE GOAT ISLAND SNAKE SCOTCHED.

Defeat of the Webb Subsidy Scheme.

### RESUMPTION AND FREE BANKING.

The New York Central To Be Compelled to Pay the Scrip Dividend Tax Due the Treasury-Investigator Wilson on a Tour of Inspection-The Tax on Native Wines.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1873. The President and Cabinet to Swing Around the Southern Circle-"Let Us Have Peace."

The President to-day assured a delegation of

Georgians that after the business of Congress was over he should, in company with the members of his Cabinet, make an extended Southern tour, proceeding to New Orleans via Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia, Charleston, Savannah, Montgomery and Mobile. From New Oricans he would probably proceed North as far as Memphis, cross ever to Chattanooga, and was undecided as yet whether he would return to Washington via Knoxville or Nashville and Louisville. This swinging around the Southern circle is intended as an earnest of the good will to be inaugurated with his second term, and a desire to conciliate the South by friendly deeds. In regard to choosing a member of the Cabinet from the Southern States he did not leave an unpleasant impression on the minds of his visitors, but declined to give any positive assurance. Pool, of North Carolina, and Sawyer, of South Carolina, are the ambitious candidates.

What the Wilson Committee May Report to the House-Horace F. Clark on

Boutwell. It is now probable that the Wilson investigating committee will recommend to the House one of three things-namely, either the repeal of the charter of the Union Pacific Railroad, or the of the road by the government: or the adoption of the course indicated by Senator Edmunds' resolution, which for the withholding of money for transportation until the interest due to the government is paid; unless the Supreme Court decides that the government cannot retain more than half of the transportation money, and that the Union Pacific Railroad cannot be compelled to settle its balance of indebtedness to the government until the expiration of thirty years, when the bonds mature. The last mentioned course is the most likely to be pursued.

Horace F. Clark will appear before the House Appropriation Committee on Wednesday to show the evil effects in the past of what he terms the raids upon the Union Pacific Railroad, at the instigation of Boutwell. Boutwell will also be present to say a word in defence.

The Chairman of "C. M." Committee No. 2 Off on a Tour of Inspection. Jeremiah M. Wilson, chairman of the Union Pacific and Crédit Mobilier Committee No. 2, will leave Washington for Boston direct to-night to obtain facts from the books of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, including the ext of the road, Returning, he will stop several hours in New York for an interview with Horace F. Clarke, the President of the company; and on Thursday or Friday will be in Philadelphia to examine the check for \$19,000 paid at the Girard Bank, which check Benjamin W. Spence, formerly Cashier and Assistant Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, a witness before the committee, said he gave to James F. Wilson, a government director, while in Boston; but it will be recollected Mr. Wilson denied before the committee all knowledge of such a transaction. The chairman expects to return to Washington by next Saturday. In the meantime the committee will remain in session. A Staggering Blow at "The Twin

Relie" Ready for Delivery.

As appeared in the HERALD Washington despatch yesterday, the question of the settlement of the difficulties in Utah is one which is attracting immediate consideration from its importance. Today a resolution was passed in the House asking the President to appoint a special committee to investigate the Utah question, and to fursolution of that question seems to be embodied in the following bill as introduced by Mr. Merritt, of idaho, and referred to the Judiciary Committee under suspension of the rules. The essential points of the bill are:—

The essential points of the bill are:—

First—The United States Marshal is to-serve all processes of the United States Courts.

Second—The District Attorney is directed to prosecute all offences against the laws of the United States, as well as the Territory.

Third—Grand and petit jurors are to be drawn by the United States Judge, Marshal and District Attorney.

Fourth—In prosecutions for pelygamy proof of cohabitation, declaration or acknowledgment of more than one wife, is sufficient.

Firth—Mormon Courts to be restricted in their jurisdiction.

Stath—The Election law to be amended, so as to give free expression to the ballot and allow only male citizens to vote.

Seventh—No polygamists to be allowed to be naturalized. Seventh—No polygamists to be allowed to be naturalized.

Eighth—Inspectors of Election, Justices of the Peace, notaries, &c., to be appointed by the Governor.

Governor.

Ninth—All land grants made by the Mormon Legislature to be annulied.

Tenth—All acts of Mormon legislation in contravention of the organic law of the Territory to be disapproved by Congress. This bill will most probably pass and be the

death blow to polygamy in Utah. General Banks Aiming to Obtain Belli-

gerent Rights for Cuba—Colonel Macias' Mission. General Banks, the chivalrous champion of Cuba,

offered to-day a resolution recommending the President to open communications with foreign governments with a view of sdevising the most efficient means for the protection of non-combatants, to enforce emancipation and the rules of civilized warfare in Cuba, and, finally, to establish peace in the distracted The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and will come up again shortly. It aims at giving beiligerent rights to the struggling patriots, a privilege which they have well carned by four years of heroic warfare. England is one of the foreign governments specially understood by the resolution. Thanks to the noble efforts of Colonei Macias, the agent of the Cuban Republic, the English government would be quite willing to nelp Cuba. His mission there has been a perfect success, and ever since his arrival in Washington ne has been indefatigable for the good cause of his country. He has had conversations with leading Congressmen, and his genial presence and statesnanlike views have produced a good effect upon

The New York Central Railroad To Be Pressed for the Scrip Dividend Tax. The Treasury Department has finally put its foot down and imperatively ordered the collection of the scrip dividend tax due from the New York Central Railroad Company, amounting to \$456,000. The Collector of Internal Revenue at Albany, who has the reputation of being a prompt business man, has been entrusted with the duty, and, in default of payment, ordered to seize such portions of the rolling stock of the road as will cover the account.

all those whom he has approached

This claim has been pending for nearly four years tion at the Treasury Department.

The Goat Island Snake Scotched. In the House to-day Mr. Wm. R. Roberts, of New York, offered a resolution declaring it was the opinion of the House that it was unwise and inexpedient to permit any part of Goat Island to be occupied for railroad purposes. Sargent moved to lay the resolution on the table, but neverthless it

was passed without a division.

Defeat of the Pacific Slope Webb Subsidy Ring.

The Webb subsidy for carrying the mails on the Pacific Ocean, which has been so carefully nursed during the past two years by the Pacific slope ring, and which they regarded as a fixed fact, cam to grief to day. Some of those Senators who last year voted against it were conveniently absent to-day, to the dismay of Chandler, who has valiantly led the opposition, but he rallied enough of the incorruptible to lay the matter on the table. The profanity indulged in by the Pacific slone ring was terrible to hear, and they vowed that their little contingents should not thus be squelched. More strength is to be enlisted, and the bill is to be tacked on some appropriation bill as an amendment, if it can possibly be done. Four millions of dollars is not to be lost, even if no honor remains. Resumption and Free Banking.

John Sherman, of Ohio, and William Buck ingham, of Connecticut, were the principal speakers in the afternoon's discussion in Senate on the resumption of specie payments, free banking and financial subjects in general. Each one evidently thought that he was posted, while his adversary was an ignoramus, and the other Senators, who skirmished around at in-tervals, were evidently equally egotistical. Whether the entire crowd can to-morrow simmer down such a bill as is wanted by business men and financiers remains to be seen. And if the Senate can agree on the time for resuming specie pay-ments will the House be of the same mind?

The Tax on Native Wines-Modification of Commissioner Douglas' Order. Commissioner Douglas has under consideration the appeal of the merchants in New York who had on hand on the 23d of January last quantities of wine made from grapes grown in the United States, which was not heretofore ruled as subject to a tax of \$5 per dozen quarts. They have asked to be releved from that ruling up to the date of the issue of the order. The Commissioner has directed the Solicitor to prepare an order complying with the request, which it is his intention to issue tomorrow. into which carbonic acid gas has been injected, but

Treasury Payments in January. The payments made from the Treasury by war rants during the month of January, 1873, were as

follows :-Civil and miscellaneous......\$7,486,474 Navy..... Interior, Indians and pensions..... Total. \$15,946,260
To which should be added the interest
paid on Pacific Railway bonds in excess
of the amount repaid by the several

Grand total.....\$17,772,534 The above does not include payments made on account of the interest or principal of the public

### A CENTENARIAN GONE.

Death of Captain Lawrence Mersereau. Aged One Hundred Years and Twenty Days-A Man Who Voted at Every Presidential Election Since the Time of Washington.

[From the Union (Broome county) News.] Captain Lawrence Mersereau, one of the oldest citizens of Union, died at the residence of his daughter. Mrs. Hannah Witherill, at about half-past twelve o'clock P. M. on Friday, January 24, 1873, at the advanced age of one hundred years. His death was sudden and unexpected. He was sitting in his chair, and, to all appearance, was usually well. He had taken some refreshments ten minutes pre-vious to his death. His daughter, who was the only person present, was dressing to attend the funeral of Mrs. David Messereau. He called her at

funeral of Mrs. David Messereau. He called her attention by saying, "I feel the wind on me, Hannah." She satisfied him that the doors were closed and then stepped into an adjoining room. As she did so she heard a gargling sound from her rather. She returned and found that the spirit had taken its flight—peacefully he had passed away.

Deceased was born near New York city, January 4, 1773. He was the third son of Joshua Mersereau, who was one of the first settlers in this county. Lawrence was about fourteen years of age when his parents moved into this section of the State and settled on lands near Hooper. Soon after which he enlisted, and was commissioned as ensign. He afterwards obtained a captain's commission. He served ten years in the army. His first vote for President was cast for George Washington, in the year 1789, when he was but sixteen years of age. At that time the laws provided that any soldier worth \$250 was entitled to vote. That Lawrence might exercise this right his father gave him five acres of land. He voted at every Presidential election during his life.

lawrence might exercise this right his father gave him five acres of land. He voted at every Presidential election during his life.

In 1837 Mr. Mersereau left the old farm and moved into this village, where he lived up to the date of his death. At the age of twenty-five he married Hannah Christopher, by whom he had ten children, five sons and five daughters—namely, Hester, Mariah, Joshua, Clarissa, George W., Lawrence, Mary, William, Hannah and John C.—all of whom are now living except Hester, Mariah and Clarissa. His youngest son, John C. Mersereau, is the present Register of the New York Gold Exchange. Mr. Mersereau was an active, energetic and enterprising business man, of more than ordinary ability. He always took a special interest in public improvements. When the Eric Railway was first projected he gave his appreval, and when it became a fixed fact he contributed a tract of land to the company. During his active years he pursued farming and lumbering. He was a shrew financier, had an active mind and an indomitable will.

Will.

He enjoyed excellent health until past ninetyeight years of age, and retained his mental facul-Will.

He enjoyed excellent health until past ninetycight years of age, and retained his mental faculties in a remarkable degree. Even in the hour previous to his death he conversed freely and gave evidence that his memory, which was wonderfully retentive, had by the lapse of over a century been but little impaired. At the age of sixty he united with the Presbyterian Church, and led an exemplary life as a member thereof. He had a singularly erect and handsome form, a stately carriage, a physique of Herculean mould, a countenance beaming with intelligence. His manner was uniformly courtly, and dignified in its courtliness. He was the natural possessor of a delightful snavity, everywhere and always winning and attractive. This was Lawrence Mersereau in his younger days, and how well he retained these characteristics all well know.

## THE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

The Board of Pharmacy held the first meeting of the present year for the examination and registration of druggists' and prescription clerks, at the office of the Board, in the University Building, yesterday. There were present William Neergaard, M. D., President; Francis H. Wiseman, M. D., Secretary, and Mankus Smith, M. D., Paul Balluff and Tacobald Frohwein, members of the Board. There are supposed to be about ONE THOUSAND TWO RUNDERD PHARMACISTS IN

ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED PHARMACISTS IN THE CITY.

Of these only 852 had appeared for registration prior to the 1st inst., of whom 451 were proprietors and 401 assistants. There have been in all examined by this Board 253 persons, of whom 26 were rejected. As iar as can be learned, from forty to fifty proprietors have failed to appear. Seven were examined and passed yesterday.

## MEETING OF THE SPORTSMEN'S CLUB.

The Southside Sportsmen's Club held its annual meeting last night at 66 East Fourteenth street. The following officers for the ensuing year were mominated and will probably be elected at the next meeting:—John K. Hackett, President; George G. Wilmerding, Vice President; William M. Johnson, Treasurer; Welcome R. Beebe, Secretary; John E. beviln, Counsel; Alfons P. Montant, Charles Banks and Samuel Shaw, Executive Committee. The club is in a very flourishing condition. Among its members are many of the most prominent men of the city.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. 9 A conference of friends of temperance has been called by the National Temperance Society to meet in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Associa-

in the rooms of the fooling men's christian Associa-tion, Twenty-third street, this afternoon, at four o'clock. William E. Dedge will preside. A. M. Powell, of the National Temperance Advocate, will present a brief paper, introducing the subject of national legislation, to be followed by a discussion as to the best means of promoting the success of temperance measures now pending in Congress. ANOTHER SETTLEMENT OF MORMONS. SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 3, 1873. Great public interest is manifested in the new Mormon settlement in Arizona near the thirty-fifth parallel railroad. About two hundred Saints have

been ordered there as pioneers. It is thought that

this movement will expedite the settlement of the Indian question in Arizona, and contribute much to the progress of railroads.

# A HORRIBLE HOLOCAUST.

Tetrific Boiler Explosion in the American Iron Works, Pittsburg.

## EIGHT HUNDRED MEN JEOPARDIZED.

Immense Building Shattered to Atoms and Workmen Buried.

SEVEN MEN CRUSHED AND KILLED.

Over Thirty Employees Dreadfully Maimed and Burned.

Fearful Effect of the Flying Missiles and the Concussion.

Heartrending Scenes and Miraculous Escapes.

A dreadful accident, exceeding in fatality any thing that has taken place here for many a day, occurred this morning at about half-past nine o'clock, at the American Iron Works, the largest concern of the kind in the Union, and owned by Messrs. Jones & Laughlin. The works are situated in the Twenty-fourth ward, South Pittsburg, and on the 24th of February last year a fire occurred in the mills, which was the most disastrous of the year in Pittsburg. The excitement when the rumor of the explosion reached this city was intense, and people, brimful of curiosity, flocked thither to the scene of the disaster in great crowds, overloading street cars and pressing into service all manner of vehicles, while many reached the locality on foot. RIGHT HUNDRED MEN ON HAND.

At the time of the explosion all the workmen in the mill were busy at their respective duties, and, as the nail factory had commenced running to-day, many men who had heretofore been out of employ ment secured work, and all were happy at the thought of a steady job, which would keep up for months. About eight hundred men were at work in the immediate vicinity of the boilers, which were situated directly between the rolling mill and the nail factory. They lay facing the north, and this seemed to be the direction in which the force of the explosion principally expended itself, although several batteries were completely annihilated and destruction was complete at the rear and on all sides as well as in front. All the departments had their full quota of workmen, as orders were unusually brisk, and it was necessary to run full time in order to fill the contracts.

THE TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE. Without the slightest warning, at once a tre mendous report filled the building. It sounded like the discharge of a battery of artillery, and the earth some distance from the scene trembled as if it had been jarred by a shock of earthquake. Iron brick and wood were torn from their places, and in another moment the walls of the new additions which had been built to the rolling mill were hurled to the ground, and the unfortunate victims who were around the boilers were buried underneath. Those who were in the other parts of the building became panic-stricken. It was a fearful scene; great, lusty men, bared to the waist, even in this cold, cheer less February day, came rushing out like stricken deer, and, though it would be hard to find more elegant specimens of physical development than these men, yet they trembled in every limb as

elegant specimens of physical development that these men, yet they trembled in every limb as would a frightened girl amid a roar of steam and in the clouds of dust.

Scenes of sorrow.

Fathers could be heard calling on sons, seen like dim shadews flitting through the floating dust, in search of their offspring, while grown up boys and others under age, with looks of horror and anxiety, ran hither and thither, some searching for their fathers or friends, others seeking for means of exape from the terrible cage. Pieces of iron weighing several pounds crashed through the roof, flying spinters of wood hurled the fleeing men to the earth and the bricks of the runed building rained down like dangerous showers on the outside. Those who were at the scene of the horror lound themselves confronted with women, men and delicate children, crying and sobbing, seeking fathers who were then, perhaps, buried beneath tons of falling brick, and friends and relatives who found their loved ones in some cases dropped on Their Kners and Thanked god.

Others again, whose people were taken out cut, bruised or maimed, filled the air with groans and cries, and one woman, clasping the mutilated body

On THEIR KNEES AND THANKED GOD.
Others again, whose people were taken out cut, bruised, or matmed, filled the air with groams and cries, and one woman, clasping the mutilated body of her son, whose leg was broken, sank on the cold pavement and fainted. By this time the panic had somewhat ceased inside the building, and groups of men began to gather round the spot where the boilers had stood. About fifty feet of the brick building had fallen on the place, and on top of the debris men for the moment stood horror-stricken as they thought of the poor victums underneath their feet. It was only for a moment, for although sick at heart thinking of the terrible sight they must soon reveal, about two hundred men, with

although sick at heart thinking of the terrible sight they must soon reveal, about two hundred men, with PAIN DEPICTED ON EVERY FACE, began the work of getting out the dead. Willing hands worked nimbly; the Deicks were tossed to one side, heavy beams were lifted and carried off as if so many jack straws.

THE FIRST COMPSE RECOVERED.

After the first beam was raised there was revealed the blackened face and distorted features of a man, already dead, who had been pinned to the earth by the latai beam. Tenderly he was inted up by those around, and as he was carried out these strong men cried like children, while women sobbed as though their hearts would break. The search was renewed, and one after another the bodies were brought forth—bodies of men who but a few minutes before had been alive in all the glorious pride of strength and manhood, but now CRUSHED, BLACKENED, and in some cases mutilated by failing walls until they were unrecognizable. Mr. Jones, one of the firm, was present, and by prompt measures succeeded in doing all that could be done to get the bodies out, in order to save any that might possibly be alive. The work went on, and when six bodies had been taken from the ruins men might have been heard saying, "Thank God, there's no more!" But there were more, for a few moments afterwards the body of poor Sheehan, last recovered, was taken out, and from the expression of agony which his distorted features bore he must have died a terrible, lingering death. Five of the men killed were married and have families, and as the bodies of the fathers and husbands were borne outside to those who waited at the scene, as the bereaved ones looked upon the mutilated remains it was affecting in the extreme.

The DEAD.

The following is the list of killed—four of them were employed as coal dumpers and the balance were employed in different departments of the works:—

1.—Charles Fay.

were employed in different departments of the
works:—
1—Charles Fay.
2—Barney McCauley.
3—Mike Sneehan.
4—Patrick Howley.
5—Thomas McCarthy.
5—Mike Reynolds.
7—Anton Backus.
The wounded number over thirty, none of whom,
with perhaps one exception, will die, as the
physicians assert that the injuries received in
many cases are less serious than at first supposed.
Men who worked 400 feet distant from the botiers were struck down by flying missiles, which fell
in showers on all sides. On Sarah street, three
blocks distant, a woman had an arm broken by a
flying brick. As there were over eight hundred
men within a hunored feet of the boilers it is almost
miraculous there were not more casualties.

men within a hunored feet of the boilers it is almost miraculous there were not more casualties.

NAMES OF THE WOUNDED.

The following is a list of some of the wounded whose names could be procured. Some are dangerously hurt, while others are only slightly inured:— Thomas Boyle, hurt by a splinter.

Charles Ward, head severely cut.

James G. Ward, head cut and hurt internally.

Robert Blatchford, hurt internally. Adam Young, leg and arm broken.

John Corbe, jaw broken and badly cut.

Nicholas Long, eye crushed in and face badly ourned. Robert Dulzell, head and legs badly burned.

Robert Duizell, head and legs badly burned. Edward Kinker, severely hurt. Tom Mahony, leg crushed. Jacob Brobeck, back and spine injured and John Nelson, head, face and body burned and

ruised.
Tommy Grant, badly cut by a piece of the boiler.
Mrs. Keyser, arm broken.
John Bowers, leg crushed.
William Walls, face cut by a splinter.
George Ross, back hurt.
Robert Fahey, internally injured.
Joseph J. Ellis, hand crushed.
Mike Murray, arm burned badly.
BULLINGS SHATTERED INTO BUING.

BUILDINGS SHATTERED INTO RUINS.

As stated above, over fifty feet of the new brick addition was blown to atoms; the end of the nail

factory was completely demolished, and tons of nails, spikes and other iro. stock were piled up in a heap among the scattered brick which formed the walls; huge be ams were torn from their places and thrown long distances, pieces of flying iron were huried through houses which were hundreds of feet distant, and the boilers which caused the horrible disaster were found shattered into fragments scattered around the neighborhood.

Directly opposite the machine shop stood a row of brick houses, occupied by employes of the company. Nearly all of these had windows smashed by flying splinters and the force of the explosion, and several other houses were damaged. Some of the houses looked as if they had been struck by cannon balls, so large were the holes where the flying iron had entered.

A horse that belonged to the company, and which was standing about one hundred yards distant from the scene of the explosion, was struck by a brick and dropped dead in the traces, being killed instantly.

brick and dropped dead in the traces, being killed instantly.

SAVED BY PRAYER.

Mrs. Clark, wife of one of the employes, hearing the noise of the explosion, fell upon her knees and commenced to pray. While in the attitude of supplication a piece of the boiler weighing 700 pounds struck the house and went crashing through the room on a line of where her head would have been had she remained standing.

Another mass of the boiler iron, weighing nearly eighty pounds, went lumbering through the air for a distance of 200 yards, and descending upon the door of a bakery on Carson street, crashed through it as it might through a house of straw, and fell upon the middle of the floor. Fortunately, hewever, though much destruction of property was occasioned, no loss of life occured here.

Another mindel Jacob Broomsinger, who was working in a shop in the vicinity of the explosion, had been standing at a certain place fixing a horseshoe. He stepped over where the horse was, and had just begun to put the shoe on when an immense piece of iron, weighing fully two hundred pounds, came crashing through the roof, and fell on the spot where he had been standing a moment before.

THE BOILERS.

before.

THE BOILERS.

The assistant engineer, who was in charge of the boilers when the accident occurred, examined the gauge only a few minutes before the explosion, and found that there were 110 pounds pressure of steam and that there was sufficient water in the boilers. He then went towards the office of the works, meeting the chief engineer, who inquired about the boilers, when the assistant made the remark that all was right. Both men are stated by the proprietors of the works to have been sober, steady and attentive to business, and it is generally believed that it was through no fault of theirs the accident occurred.

SEARCHING FOR THE LAST VICTIM. SEARCHING FOR THE LAST VICTIM.

The men who were searching for poor Howley. The last victim of the terrible disaster, worked hard. Some of them began andibly to express a hope that he would not be found, as he might have escaped. Soon, however, a boot was found, and then it was known that the unfortunate man had met his terrible fate. A few more bricks were moved, two or three kegs of nails lifted, a piece of heavy wood was pulled away, and there poor Howley was found, terribly crushed and mangled. One of his arms had been blown off, and his features were so horribly mangled as to be unrecognizable. He was a married man, forty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and several children.

AN INQUEST COMMENCED.

dren.

An inquest commenced.

Coroner West has empanelled a jury, and is now holding an inquest. The facts will not be made known until all the bodies have been examined, and this will occupy some days.

All to be Burkied at one time.

The funeral of the unfortunate victims will all take place at one time, and it will be a fitting and impressive ending of one of the most terrible sacrifices of human life that have ever occurred in Pittsburg. The amount of damage done to the mill cannot now be even approximately stated. It will be considerable, however. The loss is fully covered by

### A BRIDE MURDERED. .

A Heartless Outrage-A Party of Ruffians Pretending to Serenade a Newly-Wedded Couple in West Virginia Shoot the Bride as She Appears at the Door to Invite Them to Take Refreshments.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 3, 1873. I am in receipt of a despatch from Fayette county, West Virginia, which states that a most shocking outrage and terrible tragedy occurred in the neighborhood of Mountain Cave, in that county, a few nights since. Nearly eighteen months ago the people of the same county were shocked by a fatal affray, which took place near the same locality, between two citizens, named John O'Coleman and Madison Neal, in which the latter was killed. It is unfortunately my duty now to record the murder of a sister of Madison Neal, not more than one-half mile from the spot where her brother was sent, without warning, to an untimely

It appears that the lady, who was a buxom and charming mountain maid, was wooed and won by a Mr. Potter, a very respectable, industrious and worthy man. Thursday, the 23d ult., was the day set apart for the wedding, and the twain were united in the holy bonds of wedlock. But then the course of true love does not always run smooth, and so it was with the newly-married couple.

THE MARRIAGE WAS CELEBRATED the usual ceremony and festivity. The neighbors ate and drank and danced to heart's content, until midnight, when the wedded two were left to retire. They had

heart's content, until midnight, when the wedded two were left to retire. They had scarcely retired when they were disturbed by the hideous sounds of a charivari that were watted towards them by a breeze so still that it scarcely disturbed the doating white mountain mists. As the serenading party neared the residence of the married pair the discordant sounds of blowing horns and the beating of tin-pan tambourines were occasionally interrupted by the more shrill, sharp and OMINOUS CRACK OF MUSKETS, shotguns and rifles. Soon the party arrived at the house, and then the noise of their horrible instruments, coupled with the intermittent discharges of the firearms, produced a most alarming effect on the bride and bridegroom. It was found that the serenaders numbered eight persons, so disguised, however, that they could not be recognized from any point of observation within the house. Just at this juncture it occurred to the bride, who fearing that their intention might be more hostile than complimentary, to ask the party in to take some refreshments, and thus appease any animosity they might entertain. She accordingly advanced to the door, accompanied by her stepdaughter, and opening it she stood on the treshold with a lighted candle in her hand. Almost simultaneously with her appearance there was a VOLLEY FIRED FROM FOUR GUNS at her, the contents of one striking the door post, glancing and entering the bride's (Mrs. Potter's) ear, and lodging in the centre of the brain. With a shriek and a cry of agony the unfortunate bride of a few hours fell to the ground, from which she was shortly afterwards removed by her husband and daughter to the wedding bed. The villains who perpetrated this cowardly and barbarous outrage disappeared in the darkness, but in a more sudden manner than that in which they came. Mrs. Potter's earl suffering the most excruciating agony, Expired to the wedding bed. The villains who perpetrated this cowardly and barbarous outrage companied by the most excruciating agony, it is gratifying to announ

## THE SCHUYLKILL GORGED.

The Quaker City in a State of Alarm Fears of a Water Famine-Propositions to Blow Up the Ice Not Met with Favor, PHILADELPHIA, Feb, 3, 1873.
There is considerable fear in this city of damage

to the Schuylkill Water Works from an ice gorge, now solidly packed just above the Water Works dam in the Schuvikill river, in the western section of the city. The gorge has been stationary for ten days past, and there have been a for ten days past, and there have been a number of propositions to remove it by blowing up the ice by means of dualine, nitroglycerine or powder. Some gentlemen who are interested in property along the river waited on Mr. Frederic Graff, chief engineer, and asked him to devise some measure to force the ice over the dam before it had collected in large masses, as the Philadelphia Water Works receives the water from the Schuylkill. Mr. Graff did not feel at liberty to do anything without consulting the company, fearful of involving the city in a prospective lawsuit for damages. The Schuylkill Navigation Company declined to allow the ice to be blown up, and the matter rests here.

ter rests here.

The gorge extends from a point opposite the boat

Navy to Manyunk, a dis-The gorge extends from a point opposite the boat houses of the Schuyikill Navy to Manyunk, a distance of nearly five miles. Manufacturers at Manyunk—mostly paper and woollen milis—are fearful the ice will force the water back upon their property, stop their works and entail an incalculable erry, stop their works and entail an incalculable amount of damage, and there is a danger of greater magnitude threatening the waterworks. Should the present rain storm continue and the weather suddenly moderate it is generally believed the crash of ice will carry the dam away, although it is an exceptionally strong one and has withstood the elements a long time. If this dam is carried away there will be a water famine here, and the probability of such a thing is causing a widespread feeling of alarm in the city.

A gradual thaw seems to be our only redemption.

## ANOTHER DREADFUL EXPLOSION.

Bursting of a Foundry Builer at Conshohocken, Pa.

EIGHT PERSONS KILLED

Thirteen Workmen Wounded and Dying.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Feb. 3, 1873 At the town of Conshohocken, three miles below this place and thirteen miles from Philadelphia. there occurred this afternoon at fifteen minutes after four o'clock a boiler explosion which has been most terrible in its consequences. Less than a year ago an accident which startled the whole community in this section took place at the rolling mills of Mr. Moorehead, in West Conshohocken, on the west side of the Schuylkill River, by which the lives of five workmen were lost by the caving in of a wall. But since that time nothing has occurred to mar the well-being of the place.

Conshohocken is one of the many small towns along the river which are largely devoted tomanufactures, something like Manayunk; a few miles below are numerous mills and other productive establishments.

SCENE OF THE EXPLOSION.

The sceno of the casualty to-day was the iron foundry and extensive boiler shops of John Wood & Bros., and where about one hundred men are constantly employed in making mouldings and other work prepared at a foundry. These works cover

work prepared at a foundry. These works cover an area of eight acres, and are the largest in this section. The cause of the explosion is a matter of conjecture, as are many similar events which have recently been recorded. Only a few moments BEFORE THE FATAL CRASH.

occurred a man had examined the boiler and found the valve perfectly loose, there being but three gauges of water on at the time. The boiler had been examined on Saturday, and it is provided with a patent low water indicator, which facts also tend to deepen the mystery. Its dimensions are eighteen feet in length by fity-four inches in diameter, having two sixteen-inch flues. The mill has been in operation for twenty years without a single accident. The proprietors, as well as the workmen, placed implicit confidence in the reliability of the boilers. Six people in all were killed, three of them being boys. The latter were employed in the print works, distant some two hundred feet from the place of the explosion, and were standing at the doors of the works when the boiler burst.

THE DEAD.

The names of the killed and wounded are as fot-

THE DEAD.

The names of the killed and wounded are as foilows:—
William Hummell, Jr., dead.
W. Hanna, dead.
— Carroll, dead.
The names of the three boys could not be ascer-

tained.

THE WOUNDED AND DYING.

Robert Gair, B. Woodward (foreman), William Kelly, William Barrett, James Clark, James Schaffer, James Stattery, J. Wall, J. Cogen, John Larey, Robert McCurdy, Charles Dean, James Hanna, Stephen Mulen and Hugh McDonough were all severely injured and it is feared some of them will die. A scene of chaotic confusion is presented at the mill, half of which is in ruins.

Two Other Victims Die of Their Injuries. NORRISTOWN, Pa., Feb. 3, 1873. William Kelly and William Barrett have, since

the delivery of the above report, died of their injuries. STILL ANOTHER BOILER EXPLOSION.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1873. The steam boiler in Geddes' rolling mill exploded at noon to-day, severely injuring one workman and slightly injuring seven others. The boiler was new, and the cause of the accident is unknown. The building and machinery were damaged to the extent of \$5,000.

## BURIED ALIVE IN NEWARK.

Yesterday morning John Nolan, a laborer, leaving wife and one child, was crushed to death by an immense bank of earth falling on him while employed excavating, near Clinton, under Messrs. Shanley, contractors. The dead body had to be dug out. No inquest is considered necessary, the cause of death being so clearly apparent.

## MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Manhattan will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office

at nine o'clock A. M. THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europe will be ready at half-past seven o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents. "A Widow and Her Child."
A singular instance of superstition of long since, which is thus related: came to light no offig since, which is thus related:—
Going into a neighbor's, house, one, day last week, I found one of the children suffering from a severe cough, and expressed my opinion that it was a case in which medical assistance should be obtained. The mother of the boy agreed that it was very bad, but said that before calling in a doctor she intended to try a cure that she had long used in similar cases, and never found to fail. On being pressed to communicate the prescription she gravely informed me that the charm consisted in "HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR."

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAPES, 251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street. A .- To let a Cold have Its Own Way is to assist in laying the foundation of Consumption. To cure the most stubborn cough or cold you have only to use judiciously DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

A.—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerumstreet. Open from S.A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M. A.—Watts' Nervous Antidote Heartfly recommended by George A. Hunter, Esq., 29) Bowery. One bottle cured him of severe Rheumatism. Caunot fail.

Attention !- See Editorial in the Times February 3 on Rheumatism, and be cured at E. Cure, 14 University place.

An Established Remedy.—"Brown's BRONCHIAL TROUIES" are widely known as an established remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs. Corns, Bunions, Nails Cured by Dr.

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Diamond Pointed Gold Pens.

(CIRCULAR.)

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Pre-eminently such are those of JOHN POLEY, manufacturer of fine Gold Pens and Penells. No. 2 Astor House. Their superior value is tested by the long time he has been engaged in our city in their manufacture.

We, the subscribers, who know the value of POLEY'S Pens from constant use of them for a number of yoars, cheerfully recommend them to those who wish for the best and most perfect Gold Pen ever made.

Signed by the following gentlemen and over 1,001 others:—

Signed by the following general National Bask.

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