PORTLAND.

The City on Saturday and Sunday.

ACTION OF THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES

SYMPATHY IN THIS AND OTHER CITIES.

THE CITY ON SATURDAY.

Dispatches dated Portland, July 7, contain the following items:

Every arriving train and boat has been crowded with people who have come to view the ruins of the terrible conflagration of Wednesday night. There are probably 10,000 strangers in the city, and among the number are many pickpockets and thieves, who have plundered indiscriminately in all sections of the city.

At about 6 o'clock this morning a man named Moses Russell was relieved of a pocket-book containing $1,500 while purchasing a newspaper on Congress-st., and several other cases of similar theft have also been reported. Most of the rascals are supposed to be from Boston and New-York, and Mayor Rosseter has telegraphed to have detectives sent on from those cities to apprehend and arrest them.

Orders were issued at the old City Hall this morning to about 1,000 homeless people. They received them in baskets, pails, boxes, &c., and quickly hurried to their quarters on Munjoy Hill, where the hunger of many a desolate child was appeased. The scene was one truly affecting.

The Mayor continues to receive large contributions from all portions of the country. St. Louis, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Washington have all responded liberally and promised additional assistance. Newburyport has sent $1,000 in money and $2,000 worth of provisions.

Two New-York ladies visiting here returned home on Friday without completing their visit. They said they were satisfied that it was not right for them to remain here taking up the time of their friends when there were such urgent calls for the relief of every person in Portland. Handing one of the ladies $500, they told her to make just such use in the distribution of it among the sufferers by the fire as her judgment should dictate.

The streets in the burned district have been so far cleared that one can passable in nearly all directions. Notwithstanding the blistering heat of yesterday and to-day, workmen have been busily engaged in clearing away the rubbish and excavating among the debris for the buried safes and vaults.

Messrs. Lowell & Senter, the largest jewelry firm in the State, packed their most valuable articles, comprising watches of gold and silver, chronometers, &c., in fire-proof vaults, the doors of which were constructed by Messrs. Thompson & Co. of New Haven, and placed in position last Spring. The upper vault was opened this morning, and the watches and chronometers were morning regularly and were found to be perfectly preserved. A self-registering thermometer indicated a temperature of 130 degrees.

Notwithstanding the fact that every tent sent here has been pitched and occupied, and every house is crowded to its utmost capacity, the painful fact confronts the community that nearly 1,000 of their number are even now without roofs to cover them, making a total of not less than 12,000 persons, a majority of them women and children, who are homeless, houseless, wandering upon the face of the earth, utterly deprived of even the charitable instincts of their fellow men, and the protecting care of an Almighty eye.

AN INCENDIARY.

A man giving the name of Charles L. Sanborn, asserting his residence to be Falmouth, Maine, and his business an employee of the Grand Trunk Railroad, was arrested late yesterday on Munjoy Hill by the police, while he was in the act of setting fire to a house in that locality, and he is now lodged with other prisoners of the city. It appears that, after the fire had been plundered, the design evidently being to create a new alarm in that distant section and thus draw away the people from the protection of their homes. He is safely lodged in the jail together with a large number of other suspicious characters who have been arrested while prowling about the ruins.

MEETING OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

A meeting was held on Saturday afternoon of the representatives of a great number of the New-York and and New-York interest agents. Mark Hopkins of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Hartford presided, and Mr. E. O. Glover of the Hartford Company of New-York was Secretary.

The following companies were represented: Home of New-York, Traders' and Mechanics' of Lowell, North American of Hartford, Atlantic of Hartford, City of Hartford, Phenix of Hartford, Merchants' of Hartford, Charter Oak and New-England of Hartford, Howard of Boston, Manufacturers of Boston, Norwich of Norwich, Hampden of Springfield, Western Massachusetts of Springfield, Springfield Fire and Marine of Springfield, Mechanics of Springfield, Putnam of New-York, Lorillard of New-York, Continental of New-York, Ætna of New-York, Metropolitan of New-York, Empire of New-York, Metropolitan of New-York, Merchants' of New-York, North American of New-York, Security of New-York, Ætna of New-York, Lafayette of New-York, Republic of New-York, Yonkers and New-York of Yonkers, Phenix of New-Haven, Peoples' of Worcester, North American of Philadelphia, Merchants of Providence, American of Providence, Washington of Providence, Royal of London, Liverpool and London of London, Queen of London, Atlantic of Brooklyn, Hope of Brooklyn.

After some general discussion a committee, consisting of Messrs. Williams of the Ætna, Howard of the Lorillard, Gould of the Manufacturers of Boston, Rankin of the Putnam and Glover of the New-York, were appointed a Committee on Resolutions. They reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of 15 be appointed to receive subscriptions from the members of the New-York Produce Exchange for the relief of the distressed in Portland, and that the funds thus obtained be forwarded without delay to the Mayor of that city.

The following gentlemen were accordingly appointed such Committee: David Dows, George D. Cragin, Edmund Kinkaid, Robert P. Getty, Ambrose Snow, Richard P. Buck, William H. Newnan, Thomas Denny, James P. Wallace, Archibald Baxter, W. D. Mangin, William H. Swan, John B. Boynton, Francis P. Base, N. O. Pillsbury.

Contributions either of money or provisions can be sent to Richard P. Buck, Treasurer of the Committee, at No. 29 Smith-st.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED.

Sutton & Raymond desire to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums contributed for the relief of the sufferers by the Portland fire, in addition to the amount previously reported: Amount previously acknowledged, $5,088. E. Morgan & Co., $100; Lord Hamilton & Co., $100; Wilson & Redmond, $100; A. Newbold Morris, $50; Newman Underdonk & Co., $10; J. A. Degrau, $5; cash, $5. Total, $5,358.

RECEIVED AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Previously acknowledged, $525. Per Gerhard D. Abbott, $50; Adolph Tuska, collections, Temple Adas Jeshurun (Jewish), $42.25; Kobbe & Cortlar, $100; Doremus & Nixon, $50; John D. Wood, Jersey City, $5; "Penny Savings," $5.15; E. P. Ware, No. 622 Broadway, $200; American Express Company, $500; P. W. Swaine, $10; John H. Schwarb, $5; J. P. B., $1.

The American Express Company state that as their line does not extend to Portland they are prevented from contributing services as well as money.

GEN. SHERMAN.

HIS RECEPTION AT PHILADELPHIA YESTERDAY—SERENADE BY THE UNION LEAGUE—HIS REMARKS IN REPLY.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 9, 1866.

Gen. Sherman, who was expected here last evening, arrived this morning at 11 o'clock. He was met at the hotel by Major-Gen. Meade, and spent the morning driving through the suburbs of the city with that distinguished officer, the Hon. Morton McMichael, Commodore Turner, who is in charge of the ironclads at this station, and Mr. J. L. Hansen, jr.

The party were entertained with luncheon at the residence of the Mayor. In the afternoon, in company with a number of ladies and gentlemen, the invited feast at League Island was visited by Gen. Sherman. From that point the party took a steamship to the Navy-Yard, where Gen. Sherman was greeted by Commodore Stribling with a salute and the customary ceremonies due his rank.

The crowd at the gates of the yard, when it had become known that the General would pass, was immense. In the evening Gen. Sherman dined at the Union League House, and at a later hour was serenaded by that body.

The General will leave for New-York early to-morrow morning.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 9, 1866.

An immense crowd assembled in front of the Union League House, in spite of the rain, and on the appearance of Gen. Sherman on the balcony he was received with boisterous cheers. Col. Wm. McMichael, formerly on Gen. Sherman's staff, introduced him with an eloquent eulogy, which aroused the enthusiasm of the crowd.

Gen. Sherman said he was glad to see so many Philadelphians assembled, though he was sorry that so many should be exposed to the inclemency of the weather; though he must say he found it much pleasanter than it was in New-York yesterday, where it was as hot as blazes.

He would only express thanks for the honor accorded him, and make them as brief as possible, so as to spare their new hats from being exposed to rain. His visit to Philadelphia was a short and casual one, as he was now interested in building the road to unite the Atlantic with the Pacific, and would shortly start for the Rocky Mountains.

He eulogized the Philadelphians for their care of soldiers on their way to and from the war, and for their bounty for their orphan children. He was loudly cheered.

Gen. Meade, Daniel Dougherty, and others spoke briefly, and cheering the crowd dispersed.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK MARKET—ABUNDANT MINING YIELD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 9, 1866.

The stock market for the past week has been generally strong. The yield of mines was never better, and there is a growing firmness in the market. A vein of 160 feet has lately been discovered in the Hall & Norcross Mine. Their receipts for the last month were $100,000. The developments in the Savage Mine are better; the June product was $130,000.

The Crown Point Mine improves. The June receipts were $105,000. The receipts of Gould & Curry for the same month were $140,000. For the month of June the Imperial Mine reports $81,000, and Yellow Jacket $260,000. The accounts from the Ophermin Mine are good.

Shanghai dates to May 5 report rice and sugar lower and trade generally dull.

Manilla advises export sales of coffee at $15 25 per picul for superior sugar, $20.

Mining stocks weak: Yellow Jacket, $630; Challenge, $120; Ophir, $135. Legal tenders, 70.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

RIOT IN CHARLESTON BETWEEN THE NEGROES AND THE POLICE—GEN. TILLSON AND COTTON PLANTING.

AUGUSTA, Monday, July 9, 1866.

There was a riot in the market at Charleston last Saturday night. Some negro soldiers were blocking up the passage, and were requested to desist by the police. The party then left, and shortly after returned reinforced and fired into the police, dangerously wounding one or two colored bystanders. Forty policemen charged and routed the mob.

In reply to the charge that Gen. Tillson is interested in cotton planting, he says: "I certify upon honor that I am not interested directly or indirectly in planting in this or any other State."

ANOTHER OIL CONFLAGRATION.

EXTENSIVE FIRE ON BENNEHOFF RUN—TWENTY PRODUCING WELLS DESTROYED.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., July 8, 1866.

There was a great fire on Bennehoff Run last night. During a thunder storm the lightning struck the gas pipe in the Western Union Telegraph Well. The fire quickly communicated to the tank, which exploded, and the oil ran down the Run, causing the flames to communicate with several other tanks, which in turn exploded, and caused one of the heaviest conflagrations the oil regions has ever experienced.

We learn that between 18 and 20 large producing wells were burned up, including two or three large flowing wells, among which were the Sheridan and Western Union Telegraph wells, both of them large flowing wells.

The Sheridan had eight or nine tanks filled with oil, all of which were destroyed.

As far as we can learn some 20,000 barrels of oil were destroyed, and some estimate the number at a much larger figure than this.

The oil was a foot deep as it ran down the Run to Oil Creek.

There were also between 20 and 30 derricks destroyed, the wells of which were in various stages of completion.

The loss cannot be estimated at present, but it is very heavy.

MARINE DISASTERS.

BURNING OF THE BRIG YAZOO—SAFETY OF THE CAPTAIN AND CREW.

PROVIDENCE, July 9, 1866.

The intense heat of the past three days is tempered somewhat to-night by showers.

The brig Yazoo, Nichols master, from Baltimore via Chester River, Md., of and for Richmond, Me., with a cargo of ship-timber, caught fire from a kerosene lamp, in the cabin, on the night of the 6th inst., in lat. 39.47 and long. 72.25, and was burned to the water's edge.

The captain and crew, eight in number, took to the boats, and were picked up next day 30 miles south of Fire Island Light, by the schr. J. B. Bartlett, Capt. Harris, from Philadelphia, and landed here this afternoon. The captain and mate lost everything; but the crew saved their clothing.

The Yazoo was an A No. 1½ vessel, built at Richmond, Me., in 1863, and valued at $24,000; partly insured. The captain owned one-sixteenth.

SINKING OF THE STEAMER VIGO—A CAPTAIN DROWNED.

SAVANNAH, Monday, July 9, 1866.

The steamer Vigo, coming up the river this morning, struck a sunken gunboat in the channel, knocking a hole in her bottom. The cargo is being lightened in a damaged condition. The extent of the damage is not yet ascertained.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, July 9, 1866.

Capt. Philip Corson of the schooner Brandywine, from Philadelphia for Fall River, was knocked from his vessel on Sunday afternoon, at the entrance to Mount Hope Bay, and drowned.

FORTRESS MONROE.

NEW HALL FOR ODD FELLOWS—CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTED SMUGGLING—A YOUNG LADY BURNED TO DEATH.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 7, 1866.

Interesting ceremonies attending the dedication of a new lodge hall of the Grable Lodge of Odd Fellows No. 137 took place at Hampton last evening.

The bark Aquilla, from Rio Janeiro, bound to New-York, which has been here for the past few days, has been placed under bonds by the Collector of Norfolk upon information received from the Inspector of Customs at this place, on the charge of an attempt to smuggle numerous bags of coffee and several cases of liquors not on the vessel's manifest which were discovered secreted during an examination. The Collector of New-York has been apprised of the discovery.

A young lady named Mary Summers, a resident of the eastern shore of Virginia, was burned to death yesterday afternoon, in Norfolk.

The Texas Cotton Crop—Markets.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 9, 1866.

Texas cotton news is unfavorable. The crop is estimated to be about one-fourth. The worms are threatening.

Cotton unchanged; sales [illegible] bales Low Middling at 32 cents; to-day's receipts, 405 bales. Sterling exchange, 65. Freights dull. New-York exchange, ¼ premium.

Non-Arrival of the St. David.

MONTREAL, Monday, July 9, 1866.

There are no signs of the steamer St. David. Weather fine and clear.

The Weather.

BOSTON, Monday, July 9, 1866.

Four deaths were reported from sunstroke yesterday and the day before. The weather to-day is cool and pleasant. During a thunder shower last evening the lightning struck the dwelling of George Fairbanks, in Hudson, Mass., killing his daughter Emma, aged 13, and prostrating the other members of the family, but not fatally. The lightning also killed several cattle in the neighborhood.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 9, 1866.

Heavy showers of rain have fallen to-day, and the atmosphere is cool and pleasant.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 9, 1866.

A rain-storm this evening of several hours duration has cooled the atmosphere within doors from 10 to 15 degrees.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9, 1866.

Rain fell copiously last night and cooled the air considerably. The thermometer now stands at 87° in the shade.

THE DRAMA.

WINTER GARDEN.

Among the various dramatic attractions offered last evening, the revival of "Columbus" at the Winter Garden proved especially successful. Despite the sultriness of the weather, the audience was large—which, in these days, is a triumph indeed. "Columbus" was performed in a delightful manner. Mr. Brougham has introduced new passages and scenic effects, and has plentifully sprinkled the old dialogue with new and telling jests. There is a good deal of poetic sentiment in the burlesque, and a deeper meaning in its satire than is common in works of its class. The vision of Columbus, in the first scene, is a special illustration of its poetic felicities, and the allusion to "united Italians," with which Mr. Brougham suddenly drops from poetry into absurdity and matter is a positive stroke of genius. His personation of Columbus is charming by reason of its sentiment scarcely less than its humor. After all, the art that can awaken tears is the surest to win the tribute of laughter. That art Mr. Brougham possesses. No man trifles better; but no man conceals a kinder heart under the trifling. As to scenery, "Columbus" has been well presented. The apparition of Columbia, in act first, was especially picturesque. A march, in the second act, won merited applause. The subsidiary characters were, in general, well played. "A Pretty Piece of Business" preceded the burlesque, but was not well acted in any particular. "Columbus" will be presented every evening.

IMMIGRATION.—The following table shows the total number of passengers arrived at Castle Garden during the month of June, 1866, the several ports of their embarkation and their varied classifications, as, also, the total number of vessels that brought them from each European port:

Name of port.	No. of vessels.	Aliens.	Citizens returned to U.S.	Total.
Liverpool	32	14,026	351	14,377
London	3	1,194	...	1,194
Glasgow	3	1,496	...	1,496
Havre	4	1,342	5	1,347
Hamburg	12	5,621	8	5,629
Bremen	20	9,429	70	9,499
Antwerp	2	255	...	255
Rotterdam	3	312	1	313
Genoa	2	54	1	55
Lisbon	1	20	3	23
Total	82	34,749	433	34,182
RECAPITULATION.				
Sailing vessels	20	16,564	133	16,697
Steamers	62	18,185	300	17,485
Total	82	34,749	433	34,182

DEPARTURE OF CAPT. HUDSON.—Capt. J. B. Hudson, whose intended voyage to Europe in his miniature ship, of three tuns burden, we have previously mentioned in THE TRIBUNE, took his departure yesterday, passing Sandy Hook bar at 5 o'clock p. m., bound for Liverpool, England. As he will keep in the track of the steamers on the way, we shall probably have frequent news of his progress.

FALLING OF A PIER—ONE MAN REPORTED DROWNED.—At 4½ o'clock p. m. yesterday, while the ship Marshes was being discharged of a cargo of iron, at Pier No. 11 North River, about twenty feet of the Pier suddenly gave way, with a crash, and sank in the river beneath, carrying with it about 40 tons of iron. A laborer employed on the Pier, named Henry Roth, has been missing since the accident, and is supposed to have been buried beneath the mass.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Officer Kelly of the Fifth Precinct, at 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, found Patrick Mallahan in Broadway, suffering, as he states, from injuries received on Sunday by being run over at Goshen by a train on the New-York and Erie Railroad. The officer conveyed the injured man to the New-York Hospital. Mallahan is a native of Ireland, aged 24 years.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—A small boat containing two women and three men was upset in the bay near the Jersey City Yacht Club House on Sunday evening. The party would undoubtedly have been drowned but for the timely assistance of members of the Yacht Club.

OBITUARY.

The Late Mr. George Bruce.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE AND FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Mr. George Bruce took place last evening from Grace Church, corner of Broadway and Tenth-st. At 3½ o'clock the funeral cortege arrived at the church, with which the remains were received by a large number of friends. The body, inclosed in a splendid silver-mounted rosewood casket, was deposited underneath the pulpit, when the impressive funeral service of the Episcopal Church was read by the Rev. Mr. Morgan. At the conclusion of the ceremonies a procession, which consisted of a delegation of the New-York Typographical Society and the friends of the deceased, was formed in the church, and the body taken to the hearse and conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery. The principal pall-bearers were Mr. Horace Greeley, Mr. Thomas Ewbank, Mr. John M. Dodd, Mr. Peter C. Cortelyou, and Mr. Dalton of Boston. At a meeting of the Typographical Society, on Saturday evening last, the President, Mr. C. C. Savage, announced the decease of Mr. Bruce, one of the honorary members, at the age of 86, and gave at the same time the following sketch of the life of this eminent type-founder:

On Thursday, July 5, an honored member of this society passed away from earth at the advanced age of fourscore and a quarter years, George Bruce, a man long known among the printers not only of this country but of the world, is dead. Having had a favorable opportunity of knowing the history of the deceased I shall offer a few remarks respecting him. His life was parallel with the history and development of printing in this country which has made such immense progress during the last 60 years. To the advancement of typography he devoted his genius, labor and means with unitiring assiduity, and received in return not only a liberal reward but the nobler gratification of having forged the art of printing in America, type founding undeveloped, stereotyping unknown, and power presses not conceived, and retired from life with the press the mightiest power of the earth. In all this change he was an active participator, and had his full share in bringing the art to its present perfection.

Mr. Bruce was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1781. He left his native land in his 15th year, arriving in Philadelphia in 1796. Here, he worked as a printer's apprentice for three or four years. The yellow fever appearing, he came to New-York, and worked with his brother David. The state of the trade at the opening of the present century can be best understood by a few facts.

In 1789, four type-founders supplied all the type required for the printing offices of Great Britain and the United States, producing about 600 lbs of type a week, a quantity sufficient to print the largest newspapers at that time, as 1,000 copies being a large circulation, a foot lasted for several years. The first type foundery in America was begun in Philadelphia in 1796, about the time Mr. Bruce arrived in that city, by Archibald Binny and James Ronaldson, from his native city. At the time there were some 150 printing and newspaper offices in the country. They improved the English method of hand casting, which increased their facilities nearly 50 per cent. In 1805, a small foundery was started in Baltimore by Samuel Lower & Co. In 1811, Elihu White, who had done something at making type in Hartford, came to New-York, and established the first foundery in this city. This foundery has continued to expand from that time until the present, and is well known in the trade.

But to resume our history of Mr. Bruce. In 1806 David and George Bruce opened a book printing office in New-York. There were less than 300 book and newspaper offices in the whole Union. They received a fair share of work, both being practical printers, and able to set type, make up a form, beat the balls, or pull the press. They occasionally printed and published a work on their own account. It was not unusual at that and a still later period for printers to obtain work by taking a book to the several booksellers and getting them to order a certain number of copies. When the requisite number were secured, the book was printed, with each bookseller's name on the title page of the copies he had ordered.

In 1812, David Bruce went to England. Lord Stanhope had recently discovered the art of stereotyping. David purchased the secret and learned the process. Returning the next year to New-York, the brothers made their arrangements to introduce the process here. Type had heretofore been cast with a beveled shoulder, and this was solid that it interfered with the molding and weakened the plate. To overcome this they began that year manufacturing type for their own use. The first book stereotyped by them was a New-Testament in Bourgeois, completed in 1814. They made two sets of plates, publishing from one themselves, the other they sold to Mathew Carey of Philadelphia. This was followed the next year by the Bible in Nonpareil. These were the first School editions of the Bible and New-Testament issued in America. The following year, 1816, the American Bible Society was founded, and they stereotyped some of their first issues.

About 1820 the firm was dissolved. His brother retiring from the business altogether, and George relinquishing the printing and stereotyping departments, devoted the energies of his subsequent life to improving, enlarging and creating variety and valuable additions to the annals of printing. Some years ago, there are some 30,000 distinct types, ornaments, cuts, &c., in his catalogue.

Soon after Mr. White opened his foundery, he invented a machine for casting type at once. But after spending large sums in efforts to perfect it, he was compelled to abandon the idea. Solidity and sharpness of outline could not be obtained in that direction. Mr. Bruce, his nephew, David Ledroux, and Mr. Johnson of Philadelphia also spent many years and large amounts in the same efforts without satisfactory results. In the meanwhile rapid advance had been made in other departments of science.

Railroads were spanning the land, the telegraph had become an established fact, ocean navigation had proved a success, cheap publications were called for by the millions, newspaper editions by the hundred thousand, and power presses had been invented to supply the demand. The old and method of type casting could not satisfy the call for type. Just at this emergency, three distinct patents were issued for type-casting machines, and, with subsequent improvements, have effected the long desired object of casting rapidly in casting, combined with sharpness and uniformity of the letters. At the present time, about 30,000 lbs. of type are cast weekly in the United States to supply the about 4,000 newspaper and book offices of the country. In addition to this home demand, Mr. Bruce's foundery has been the source of supply for most of South America and the West India Islands.

Mr. Bruce had accumulated a large fortune by his industry and careful investments. He was twice married, the second wife dying about five years since. Two sons and two daughters survive him. His son David has long been associated with him in business. Of slight frame, Mr. Bruce had the appearance of a man of robust health, yet he was seldom sick. No doubt his extreme regularity of habits in exercise and diet prolonged his life. No outside pressure could change them. He ate two meals a day, taking a single glass of liquor at dinner, and never drinking spirits between. Were it our province to enter the domestic circle, we might relate many incidents touching his habits. His white cravat and neat simple attire gave him the appearance of a venerable clergyman.

He was endowed with marked positive individuality. Those characteristics were the cause of the divergent opinions entertained by those brought in contact with him. He had much of the simplicity, humor, and direct plainness of speech of the Quaker, combined with Scotch tenacity and self-will. He was slow of decision. Everything submitted to him or between self-determined plans was only decided after mature thought. But when once decided it was the end of controversy until time or experience had proved them wrong, which he was equally frank to acknowledge as error. If he gave an order for the execution of any plan, he expected it to be obeyed in the letter. The responsibility was with him, not the executor of his will. Many illustrations of this peculiarity might be repeated. One occurs to me that will suffice:

Having occasion to make some alterations in a room, he devised how it should be done and gave minute instructions to the carpenter accordingly. This man had never worked for him before, and did not understand the law that should guide him. His practical knowledge suggested that the object proposed might be better attained by a deviation, and he assumed the responsibility of disobeying his instructions. As soon as Mr. Bruce saw it, he observed the departure from his plan, and asked the carpenter why he had not followed his directions. "I thought it would work better in the way I have done it," the carpenter replied, and gave his reason therefor. Without considering the question of which was the preferable mode, he answered: "My friend, I employed you to do the work and not to think for me. Take it down and put it up as I instructed you. If I am not satisfied with it then, I will alter it." This was done but subsequently changed to the carpenter's plan.

Mr. Bruce was always ready to hear suggestions, and would carefully weigh them at his leisure. He could not be hurried or pressed to an instantaneous decision without disaster to the object involved. Being a man of wealth, many schemes were propounded and appeals for aid made to him. While he was not given to large benevolence, we know that he did much more in an unpretending way than has been credited to him. Many worthy individual and humane societies were, during his whole life, the recipients of fostering assistance, while many more, that lack the elements to commend them to his judgment, were sent empty away. These were the most noisy in his disparagement. I will remember one of this class, whose unfortunate conduct he disclosed to his face in the keen, sharp, though quiet, manner peculiar to him. After listening to the abusive retort of the man a few moments, he said to him, with unruffled serenity, "My friend, a carpenter made that door. The hint was sufficient to bring the interview to an abrupt close.

Not a few worthy printers owe much of their success in life to his pecuniary aid. Others have gone to him when in trouble, and if they unreservedly and honestly exhibited the state of their affairs, and made it evident that for bearance or assistance would enable them to overcome their difficulty, have found him a true friend. But when they could not show a clear record they received little mercy.

He was ever anxious to enhance the interests of the trade, either mechanical or moral. He took a warm interest in the welfare of our society, and frequently inquired how we were prospering. He was the first and largest patron of the Printers' Library, and offered a liberal subscription toward a fund for its permanent endowment. His own library was rich, containing a large number of rare works of the earliest period of black letter print, with illuminated initials, and also in MSS. of the same character of an earlier date. During the existence of the Mechanics' Institute, and the earlier years of the American, he was an active member, and at their meetings he frequently gave interesting and instructive talks on some mechanical subject.

Several years since he devised to stimulate inventive genius in the production of a power-press that should do for the country papers what Hoe's Lightning has done for the large dailies—a press that should be comparatively inexpensive, economical, and rapid. He offered a handsome premium to the successful inventor. Several new presses were the result.

We have already referred to the many novelties and improvements introduced into the trade in the presentation of new styles of type, borders, &c., to elevate the standard of excellence, and facilitate the execution of work. Many of these were of his own invention, the punches cut, and the matrices fitted up by his own hands. He was never so happy as when he could leave the details of business, and sit quietly at the bench in the private office, devising and cutting something new in typographical art. This he continued to do with his daily walk of a mile or two, until near the close of his life, when his eyesight failed and he was compelled to abandon both."

I well remember his reply on my alluding to this not long since. "Yes, Mr. Savage, I have had to quit the bench, and when I cannot walk any more my life will be of little value to any one. I shall then be near my end." And now his life has gone out into the higher life. I knew him for over 30 years, 25 of it as apprentice and employé, was passed as his tenant in the foundery building. It is therefore with the knowledge these years impart that I speak of what he has done to advance our art, of his personal character and worth, and the respect that should be entertained for his memory.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Brooklyn Common Council.

THE FERRY-BOATS AND THE EXCISE LAW.

At the meeting of the Common Council yesterday afternoon, the Law Committee, to whom was referred the petition of the Brooklyn Ferry Company, asking for compensation for damages sustained by one of their boats, while engaged in assisting to put out a fire in the Eastern District, reported in favor of paying the Company $192. The report of the Committee was adopted, and the resolutions attached carried.

THE EXCISE LAW.

The Committee to whom, at the last meeting, was referred the resolution on the subject, reported, that inasmuch as there have been questions raised in the Courts as to the constitutionality of the Excise Law, which could only be decided by the Court of Appeals, they would recommend, in the mean time, the adoption of resolutions directing the Police Justices and Justices of the Peace to pay over the fees that have been imposed for violation of the law, not to the License Commissioners, but to the City Treasurer, to be held as a special deposit until the Court of Appeals shall decide as to the question of constitutionality, and directing the City Treasurer to retain such deposit till such decision be made.

Alderman Cashow, in advocating the resolutions, said he knew of a case where a man was arrested and fined $50 for a bottle standing on his counter.

Alderman Hinsdale opposed the motion.

Alderman Wilson said the law was decided unconstitutional by the Justices. If unconstitutional, the money could be paid over to the Justices. For himself, he preferred to see the money paid into the hands of the City Treasurer.

Alderman McLaughlin moved to amend the resolution so as to require the City Treasurer (in the event of the law being declared unconstitutional) to refund the fines to the parties from whom they were exacted.

Alderman Hinsdale said that the moneys paid would be under the direction of the Board, to be disposed of as the decision of the Board might indicate.

Alderman O'Keefe thought it would be idle to take any action short of providing counsel to defend the men whose business had been interfered with by this Excise Law. If the law was unconstitutional, the Justices must pay the money at once to the License Commissioners, and the city could not interfere with its disposition. If the law was declared unconstitutional, there was no authority to collect the money at all. If they held back on the old law, the moneys levied under it went to the County Treasurer, for the benefit of the poor of the county. He hoped the subject would be referred back, and action taken by the Committee in accordance with his suggestion.

Alderman Steers inquired if the law was declared unconstitutional, when those parties would have their moneys refunded.

Alderman Hinsdale said he could not answer. The only question involved was whether this money should be paid over to the Excise Commissioners, or held by the City Treasurer until the constitutionality of the question was decided.

Alderman O'Keefe further urged his views. He desired to direct the Justices of the Peace not to enforce further fines, pending the decision of the constitutional question. He would go further and require all the money paid for licenses to be given back to the parties who paid it.

Alderman Cashow hoped the Board would wash their hands of this whole matter. The money should be refunded to the parties who had paid it and not into the City Treasury.

The question was then taken on the motion of Alderman McLaughlin and adopted by 12 Yeas to 5 Nays. The previous question having been ordered, on the motion of Alderman Fisher the vote was taken on the subject as amended, and carried by 15 Yeas to 5 Nays.

The Mayor sent in a communication, vetoing the resolution of June 25 appropriating $18,650 for various purposes connected with the Fire Department of the Western District. The Mayor thinks each case should be taken on its own merits, and acted upon it accordingly. The veto took the usual course.

THE EXCISE LAW.—Joseph M. Ketchum, proprietor of the Montauk Hotel, No. 12 Fulton-st., was to have been brought before Judge Gilbert of the King's County Supreme Court yesterday, but as counsel for the defense were not prepared, the case was adjourned until Wednesday at 9 o'clock a. m., when it will be argued.

THE EAST RIVER MYSTERY.—The mystery attending the cause of death of William Sander, the German tailor, whose body was found in the East River on Thursday morning last under suspicious circumstances, is about cleared up the principal witness in the matter—Thomas Shay, the boatman, who found the body—yesterday called upon Coroner Smith and stated that all he knew about it was that he found the body near the Williamsburgh shore and towed it to the pier foot of North Second-st. This statement together with the previous evidence taken leaves no doubt that Sander committed suicide.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Samuel Kinkate, a young seaman on board the barge Rosencrans, lying at the foot of South Sixth-st., E. D., had his right foot terribly crushed between the bridge and a boat at the Roosevelt-st. ferry, yesterday afternoon. The unfortunate man was carried to the City hospital by Officer Lewis of the Forty-fifth Precinct, where amputation was performed. Kinkate belongs to Glasgow, Scotland.

NEW-JERSEY NEWS.

DESTRUCTION OF THE IMMENSE ABBATOIR AT COMMUNIPAW BY THE TORNADO.—The immense abbatoir in course of construction at Communipaw, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, was destroyed by the tornado which passed over the city about 7 o'clock on Sunday night. The building, which is constructed of heavy timber, was 360 feet in length, 75 feet deep and two stories in hight, with the exception of 15 feet, which is three stories high; the building was partially inclosed.

The tornado which swept along from the West struck the building close to the chimney nearly breadside and crushed the entire structure, with the exception of half a dozen posts, to the ground with a tremendous crash. The scantling, rafters, planking, and all the smaller timber was broken to pieces, some of it small enough for fire-wood. The heavy timbers were not much damaged.

The loss will fall upon Roscow & Tracy, contractors, residing in Chicago. Mr. Roscow yesterday afternoon made an estimate, and is of the opinion that the damage will be between $20,000 and $25,000.

The building was to have been completed on the 1st of August. The contractors will put on an additional force of 100 men, and are in hopes to have the buildings completed within a few days of the time agreed upon.

Two men were in the building, but ran a moment before the building was prostrated. The force of the tornado passed a little above the large four-story hotel in course of construction, and but partially inclosed; but, as it was, the building was shook to the foundation, and was very nearly buried over.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—Two young men, strangers, were arrested in Hoboken yesterday while engaged in passing counterfeit United States 50 cent currency. The sum of $25 in bad money was found on one of them. Commissioner Jackson of Jersey City committed them for trial.

DROWNED IN THE CANAL.—A colored boy, 13 years of age, named Samuel Johnson, was drowned while bathing in the Morris Canal, near the Lafayette Bridge, on Sunday afternoon. His body was subsequently recovered by one of his companions named Powers. Deceased resided at the corner of East Broadway and Canal-st., New-York.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A woman named Ellen Campbell, employed at Taylor's Hotel, in Jersey City, was taken suddenly ill on Sunday evening, and died within an hour, and before medical aid could be summoned. Deceased had been working in the kitchen during the day, and complained of a rush of blood to the head. The remains were conveyed to the Alms-House, and the inquest was postponed until to-day for the purpose of having a post mortem made.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—Last evening, shortly after 8 o'clock, an attempt was made to burn down the saleratus factory, corner of Washington and Warren-sts., Jersey City, owned by Mr. Andrews.

The fire was kindled in some wood piled against the building, and when discovered was under good headway. Engine Company No. 3, lying in that vicinity, got to work in a few minutes, and extinguished the flames before any damage of consequence was done. In the second story of the building was stored 90 sacks of saltpeter.

De La Salle Institute.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

The annual examination of the De La Salle Institute, which began on Thursday, and which was continued on Friday and Saturday of last week at the Cooper Institute Hall, was concluded last evening. Quite a large audience was present. The following was the programme of exercises for last evening: Overture, Band; Opening Address, James B. Fisher; Das Theater Vaterhaus, solo, G. Schlicter; Twilight Musings, cassay, M. McGowan; Les Perles, piano, J. McKillop; Menuetation, 1st Com. Class; What Joy to Greet our Native Plains, solo, E. Coletti; Declamation, D. Sullivan; selections from "The Enchantress," Orchestra; Book keeping, 1st Com. Class; Music, Band; Geometry (Synthetic and Analytic), Calculus, 1st Acad. Class; Mother, Oh! Sing Me to Rest—Solo, G. Moore; Declamation, J. Grady; Saratoga Polka, G. Kracht; Friedrich March, Orchestra; Declamation, A. Newlin and J. B. Fisher; The Rolling Sea, Choir; Latin—Sallust, Virgil, First Division; Selections from "Il Trovatore"—Cornet Solo, James Carolan; Essay, E. Morrison; Music, Band; Closing Address, J. Grady. The premiums were then awarded.

CRIMINAL RECORD.—The following cases were brought before Justice Connolly at yesterday's session of the Fourth Police District Court: James and Adam Orth entered a complaint of assault and battery against Patrick Loy, Michael Hastings, Cornelius Hedfern and George Howard. The complainants testified that they met the prisoners on a Weehawken ferry-boat, on Sunday, when one of the prisoners was engaged in robbing a small boy of cherries; complainants remonstrated with the thief, when he and his confederates set upon and beat complainants. The prisoners were held to answer in the sum of $500 each.

Thomas McEvoy was charged by James Markin with assault and battery, and was held in the sum of $300 to answer the charge.

Officer David Golden arrested John McHavin on the charge of picking pockets at Harlem Bridge. The prisoner was held for examination.

The following persons were sentenced yesterday by Judge Russel:

John Thomas, burglary in the third degree, State Prison two years and six months; William Warren, for attempted larceny from the person, State Prison two years and six months.

Thos. Smith, attempt at grand larceny, State Prison 2 years.

James Clark, attempt at burglary, in the third degree, State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Alfred Bartram, burglary in the third degree, State Prison 2 years.

John Harris, complicity in the same offense, State Prison 4 years.

Edward Smith, for stealing a coat from a hallway, Penitentiary for 6 months.

Chris. Williams, for attempt at grand larceny in stealing some harness from a stable, State Prison for two years; John Williams, for picking pockets, State Prison for five years; Chris. F. Jackson, attempt at grand larceny, State Prison for two years.

The Tribune Enlarged.

Notwithstanding the fact that the size of THE TRIBUNE has been increased more than one quarter, the price will remain the same.

TERMS.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

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