

THE PEMBERTON MILL TO BE RE-BUILT.

One of the owners of the Pemberton Mill has purchased the interest of his partner, and has announced that the mill will be re-built without delay. It is said to be his intention to put up a more substantial building than was ever yet erected for manufacturing purposes anywhere in the world.

There is now no doubt that the fall of the building was owing to the most gross negligence and want of fidelity in casting the columns. The cores were so negligently set, and so insecurely fastened, that they were floated by the melted metal to the upper part of the mold, making the upper side much thinner than the under side. In a great number of cases, the thickness of metal does not exceed 3-16ths of an inch, and is often less than $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, on one side.

A column so extremely eccentric, left to cool naturally, would, of necessity, be so crooked by reason of unequal shrinkage as to be rejected, of course, as a dangerous casting. But they could be, and, of necessity, must have been, straightened by weighting them while yet very hot. This process would at once weaken them, and lull to false security by giving them a deceptive appearance of uniform thickness. One overseer testifies that he was looking directly at a spinning frame, and saw it go down through the floor; while a man who was in the room below says he saw the shafting coming down in this same place. This was the commencement of this awful disaster. In confirmation of this direct testimony, the pillars among the ruins are found to be exceedingly thin; many of them on one side. It is even said that they may be broken with a stamp from the heel of a boot. In the architect's order, allowance was made for strength to support tenfold the weight that was placed upon the pillars; but they were not cast in accordance with the order.