rectors.

the following report:

or six cents per day.

It will be seen that about one-half of our

first many remained three or four

from our inmates for board. But after a few weeks experience we found means of providing employment of some kind for about all who were able to work; and as

about all who were able to work; and as a soon as they commenced to receive wages, if they remained, a charge was made for their board. Employment was procured for about four hundred. About thirty who

were seriously ill, were sent to Passavant's Hospital and the Soldier's Home, and as

many more, who, by reason of old age or sickness, could not hope to obtain a liveli-hood here, were sent to their homes.

About two hundred were supplied with

night the Mayor's office was crowded with

gregate attendance exceeded eighteen thou

those who had nowhere else to sleep.

conrigte-services

is a deadly weapon or a deadly poison.

If you believe from all the evidence and circumstances in the cause, that the intent

House Building has received a fresh impulse from the favorableness of the weather.

Skating Park Managers unite at present "now is the winter of our discor

Police News was scarce around the cities yesterday. We wish we could say that of

The patrons of Drs. A. G. & J. G. McCand less will see in our advertisements dissolu-tion and request.

Some of the Croakers are predicting a sickly summer this year. A mild January is a bad sign, they say. The Rise and fall of water in the Alle-

gheny river left a number of flatboats and larges high and dry aground.

The Pleasant Weather of the past few clays has battled the weather prophets and set at naught the predictions of the Alma-

The lower floor of the new building for the use of the Methodist Book Concern of this city has been finished ready for occa-There are a great many men out of em-

ployment, and consequently a great deal of distress throughout the vicinity at the pres-The Track of the Manchester Passenge

Railway between Isabella street and Eiver avenue. Allegheny, is being relaid with new rails. Velocipedes are being introduced into Pittsburgh and will, perhaps, become the rage. In other places this mania rivals

rage. In other that of skating. The Allegheny Councils will hold a regular meeting next Thursday evening. It will be the last neeting of the body as it is

at present constituted. Retail coal dealers looked a little black yesterday. The warm sunshine worked unpleasant forbodeing respecting the termination of the season's trade.

Choked Him .- John Collis alleges that Joseph ()rr committed an assault and battery upon him by beating, kicking and choking him. Alderman McMasters issued a warrant for the arrest of Joseph.

House Hanters have commenced their rounds this week. There seems to be an unusual number of them, but fortunately. there are plenty of houses to rent. Rents are on a stand still, with a downward ten-

The Fine Weather affords our Street Commissioners an excellent opportunity to relieve the streets of the mud which now renders some of them almost impassible. Let the shovel and the hoe be wielded vig-

Fined.-Mr. James Loughrey was fined 33 by Mayor Drum yesterday for driving over the sidewalk on the West Commons.
Teamsters will learn after a while the existance of an ordinance prohibiting this

An Owner Wanted A fine must was found in the Pittsburgh market yesterday found in the Fittsburgh market to have been morning, which is supposed to have been dropped by the owner, who can recover it dropped by the owner, who can recover it by calling at the office of the Clerk of the Markets and proving property.

ing, during the absence of the inmates. They failed to secure anything of value, owing, doubtless, to the return of the family, sooner than they had expected.

Pittsburgh manufacturing firm having for sale the National Family Sewing Machine. Parties write to us We do not know any such firm or company, and, of course, cannot recommend either their machines or themselves to the confidence of the people. If the National Sewing Machine Company has any existence here we are not aware of the fact.

Bear Meat for Sale .- Mr. J. F. Bellstein, bear steat for sale.—317. J. F. Benstein, butcher, will offer for sale at his stall, No. 105 Diamond market, east side, on this (Fri-day) afternoon and Saturday morning, a splendid bear, which is in admirable condition for the table. He will also have for sale at the same time a choice lot of beef and meats of all kinds. His customers and the public generally will please bear this fact in mind.

Friendship Hose Company—At a meeting of the Friendship Hose Company, held at their headquarters in the second ward, allegeeny, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year; President, James Hunter; Vice President, Alex. Gibson; Secretary, Charles Jeffries; Treasurer, H. R. Davis; Foreman, John Hunter; First Hose Director, James Hunter; Second John Orr; Third, George Williamson; Fourth, Allen Richey; Plug Guards, Alex.

Tainted.—MeatiInspector Hocack yester-day morning arrested David Logue, a huckster, and took him before Alderman Humbert, for vending in the Diamond Mar-Humbert, for vending in the Distinct Market tainted meat. The same party was arrested on the day before Christmas, by Health Officer Williams, for the same of fence. The fine in the case is \$50, but owing to the destitute circumstances of Logue and his farnily, the fine was re-mitted and he was released upon promising to refrain from such practices in the future.

tery, No. 363 Liberty street, have on hand a larger stock and better selection of der? ware than can be found in any other establishment west of the Allegheny mountains. As they manufacture their own tains. As they manufacture their own ware every piece is warranted to be just what it is represented, and it is certainly of a much finer quality than the same class of ware manufactured in the East. The custom of making queensware in gilt, which has become so fashionable of late, is done to order at their establishment in the highest style of the ari, and at very reasonable

Larceny .- Mr. Charles Fairman, clerk on the wharf boat of the Parkersburg line of steamers, at the wharf, called at the Mayor's office and stated that a let of dey hides had been stolen from the wharf on the night previous, and that he suspected Henry Miller as the party who had com-mitted the theft, and that the hides were concealed in Frank Weygand's house on Water street. Warrants were issued and placed in the hands of officers Mcon and Herron, who vicited Weygandt's house, where they found Miller and arrested him, and alse found the hides concealed in the cellar under the back part of the house. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Weygandt, but he was absent from the city. Miller will have a hearing this morning.

Another Lesson.

Samuel Ledder, a lad about nine years of age, met with an accident yesterday morning which will doubless teach him a useful lesson in the future. He was playing with a couple of companions on Wylie street, when a carriage drove along, to which the boys caught "on behind." By some means Ledder missed his hold and fell to the ground in front of a light spring wagon which was being driven a few feet behind the carriage. The horse stepped upon one of his arms and both wheels of the wagon passed over his body. He was taken to his passed over his body. He was taken to his residence near by, when it was discovered that his injuries, though severe and painful, were not dangerous. It seems almost a miracle that he was not killed.

THE LAVE MURDER CASE. Court opened at nine o'clock yesterday

morning, when the case of the Commonwealth vs. Lewis Lane, indicted for the murder of his wife by poison was resumed. The Commonwealth called, respectively, Dr. McNary, Alderman Joseph Butler, William Smith, and Prof. Otto Wuth, whose testimony was published in the report of the previous trial.

Dr. George McCook was then called and examined relative to the effecte of arsenic when taken into the stomach.

Alderman Shore and Mrs. Keefe were called, and testified the same as on the pre-

The testimony for the Commonwealth part of the defence by Jno. C. McCarty, Esq., in an able and eloquent manner, detailing a history of the case, and giving the theory upon which the defense would be Mrs. Keefe was then recalled and testified

in substance the same as upon the previeus Court then took a recess until half past one o'clock, at the the conclusion of which the case was resumed and the following

witnesses examined: Dr. Black was sworn and testified that the prisoner called upon him and requested him to visit his wife after she was taken

sick, and previous to her death, but he did not visit her.

Mrs. Smith was called but refused to be sworn, on account of a superstition. By argument of counsel her testimony as given on the former trial was admitted as evi-

dence, and read to the jury.

Mrs. Keefe was recalled and examined relative to the location of the house in which Lane resided.

Dr. McKelvy sworn. Am physician at

the jail. Examined Lane when he came in; did not make a personal exination at that time; have done so since and found him suffering from a secret disease, which from its character I presume was contracted previous to the time he was committed The testimony here closed, and before

arguing the case to the jury, Mr. Haines sub-mitted the following points to the Court: "That in order to entitle the Common-wealth to a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree there must be proof of a specific intent to kill or set purpose to take life; and the law will not presume this from the employment of means calculated to produce death, but it must appear from all the testimony and facts in the case."

Mr. Haines then proceeded to address the jury. His argument was an able and eloquent one, in which the testimony was carefully reviewed and commented upon in a learned, distinct and conclusive manner He spoke for over an hour, and although "That in order to entitle the Common-

He spoke for over an hour, and although the court room was intensely crowded. his remarks were listened to with breathless remarks were listened to with breatness attention, and intense interest by all present, and particularly so by the jury to whom they were addressed. He called the attention of the jury to two important points connected with the case, which he asked them to

consider carefully, and upon which his argument was principally based, viz: the ab-sence of a motive on the part of the accused to commit the crime for which he was in-dicted, and being tried, and the fact that he gave no theory or explanation as to the cause of the death of his wife. These facts he held were greatly in the prisoner's facts ne neid were greatly in the prisoner's favor, but, independent of them, he contended that the evidence, on the part of the Commonwealth, was insufficient to warrant a conviction when the life or death of a numan being was at stake. In concluding, House Entered.—Mr. James Sprague's residence on Penn street, near Hay, was entered by burglars on Wednesday even-

sympathy of every humane man.

Col. Duff, Ex-District Attorney, then proceeded to argue the case for the Commonwealth, at the conclusion of which Judge Stowe delivered his charge to the as follows:

Gentlemen of the Jury: The testimony in this case having been closed, and the arguments of counsel heard by you, it now becomes our duty to submit such instructions upon the law as we may think have a bearing upon the issue you are sworn to try, and to make such other sucgestions in relation to the case as we may consider cal-culated to assist you in the investigation you are required to make, as to the guilt or innocence of Louis Lane, the prisoner at

The act of Assembly under which he is indicted, and for the violation of which he is now on trial is, (so far as is material to this case) as follows: "All murder which shall be perpetrated by means of poison, or by lying in wait, or by any other kind of wilful, deliberate and premeditated killing, or which shall be committed in the perpetration of, or attempt to perpetrate any arson, rape, robbery, or burglary, shall be deemed to be murder of the first degree,

and all other kinds of murder shall be leemed murder of the second degree, and the jury before whom any person shall be tried, shall if they find such person guilty thereof, ascertain in their verdict whether it be murder of the first or second degree. You thus see that the law makes it your duty to inquire not only whether the pris-oner is guilty of murder, but also to ascerreturn in your verdict whether

you find it of the first or second degree.

Murder is committed where the act
which occasions death is done deliberately and is likely to be attended with dangerous consequences, for there the malice requisite to murder will be presumed, the law inferto mirder will be probable effect of any ing the natural and probable effect of any act deliberately done, to have been intended by the perpetrator. The wilful administratory death engage, has tration of poison, where death ensues, has always been held to be murder.

s. M. Kier & Co., at the Keystone Poterry, No. 363 Liberty street, have on hand

In considering the first question you are first to find from the testimony whether the wife of the prisoner died from the effects f.poison, and if such was the case whether of poison, and it such was the case whether that poison was knowingly and intention-ally admizistered by the defendant. As to whether Mr.s Lane died from poison, you have the testimony going to show that short-ly before disner of Thursday preceding her death, Mrs. Lane was in her ordinary health—that shortly after dinner one witness says while she was sitting at the table, and after her husband had left, she was found by her sick, voiniting and purging and complaining of a burning sensation. The evidence also indicates that she continued iil and grew worse from this time on till her death on Saturday morning about seven o'clock.

Whe find that that that that the table, and did actually kill her, as alleged by the commonwealth, your verdict should be commonwealth, your ver

about seven o'clock. It is very clear that, if this were all, there would not be sufficient evidence of death by poisoning to convict. But you have the evidence of Professor Wuth, a gentleman of acknowledged skill in his profession, who gives you the result of a chemical analysis the stomach of the deceased, clearly he says, establishing the presence of ar-senic in such quantity as would occasion

If you should be satisfied with the correctness of this testimony, there would keem to be little difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the deceased died from the

effects of poison.

If such he your finding, then, was it administered by the defendant knowingly, or taken by deceased intentionally or by accitated and intentionally without the intervendent, and ignorantly, without the interven-

tion of her husband. Upon this or these questions—for there upon these of these questions—for there are several matters involved in the one general proposition as to whether the poison was criminally administered by the prisoner to the missing the prisoner to th oner to als wife-you must look at the evidence tending to show the domestic relations existing between those parties in regard to a good or bad state of feeling qxisting on the part of the prisoner at or shortly before this occurrence. Threats, if you believe any were made, were calculated to show that he had borne an intent to take

duct after her sickness began, and his treatment of her till her death, as also his herself, nor had her husband given her anything that she knew of to cause her

If this is reliable, and you believe the deceased spoke the truth, it establishes be-yond a peradventure that the deceased did not commit suicide, because in that case she of course would have known it; and it shows that she was not aware that she had taken poison.

Then you are to consider whether or not the fact that she did not know she had taken Would or would not she be likely to know that her husband had poisoned her if Would he be likely to tell her, or allow her to discover it, if his object was to kill or injure her? Do poisoners let their victims discover, if it can be avoided, that they have, or are about to poison them or destroy their lives?

consideration of the jury.

Then you are also to consider the testimony showing that the prisoner had poison about him when arrested, such as was found in the body of deceased, the attempt ande to conceal or destroy it in the office of the jail, and, in short, everything tending to throw light upon the transaction both for and against the prisoner. There is no more horrible crime than

murder by poison—and the law, therefore, imposes for its commission the greatest

These are matters for the most serious

imposes for its commission the greatest penalty in its power—death. Against violence a man may, to a certain extent, be able to guard. He can avoid danger when he knows it exists, by keepdanger when he knows it exists, by keeping away, and when the attack comes, he generally can, in some way or other, if not prevent, at least resist, and stand a chance of avoiding death. But the poisoner generally chooses his time, and almost always may administer the fatal dose in ways and under circumstances which will keep the victim in entire ignorance of the act, and while the result may lead to suspicion, no absolutely conclusive evidence can frequently be obtained of death by poison without a chemical analysis of some of the contents of the body, or parts of the body, itself after death. It is this that gives so nuch importance to the evidence of Pref.

appears to be.
The evidence here is entirely circumstantial; that is, there is no positive or direct proof that the prisoner administered poison to his wife. But you are asked to infer this from all the proofs in the cause. To do this, you must take the facts satisfactorily established by the evidence, and then see, whether or not, they are all consistent with any other reasonable hypothesis. If you find such to be the case, and they carry conviction in your minds beyond a reasonable doubt of guilt, you will then convict. If not, your verdict should be not

Wuth in this case. It is for you to say whether it is reliable and satisfactory, as it

guilty. That reasonable doubt must be one fairly arising under the proof and not some fancied or imaginary doubt which may be conjured up by an excited imagination or alarmed fancy.

If the facts lead you to a conclusion of

guilt upon which you can fairly and conscientiously rely as to its correctness, that is nough. If not, and such a conclusion can not be arrived at, as stready suggested, you should acquit.

should acquit.

If then, you should not be satisfied that
Henrietta Lane died from the effects of Menrietta Lane died from the effects of poison, or dying from such cause, you should not be satisfied that the poison was knowingly and intentionally administered to injure or kill her by the prisoner, it is your duty to render a verdict of not guilty.
But if you find that she died from the effects of poison, then you proceed to ascertain and fix the degree of murder as required by the statute. The statute says "murder by poison shall

The statute says "murder of photos shand be deemed murder of the first degree.' And while it may be that in some cases the jury might be justifiable in finding a verdict of murder of the second degree, it would only be where the jury believed would only be where the jury behaved from all the evidence that the person charged did not intend to kill. Where muder by a known deadly poison is shown, the presumption of law is, until evidence is shown to repel such conclusion, that the intent was to kill.

In this case, then, you have the act of

Assembly, saying that "murder by poison is of the first degree," and you have, even taking the intent to take life as the criterion, the common law and common sense conclusion that the willful and malicious administration of poison in killing quantity, is proof of an intent to take tile Upon this point we do not hesitate to say to you in full realization of the magnitude of the question here involved, that if you are satisfied that the prisoner murdered his wife by means of poison, there can be, as it seems to me, no other rational conclu-

first degree.

In saying this much, we do not wish you to understand that we are deciding this question for you, but simply solemnly expressing to you as we have a right, and in this case believe it to be our duty to do, our own well considered opinion upon this question of the degree of murder of which you should find the prisoner guilty, if you should convict him at all. But this question, as well as every other upon which you tion, as well as every other upon which you are to pass, are freely and fully submitted to you for your determination.

You are sworn to try the cause according to the law and the evidence, and this, I need

sion than that he is guilty of murder in the

scarcely say, it is your most solemn duty to do, regardless of feelings or prejudice, recoo, regardless of feelings of prejudice, recognizing and regarding the law as laid down by the Court, and for yourselves applying it to all the evidence in the cause both for and against the prisoner. There can, of course, be nothing come before a judicial tribunal so important as a trial involving life, and in proportion to the magnitude of the jury bolh to the law and the evidence, and their stern resolution honestly and and their stern resolution nonestly and fearlessly to perform the duty devolving upon them. This we expect you will do in this case. If a careful consideration of the evidence should result in your conclusion that the defendant is not guilty of maliiciously poisoning his wife, you must of course acquit. But if, on the contrary, it should result in the conviction that the prisoner did administer poison to his wife and that thereby he intended to kill and did actually kill her, as alleged by the

that they will so lar longet themselves as to violate their oaths and trample down the law of the land by reinsing in such case to fearlessly, though it may be reluctantly, render such verdict as may be in accordance with the requirements of the law, regardless of what may be the ultimate consequence to the prisoner.

If you are not satisfied of the prisoner's guilt, in the name of justice bid him go free, but if you are satisfied that he is guilty.

of this charge laid against him, we call upon you equally in the name of justice, to vindicate the majesty of the law.

If your verdict is not guilty you simply say so; but if you find a verdict of guilty of murder, you must say whether it is murder of the first or murder of the second degree.

degree.
At the conclusion of his charge, Judge Stowe said he had inadvertantly omitted to notice a point made by the prisoner's counsel, and he would answer here.

The Court are requested, by counsel for the defense, to charge the jury, "That, in order to entitle the Commonwealth to a verdict of murder in the first degree, there must be proof of a specific intent to kill or set purpose to take life; and the law will not presume this from the applicance of the country of the countr not presume this from the employment of means calculated to produce death, but it must appear from all the testimony or facts.

Our answer to this point is this: The use of such means is not conclusive, but you are to take all the evidence in the cause, including the means used, and de her life or do her a great injury-his con-

Fourteenth Ward Justice of the Peace intent actually was. But the intent to take life is presumable from the deadly nature of the weapon or means used, whether that Case-Quo Warranto Refused.

The following opinion was delivered by Judge Stowe in the Court of Common Pleas, upon the application of Robert Mc-Adams for a rule to show cause why a writ with which the poison was given was not to take life, but simply to do great bodily harm, the grade of murder will be reduced from murder in the first degree, to murder in the second degree. But in the absence of given murders and evidence in of quo warranto should not be issued against Ralph Reed.

Magee and respondent by David Reed. OPINION OF THE COURT.

der in the second degree. But in sence of circumstances and eyidence in the cause which will induce you to believe that the poison was given with intent only to do great bodily harm, the law presumes n intent to kill, from the malicious administration of a deadly poison, such as arsenic, in doses sufficient to kill. Court then took a recess until six o'clock, burgh, late Oakland Township.
It appears from the statement of counsel,

in order to receive the verdict of the jury, if they should agree. At the appointed time Court convened, but as the jury had not agreed upon a verdict, Court adjourned until nine o'clock this morning. of '67, and was returned to the Prothonet ity as having been duly elected, and in due course received a commission from the Governor. It appears, also, that on the 13th of Oct., 1868, another election was held by the citizens of said 14th ward, for the purpose of electing a person as Justice in the place of respondent, upon the assumption that he was not entitled to hold the office of Justice for which he held said commissions. The Home for Destitute Men-An Appeal At a recent meeting of the "Home for Destitute Men" Association the following gentlemen were elected officers to serve during the ensuing year, with power to add to their number: T. H. Rabe, President; W. Vankirk, Vice President; T. K. Cree, Treasurer; R. C. Miller, Secretary; F. Woods, T. J. Gillespie, John G. Holmes, George B. Logan, James D. Carlisle, Di-Mr. Cree, Treasurer of the Home, made

claims under his commission.

The suggestion for the writ of quo warranto is insufficient in every respect, but at the instance of the counsel for both par-The sum total of our expenses from February 20th till July 1st (excepting the salary of a Superintendent and part of the time of a watchman, which was paid by our President,) was \$1,163.22, of which we received for boarding from the inmates of the Home \$516.79, leaving the expenses to our treasury \$646.43. We had during the nineteen weeks we were open 1.700 per-The sum total of our expenses from Feb-

to our treasury \$646.43. We had during the nineteen weeks we were open 1,700 persons, for periods ranging from one night to four months. The average time of each was about ten days. The average cost to our treasury was thirty-eight cents each, or less than four cents perday. In addition to cash contributions, we had donations of viz: the Attorney General.
The defects in this suggestion are:
1. It was not filed by the Attorney Gengroceries, meat, &c., to the value of almost \$500. Deducting the value of bedding, &c. left on hand, \$100, we have our total expenses, \$1,046 43, or sixty-one cents each,

the general allegation that the respondent has "usurped" the office of Justice of the Peace with sufficient particularity under the It will be seen that about one-half of our cash expenses were met by those who when they came to us had not the means of procuring a night's lodging. During February, March and April the average was about two hundred per day.

When the home was opened the city was full of men out of employment, many companies to the conditions of work running out. facts as admitted, and

Rebert McAdams having been elected in 1868 to the same office, and that he claims it, which are irrelevant and immaterial, ing here and finding no work, running out of money, no friends in the city and no means of returning to the place from whence they came. To all such the home making the suggestion in the nature of a contest between the respective parties, claimants to the office, and not a simple as to the right of the respondent alone. weeks before work could be obtained for them, and at this time we received but lit-

the facts of the case, there is no cause shown to issue the writ asked for. the officers of the election, which was a the officers of the election, which was a proper one for the purpose of electing a Justice—that he was elected to that office, in 1837, and he accordingly received the commission which he is now acting under. This is the prima facic written title to the office, and can only be set aside, as said by C. J. Lowrie in Kerr et al. vs. Fry et al. 11 Wright, 296, by a contest in the forms pre-scribed by law. The form is prescribed by the 3d section of act 21st, June 1839, to be upon complaint of fifteen or more qualified yoters of the proper township, ward or borough, of an undue election or false return, (which latter we gather from counsel is the allegation here), filed within tendays after the election, in the Prothonotary's office. So that assuming, (as we do from our understanding of the facts in this case), that there was an authorized election for the office of Justice at the time Reed was a candidate and declared elected, this proceeding cannot be sustained, eyen About two hundred were supplied with clothing. It is a fact that all will remember, that street begging by men was entirely stopped while the Home was open, whilst just before the city was filled with men who were compelled to beg, although able and willing to work, and night after was trowded with A prayer meeting, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., was held in the Home every evening, from nine till ten o'clock. Sabbath. The attendance at these meetings was large, often numbering more than three hundred at the meeting, and the ag-In again opening "The Home" we would appeal to the public for money, provisions, clothing, and such things as we may need. Provisions, clothing, etc., to be sent to the mmission of respondent void, Home, 234 Penn street, and money to the Treasurer, T. K. Cree, 26 Fifth street.

Fire Alarm Telegraph. Through the courtesy of Mr. Paisley, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, we have been furnished the following report of the workings of that institution for the past year for publication, which centains matters of general interest: OFFICE OF FIRE ALARM AND POLICE TELEGRAPH, Phitsburgh, Jan. 1, 1869. To the Honorable Members of the Committee

on Fire Alarm Telegraph:

GENTLENEN: I herewith present my annual report of the workings of the Fire Alarm Telegraph for the year ending December 31st, 1868. During the year one hundred and thirteen alarms were received to the Central Other as follows: at the Central Office as follows:

No. of Blows on Loss. Incur-Alarms. Beil. ance. nn Loss, Insur-ance, and 6.5 (65, 805) 120,755 (68, 805) 12,175 (7, 885) 2,230 (195) 1,250 (1, 125) 375 (200) 30, 125 (7, 100) 30, 150 (7, 100) 18, 600 (15, 350) 577 344 479 409 803 811 324 270 414 361 267 14 December. \$242,180 \$166:590 Total.....113 4.417

Two men and one girl sufflocated by exolosion of fire works at the store of January 18th. May lst, two men scalded at a fire on Mulberry alley, Twelfth ward.
The largest fire of the year was that which occurred on February 9th, destroying the buildings of A. H. English & Co.

on Fourth avenue.

During the year the telegraph has been extended through the Fifteenth and Seventeenth wards, as far as Forty-eighth street; also through the Thirteenth ward as far as Miner street, and through the Fourteenth ward as far as Brady street, requiring some

sixteen miles of wire.
There has also been additional alarm boxes located in the above wards, and one gong placed at the corner of Forty-fisrt and Butler streets for the use of the Lawrence

Fire Company.

Apparatus for striking bell in the Seventeenth ward has been ordered and will soon be placed in position. Also, striking for the Twenty-third ward bell, which will seventee the ward belt with the will be the ward belt with the ward belt will be the ward be the ward belt will be the ward belt will be the ward be the ward belt will be the ward be the ward belt will be the ward be the ward belt will be the ward be the ward belt will be the ward b by ready as soon as we have our line ex-

tended to that district.

A police dial is now located at the corner of Thirty-eighth and Butler streets, having communication with this office. During the year three hundred and fifteen police messages were sent and re-

as far as the Copper Works, with the requisite number of alarm boxes connect-

ad thereto. In conclusion, I desire to return my thanks to your Honorable Committee, to Chief Engineer Hare, Fire Marshal Murphy and my Assistants, George Wilson, John H. O'Connor and John A. Floyd, and also to the officers and members of the Fire Department for valuable assistance and in-

All of which is respectfully submitted. SAMUEL T. PAISLEY, Superintendent.

The petitioner was represented by F. M.

OPINION OF THE COURT.

This is a rule to show cause why a writ of quo warranto should not issue against Ralph Reed, a Justice of the Peace duly commissioned by the Governor, to show cause by what warrant he claims to hold said commission, and exercise the autority of the court hold said commission, and exercise the au-thority of Justice for the 14th ward of Pitts-

that respondent was a candidate for Justice of the Peace for Oaklan 1 tp., in the sprin; of '67, and was returned to the Protironst in of Justice for which he held said commis-sion, and that at the latter Robert McAdams received a majority of the votes cast, and was duly certified and returned as elected, and upon application to the Governor for a con mission, it was refused until there was a judicial determination whether the respon dent was entitled to hold the office he

ties, we have consented to dispose of it the question at rest, assuming everything to be done which could be done by allowing amendments so as to conform to the facts agreed upon, and treating the case as though it was filed by the proper party,

ral nor by any one having authority to act for him in this behalf. The attempt to make the consent of the District Attorney of Allegheny county answer the purpose, is futile. He has no authority to use the name of the Attorney General for any such pur-

2. It does not specify the grounds upon

3. It contains allegations in reference to inquiry as it should be in this proceeding, But upon the merits, as we understand

The respondent was duly certified by this proceeding cannot be sustained, even if it is true, as the complainant's counsel spondent actually received more votes for the office than he; and that therefore the return made by the Judges of Election as false. I can only add that if it were so that this proceeding could be sustained and that thereupon we were to declare the would not, so far as I can see, avail Mc Adams, because, at all events, while the respondent held his commission there was no vacancy which the people could fill by an election, and therefore the election of Mc

Adams was a nullity, and could give him no right to act as a Justice of the Peace. The rule to show cause is discharged.

Amusements. OPERA HOUSE .- The "Cricket on the Hearth" was presented at the Opera House to a delighed audience. Mr. Couldock's Caleb Plummer is unapproachable, and his daughter sustains the role of Dot with equal ability. The members of the stock company in the cast sustained their particular roles in a highly satisfactory ner. To-night Mr. and Miss Couldock take benefit, when the "Post Boy" and "Chim-

ney Corner" will be presented. PITTSBURGH THEATRE-The celebrated Gregory Combination Troupe continue to-draw crowded houses at the old Theatre. draw crowded nouses at the end Theatre.
Their entertainments are of a versatile character and highly entertaining. Their acrobatic and gymnastic performances are truly wonderful and exciting, and the miniature circus is highly amusing.

MUSEUM.—Burnell's Museum continues to attract the ladies and children to Franklio attract the ladies and children to Frank-lin Hail, Fifth avenue, in large numbers. The collections of natural and artificial curiosities is a most excellent one, and new attractions are added daily. So numerous are the attractions that we will not attempt to detail them, but advise our readers to Knabble & Schrock, Smithfield street, on to detail them, but advise our readers to visit the museum and see for themselves Miss Kellogo's Concert.—Our people are auxiously awaiting the two grand concerts of Clara Louisa Kellogg, which are to be held at the Academy on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of next week and for which the sale of reserved seats will take place to morrow morning at Mellor's Music store, 81 Wood street. These con-certs will be the musical occasions of the

A Domestic Difficulty.

William Boyd and his wife, colored residents of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, succeeded in turning Poplar alley into a very popular alley yesterday on account of one of their little domestic misunderstandings. It seems that William wished to enter his domicil, but was prevented from doing so by his spouse, who had locked the door upon the inside and defied him. Placing his foot in a rather upon the marched. his foot in a rather ungentle way against the door it gave way and in he marched, but not as a conqueror, for Mrs. Boyd see-ing the battle going a little adverse to her selzed a huge billet of wood and alarmed William so much by her menacing attitude that he quickly heat a retreat. Again he teen police messages were sent and received.

The total cost of running the telegraph for the past year was eight thousand five hundred dollars. This includes all extensions of the lines.

Water pipes having been laid in a pertien of the new districts, I would respectfully suggest that our lines be extended on Fifth as far as Graft avenue, and on Second avenue as far as the Copper Works, with the regulsite number of alarm boxes connectto the Mayor's office and locked np. affair was finally compromised last even-ing, and the twain departed, each however in different directions.

> Oriental.-Get one of the Oriental Bas Burning Stoves, the best and most handsome stove ever invented. Demmler Bros. No. 126 Smithfield street.

> Atk your Grocer for Marvin's superior Spiced Jumbles.

A Colored Difficulty. Miss Lizzie Blake, a colored damsel a resident of Water Alley, Allegheny, had two lovers on Tuesday eyening. Alderman Hays had two informations for assault and battery before him. Wednesday morning. The lovers and the informations are thus connected: Tuesday evening Mr.
Johnson called to accompany Miss Lizzie to church. A few minutes later Mr. Sampson dropped in to escort her to a terprichorean entertainment. The lady after due consultation decided in favor of the strongest gaptlamen. est gentleman, Mr. Sampson, who was about to bear her off in triumph, when the chagrined Johnson delicately caught him by the hair. A row ensued, in which all parties were pretty severely handled, the lady's aunt, Mrs. Collins, also coming in for a share. The next marging the inforfor a share. The next morning the informations, as stated, were made, and the parties held for a hearing.

It is a luxury and a comfort to bathe shave, or have your hair cut or dressed at the elegant establishment of H. B. William-son, No. 190 Federal street, Allegheny. Try it.

Ask your Grocer for Marvin's superior Spiced Jumbles.

The place to get White Lime, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement is at Ecker & Caskey's, 167 First street.

Kenwood Boarding School for Boys .-Four vacancies on January 6th. Apply to Rev. J. P. Taylor, New Brighton, Pa. 2w.

Ask your Grecer for Marvin's superior

President Johnson says (in a message to Congress) he derived his authority to issue his Christmas Amnesty Proclamation having granted amnesty to the whisky in-surrections in Pennsylvania.

MARRIED:

WALKER-FISHER-At the Parsonage of the First Methodist Church Alleghens, on the evening of the 6th inst. by Rev. H. B. Knight, Mr. JONAS WALKER and Miss SUSAN FISHER, all of Alle-

warker and Miss Scotal
gheny.

FRESHWATER-McKELVY- On Thursday. January 7th, by the Rev. A. D. Clark. D.D. Mr.
JOHN W. FRESHWATER and Mrs. SARAH McKELVY, both of Adlegheny City.

BAIRD-CRAWFORD-On Wednesday evening.
January 6th, 1869, at the residence of the bride's.
parents, by the Rev. J. Scarbofough, Mr. A. J.,
parents, by the Rev. J. Scarbofough, Mr. A. J.
BAIRD. of Philadelphis, Pa., and Miss MAGGIE
L. CRAWFORD, daughter of John Crawford, Esq.,
of Philadelphys, Pa.

(Philadelphia papers please copy.) DIED.

KIRKPATRICK—On Tuesday evening, 5th inst., at his residence, "Oakland," Westmoreland county, in the 74-th year of alsage, Rev. DAYID KIRK PATRICK, D. D., father of Hon. John M. and Wildam H. Kirkpatrick, Esq., of this city.

UNDERTAKERS.

LEX. AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH STREET, PILLSDIRGH, PA. COFFINS of all kinds, CRAPES, GLOVES, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Booms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished. Boy and light. Hearse and REFERENCES—Rev. David Kerr, D D., Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jacob H. Miller, Esq.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDER-TAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, COME OF SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allepheny City, where their CUFFIN ROMMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Waluut Coffins, at prices varying from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$100\$. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all sinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

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FOR SALE BY DUNSEATH & HASLETT.

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HENRY G. HALE,

MERCHANT TAILOR. Corner of Penn and St. Clair Streets,

Has now in stock one of the largest and most varied

Fall and Winter Goods ever brought to this city. His stock embraces at the latest French and English manufactures of CLOTHS, CARSIMERES AND OVERCOATINGS

Also, a full line of Gent's Furnishing Goods. NEW GOODS. __ NEW GOODS.

FOR A STYLISH OVERCOAT.
FOR A STYLISH DIRESS COAT.
FOR A STYLISH BUSIS FES COAT.
BOR A STYLISH WALKING COAT,
FOR A STYLISH WALKING COAT,
FOR A STYLISH PAIR OF PANTS.
FOR A STYLISH VEST OF ALL KINDS, For all the latest styles cut clother, made of the seat material, and by first-class workmen, and at prices surprisingly low, go to the well known Merchant Tailor, W. HESPENHEID.

NO. 50 ST. CLAIR STREET, now Sixth. HOS. F. DALE, M. D..... S. SUTTON, M. D. HE UNDERSIGNED HAVE AS-SOCIATED themselves together for the

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. Office, No. 19 STOCKTON AVENUE, Allegdeny city. THOS: F. DALE, M. D., R. S. SUTTON, M. D. OOO,O1-TEN THOUSAND CHOICE NEW VALENCIA (Cooking) RAISINS,

82-6 pounds for \$1.00. At the Original RED FRONT TEA WAREHOUSE, 114 Smithfield street, opposite Custom House. C. A. BOUCHER.

OOO,5 -FIVE THOUSAND CHOICE NEW ZANTH CURRANTS,

77 Pounds for \$1.00.

At C. A. BOUCHER'S

RED FRONT TEA WAREHOUSE,

114 Smithfield street.

OOO, 1—ONE THOUSAND LBS.

005—Fire Hundred pounds new Candled Lemon
Peel at 45: per lb.

005—Fire Hundred pounds new Candled Orango
Fiel at 45c. per lb.

At C. A. BOUCHER'S
RED FRONT TEA WARD RED FRONT TEA WAREHOUSEO

DERFECTLY PURE SPICES, OF atl kinds, ground in the store, and sold by weight. No nackage trash labelled Spices sold at the Original Red Front Tra Warehouse.

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PED HOT! RED HOT!!—EIGHT
RED HOT, at 25c., 28c roasted daily b Hor, at 25c., 28c., 30c., 33c., 35c., 40c., at 45c. per lb., at the and 45c. per lb., at the ORIGINAL RED FRONT TEA WAREHOUSE, 114 Smithfield st., opposite Custom House C. A. BOUCHER.

6 1-2 POUNDS WHITE SUGAR

or \$1.00, at C. A. BOUCHER'S

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OVER FIFTY VARIETIES OF

TEAS, all grades and prices, ranging from
60c. to \$2.00 per lb.

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C. A. BOUCHER'S

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