CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Mayor Drum had nine cases of drunkenness before him yesterday. Most of them were sent to jail in default of bail.

Bishop Kerfoot, yesterday morning, at Calvary church, East Liberty, confirmed fifteen persons, of whom ten were men and five women.

Wanted—Printers.—There will be vacancies for two Compositors in a few days. Steady, reliable young men are wanted. Address Box "A," GAZETTE office.

Committed.—Michael Brady was on Saturday committed to jail by Alderman Thomas, on an information for larceny, preferred against him by Edward McMahon.

New Publications.—We direct attention to the card of D. Appleton & Co., on our fifth page to-day, announcing a new work entitled Underground Life; or Mines and Miners.

Meeting To-Night.—The Y. M. C. A. of Allegheny City will hold a meeting in the Union M. E. Church, corner of Manhattan street and Ohio avenue, this evening at seven o'clock.

St. Patrick's Day.—A meeting was held in Philo Hall, Saturday night, for the purpose of completing the arrangements for celebrating St. Patrick's Day. The attendance was not unusually large.

Assaulted.—Mary Miller made information, before Alderman Roenig, on Saturday, against her husband, Frederick Miller, for assault and battery. The accused was arrested and committed to jail for trial.

Died.—Mr. David K. Marchand, a well known citizen of Greensburg, Pa., died at his residence in that town on Saturday last. Some years ago he was the editor of the *Republican*, a position which he filled with credit and ability.

The Action of Councils on the Water Commission bill appears to meet with very general approval. The bill will probably be reported to the Legislature to-morrow, together with the act submitting the Park question to the people.

The Ice Crop.—The recent snap of cold weather, which still continues, has enabled our ice men to lay in a good supply of a pretty fair article of the cold comfort, and all fears of an ice famine next summer may now be set aside as groundless.

Anniversary Meeting.—The Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon at three o'clock in Christ M. E. Church, Penn street. The attendance was quite large and great interest was manifested in the proceedings.

Estray.—Officer Peter Dressler found a horse and cart without an owner on Saturday night, and on the same night officer James Patterson, captured a bay horse. Both animals were left at Roddy Patterson's stable, where the owners can get them by proving property and paying charges.

Reserved Seats for the three nights of the English Opera are selling rapidly at Kleber's, 122 Wood street, call early this morning to secure good ones. From the very high recommendations we see in the Eastern press of this charming company, we feel warranted in saying the highest expectations will be fully realized.

Good Record.—The following is the report of miles run over the Allegheny Valley Railroad, by Engine No 26, Louis Walthour, Engineer, during the year 1868:

No. of miles run during the year...	40,190
" " to one quart of oil.....	93
" " to one ton of coal.....	68

Pittsburgh Silver Mining Company.—Attention is directed to an advertisement of the prospectus of this Company, now forming in this city with a capital stock of $50,000. We conceive this to be a splendid opportunity for investment, as the property to be mined is of the richest character and must yield large profits.

Disorderly Conduct.—Martin Dillon was arrested yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct, preferred by his wife, before the Mayor. She alleges that Martin came home drunk on Saturday night and amused himself by beating and abusing her and her children. Dillon was committed to jail for twenty days.

Broke His Jaw.—Charles M'Callicott appeared befrre Alderman Strain on Saturday morning and stated that William Hingh had attacked him, breaking his jaw and knocking several teeth down his throat. The accused was arrested on an information for aggravated assault and battery, and after a hearing held to bail for trial.

Fresh Arrival.—The Baltimore express train from the East, on Saturday morning, brought into this city three well-known professional pickpockets and confidence operators. The men are all young, of light build, pleasing address, and dressed in the latest flash style. Those interested would do well to be on the lookout for the fellows.

Tract Society.—The anniversary meeting of the Allegheny Ladies' Tract Society will be held this afternoon, at two o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Swift's,) Beaver street, near Ohio. The annual reports will be read by the officers. Addresses will be delivered by several eminent speakers, and the exercises promise to be of an exceedingly interesting character.

A colored man is about to bring suit to recover possession of the better portion of the ground on which Washington borough, Pa., is located. His title is held to be good by eminent legal gentlemen, and the subject has created considerable excitement among the property holders. The land on which Jefferson and Washington College and the Court House stand is said to be included in the disputed possessions.

Arm Broken.—Robert Roy, a member of the police force, residing in the Thirteenth ward, met with a serious accident Saturday evening. He was on his way to the station house to report for duty and was running along Wilson street to overtake a car on the Citizens Passenger Railway, when he fell over a pile of rubbish and fractured his left forearm. He was removed to his residence and a physician called in, who reduced the fracture.

Narrow Escape.—Saturday afternoon, the driver of a carriage, in which were seated three ladies, attempted to cross the railroad crossing on Penn street in front of an advancing train, but narrowly escaped death for his recklessness. The cowcatcher of the locomotive struck the carriage at one of the hind wheels and knocked it off the track, damaging it to a considerable extent by the blow. Fortunately the vehicle happened to be of a stout build, and was not totally wrecked. Otherwise the occupants might have fared much worse. As it was a severe fright was all the injury they sustained.

Emigration to the South—Extraordinary Inducements Offered.

Since the close of the war the people of the South have claimed that they were ever willing to extend a hearty welcome and helping hand to those who might come among them for purposes of settlement or investment. Who ever has, in the past, questioned the sincerity of the Southern people in this respect, must cease to doubt when they know what steps have actually been taken by the prominent and responsible men of the South to encourage and induce Northern men and foreigners to assist with their skill and experience the development of the richest and most prolific portion of our country.

In January last the officials of thirty-one Southern railroads met in Convention at Atlanta, Georgia, and issued a general invitation to every one seeking a home to make them a visit before investing elsewhere, in the words of the following resolution: "That excursion tickets or certificates be issued to parties desiring to visit the South, for the purpose of personal observation, with a view to permanent settlement or investment; said tickets or certificates to be good over all roads agreeing to the same."

These thirty-one railroads include all the main lines of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky.

They propose to furnish excursion certificates (to those only who wish to invest or permanently settle) at the rate of two cents per mile, and to actual settlers they will furnish certificates at the rate of one cent per mile, allowing eighty pounds of baggage to each passenger.

Arrangements have been made with the hotels in Southern towns and cities, by which they agree to deduct one third from their usual charges, to all persons holding excursion certificates.

These inducements are certainly very favorable, and an opportunity is now offered to all wishing to see the South, to do so in a safe and comfortable manner, and at small expense.

The country lying between the Potomac, Ohio and Mississippi rivers, the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, presents great diversity of surface, soil and climate. Most of the fruits and all known cereals being produced, and in some localities two crops annually. Rich mines are being developed and a splendid field is open for manufacture, as the water power is unlimited and is never clogged or interrupted by ice as in the Northern States. The completion in detail of this arrangement is mainly due to the careful and able management of Mr. E. Hulbert, Superintendent of the Western and Atlantic R. R. Co., who was Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Convention of railroad officials.

This offer of the railroad companies will remain open until July 1st, 1869.

All persons who in good faith propose to visit the South, for the purpose of investment, or to seek a home, can obtain all necessary information, and excursion certificates, from Mr. Frank Horner, Ticket Agent of the Panhandle Line, Office in the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Painful Accident — Imprisonment for Poverty.

On Saturday evening, about six o'clock, Josiah Porter, a man about thirty years of age, who appears to be "a stranger in a strange land," was brought to the watch house by a gentleman residing in the vicinity of the copper works, in the Sixth ward. It appears that Porter has for some time past been staying about the copper works, and occasionally, when his health would permit, worked there. On Friday evening, he having been in the city, was returning about seven o'clock, and meeting a couple of ladies a short distance above the Birmingham bridge stepped off the walk to allow them to pass and in doing so stepped into a wagon track with his left foot and fell, severely spraining his ankle. He managed to crawl to a shed a short distance off, where he remained until next morning, when he was discovered by some of the neighbors, who provided for him as well as they could until he was brought to the watch house. On his arrival there Captain Graham summoned Dr. Murdock, who attended to the injury, and said the man should be sent to a hospital. He directed a note to the Secretary of the Board of Guardians, stating the case, which was sent to Mr. Fortune's office, but was not received by him, and consequently the man had to remain in the lock-up over night. Yesterday morning Mr. Fortune, having heard of the case, came to the lock-up to see the man, and decided to send him to the city farm, as it is too expensive to the city to send such cases to the hospital. This, of course, could not be done on Sunday without incurring the expense of a horse and wagon, as there were no trains running, and consequently the unfortunate man was compelled to remain in the lock-up another night.

This state of affairs is lamentable, to say the least of it. If poverty was a crime and punishable by imprisonment, it would be disgraceful to confine the unfortunate being so charged for more than one night in that miserable place known as the lock-up, and it is seldom that any one is kept there as a punishment for breaking the laws; but this unfortunate creature, whose only crime is poverty, is kept there from Saturday evening until Monday morning, with only the soft side of a plank for a bed. If this was an isolated case, there might be some excuse for it, but only a few days have elapsed since Walter Davis, who in a fit of insanity attempted to cut his throat, was removed from a cell in the tombs to the City Farm, after having remained among the roaches and bed-bugs for nearly, if not quite, a week.

Alleged Burglar Arrested—Recovery of the Goods.

At an early hour on Saturday morning the hands' sleeping room, connected with the slaughter house of Mr. Henry Eckert, Pleasant Valley, Second ward, Allegheny, was broken into, and an overcoat, watch and pair of boots carried off. The stolen property was valued at $70. The robbery must have been committed after two o'clock in the morning, as the hands started off for the Pittsburgh market at that hour. The evening previous a man named Samuel Shepper had been noticed loafing about the vicinity, and when the robbery was made known suspicion at once was fastened upon him. Mr. Eckert immediately made information before Mayor Drum against Shepper for burglary, and after a long search the police succeeded in arresting the individual, yesterday morning, at his residence, on Juniata street, Sixth ward. When arrested he had the stolen boots upon his feet. He acknowledged his guilt, first implicating another party but subsequently withdrawing this statement. The party mentioned by him called at the Allegheny Mayor's office, last evening, and stated he had the watch and overcoat, which would be delivered to the officers. He said Shepper gave him the articles for a debt, but whether this be true or not remains to be seen. Shepper, after a hearing, was held to bail for trial in the sum of five hundred dollars, in default of which he was committed to jail.

THE COURTS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

SATURDAY, March 6.—On application of the agent for Goodyear's India rubber patents, an injunction was granted against the following named dentists, for infringing on that patent, restraining them from further use of the articles infringed upon: D. F. Swengel, David Hubler, Robert E. Burlan, M. D., L. Dodson, G. F. Harwood, Samuel P. Orwig, Elias Weiler, Frank M. Coulter, Chas. D. Elliott, Wm. H. Missimer, John P. Thomas, W. A. Ritchie, Wm. T. Gibson, Wm. Mullen, Geo. G. Crow and Benj. F. Van Buskirk.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

SATURDAY, March 6.—The following interesting opinion, in the Whiting-Dignum *habeas corpus* case, previously reported, was delivered by Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick:

In the matter of the application of Maria C. Whiting, representing William H. H. Whiting, for a writ of *habeas corpus* for the body of Anna May Whiting. In the District Court of Allegheny county.

This is an application of Maria C. Whiting, attorney in fact of William H. H. Whiting, asking control of Anna Mary Whiting, a minor child of said W. H. H. Whiting, alleged to be improperly held and detained by the respondents, James and Elizabeth Dignum.

The undisputed facts in the case seem to be as follows: Wm. H. H. Whiting, the petitioner, formerly of this city, but now of Louisville, Kentucky, and also a brother, were both married to daughters of the respondents, James and Elizabeth Dignum. About two years ago William H. H. Whiting, the petitioner, being in limited circumstances, and unable to support them, left his wife and three children in this city, going to the city of Louisville, his present residence, in order if possible to better his condition. The children so left were a boy aged about four years, a girl of about two years—now in controversy— and an infant.

Shortly after the departure of the petitioner the mother and infant child died, and the two surviving children were disposed of as follows: The elder of the two, the boy, was taken charge of and cared for by the paternal grandmother, Mrs. Maria C. Whiting, and the younger, the girl, the subject of this proceeding, became an inmate and member of the brother's family. Whilst so staying at the house of the brother, the child became a visitor at the house of its maternal grandparents, the respondents in this petition, and eventually stayed with them, and passed into their control entirely.

Matters so continued until the 13th day of November, 1868, when, upon the application of its maternal grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Dignum, it was, by the Guardians of the Poor of the City of Pittsburgh, indentured or "bound" to her, "to learn the art, trade and mystery of a housewife," until she should "arrive at the full age of eighteen years." From that date until the present time she has been residing with her "mistress" and maternal grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Dignum, one of the respondents in this proceeding.

It is admitted that at the time of the said indenturing or "binding out" of this child, that James and Elizabeth Dignum—to one of whom she was bound, and both of whom were her maternal grand-parents—were abundantly able, as they now are, to maintain and support her. It is also admitted for the purposes of this case—at least no attempt has been made by the respondents to disprove it—that at the present time Wm. H. H. Whiting, the petitioner, is also in like manner able to maintain and support it. It is also conceded mutually—at least we have no evidence to the contrary—that all parties are in all respects qualified to the proper discharge of whatever duties may be devolved upon them in its proper management and control.

The respondents, in their answer, virtually concede all of these facts, but plant themselves upon their papers or indenture of apprenticeship, and claim that under and by virtue of these, they have such proper and legal control over the child that she cannot be taken from them, not even to be surrendered to her father, who now claims and seeks to obtain possession of her.

The question, then, and, as it suggests itself to my mind, the only question in the case, is: Were the proceedings of the Guardians of the Poor of the city of Pittsburgh, in "binding out" this child, lawful or the reverse?

If they were in accordance with law, the child must be retained by the respondents, its maternal grandparents and present possessors. If not, it must be delivered up to its father, the petitioner in this proceeding.

By what authority, then, did the Guardians of the Poor of the City of Pittsburgh indenture or bind out the child, Anna May Whiting, to its present "mistress" and maternal grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Dignum?

The General Act of the Assembly upon this subject is of date 13th of June, 1836, and the eighth section of this act reads, as follows:

"It shall be lawful for the Overseers of the Poor of every district, with the approbation or consent of two or more magistrates of the county, to put out as apprentices all *poor children* whose parents are dead or by the said magistrates found to be unable to maintain them, so that the time or term of years of such apprentice, if a male, does expire at or before the age of twenty-one years, if a female, at the age of eighteen years."

This, as we have just stated, is the general law upon this subject. Let us now ascertain the special law or laws upon which this action of the Guardians was predicated. The Guardians of the Poor of the City of Pittsburgh were incorporated by an act of Assembly bearing date March 6th, 1847, and the third section of said act reads, *inter alia*, as follows: "That the said Guardians of the Poor, for the time being, shall be a body politic and corporate in law by the name of the Guardians for the relief and employment of *the poor* of the City of Pittsburgh, with the privileges, powers and faculties of a body politic and corporate," &c. An act supplementary to this act, of date April 11th, 1848, in its first section reads, *inter alia*, as follows: "That the Guardians of the Poor of the City of Pittsburgh be, and they are hereby, authorized to bind out to service any *poor person* under the age of twenty-one years without the concurrence of the Justices of the Peace, as regards overseers of the poor, by existing laws," &c.

It will thus be seen that the difference between the acts is purely verbal and unsubstantial as to the description of the person or persons, capable of being "bound out," and as to the method of its execution the one, as to Overseers of the Poor, requires the approbation of two Justices to its proper accomplishment, and the other, as to the Guardians of the Poor of the City of Pittsburgh, obviates or does away with all necessity for such Justical approbation. As intimated, however, the description of the persons to be controlled or disposed of is substantially the same. The words of description in the general act are "all poor children," &c., whilst those in the Guardians act are "any poor person," &c.

Who, then, is a "poor child," or "poor person," contemplated by the statute? And was Anna May Whiting such an one at the time the Guardians of the Poor of the City of Pittsburgh disposed of her by an indenture of apprenticeship to Mrs. Elizabeth Dignum, her maternal grandmother, on the 19th day of November, 1868?

A *poor person* in contemplation of law, and more especially in contemplation of laws such as these, expressly enacted for the care-taking of the indigent and needy, is a "pauper" in the common and popular acceptation of that term. A "pauper" is one so poor as to be unable to provide for him or herself, and having no one of sufficient pecuniary ability to care for them, is a charge upon the bounty and generosity of the public. In a word, an eater of the public bread, having no relative or friend able, and by law liable, to pay for it.

A "pauper" is "a poor person, one so indigent as to depend on the town or parish for maintainance."—Webster's Dictionary, title "Pauper."

"Pauper,"—"One so poor that he must be supported at the public expense.—Bouvier's Law Dictionary, title "Pauper," Vol. II., Page 310.

Was Anna May Whiting thus a "pauper," and did she, in contemplation of law, come within this definition on the 19th day of November, 1868, when she was indentured by the Guardians of the Poor of the City of Pittsburgh to Mrs. Elizabeth Dignum? Was she a person without bread, unable to buy and pay for it herself, and having no one who was able, as relative or friend, liable and compellable by law to do so for her? By the law itself let us examine and by the law determine this controlling and pregnant enquiry in this case.

In speaking of who are liable for the support of relatives and friends, the general law upon this subject, which we have already referred to, in its twenty-eighth section reads as follows: "The father and *grandfather*, the mother and *grandmother*, and the children and grandchildren of every *poor person* (the exact words used in the act, by virtue of which this child was 'bound out,') not able to work, shall *at their own expense, being of sufficient ability, relieve and maintain such poor person*," &c. How, then, could or can Anna May Whiting be considered, under this statute of liability, in any sense, such a "poor person," as could by any possibility be "bound out" and disposed of by indentures of apprenticeship? She had, as is admitted, both a "grandfather" and "grandmother" of "sufficient ability to relieve and maintain" her, both of whom, by express statute just recited, were liable for her support, and how, we may ask and seek in vain for any answer, could or can she be considered, much less declared, a "pauper," to be disposed, by indentures of apprenticeship or in any other manner, by the Guardians of the Poor of the City of Pittsburgh? As well might they take the child of any gentleman in this court room and dispose of it in like manner. It avails nothing to say that the father was unable or unwilling to support the child. The law says, in so many words, that the *grandfather* and *grandmother*, being of "sufficient ability, SHALL relieve and maintain" her. They, as well as the parent, and in this default, SHALL support her, and with him are equally liable. Their "sufficient ability," in this case, is admitted, indeed it is urged as one of the strongest amongst many other reasons why she should be allowed to remain with them, and in her present condition and abode. Indeed, the very action of the Guardians of the Poor themselves confirms this argument of the respondents: for, by the very act of "binding out," they in effect assert the "sufficient ability," at least of Elizabeth Dignum, to "relieve and maintain" her. Arguing otherwise, we would be compelled to the conclusion that they had bound out a "pauper" to be relieved and maintained" by a "pauper," an illegality and absurdity too palpable for one moment's consideration. These grand-parents, therefore, were or were not of "sufficient ability" to "relieve and maintain" her. If they were, they were legally liable to support her, without having her "bound" or indentured to them, and the child was not, and could not be considered and disposed of as a "pauper;" and if they were not "of sufficient ability," but were equally paupers as she herself was one, to bind her out to them was in derogation of all common sense as well as all law, and the indentures would be as valueless as the paper upon which they were written.

But it may be argued that this liability of the grand-parents only attaches in case of the death of the parent, and not in cases where he or she are in full life and being, as in this case, and unable to afford proper support and maintenance.

To this it is enough to answer, in the very words of the statute itself, which plainly and manifestly, *in totidem verbis*, declare just the reverse. But if argument beyond the letter of the statute were necessary, abundant authority might be adduced, as well from the English as the American adjudicated cases, confirmatory of the argument which we have drawn from, and the positions we have assumed in regard to it. In *Rex vs. Joyce* 16 *Vincr p.* 423, the same doctrine is established, and the same conclusion arrived at. So also in the case of Rex vs. Carnish, 2 Barnwell and Adolphus p. 498. The propriety of the citation of these English authorities will be readily recognized when we state what may not be generally known, that our statute is a literal transcript of the English statute upon the same subject—the statute of 43 of Elizabeth, chapter 2, section 7.

But the statute is not without careful adjudication in our own Courts. In *Poor vs. Wm. P. Smith*, 6 *Pa. Law Journal*, P. 433, Mr. Justice Parsons, in a most thorough and elaborate opinion, in which he reviews all the available authority upon the subject, with rare fidelity and characteristic industry, comes to the conclusion and holds "That even though the father be living, if he be unable, the grandfather, being of ability, may be compelled to keep the grand child, and also to pay so much money for its support in the time past as might be thought reasonable." To the same effect, and asserting the same rule, is the doctrine as laid down by Mr. Justice Lewis *in re Seibert's Appeal*, 7 *Harris*, P 56.

Assuming, therefore, what is admitted, that on the 19th day of November, 1868, James and Elizabeth Dignum, the grand parents of Anna May Whiting, were of "sufficient ability to relieve and maintain" her; assuming further, what may not be gainsayed, that if of "sufficient ability," they were legally liable for her support, and could have been compelled, equally with her parent, so to do; and assuming further, what is also equally true, that a "pauper" is one unable to support himself or herself, and having no one legally liable and compellable to afford such support, the conclusion is inevitable, and we could not avoid it, if we would, that Anna May Whiting was not and is not a "pauper" in any respect, or in any particular, such as the law contemplates and makes provision for; and hence the action of the Guardians of the Poor of the City of Pittsburgh was illegal, unwarranted and improper, and of natural and necessary legal consequence void and of no effect.

This established, as we think it is clearly, the law makes disposition of this child. Not being bound, or otherwise legally disposed of, she must be surrendered to her father, the petitioner, who is her natural guardian and protector, and to whom the law in the absence of any other directs and commands that she shall be accorded.

And now, to-wit: March 6th, 1869, This cause having come on to be heard, and having been fully argued by counsel, and considered of by this Court, it is ordered, directed and adjudged that the child, Anna May Whiting, be surrendered and delivered to the petitioner, William H. H. Whiting, or his attorney in fact, Maria C. Whiting, to be by him, the said petitioner, or his said attorney in fact, Maria C. Whiting, kept and supported, relieved, maintained and controlled, as in the judgment and opinion of the said petitioner, or his said attorney in fact, shall be deemed and considered proper and right; and it is further ordered, directed and adjudged that the costs be paid by James and Elizabeth Dignum, the respondents in this proceeding.

A motion for a new trial in the case of Thomas Mellon vs. Milton Herron et al., was made, and reasons filed therefor.

A similar motion was made in the case of C. B. Carner vs. John Agnew et al.

A number of deeds were also acknowledged in open court by the Sheriff.

Judge Hampton will take up the following list on Monday morning:

1. Ross vs. Epsy.
4. Douglas vs. McDonald.
6. Cooper & Co. vs. Wolff.
7. Cooper & Co. vs. Miller.
8. Miller & Co. vs. Hays' coal company.
9 and 10, Huckle vs. Swint.
13. Hastings vs. Lacock et al.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

SATURDAY, March 6.—The usual Saturday business was transacted, but the following is all that was of any public interest:

Victoria Eisengart vs. Frank Eisengart, and Emma M. O'Shane vs. Edmund O'Shane. Petitions in divorce. Subponaes issued.

A charter was granted to the Pittsburgh Building and Loan Association.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

82. Coleman vs. Fisher et al.
89. Czarinki vs. Fry.
90. Evans vs. Renouff.
93. Hapley & Miller vs. Gorbach.
97. Metz vs. Morrow.
98. Reed vs. Mills.
4. Christ et ux. vs. Ditman et ux.
5. Weber et ux. vs. Dittman.
41. Seiler vs. Hattlemeter.
52. Fisher vs. Field.
63. Carson vs. Taylor.
100. Kearney vs. Kearney.

Quarter Sessions—Judges Mellon and Stowe.

SATURDAY, March 6.—On petition of Samuel M'Farland, the place of holding elections in Robinson township was changed, and they will hereafter be held at the house of John M. Semph.

NEW TOWNSHIP.

In the matter of the division of Ohio township the Court made a final decree dividing the township and creating a new township to be called Killbuck,

SENTENCES.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. the Burgess and Councilmen of the borough of West Pittsburgh, who were tried and convicted at the last term for maintaining a nuisance, the sentence of the Court was that the defendants should pay a fine of ten dollars each and the costs of prosecution.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

64 Com. vs. Moses Parker.
65 " " Richard Bond.
68 " " Barney O'Donnell, 2 cases.
70 " " Wm. Rorick et. al.
72 " " James Sims.
76 " " Catharine Marion.
85 " " Joseph McCann.
86 " " Winfield Ross.
87 " " Catharine Richards.
88 " " Wm. Bowers.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

No. 67. Com. vs. W. J. Robinson, 2 cases.
No. 50. Com. vs. Wm. Johns.
No. 66. Com. vs. Edward Weaver.
No. 69. Com. vs. Adolph Everhart.
No. 71. Com. vs. Archibald Montgomery.
No. 77. Com. vs. Ham'l Curran.
No. 91. Com. vs. Henry Goldstein. Two cases.
No. 94. Com. vs. Leonard Hartman.
No. 100. Com. vs. Richard Lennert.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

No. 61. Com. vs. Neely Burns.
No. 73. Com. vs. Patrick McCann.
No. 74. Com. vs. Lee Robinson.
No. 75. Com. vs. Geo. W. Cooder.
No. 82. Com. vs. Julius P. Stipe.
No. 86. Com. vs. Winfield Ross.
No. 88. Com. vs. Wm Bowers.
No. 89. Com. vs. Geo. H. Pauline and Wm. Fisher.
No. 87. Com. vs. Catharine Richards.
No. —. Com. vs. Louis Cella.

Mayor's Court—Sunday Morning.

There were twenty-three cases disposed of at the Mayor's Morning Court, yesterday, as follows:

Drunkenness—Wm. McKewer, paid fine and costs, $4,25; Adam Grush, committed 24 hours; Robert Stewart, 24 hours; Hardy Brown, paid fine and costs, $4,40; John Mertz, committed 24 hours; Mary McKinny, 24 hours; John Alexander, 24 hours; Thomas Kidney, 24 hours; John Wilson, 24 hours; William Harrison, 24 hours; George Wilson, 24 hours.

Disorderly Conduct—Samuel Johnston, committed for 10 days in default of $5 fine; Jackson Forker, 20 days; George Mack, discharged; Henry Carter, paid fine and costs, $8,25; Charles Nelson, 30 days; James Muney, 20 days; John McNickle, 20 days; Ed. Price, 10 days; William Thompson, 10 days; Amelia Gilmore, discharged.

Vagrancy—John Reismior, committed for 10 days.

Allegheny City Property for Sale.

The attention of parties desiring Allegheny City property, either to live in or speculate on, is called to the advertisement of Mr. Patterson in our "For Sale" column of to-day's paper. The dwelling house is a desirable property for a small family, and the bordering lots comprise some of the finest in our growing sister city. No opportunity is now offered by which parties having money can secure a better investment than these lots. Lots in the same neighborhood are doubling themselves every year. These building sites are near to the Passenger Railway and in the prettiest part of the city, commanding a beautiful view of the Ohio river. By calling on Mr. Patterson, at No. 86 Preble street, Allegheny, persons wishing to buy will be shown the premises.

Annual Contest.

The usual annual contest by the members of the Senior Class at the Pittsburgh Female College for the President's prize will take place Friday evening. The prize is for the best essay. The essays on former occasions have always been interesting and the exercises of a highly entertaining character, and have attracted large and appreciative audiences. We have every reason to believe that the coming contest will equal, if not excel, any that have preceded it. The names of the judges will be announced hereafter. Tickets may be had at the book and music stores.

12½. 4-4 Shirting Muslins and Sheetings.
12½c. 4 4 Long Cloth Bleached Muslins.
12½c. Dark Domestic Ginghams.
12½c. Linen Crashes and Hucks.
12½c. New style Dark Prints.
25c. Grey Twilled Heavy Flannels.
Blankets at a great reduction.
Bed Spreads and Quilts cheap.
25c. 4-4 Twilled Feather Ticking.
Pink Prints, Blue Prints, Oil Chintz.
20c. Scotch Ginghams, all styles.
New Dry Goods and Low Prices, on west corner Market street and Fourth avenue, No. 69.
smwfs. E. R. GARDNER.

Linen Goods—Every make and discription of Linen goods at Bates & Bell's.

Splendid Ice and fine music at the Rink this afternoon and evening.

Bradley's latest styles of Hoop Skirts at Bates & Bell's.

The sale of the large of trimmings, notions, embroideries and lace goods at the store recently occupied by Dennison & Heckert, No. 27 Fifth avenue, and which was purchased by Macrum & Carlisle at a great bargain, still continues to attract many purchasers. Ladies will find everything they may desire at prices much lower than original cost.

American Silks—Bates & Bell have the different makes.

New Dry Goods.
12½c. Prints, Tickings and Muslins.
5-4 Pillow Muslins and Linens.
10-4 Linen and Cotton Sheetings.
Stripe Shirting Prints and Chintzes.
Linen Shirt Fronts and Irish Linens.
25c. Double-Width Country Flannels.
New Goods and Low Prices, on west corner Market street and Fourth avenue, No. 69.
smwfs. E. R. GARDNER.

Bates & Bell's new stock is complete in all departments.

If you want to laugh, go to the Rink this afternoon and evening.

Spring Shawls, Lace Mantles—The choicest from latest importation at Bates & Bell's.

House Furnishing Goods New and Cheap. Napkins, Doylies, Towels, Linen Sheetings, Pillow Muslins, and Pillow Linens, cheap. Bird Eye Linen, Hucks and Crashes, Honey Comb Quilts and Toilet Quilts, cheap.
50c. Good Black Alpaca Lusters.
62½c. Black Queen's Cloths, silk finish.
20c. Linen Shirt Fronts; others cheap.
75c. per dozen, Linen Doylies.
Special bargains in New Dry Goods, on west corner Market street and Fourth avenue, No. 69.
smwfs. E. R. GARDNER.

Black Thibet Shawls, long and square, at Bates & Bell's.

The place to get White Lime, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, is at Ecker & Caskey's, 13 Smithfield street

Go and see the Keystone Staking Club skate this afternoon and evening.

The Purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take none other. Ask for "Hazard and Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York Sold by all druggists. M

White Goods—Bates & Bell's.

Don't fail to attend the Rink this afternoon and evening.

Ladie's French made underclothing at Bates & Bell's.

Good Houses on Federal Street, Allegheny, at Auction.—Those two good two story, seven room brick dwelling houses, Nos 250 and 252 Federal street, Allegheny, are to be sold to-morrow at two o'clock. Do not omit to attend this sale. A. Leggate, Auctioneer.

Chintzes and Piques—Bates & Bell's for an extensive assortment.

Notice.—All the very latest weekly papers, dime novels, and songsters, for sale at Getty's, Alliquipa street, Braddocks. Also, agent for the Daily and Weekly GAZETTE.

Lace Curtains—Bates & Bell have an elegant stock.

UNDERTAKERS.

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

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, corner of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

ROBT. T. RODNEY, UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER, No. 45 OHIO STREET, Allegheny, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of ready-made Coffins of the following kinds: First, the celebrated American Burial Cases, Metallic Self-sealing Air-tight Cases and Caskets, and Rosewood, Walnut and Rosewood Imitation Coffins. Walnut Coffins from $35 upwards. Rosewood Imitation Coffins from $25 upwards, and no pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction. Crape and Gloves furnished free of charge. Best Hearses and Carriages furnished on short notice. Carriages furnished to funerals at $4

W. HESPENHEID & CO., No. 50 SIXTH STREET, (late St. Clair,) have just received from the East the best lot of New Goods for Spring Suits ever brought to the market. The firm warrant to cut and fit and make Clothes cheaper and better than any first-class house in this city. A new and splendid assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS are at all times to be found at this house. Our Number is 50 SIXTH STREET. mh6

HENRY G. HALE,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Cor. of Penn and St. Clair Streets,
Has now in stock one of the largest and most varied assortments of
Fall and Winter Goods
ever brought to this city. His stock embraces all the latest French and English manufactures of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND OVERCOATINGS.
Also, a full line of Gent's Furnishing Goods.

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