The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

But One Left.

We have but one more room to let in the "GAZETTE Building." It is a very desirable room on the second floor, fronting on Smithfield street. Terms very low for the location. Call at the Counting Room, first floor.

Yesterday was a cold, dreary day.

Allegheny Officials and police are enjoying a season of repose.

The Circus took away from here $2,205 last week exclusive of $15 general tax.

The Social Base Ball Club of Birmingham has been reorganized for the season.

"Family Favorite" Weed Sewing Machines, in variety of style, at 116 Market street.

Work on the Soldiers' Monument foundation is being pushed forward rapidly.

Cedar avenue, above Ohio street, in Allegheny, is in a bad condition and should be paved.

Our Colored Citizens have their arrangements about completed for their grand turn-out next Tuesday.

Frank Kinney paid Mayor Callow five dollars last evening for the privilege of getting drunk and tramping over a flower bed in the Park.

Mary Dean was before Alderman Taylor yesterday charged with the larceny of wearing apparel valued at ten dollars from James Carson. Warrant issued.

Free Lunch To-day.—That gallant Soldier, Captain Gallisath, the well known caterer of Diamond alley, advertises his last free blow in the way of lunch in to-day's paper.

The wires of the Allegheny Fire Alarm Telegraph will be attached to the North avenue M. E. Church bell, which will be used as a central alarm, permission having been received from the church authorities.

Yesterday morning William Keyes, who was injured on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Kelly's Station Monday last, died from the amputation of both his legs. He was unmarried and about twenty-one years of age.

Personal.—Major William Frew, our townsman, who left here a few months ago for an extended European tour, arrived in New York yesterday, homeward bound. He is expected among his friends in the city to day.

Stock Sale.—The following stocks were sold last evening on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer:

Citizens National Bank	$70 75
Second do do	103 00

Concert To-night.—A vocal concert will be given in the Union Baptist Church, Grant street, this evening, under the direction of Mr. Price, and promises to be a grand affair. Several of our best amateurs will take prominent parts.

Mrs. Williams, a resident of the Twelfth ward, was before Alderman Moreland yesterday, charged with stealing a rooster valued at one dollar from Mrs. Jane Pledge. Mrs. Williams after a hearing, was held for trial on a charge of larceny.

Yesterday officer Barber, of Alderman Donaldson's office, arrested W. H. Shore in Manchester for wife desertion. Information was made against him some time ago by his wife, but he eluded official vigilance until yesterday. He is now in jail awaiting trial.

Charles Kaiser keeps a saloon on Chestnut street, Allegheny. He alleges James Schultz entered the house on Monday evening and threatened to kill his barkeeper, Philip Durand. Alderman Moreland issued a warrant for James' arrest on an information for surety of the peace.

A new sewer is being constructed on Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny. About three hundred feet of water pipe will be taken up along the line and replaced by another four inches in diameter. The old one is only two inches in diameter. Residents in the vicinity will appreciate the change.

Unprofitable Hoarser.—Henry Werley boarded at the house of Frederick Wilson in Reserve township a few days ago. He don't board there now. He left at an early hour yesterday morning, and it is charged carried off eleven dollars—the property of his host. Mayor Callow has issued a warrant for Henry's arrest.

The best evidence of the superiority of Megraw's cigars and tobacco is that all old smokers who patronise him once do so again. Megraw, at No. 45 Hand street, has also on hand everything pertaining to a smoker's paraphernalia—the weed and merchantman, pipes of all description, fancy articles and everything complete. Put your money into goods from Megraw's.

Alleged Adultery.—Mollie Jackson made information before Alderman McMasters yesterday charging a respectable citizen of Sewickley for adultery. She alleges that the accused provided her with a home in the city and "kept" her while he had a wife and family living in Sewickley. His attentions were slackened a little lately, hence the suit. A warrant issued.

The Birmingham Fire.—The investigation relative to the fire at Mr. Baum's, in Birmingham, some days since, an account of which we published, was held yesterday by Fire Marshal Joseph A. Butler, Esq. Mr. Shaffers, who, it appears, was the first man on the premises after the fire was discovered, was examined, and from his testimony it is evident that the place was set on fire.

Stolen Goods Recovered.—Some two weeks since the second-hand store of John Kenworthy, on Penn street, was broken open and a silver watch, revolver and other articles stolen. A search warrant was issued and the officers searched Gallagher's pawn shop, where they found a silver watch which Mr. Kenworthy says is his. There will be a hearing in the case this afternoon.

Kept the Money.—A rather curious case termed larceny by bailee, was developed at Alderman Moreland's office yesterday. John Maren made information charging Mrs. Call with the offence named, and stated that he had given money to his wife, who at various times had lent it to Mrs. Call, who had never paid it back—hence the suit, and this was larceny by bailee. A warrant for Mrs. Call's arrest was issued.

Youthful Intoxication.—Yesterday Alderman McMasters received the information of William Moothier, a resident of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, against Jacob Rosecrans and Frederick Nestle for selling liquor on Sunday. Moothier alleges his little boy, aged fourteen, has come home intoxicated several times, and that he discovered on Friday last that the liquor had been purchased at the saloons mentioned.

The annual spring house renovations has of course developed many deficiencies, which the housewife will at once hasten to supply. Among those not the least will be the want of a sufficient assortment of queensware, to prepare a neat, well arranged and convenient table. This defect can easily be remedied by calling at No. 363 Liberty street, the warehouse of the Keystone Pottery. Messrs. Eler & Co. proprietors.

Accident.—Yesterday afternoon about five o'clock William Nell, employed in the cooper shop of the brewery on Rebecca street, met with an accident. His was passing through the shop when a stave from a large pile above him fell down upon his head and inflicted a very severe gash. Dr. P. W. Herron attended his injuries, after which he was taken to his home, at the head of Quarry street. The wound was not dangerous, but very painful.

Satisfactory.—We asked the question of W. G. Dunneath, jeweler, 56 Fifth avenue, regarding the durability of the "Green Winding Watches" made by the United States Watch Company. His answer was that he had been selling them here for the past three years, and they have, with but *few exceptions*, given entire satisfaction to those who carry them, and he further says that they are bound to be the most popular watch in the market. We must say that we have heard them very highly spoken of.

New Sales Stables.—George Ewalt, of Richland township, Allegheny county, has opened a new sales stable for the sale of horses on Middle alley near the Allegheny Diamond. Mr. Ewalt has a very fine selection of horses for sale, and those desirous of purchasing will find it to their interest to give him a call. He is determined to give satisfaction in all respects, and all horses sold by him will be warranted to be as represented. He has nice driving horses as well as those of heavy work.

THE NEW RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company—Meeting of the Board of Directors Yesterday—A Harmonious Session—Everything Lovely—Prospects of the Enterprise—Legislation Procured—The News from West Virginia.

Yesterday a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad was held at their office in the Merchants and Manufacturers Bank Building, Fourth avenue. There was a full attendance, every Director being present, and the meeting was one of the most harmonious ever held. T. W. Briggs, Esq., presided. The meeting began at nine in the morning and continued, with but a short intermission for dinner at noon, until half past five in the evening. The time was occupied in hearing the reports from the various committees and officers of the company, and in arranging the details for an early commencement of work. Committees were appointed to procure the right of way along the proposed route, engineers appointed to lay out the work and all other matters satisfactorily adjusted, so that ground might be broken within two or three weeks at the farthest, from the present time. The financial affairs of the Company also occupied some time in their arrangement, but everything in this respect was placed on a firm basis, and met with the approval of the Board.

Below will be found the most important papers relative to the meeting which will be found of especial interest to our readers. They give a clear statement of some matters connected with the enterprise which is of the most interesting character.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

The following is the first report, which received the approval of the board:

To the President and Directors of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company:

GENTLEMEN: At your last meeting, held on the 15th day of January, 1870, a resolution was unanimously adopted, authorizing me to secure all required legislation that might be necessary for your railroad. My action in endeavoring to comply with the request contained in this resolution, I would respectfully narrate, with such explanations as may be proper to a right understanding of all my proceedings in the premises.

Early in the session of the late Legislature I introduced the three following bills, which were passed into laws:

First—A bill changing the name of the company for the purpose of making it more expressive of the extent and connections of the railroad contemplated, from the "Monongahela Valley" to that of the "Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company."

Second—A bill authorizing the company to issue bonds to the amount of five millions ($5,000,000) of dollars secured on the road and its franchises.

Third—A supplement to the charter, allowing the company to build bridges over any navigable stream on the line of their road, with the privilege of charging the same tolls that the old Monongahela Bridge Company is allowed to collect. This supplementary law confers authority, which, for obvious reasons, is very important to the company.

After the passage of these several bills I felt as if my work, under your resolution, was done; nor did it occur to me that further legislation was necessary in order to have the prosecution of the improvement undertaken by our Company. The last measure involving the exchange of its bonds to the amount of sixteen hundred thousand dollars ($16,000,000) for the bonds of the "Allegheny Valley Company," connected with a similar exchange of the bonds of three (3) other companies, for bonds of the Allegheny Valley and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, amounting to nine millions of dollars ($9,000,000) in the aggregate, now deposited in the sinking fund, was a matter that I had never thought of, and was first suggestioned to me by other parties during the last few weeks of the session. Before co-operating in the plan I consulted able lawyers as to its constitutionality, who concurred in the opinion that there was no existing objection on that ground. They regarded it as simply a matter of policy, citing the precedent of last year, when the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company made an exchange for their own bonds, now in the Treasury, for the bonds of the Sunbury and Erie Company, at which time there did not appear to be any unconstitutionality in the exchange. As I deemed that the arrangement did not jeopardize the interests of the State, that it was a mere exchange of securities of equal stability; that the interest and principal of the bonds to be given for those in the Treasury were equally safe and certain to be paid; that such a use to be made of these bonds, which were the proceeds of the sale of the Public Works, was in accordance with the policy of the State, to develop its resources and connect its borders, by extending to them artificial lines of inter-communication; that it was expedient to use securities lying in the Treasury on works of public utility when it could be done by substituting others as valuable and well assured, and thus multiplying inter-evidences of indebtedness; that there was something due to those portions of the State proposed to be traversed by the road provided for in the bill, whose citizens have patiently paid their share of taxes for improvements, solely claiming for their money, the benefits of which they have not participated; that the construction of these roads by opening neglected districts, contributing largely to the wealth and population of the Commonwealth, and proportionately increase the value of property to share the burden of taxation, it was under these views that I felt justified in supporting a bill to accomplish these purposes, which was passed by the Legislature, and on the day of the final adjournment vetoed by the Governor.

Before dismissing this subject, and to prove that so far as our own projected road is concerned, if constructed with any regard to economy, it cannot fail to be profitable, so as to make its bonds equal to any now in the Sinking Fund, I will refer to some known facts of striking significance, and which put the matter beyond doubt or question. The valley of the Monongahela teems with inexhaustible treasures which enter into general consumption, constituting the necessities of life, and forming the essential elements of industrial and social advancement. Its coal is inexhaustible in quantity and unequaled in quality. More than a hundred short railroads are already built, or being built, to this precious mineral to the river shore, and giving employment to an average of one hundred and seventy-five (175) men each, besides opening many other sources of occupation necessarily incident to such a vast business. Iron ore, fire-clay, lime and cement, are also among the mineral treasures abundantly deposited in this valley, and which will enter largely into the tonnage of our road. Besides these, the whole is covered with a rich soil, insuring the most liberal rewards to skilful husbandry, and a large surplus for transportation.

The magic power of a railroad will rapidly lead to the improvement of all these business opportunities, filling the valley with a dense and thriving population, and crowding the thoroughfare traversing it with a business at once profitable to itself and beneficial to the country. The prosperity of the Connellsville road affords a gratifying proof that these advantages are certain to be realized, and that there can be no risk in the noble enterprise we have undertaken.

With an unfoished line, standing alone and dependent solely upon the trade between the country on its borders and this city, it acited last year two hundred and seven thousand dollars ($207,000) over all the expenses of operation. As it is intended for eastern connections, and leaves the Monongahela a few miles above the city, it is not a competitor of our line, which is thus left the unrivaled agent of the trade and travel of this teeming valley.

By the reports of the steamboat lines plying upon the Monongahela, it appears that in a single year the receipts from passengers alone amounted to some three hundred thousand dollars, ($300,000,) besides freights of coal, lime, sand, iron ores, grain and many other articles of commerce.

This exhibition of facts fully sustains my presumption that, in exchanging bonds of the Allegheny Valley Company for those of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Company, the State would not diminish her security or endanger either the interest or principal. On this I rely for my justification, and I am satisfied that you will give full credit to my sincerity, when I assure you that in all I have done I have been actuated by an earnest desire to promote the best interests of the Company and the section of the State I had the honor, in part, to represent, as well as those of the whole Commonwealth at large. In further proof of my entire confidence in the substantial value of the work we have undertaken, I will take double the amount of the stock and bonds of the Company than I had hitherto proposed, and I will venture to hope that all the Directors will do the same. It would be truly gratifying to see a work of such unquestionable profit, in itself, and of such undoubted advantage to our city built by Pittsburgh capital, or at least extended by such means, to the upper portion of our valley, beyond the confines of the State. There it will be met with a liberal spirit by those who have been canvassing its importance and preparing to aid its progress further south. The feasibility of the entire connections, so as to give proper significance to the corporate name of our Company, is within our reach. Energetic determination and a rational confidence, not to be shaken by temporary delays or discouragements, or to be beguiled into other investments because of their more immediate dividends, are the sole requirements to give life and triumphant success to our noble enterprise.

Respectfully submitted,
JOSEPH WALTON,
Member of the Board.

THE WEST VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

The undersigned having been appointed by a convention held at Fairmont, West Virginia, February, 1870, to confer with the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company, and the Board of Trade of the city Pittsburgh, and report officially to the people of West Virginia his and their action in the premises, most respectfully begs leave to submit the following statements and suggestions, requesting them only such consideration as facts and fair deductions warrant the hope they will receive:

First—Your road, in reaching southward and connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, say, at Christiansburg, would pass through the following counties, viz: south of the Pennsylvania State line, Monongahlia, Marion, Taylor, Barbour, Randolph, Pocahontas, Greenbriar, Monroe, Craig, and Montgomery—having an area of four thousand square miles, embracing all that portion of the Valley of the Monongahela above the State line to the head of the Valley river, and then passing through a low gap to the head of the Elk, to a point called Big Spring; thence bearing east through a low gap to head waters of Clover Lick and down same to Greenbriar river, and with the general course of said river to a point near the White Sulphur Springs; from thence to Christianburg, Virginia and Tennessee Railroad; up Tuckahoe creek, crossing to waters of Dunlap's creek, near Red Sweet Springs; thence through a low gap in "Peter's mountain, or Potts' creek, and up Potts' creek, passing through a low gap to John's creek; down John's creek to Craig creek; up Craig to near its head; cross to North Fork of the Roanoke river; thence down the same to Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, and thence six miles to Christianburg (a railroad is made from the Springs to Christianburg). Or should it be found preferable to reach the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad by a more southeasterly route, go from the Greenbriar White Sulphur Springs to Collingtown, on Calahan's station; thence down Jackson's river to Clifton Forge; and from Clifton down the James (in Alleghany county) to the mouth of Cowpasture creek, in Botetourt county; and said creek to Fincastle, and crossing the country by light grades to Bonsack's depot, Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Or a more southwestern terminus than Christiansburg, say Central station or Dublin depot, up Potts' creek to its head, and crossing divide to head of Little Stony creek, and down it to New river, and up said river to Dublin depot or Central station.

Second—The amount of stock in the several counties (by estimate) is as follows, viz: Subscriptions paid in money from all sources, $1,000,000 (one million dollars); from lands donated and put in the town, $500,000; from one hundred and fifty thousand acres, worth, at present prices, one million fifty thousand dollars ($1,050,000); for depot grounds, lands and rights of way, present value, five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000); total, two million five hundred and fifty thousand dollars, (and by the mere location of your road, would be quadrupled in value, and by its construction reach an equal to the entire cost of building the road.)

Third—Rights on seven-tenths of the distance from the road could be obtained gratis, and for the remainder at a mere nominal cost. (The grading from the State line to Greenbriar White Sulphur Springs will be light, and from there to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad some heavy work will be required.)

Fourth—The country, for agricultural purposes, is about the same, if improved, as Western Pennsylvania, but yet the greater quantity of it is land unimproved, covered with dense forests (excepting the counties of Marion and Monongalia) of the most valuable varieties, such as oak, poplar, walnut, ash, hickory, black locust and wild cherry; and in the counties of Randolph, Pocahontas, Craig, and parts of Monroe, with fine yellow and hard pine in abundance. The three counties of Monongalia, Marion and Taylor are specially cleared, producing an abundance of grain, fruit, live stock, &c. Grazing is of much greater importance than agriculture, the whole country being well adapted to grass, such as timothy, clover, blue grass, &c. Large numbers of H. Steers, Milch Cows, sheep, &c., are driven to market annually, and, from the best sources of information obtainable, estimated as follows:

Steers	2,500
Sheep	7,500
Wool, pounds	15,000
Butter, pounds	150,000
Lumber and timber, value	$200,000

Fifth—The mineral wealth as yet undeveloped is the basis of such a mighty interest as commanded the attention of your enterprise. The following are the minerals known to exist in almost exhaustible quantities. Coal of excellent quality, in veins five, eight and six feet thick, all along the line to Pocahontas county, reached without shafting, veins from two to five feet, Iron ore, Fire and potter's clay and glass sand are found in many places. Iron ore is found in great quantity, and of the best character for richness and quality, in exhaustless beds, in the counties of Greenbriar, Pocahontas, Alleghany, Monroe and Craig, the most of which would be opened and made available to Pittsburgh by your road. Besides, pyrites, red lead and vermilion, already indicated, are rich and extensive deposits of copper, lead, rock salt and gypsum. And very fine limestone is found by the Virginia and Tennessee line. The very heart of a rich and immense mineral region would be reached and opened by your road. Mr. W. Canning, reference to which it has been said by a distinguished foreign traveler "that in undeveloped wealth, in my opinion, this resource 'twas equal to two-thirds of Continental Europe."

Sixth—Your road completed to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, would have connection with the great arterial railroad system of the South, by the most direct and shortest route, commanding a large portion of the staples in your carrying trade of the South, the value which in 1859 amounted to two hundred and fifty-two millions three hundred and sixty-five thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars ($252,365,920). Now, adding that your road would add one-sixteenth of this trade, it would be $15,772,870. Then say, the local freights, at twenty-five (175) mills per mile, various manufactured products of your great city would be sixty millions more, both aggregating seventy-five millions worth of property carried on your road per annum, upon which a tariff of only 3 per cent. would bring the road two and one-half millions annually, to which add one million for carrying the mail, and passengers, would make the gross receipts three and one-half millions. Now suppose one million would be required to run the road, and assuming that the cost of construction would reach sixteen millions, the interest upon which at 7 per cent. would amount to one million one hundred and twenty thousand, leaving a net balance of one million three hundred and eighty thousand dollars per annum. I submit, that a fair deduction from all the facts warrants the foregoing conclusions.

Gentlemen, may I presume to suggest and recommend:

First—That your Company agrees to apply all the means obtained in West Virginia to constructing the road therein.

Second—That you appoint some suitable person or persons to open books and solicit subscriptions of stocks and grants of land in West Virginia.

Third—That from the cash so subscribed, a per cent. sufficient be made payable and appropriated to the paying of the expenses of surveying the route from the Pennsylvania line to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad and of soliciting and obtaining said stocks, &c.

Fourth—That in consequence of the existence of an interest existing in West Virginia, favorable to constructing railroads, prompt action is imperative on the part of your Company to realize its benefits and to prevent the same from being diverted to other schemes and corporations.

Fifth—The opening of this route would create a heavy demand for the manufactured products of Pittsburgh, which your city does not now supply, of immense value and importance, all of which is respectfully submitted.

Hoping your early and favorable answer that I may be able to make report to constituency I have the honor to represent, let me assure you, gentlemen, of my earnest desire for the speedy completion of your magnificent enterprise. I have the honor of being,

Most respectfully, yours, &c.,
A. G. DAVIS.

Real Estate.—A. Leggate, auctioneer, will sell at 11 o'clock this morning the small house and lot No. 60 Pitt alley, Allegheny; also on Thursday (to-morrow) at 11 o'clock, thirty lots of various sizes at Fleming Station, a desirable location on the Fort Wayne Railway; also at private sale, several very desirable private residences and vacant building lots on the best streets of Allegheny. Inquire at the auction house, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

The Weed Family Favorite Sewing Machines, 116 Market street. Warranted for three years. Satisfaction guaranteed and sold on easy terms.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Final Hearing—Testimony for the Respondent—Decision to be Rendered Saturday.

The case of Cooper vs. Kennedy et al, which was a writ of *habeas corpus* to recover possession of the child of petitioner, report of which we previously published, came up for a final hearing before Judge Collier yesterday. It appears from the testimony that the petitioner is a man about forty-nine or fifty years of age, and is terribly crippled, his hands being drawn into knots and his limbs so injured from rheumatism as to necessitate the use of crutches, married the daughter of respondents about ten years since, she being at that time about fourteen years of age. They lived together about five or six years when they separated and the child, in dispute, was left in the care of the grand mother.

Petitioner now desires to have charge and care of the child which the respondents refuse, and will not permit the petitioner to visit his child.

The testimony on the part of the petitioner was heard before Judge Collier, Saturday, and a final hearing of the case postponed until yesterday.

RESPONDENTS' ANSWER.

Mr. Magee read the answer of respondent to the writ, which was in substance as follows:

First, That they are the natural grandparents of Margaret P. Cooper, whose body they have been directed to bring into court.

Second, That the daughter, the mother of the child, was married to Cooper at the age of fourteen and lived with him until the year 1866, when she was compelled to leave him for the reason that he was unable to support her or her child.

Third, That shortly after the mother left her husband the child was placed in the care of and possession of respondents with the knowledge and consent of the father, to be raised and educated by them. That the father was present when the child was placed in possession of respondents, and acquiesced in the arrangement. That since the child has been in respondents possession, the father has had full and free liberty to visit it, and that he has still that privilege.

Fourth, That respondents are persons of good moral character, and it is their desire to raise the child in a moral and religious manner; that they have clothed and taken good care of her; that the father has not since 1866, and before, paid for any portion of her maintenance, clothing or education; that he is not able to provide for the child, and has no suitable home to take her to. That it is not in the interest of the child, her labor, that is desired by the father.

Fifth, That the child is of too tender years to be placed in the hands of strangers.

Sixth, That the relator is not a proper person to have the charge and training of the child.

THE TESTIMONY.

The respondents then proceeded to call witnesses, when the following testimony was elicited:

J. F. White, Esq., sworn—Knew Mrs. Kennedy and her husband very slightly. Have very little acquaintance with them. Knew Mr. Cooper. I live in Sewickley. Mr. Cooper has been residing there for several years. So far as I know, Mr. Cooper has no means of support except his labor. He is physically incapable of doing much. I think Mr. Cooper is unfit to have charge of a child of that age. I refused to come into Court as a witness in this case. I did so at the request of a friend, who was where Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy reside.

Cross-examined—I never heard that Mr. Cooper was not a sober man. His moral character I never heard spoken of very favorably. He does not stand in good repute, so far as his moral character. His associations were with the lowest class of our population. I never heard his moral character mentioned, either Mr. or Mrs. Kennedy called in question. I heard one of their daughters spoken of.

Mrs. Hamilton, sworn—Resides in Ohio township, near Mr. Kennedy's. Have lived there twenty-two years. Our farms join. Never saw any person of improper character about their house. Mrs. Kennedy could not have treated the child better if it had been her own. I never saw anything to induce me to believe that Mrs. Kennedy's house was an improper place for the child to be. I know nothing about Mr. Cooper of my own knowledge. Mrs. Kennedy is a member of the M. E. Church. She goes to church occasionally.

Cross-examined—I cannot say how often I have been at Mr. Kennedy's since she has had possession of the child. I have heard Mrs. Kennedy speak of her or Mrs. Kennedy called in question. I have heard the mother of the child spoken of. She visited her once or twice a year. I do not know anything against Mr. Cooper. I have seen Mr. Cooper going to Mr. Kennedy's house several times. I heard that the father would go to the gate and the child would come out to see him. I do not know that Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy had refused to allow Mr. Cooper to visit the child. I never heard any one to say that the child's mother when she was a little girl was improper.

A number of other witnesses were called, but nothing new was elicited, except by the testimony of Mr. Whitsel, who testified that there had been a difficulty between the father and mother of the child two or three years ago. That the mother was arrested on a warrant issued by Alderman Miller for abandoning the child, and that a compromise was effected by an agreement to leave the child in the respondents parents.

Mrs. Kennedy, sworn—I am about fifty-five years of age. I have known Mr. Cooper since he married my daughter. I was present when the child was born. I had to carry food and clothing for the mother and clothing for the child. The child was two or three weeks old when between the father and mother. I am able and willing to keep the child and will give it every care. My daughter comes home about once a year.

Mrs. Merriman testified that while Cooper and his wife lived together Mrs. Cooper had come to her and asked for work; that she had washed and done house work for witness, and that witness had paid her money. Witness gave her the work because she knew she needed it.

The testimony for the respondents here closed and several witnesses were called by the petitioners as rebutting.

Mr. Cooper testified that his family was never in want. That they always had enough to eat and wear.

Mrs. Backhouse testified that she had given Mrs. Cooper work to do, to keep as long as she and Cooper lived together. She always thought they would separate, because Mrs. Cooper was "the upon tenuous flower" without cultivation.

The testimony here closed, and Mr. Marshall for respondents cited his authorities.

The Court held the matter c. a. v., and will render a decision Saturday morning.

ERIE & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders—Officers Elected—Transfer of the Road to the Pennsylvania Central.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, for the election of President and Directors, and transaction of other business, was held at the company's office in Erie on Saturday morning. It was voted to reduce the number of directors from thirteen to seven, and the following gentlemen were then elected officers of the road for the ensuing year:

President—Wm. L. Scott, of Erie.

Directors—John H. Walker, of Erie; Milton Courtright, of Erie; James Pierce, of Sharpsville; John F. Tracey, of New York city; Alanson Robinson, New York city; Horace F. Clark, New York city, and Wm. L. Scott, ex-officio.

The only subject of importance submitted to the stockholders was the proposal to lease the road to the Pennsylvania Central. The following was presented as the basis for the proposed lease: The Erie and Pittsburgh road do lease its entire property to the Pennsylvania Central for a term of 999 years, the latter guaranteeing seven per cent. annual interest on the aggregate bonds and stock of the Erie and Pittsburgh, now amounting to $4,576,000. It was decided to tender a lease on the above terms, which will doubtless be accepted by the Directors of the Pennsylvania Central at their meeting on Wednesday next. The Erie and Pittsburgh will be operated as a branch of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, under the supervision of J. N. McCullough, Esq., General Manager of the latter road.

It is not improbable, says the Erie *Dispatch*, that any changes will be made in the present board of officials, who, it must be admitted, have managed the interests of the Erie and Pittsburgh road very successfully, and no changes whatever in the mechanical department. The Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago road does an immense business, and the ability with which its affairs are conducted by Superintendent McCullough, proves him to be a thoroughly efficient railroad man. The policy to be followed is not known here yet, but from what we have learned, we judge that the transfer or coalition will be the means of a large increase of shipments on the Erie and Pittsburgh, to the port of Erie.

If Fire, Danger & Co. will make the best sale in the country they must not grumble if people do make them work day and night to keep up with the demand.

RUNAWAY.

Hearing in the Case—Held for Court.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. William Collins, charged, on oath of Rev. W. G. Taylor, with absconding from the Soldiers' Orphans' School, at Phillipsburg, Beaver county, came up for a hearing before Justice Krehan, yesterday.

R. J. Fowers, Esq., appeared for the prosecution and Major E. A. Montooth, for the defendant.

Rev. W. G. Taylor, sworn—Am Principal of the Soldiers' Orphans' School at Phillipsburg. Was appointed to that position three years ago by Superintendent McFarland. [Indentures shown.] This is the warrant upon which I received the boy about the 1st of April, 1869. I have been teaching and maintaining the boy in strict accordance with the law and letter. He left on the 28th day of March, 1870. He went away without my consent before breakfast. I now ask for his return. It is my duty to recover him. We now have 132 scholars.

Cross examined: The clothes the boy has on now are not the ones furnished by us. The boys are employed as follows: School, 6 hour; study, 1 hour; work, 2 hours, such as cutting wood, carrying water, assisting the family in washing. I have published this several times, so have my assistants; I allow my assistant to punish in my absence; I would hear if any severe punishment had been inflicted in my absence; do not think he ever was severely punished.

Q. Was there ever a stick of wood tied to W. Collins?

A. Not that I recollect.

Q. Was he ever tied up by the thumbs?

A. No, we never tie up boys by the thumbs. I have, however, tied him to another boy, with whom he had run off once before, to make him tired of that boy's company.

Questions by Mr. Powers—Have you always treated the boy as kindly as your own boy? Objected to by Major Montooth. Objection overruled by Justice, and allowed.

A. I have never punished this boy as severely as my own boy; he has always been cared for kindly; his bed is as good as any in the house; his food the same as myself and teachers eat.

Hiram Cowan, sworn—This witness objected to by Major Montooth; Objection overruled by Justice and testimony allowed.

The grandfather of the boy, Mr. Taylor, in my presence, asked the boy why he had been whipped. The boy said for talking in school.

Justice Krehan then asked the boy whether he would return to school of his own free will, and he replied, No; whereupon the Justice held him in $100 bail to appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions of Butler county. Bail offered and approved.

Vestrymen Elected.

The following additional elections of Vestrymen in Episcopal churches have been received.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

John H. Schoenberger, Hill Burgwin, E. P. Jones, C. A. Colton, Wm. Metcalf, J. M. Kunz, John G. Martin, J. C. Hutchinson, Wm. Kerr, Wm. Noble, James Means.

CALVARY CHURCH (EAST LIBERTY.)

George R. White, Joseph H. Hill, Samuel Martin, S. Jarvis Adams, Thomas M. Howe, James B. Murray, F. Slatapar.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (EAST LIBERTY).

John H. Schoenberger, H. J. Lynch, Samuel Garrison, George T. Van Doren, Wm. Jancey, Henry B. Foster, John Chislet, S. C. McCandless.

CHRIST CHURCH, ALLEGHENY.

David Reed, John Phillips, J. Haworth, Wm. Ralston, And. Robinson, J. H. Sewell, Robert Crist, Peter Miller, Charles Robb, Philip Mowry.

EMANUEL CHURCH, ALLEGHENY.

James C. Doane, Philip Wilson, Dr. John H. Grouard, Malcolm Hay, T. B. Swearingen, D. H. Williams, George H. Stone, Charles Stoneman, Dr. Robbins, Dr. Josiah D. Johnson, Joseph Barbour, Robert Hunter.

ST. JAMES CHURCH, BIRMINGHAM.

T. N. C. Paul, Nicholas Jones, John Hughes, G. Cochran, Thad. Wm. Davis, John Oliver, N. P. Ramsey, Henry A. Bausman, John Shock.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, BIRMINGHAM.

The annual election of vestrymen was held last Monday evening in St. Mark's Church, Birmingham, and resulted in the following gentlemen being elected for the ensuing year: Nicholas Jones, T. W. Paul, members of H. Street; Wilkins, Davis, N. P. Ramsey, John Oliker, Henry A. Bausman, John Shock.

The Grand Bal Masque of the Opera House Company.

The first grand masquerade ball of the Opera House Company was held last night at Concordia Hall. The utmost precaution was taken and all liberal arrangements possible were made to render the ball creditable to its projectors and of such high character as to render popular any future entertainment which might be presented under similar auspices. The attendance was not large and yet sufficiently so to afford all present a delightful evening. The good order, owing to the diligence and care exercised by the managers, fairly represented the intelligent character of those who have we seen together an assemblage more conspicuous for beauty, continuary and decorum. The good order which all the past six years. The Singer is rapidly increasing of late in public favor, and as evidence of this fact we notice that the Singer Company are manufacturing *one hundred thousand machines yearly*. This seems to be almost incredible, but it is the truth, and it shows the popularity of sewing machine in the country, and not only bears a national, but a world wide reputation. Agents are located in other countries, as it is in America, the standard sewing machine of the age. There are many cases of other machines which can boast of improvements not possessed by the Singer. The Singer, so far as possible, is perfection, and emphatically the leading machine, and followed by an indiscriminate collection of kings, queens, knights, peasants, chevaliers, footmen, pages, musicians and others. The music was very superior, supplied by Teorge's celebrated Trinity band. At twelve o'clock the masks were removed and disclosed much genuine merriment ensued in the mutual recognition of friends and acquaintances which took place. A supper was then taken part in of the hall after which the dance was resumed and kept up merrily till within an hour of the breaking of daylight. The occasion was highly creditable to the Opera House Company and on the management devolved the labor of the management had much solid ground for self-congratulation.

No Quorum.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Petroleum Association was called for, but at the appointed hour there were not enough members present to constitute a quorum. The meeting was called to take action in reference to the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that the refiners of petroleum in the first classes of distillers and manufacturers—thus requiring them to pay a double tax. Those engaged in the trade object to such a distinction and desire that they be required to pay the one tax only, either as distillers or manufacturers. It contemplated to send a delegate to Washington to protest against the decision, and get it righted if possible. For this purpose the meeting for yesterday was called, but no business could be transacted for want of a quorum. It is probable the Association will meet to-day.

Double Bereavement.

Mrs. Mary Burke, of Allegheny, has, or had, a husband, W. H. Burke. He went away the other day and did not return. Mrs. Burke accuses Mary Ann Philison with enticing her liege from his family. She visited Mary Ann's house Monday night in quest of her husband, when she encountered Mary Ann, who expressed a desire to "split her head open," which she avowed would be carried into execution if Mrs. Burke even renewed her visit. Under the circumstances the persecuted woman had no recourse but the law, which she invoked in two informations, one against her husband for abandonment and the other against Miss Philison for surety of the peace. Alderman McMasters is attending to the litigation. Mary Ann has been arrested and held for a hearing. The Benedict has not been secured.

The Breach of Promise.

Our readers have doubtless perused the testimony in the highly entertaining case of breach of promise of marriage, now occupying the attention of the District Court. There are many cases of breach of promise which would perhaps be fully as interesting, were they developed. Suppose, for instance, the persons who patronize many of our dentists and find their patronage to be unworthily bestowed, were to tell what they suffer and vindicate the broken promises of future comfort freely made them, how numerous would their complaints be. We know of one establishment, however, that no patron ever complains of, that of Dr. G. W. Spencer, 224 Penn street. When any dental operation is to be performed, have Dr. Spencer attend to it.

THE PARTY WALL CASE.

Another Injunction—The Bank, the Petitioner and the Tenants Respondents—The End is Not Yet.

The party wall case between the First National Bank of Pittsburgh, and Mr. William Carr, which was first brought into court on the petition of Mr. Carr for a preliminary injunction to restrain the respondents from removing the wall, although that petition has been dismissed, is not yet ended.

The contractors for the new bank building on Monday morning went to work to remove the wall, and for that purpose made preparatics for "shoring" up Mr. Carr's building, which, it appears, is occupied by the Grover & Baker sewing Machine Company, and others. The tenants, it appears, were not satisfied with the arrangement, and forbid the contractors to proceed with the work, ordering them off the premises. They quit work and returned Tuesday morning when they were again ordered not to touch the wall on their peril. The work has already been delayed considerably on account of the first bill, and in order to have the matter settled, Mr. Acheson, attorney for the Bank, yesterday filed a cross-bill praying that a preliminary injunction be granted restraining William Carr, the Grover and Baker Sewing Machine Company, E. D. Weyburn, and Roberts, Nicholson & Thompson from interfering with the contractors while removing the wall or in making preparations therefor. The bill relates a portion of the former bill to the action thereon, and further states that it is the intention of the petitioners to have the wall torn down and rebuilt with as little delay and inconvenience to the respondents and with as little injury to the premises of Mr. Carr as possible.

The Court, after hearing the contents of the petition, ordered the case to be heard at ten o'clock to-day.

South Pittsburgh Councils.

An adjourned meeting of South Pittsburgh Council was held yesterday (Tuesday) evening, April 19th, 1870, at the office of Justice Barker, Burgess Humphries presiding.

Members Present—Messrs. Haines, Steargold, Moorhead, Williams, Kim and Brown.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Wm. Faloon, Collector, presented a list of uncollected and exonerated taxes, amounting to $559.96 for the year 1868.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the list was accepted and the Collector relieved.

The Clerk then read the report of the Auditor for 1868, in which it was stated that the account of the Collector had been audited and found correct.

The report was accepted.

The Auditor's report of the collector's account for 1869 was presented and