



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor. TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Apr. 24, 1867.

The Democratic Standing Committee for the County of Wyoming are requested to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Tunkhannock on Saturday the 11th day of May next, at 10 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of important business.

The following named persons are members of the Committee: Perry Wiley, Henry Brown, Miller Patterson, Wellington Lee, C. L. Vaughn, E. J. Mowry, Lewis Ager Harrison Concklin, C. L. Concklin, Chairman.

"National Republican" newspapers, as they style themselves, still talk, occasionally, about the policy, if not necessity, of the Democratic party dropping its identity, taking a new name, &c., in order to become victorious at the elections. Such talk is nonsense. No reorganization of the party could result successfully, without a retention of all the present members and the addition of a number of new ones. What, then, would be the use of changing the name of the party and holding that out as a quill which (as everybody could see thro' it) would deceive nobody?

The last Legislature passed a law allowing the public officers of Philadelphia city and Allegheny county to surrender to physicians and surgeons, for dissection, the bodies of deceased persons which are required to be buried at public expense. Whoever, therefore, shall be so unfortunate as to die at those places, friendless and penniless, will certainly go to the great resurrection in pieces. Formerly malefactors only were given to the doctors—now paupers are to share the same fate. "Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes; an empty pocket's the worst of crimes." So, at least, say our Radical lawmakers.

The number of negroes registered in Washington, is 1,500 and the number of white men 1,023. This will give the negroes a majority of nearly 500. They have majorities in each ward of the city, giving them every member of the city council. It is the plan of the Radicals to take the government of the capital of our country out of the hands of the white people and place it under the control of the negro, thus showing to foreigners who visit our country and capital, that there are white men in the United States who would rather have the negro to rule, than a white man. Are the people so far gone that they deem it necessary to take a municipal government out of the hands of intelligent white men, to place it in the hands of an ignorant set of negroes? It does not appear so from the action of the representatives which they have sent to Congress. It is a sad commentary on the demoralized condition of the country. But nothing better could be expected from such a body. Let the people show their condemnation by voting against it.

THE NEGRO EXPERIMENT.—The British Parliament gave qualified negro suffrage to the negroes of Jamaica, as long ago as 1834, and then removed the qualification, by decreasing the tax to a very small amount, so that any working negro could vote.

The experiment has worked so badly, as to elicit the following remarks from the Tribune:

It is a somewhat remarkable coincidence that just at the time when the right of suffrage has been conferred upon the freedmen of the South, the negroes of the most important of the British West India possessions should have been summarily deprived of that right.

The Government of Jamaica has been handed over by the British government to a council appointed by the Crown and the Legislature of Jamaica is abolished, (negro and all) and this too, on the petition of the people of Jamaica, to be rid of the horrible position, in which free negro suffrage has placed them all.

A Good Move.

The Democratic State Committee of CONNECTICUT is to meet at New Haven on Thursday of this week, to take into consideration such measures as may be necessary to protect the workmen of Portland and Rockville against the course pursued by their employers in depriving them of employment or forcing them to vote contrary to their oath and the dictate of their own consciences; and to consider whether the laboring classes can be protected by that provision of the Constitution of the State which requires the General Assembly to pass laws to protect the free ballot, by prohibiting "under adequate penalties, all undue influence from power, bribery, &c., and in compliance" with which the State has required by law every elector to swear by his Maker that he will give his vote, "as he shall judge will conduce to the best good" of the State or United States, "without respect of persons or favor of any man." This is a move in the right direction. Previous to the recent election, the Republicans of CONNECTICUT made great ado over the workmen, but since then not a word of this kind has been heard from them.—The Democrats propose to prove their faith by their works, and show now, as they have always shown in times past, that they are the true friends of the working classes.

Now that Mrs. Surratt has been declared by the highest Radical authority innocent of the crimes for which she was hanged, what reparation will her murderers make her broken-hearted orphan daughter? They should at least give up the body of their victim to her friends for interment, and we hope they will do so at once.

Hayti and Jamaica. The "great lamented,"—we use the word in its most expressive meaning for he was deeply lamented in life and death—on one occasion, said that we were "making history." Other countries have not been idle in competing for the same notoriety, but while we have been advancing to mongrelism other countries have been receding.

HAYTI and JAMAICA, the two black pets of Abolition puritanism, have been making history nearly as fast as we have, and it would be well for us to pause and read a chapter or two of what they have done. JAMAICA was the black pet of England for twenty or thirty years past. The negroes there were kissed and fawned upon, petted and praised; were given the right to vote and hold office; and the English Pharisees tried to make us believe that Jamaica mongrelism was a perfect Paradise, where the cullid individual "was bound to shine." Well, after twenty years experience—twenty years of boast and expense, it has become necessary to disfranchise the negroes of Jamaica, and put white men alone into power.

Hayti was the American pet. A different course was pursued, however, in favor of Hayti. That country was to be secured from barbarism by a peculiar process.—Colonizing was the grand scheme, and it progressed apparently with success until the Abolitionists got the crochets in their heads that mongrelism in this country would give a higher color to society.

The plan of rescuing Africa from the superstitions and abominations of heathenism was to establish a genuine negro republic at Hayti, by colonizing negroes who had been civilized, christianized and refined three through the process of American slavery.

What a horrid idea the Pharisees must have had of slavery at that time. Hayti got along very well, so long as the Colonization Society could keep them supplied with intelligent Southern negroes, who had passed through the refining process; but that failing, through the bitter opposition of the Abolitionists, all is now lost, and Hayti is amongst the lost Republic.

Giffard, President of the Republic, has resigned and run away to Jamaica. The history of Hayti since the negro population obtained its freedom has been a series of sanguinary revolution and civil wars, and the country is probably in a worse condition now than ever before. The negro leaders have never shown themselves capable of agreeing upon or establishing anything like a sound and substantial government. Life and property have always been exceedingly insecure and the constant danger of new revolution has tended to keep the country in a deplorable condition.

If the African race had any capacity for self-government they had the best possible opportunities of developing these talents in Hayti, where they have had things their own way for more than twenty years past. The troubles appear to be that their own way is a very disorderly and rebellious one. They have gone backwards in morals and education, and have attained proficiency in none of the arts of civilization, except that of war and political intrigue. Under their own management their property and credit have alike deteriorated in value, and the nation has made itself an object of pity to those who expected better things of the race, and of ridicule to those who understood them better and foresaw the result of the wild experiment of negro self-government. The normal condition of the negro is such that it is only by constant association with superior races that anything like civilization can be imparted to him. Even after such advantages there is an inevitable tendency to relapse into barbarity when the elevating influence is withdrawn.—Jef.

If anything in the world will make a man feel badly, except pinching his fingers in the crack of a door, it is unquestionably a quarrel. No man ever fails to think less of himself after it than before. It degrades him in the eyes of others, and what is worse, blunts his sensibilities on the one hand, and increases the power of passionate irritability on the other. The truth is, the more peaceably and quietly we get on, the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten, the better course is, if a man cheats you, quit dealing with him; if he abuses you, quit his company; if he slanders you, take care to live so that no one will believe him. No matter who he is or how he abuses you the wisest way to do is to let him alone; for there is nothing better than this cool, calm, and quiet way of dealing with the wrong we meet with.

A WOMAN'S MASK.—What a mask the unhappy wife is forced for prudence and self-respect to wear over that tear-bedecked face of hers! If she does not wear it, and if she lets the tears fall down in the sight of all, burning ploughshares will not be too hot for her feet to walk upon, and she must carry live coals from the world's altar, though they scorch her trembling fingers to the bone. Full of sympathy as the world is for her sorrows—if only delicately indicated—lifting a corner of the veil faintly—it has neither sympathy nor respect if broadly shown and rang into its ears through a six-foot speaking trumpet. The mask of the ill-matched spouse, male or female, must be of peculiar manufacture and most careful manipulation; the kind most usually adopted, because most generally approved of being one embodying a gentle patience, a plaintive manner of martyrdom—Saint Cecilia exhaling her soul in mournful music, Saint Sebastian lying speechless under the cruel arrows piercing his heart.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS.—The U. S. Senate continues to fight the President on his appointments. As the law now is, the President's hands are so tied that no appointments can be made by him without the Senate's approval. If the Senate adjourns now, a large number of officers will be without heads. The President keeps the Senate supplied with nominees, and the Senate rejects them, not because the men are not qualified or competent, but because the Senators either have other favorites, or desire to keep the country in an unsettled condition for partizan purposes.

Horrible Murder. A Woman Drowns the Child of a Neighbor in a Barrel.—She Places a Cake of Ice on the Body to Keep it Beneath the Surface.—The Child of Another Neighbor Thrown into the Vault of an Out-house.

[From the Chicago Times, April 10.] Twenty first street, between State and Burns streets, was the scene of a series of inhuman outrages yesterday afternoon.—For many months past, a woman calling herself Mary Brannagan has been residing in a small frame cottage in the locality indicated. She represented herself as a married woman, but rumors reflecting upon her character have been current connecting her name with that of a negro in the neighborhood, consequently she has been shunned by her former neighbors. This woman has always been an eye sore to the entire neighborhood, and the female portion of this community have even stood in dread for the safety of their lives, as her threats of murder were both loud and frequent. During these brawls she had frequently threatened the lives of the children living in the neighborhood. The family of Michael Kavanagh, residing at 181 Twenty first street, her next door neighbor, has been in the habit of receiving something more than their share of her animosity, and these people have been fully aware of the state of her feelings towards them. Yesterday afternoon their little girl, about four years of age, had been allowed to play in the yard, and for a few minutes the attention of both parents was directed from their offspring, by being called to the front of the building. On returning to the rear of the house, to look after the safety of their child, which for the moment had been neglected, it could nowhere be discovered. Instant search was instituted about the house and yard. In the course of these researches, which were participated in by a number of persons, including two policemen, some one advanced to the vicinity of an out-house situated in the yard, and beheld a little girl crawl from beneath the shed-like covering, which had been raised on posts a little above the ordinary level of the ground. It proved to be the daughter of Mr. Kavanagh's next door neighbor named Patrick Pidgeon, a child about five years of age. At first it was unable to speak and, of course, could give no reason for having been in such a fearful predicament, but when it gained sufficient consciousness and breath to articulate, the child instantly accused Mrs. Brannagan with the commission of the evident intent to commit murder. When Mr. and Mrs. Kavanagh heard this recital their fears increased even ten-fold, and the search for their own child was prosecuted with redoubled energy. Adjoining the low fence separating the yards from the inclosure of Mrs. Brannagan stood a barrel three fourths full of water while on the top there was floating a large cake of ice. More for the reason that the search should be thorough, than under any expectation of finding the body in that locality, the ice was lifted out of the water, and there to the horror of the bystanders the body of a child came to the surface. It was the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kavanagh and life was not quite extinct. But its condition was such that no medical skill could save it, and it died within a few moments. The body bears evident marks of great violence done to it, and the neck is almost black from the effects of strangulation. The fearful news spread like wildfire about the neighborhood. Among all these people there was not even a doubt expressed as to who could be the perpetrator of this second outrage. The author of the first was unanimously accused of this and this feeling became only more decided when it was known that she had endeavored during the afternoon to coax several other children within her yard. Crowds of excited people began to gather about a block or two was there with the exception of the alleged criminal. She barricaded every avenue of ingress to her dwelling, and then placing herself at a window, with a bayonet for a weapon she threatened instant death, should any one possess the hardihood to come near her person. A strict surveillance was instituted over the premises. Evidently for the purpose of making her escape being under the impression that the police had abandoned the vicinity, she made her appearance in the yard, and was instantly secured by Officer M. E. Barrett. But not without a severe struggle was she at last confined within the walls of the Twenty-second street station. Although in charge of two officers, this demon fought and resisted all the way to the station, and the air was filled with her voice as she uttered fearful oaths and blasphemies against both the living and the dead. This inhuman creature is about fifty years of age, and represents in every respect the most fearful type of low, degraded womanhood. The little girl whose life was saved by nothing less than a miracle, is most positive in her story. She states that having been coaxed by Mrs. Brannagan into her yard, she was suddenly seized by this woman, and while her cries for help were stifled she was cast into the vault. With remarkable presence of mind, perceiving a small opening at the rear, she struggled her way towards the aperture, and at last succeeded in extriating herself altogether. Although she was enabled to move her limbs she had apparently lost all control of her voice, and hence during all her fearful struggle she was unable to give a single outcry to attract attention. The popular excitement in the vicinity where these outrages occurred is fearful, and almost beyond the control of the police. The coroner has been notified, and an inquest over the remains of the little girl will be held to-day, when still additional and interesting facts will no doubt be elicited.

The Radical newspapers have not written obituaries upon the Democratic party for several weeks. There has been a press upon their columns in the shape of Connecticut election explanations.

John Morrisey gets credit for being one of the best behaved members of the Ramp Congress, as well as one of the most attentive, practical and sensible.

What it Costs to Keep House. The Tribune presents a list of the items making up "Uncle Sam's" bill of household expenses for the year, as follows: The appropriation voted by the Second Session of the XXXIXth Congress to pay for the current expenses of the Government during the coming year, and to supply the deficiencies of the last fiscal period, amount to the pretty little sum of \$154,798,037.51. The Army takes \$23,881,994; the Navy, \$16,794,244; Mr. Seward receives two allowances of \$30,000 each for his Atlantic Cable bills; and the Postmaster General gets \$20,000 worth of twine. The Military Academy at West Point is very liberally provided for, at an expense of \$267,914; of which that eminently useless body, the Board of Visitors, consume \$5,000 and another \$5,000 is applied to and enlargement of the cadet's laundry, which we should think ought to be big enough now to keep that dapper little company of soldiers as clean as a row of new pins. The printing of our Government money costs \$200,000 the management of loans and notes cannot be affected for less than \$2,000,000; and for the detection of counterfeiters we have a bill of \$150,000. Our expensive old friend Pub. Doc, dances in the tune of \$2,169,198, which surely ought to make Congress ashamed. The charge under which it strikes us that we get the poorest equivalent for our money is that of \$315,595 for Department of Agriculture. The purchase and distribution of seeds which nobody wants costs \$80,000, and the Botanical Garden, where Commissioner Newton raises hot-house flowers to Members of Congress, is supported at an outlay of 10,675. Ten thousand dollars for bouquets! But after all that is not worse than the "legislature" appropriation of \$10,230 for horses and carriages.

The most bewildering thing of all is the list of appropriations for keeping our public officers warm. Here, for example, we have \$9,090 for heating the Supreme Court Room; three thousand dollars for heating the cadet's mess room at West Point, forty thousand dollars for heating and ventilating their barracks; ten thousand dollars worth of heating apparatus for the public buildings; one thousand dollars worth for ditto for the library of Congress; five thousand dollars worth of fuel and lights for Congress; five hundred dollars to heat the Capitol; two thousand dollars for fuel again at the White House and Capitol.—How in the world is it possible in a single winter to consume such enormous quantities of coal, is a problem quite beyond our comprehension. There is an item of fifty five thousand dollars for lighting the Capitol and White House beside which the illumination of the Rotunda by electricity involves an annual expense of three thousand dollars and Government has to pay an electrician one thousand two hundred dollars a year to attend to it.

The standing and familiar outrage of all, which comes next to Pub. Doc, in atrocity, is the appropriation for The Congressional Globe. On this costly luxury the Senate expends no less than eighty five thousand one hundred eighty five, and the House one hundred and twenty thousand eight hundred and ninety two dollars; total two hundred and six thousand and fifty dollars. This swindle is to be stopped.—Congress having already given notice of its intention to break off the contract with the proprietors of that concern as soon as the two year's warning which they are required to allow has expired.

Negro Suffrage to be forced on the Northern States. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, offered the following bill in the Senate, previous to the late adjournment of Congress, for the purpose of enforcing negro suffrage upon the people of the Northern States: Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That there shall be no denial of the elective franchise to any male citizen of the United States, or any State on account of color or race, or previous condition, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every person who shall violate the provisions of this act shall, on conviction in any court of the United States; be fined for such and every offence not less than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

What right Congress has to pass laws to regulate the franchise in States we cannot see, but, as it claims that it has a right to do as it pleases in such matters, and as the people supinely bow to its dictation, we suppose it will be carried out. We hope the people will remember that Democrats told them what would be the result of a Radical victory last fall, and take things coolly.

A new religious society has been started in New Jersey. We cannot give its creed, as it professes not to have any. The logical oddity of the affair, that professing to discard all creeds and to take the Bible only, they yet, by a resolution in their platform, dispense altogether with baptism in every form, and propose to observe the Lord's supper only once a year, on the anniversary of the Jewish passover. Of its views on the "mightier matters of the law," we are not informed.

Among the last work of the Legislature was the passage of a supplement to the common school law, which makes certain salutary changes in the manner of organizing, supervising and conducting the common schools of Pennsylvania. This supplement has been signed by the Governor, and is now in full force and effect. It provides that when school directors are unable to procure from the owner or owners of land, an eligible site for a school house, they may enter upon and occupy such land, to the extent of one acre, and the damages resulting from such occupancy to be determined by a jury of view; and in case the award of the viewers is confirmed by the court, payment shall be made within thirty days, after which time collection may be made by execution, as in other cases of judgment against school directors; and either party shall have the right to have reviewers appointed by the court.

The same act provides for the holding of a County Teacher's Institute, to continue at least five days in each year, and appropriating out of the money in the county treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to the county superintendent, one dollar for every three days' attendance of teachers upon the institute, said sum to be expended in procuring the attendance and instruction of competent lecturers at said annual meeting; and for non-attendance, except for good cause, a teacher's certificate may be reduced in grade; and the time spent in attendance on the Institute, may be allowed the teacher by the board of directors. The superintendent must make a full statement of the expenditures of moneys in his hands.

The act also provides for the selection of text-books at each triennial convention of directors, the same to be validated by confirmation at the annual meeting of directors and teachers, held as now provided by laws; and a majority of the boards of directors of the county may at any time call a special meeting of directors, for the purpose of appointing a committee on text-books, prior to the triennial meeting in 1869. City and borough superintendents, in places having over 10,000 inhabitants. The act legalizes the issue of three grades of teachers' certificates, the lowest called "Professional," which shall license the holder to teach in the county, city or borough where issued during the official term of the officer issuing it, and one year thereafter, and the third or highest grade is called a "Permanent Certificate" which must be signed by the State Superintendent. All professional certificates heretofore issued before the first Monday of June, 1868. Any professional certificate may be renewed by the proper officer if he is satisfied that the holder is entitled to the certificate.

The act also provides "that no person shall hereafter be eligible to the office of county, city or borough superintendent, in any county of this commonwealth, who does not possess a diploma from a college, legally empowered to grant literary degrees, a diploma or State certificate issued according to law by the authorities of a State normal school, a professional certificate from a county, city or borough superintendent of good standing, issued at least one year prior to the election, or a certificate of competency from the State superintendent of common school; nor shall such person be eligible unless he has a sound moral character, and has had successful experience in teaching within three years of the time of his election.—Provided, That serving as county, city or borough superintendent, shall be taken as evidence of the requisite qualifications.

An Incident.—As a train of cars was approaching the suspension bridge near Niagara, the conductor found a young man who could not pay his fare. The poor fellow was evidently in the last stages of consumption, and emaciated to skeleton proportions. He sat by himself, and his eyes were as red as though he had been weeping; but the laws of the company could not be transgressed, and he must leave the train. Not a person moved or spoke as the conductor led him from his seat, all shivering with the cold, but just as he reached the door, a beautiful girl rose from her seat, and with bright sparkling eyes, demanded the amount charged for the poor invalid. The conductor said eight dollars, and the young and noble girl took that sum from her pocket-book, and kindly led the sick youth back to his seat. The action put to shame several men who had witnessed it, and they offered to "pay half," but the whole-souled woman indignantly refused their assistance. As the train reached Albany, the young protectress went to the invalid and gave him money to keep him over night in that city, and send him to his friends the next morning. Two-thirds of the world would suffer by comparison with her. The man who gets that noble girl for a wife will be the subject of admisible envy.

While a Democratic member of Congress was recently addressing the House, the dirtiest, greatest specimen of a black negro, sung out, "You lie!" from the gallery, thereby proving himself the equal of his Radical friends and companions.

Last week, in the New Jersey House of Representatives, on a proposition to strike the word white from the Constitution, 20 Radicals voted for it, but 22 Democrats and 13 Radicals voted against it. So it seems the Rads are not in favor of the standard of universal suffrage set up by the Tribune, Press, and other organs.

An exchange threatens to expose the Grand Army of the Republic. Don't. It exposed its weakness at the late election and we don't believe it can stand another. Let the dead rest in peace.

Under radical rule it takes 150 cents to make one dollar, and seventeen dollars to purchase one barrel of flour. In Democratic times all the States were represented in Congress, 100 cents made a dollar and five dollars would purchase a barrel of flour.

It is said the reaction from Radicalism in Indiana to Democracy is something both extraordinary and gratifying. The State is counted as certain for Democracy at the next election.

Local and Personal. Cigars from the genuine Havanna leaf, and all of the finest brands of chewing tobacco are, for sale at Dr. J. W. Rhoads' Drug Store.

Frank Bunnell is now at New York laying in a fresh stock of New Goods, at new and reduced prices.—Frank and Bob advertise; and what's better they perform all they advertise.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law which is now in full operation in this County, has greatly increased the demand for "specimens" for medical and mechanical purposes. The Hotel Keepers, from habit we suppose, keep a few bottles and glasses in sight yet, for ornamental purposes,—no doubt.

Strings for Violins, Violoncellos, Guitars, Banjos &c., can be had at L. B. Powell's Music Store, Scranton. He has on hand some of the celebrated Paganini Violin Strings, and is supplying a great many orders by mail.

Paying the Penalty.—The two cases of Burglary and Larceny, tried at our last Session, resulted in a conviction of the parties charged.

Allison & Brown, alias Stone, who broke into and robbed D. T. Sterling & Son's Store, were sentenced to three years at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

Cornell and Rosegrant, who entered the Factoryville Depot, and stole therefrom whiskey and boots, were sentenced to one year and six months each.—Sheriff Dewitt and assistants, started with them to Philadelphia, the morning after sentence. Truly, "The way of the transgressor is hard."

Hocus Pocus.—By means of hocus-pocus, or some other fellow, a half bushel (i. e. 30 lbs) (Mary's law hasn't took effect on 'em yet) of Goodrich's early, seedling potatoes have found their way into the dark corner of our sanctum.—We—we—we're mistaken. We—we—we don't live where we do now. We haven't got any place that's very sunny. We haven't got any of these justly celebrated potatoes—to spare—everybody just a few for seed." But—Mr. Geo. C. Miller, living at the upper end of town, has. We advise everybody to plant some of them—provided he don't keep his potato-hole locked up.

One Out.—For the information of our Republican friends, in the rural regions, who may think it is about time for another issue of that luminous sheet the Wyoming Republican, we would inform them, that that great light has "gone out." Billy the draft smelter editor, who always "wrote his own editorials," couldn't keep his pond full with such a constant drain upon it. He has left these parts and gone to the "Jardis" where men that can write are more highly appreciated and better paid.

In Limbo.—L. H. Stephens, late Sheriff and ex-Deputy Marshal of this County, with Mrs. Catharine Stephens, and Miss Eliza Stephens, his mother-in-law and sister-in-law, were arrested on Monday last, on the charge of assaulting, beating, abusing and maltreating Mrs. Lucy Stephens, wife of the said L. H. Stephens. The parties were taken before Justice Terry and after a full hearing were recognized to appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions. Bail in the sum of \$500, was required. We were not present at the examination and know nothing of the facts of the case, except from rumor. If what is alleged against Mr. S. be true, he is a very brute—and not the honorable man he has heretofore been reputed to be. A husband, a mother a sister and a family of little children, arrayed on the one side; against a feeble wife, daughter and mother on the other—all living under the same roof—and committing from time to time, such acts of violence, brutality and outrage, upon that feeble, unresisting wife and mother, as would make savages appear more savage, is the picture that has been presented by "Madams Rumor." It has been said that "The Devil is not so black as he is sometimes painted." We shall be glad to know that this picture has, in fact, some softening tints. For, viewed in any light, the case presents many unnatural and dark features. Among the gentlemen who appeared as prosecutors of Mr. Stephens, were A. B. Mott, Ira Avery, T. A. Miller, James Young, R. E. Baker, George Winans, F. M. Hepburn and others. With such an array of prosecutors Mr. Stephens seems to have the tide of public opinion strongly against him. It seems clear, that Mrs. Stephens is a much abused woman; or that Mr. Stephens is one of the most abused of men. Time and a full investigation of the facts will determine who is to be most blamed for this most unfortunate condition of affairs in that family.

Decker Brothers' New Scale Pianos.—The following notice of these celebrated pianos is from the pen of Henry C. Watson, Editor of the American Art Journal and one of the best critics in musical matters in the United States.

The new scale square piano just turned out by Decker Brothers' No. 91 Bleeker Street, is an instrument of rare and extraordinary beauty. Admirable as their instruments have been, heretofore, they are entirely eclipsed by this recent improvement.

The principle upon which the Decker Bros pianos are made, and of which principle they hold the exclusive Patent, is that all the strings shall have their bearings or contact points, upon wood. This is obtained by raising the bass end of the plate in the casting, which permits the strings to pass under it to the tuning pins, and rest upon the wreat plank. Notes corresponding to the tuning pins, but larger, are cast in the plate, so that none of the resonant material of the piano, comes in contact with them.

Decker Bros. have tested this Patent principle on an enlarged scale, and have gained results in proportion. The tone, which is exquisitely refined, rich and sympathetic, has vastly increased in power, gaining in grandeur of volume, without losing any of those fine qualities, which always characterize their instruments and have made them a solid reputation wherever they have become known. We can imagine nothing finer of their class than the new scale square pianos of Decker Bros. Faithful, delicate, and highly finished workmanship, gives the result of a perfect equality in all their instruments. This fact has led to the general remark among the best professors, that one has no "need to choose among the pianos of the Decker Bros, for they are all equally admirable."

The name of "Decker" has been made a valuable trade mark by the Decker Bros., on account of the superb and trustworthy instruments which they manufacture. This fact has been taken advantage of by other parties, who are now using the name of Decker in the hope of profiting by the prestige which it confers. But the public must not be led astray. The Decker instruments which stand so high in reputation throughout the United States, are the Patent pianos manufactured exclusively by Decker Bros. of No. 91 Bleeker Street, New York, and these can always be known first, by their rare beauty, and power of tone, fine touch, and superior finish; and secondly, by the words Decker Bros' Patent, June, 1855, cast on the left hand side of the iron plate, without which there is no genuine Decker Bros. pianos. Purchasers therefore bearing these points in mind, and remembering the date of the Patent particularly, can be certain of securing the genuine instrument.

ASBURN, PA., APRIL 15th, 1867.

Ma Editor: Near the 10th day of July, 1863, while in camp at Shippensburg, one of the regiment brought to me a Bible and some trifle, and said, "Take care of these till I call for them." I did not for them soon after, I thought no more about it at the time. But not seeing nor hearing from him since, I would like to have you publish this, or as much of it as you think necessary. On the fly leaf of the Bible is written: Presented to EDWARD A. MARTIN, by his Employer, Edward Ross. Jan. 10th, 1863.

C. E. DAVIS, Lynn, Susquehanna Co., Pa.