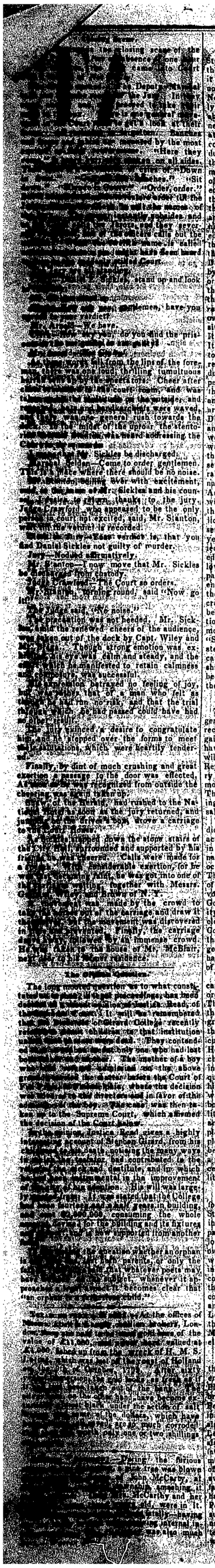

...closing scene of the ...presence of one ... same ... to Court ... Deputy Marshal ... We Jury ... In my ... ...ceived to take ... ...to the general ... ...get a look at their ... ...Barrister ... ...by the most ... "Here they ... ...on all sides. ... ...cries of "Down ... ...hes." "Sit ... "Order, order." ... ...have come (in the ... ...to the names of ... ...provables and ... ...Jurors, and they sever... ...the entire calls but the ... ...name is called ... ...have been heard ... ...Court. ... ...stand up and look ... ...gentlemen, have you ... ...verdict? ... ...We have. ... ...do you find the pris... ...guilty? ... ...Guilty. ... ...from the lips of the fore... ...was one loud, thrilling tumultuous ... ...by the spectators. Cheer after ... ...court room, and was ... ...on the outside, and ... ...handkerchiefs were waved, ...general rush towards the ... ...midst of the uproar the stento... ...was heard addressing the ... ...Sickles be discharged. ... ...Silence—Come to order gentlemen. ... ...where there should be no noise. ... ...boiling over with excitement, ...of Mr. Sickles and his coun... ...to return thanks to the jury. ... ...who appeared to be the only ... ...in court not excited, said, Mr. Stanton, ...verdict is recorded. ... ...Your verdict is, that you ... ...Daniel Sickles not guilty of murder. ... ...Nodded affirmatively. ... ...I now move that Mr. Sickles ... ...from custody. ... ...The Court so orders. ... ...turning round, said "Now go ... ...Keep quiet, no noise." ... ...was not heeded. Mr. Sick... ...the renewed cheers of the audience, ...out of the dock by Capt. Wiley and ... ...Though strong emotion was ex... ...eye was calm and steady, and the ... ...manifested to retain calmness ... ...successful. ... ...betrayed no feeling of joy, ...that of a man who felt as ... ...no risk, and that the trial ... ...he had passed could have had ... ...result. ... ...evinced a desire to congratulate ... ...stepped over the forms to meet ... ...which were heartily tender... ... ...Finally, by dint of much crushing and great ... ...a passage to the door was effected, ...was recognized from outside the ... ...was loudly taken up. ... ...of the Herald had rushed to the Na... ...as soon as the jury returned, and ... ...drove down with a carriage ... ...Court House. ... ...stepped down the stone stairs of ... ...Hall, surrounded and supported by his ... ...who observed. Calls were made for a ... ...considerable exertion, for he ... ...retiring mind, he was got into one of ... ...together with Messrs. ... ...and Brown of N. Y. ... ...was made by the crowd to ... ...out of the carriage and draw it ... ...the movement was discovered in ... ...Finally, the carriage ... ...followed by an immense crowd. ... ...to the house of Mr. McBlair, ...evidence.

The Supreme Decision.

The long mooted question as to what consti... ...in the proceedings has been ... ...Read, of ... ...It will be remembered that ... ...College recently ... ...that institution ... ...They contend ... ...only one who had lost ... ...The mother of a boy ... ...and children on the above ... ...before the Court of ... ...where the decision ... ...in favor of the ... ...was then ta... ...the Supreme Court, which affirmed ... ...decision of the Court below. ... ...Justice Read gives a highly ... ...account of Stephen Girard, from his ... ...down to the present time, tracing the many ways ... ...benefactor has contributed to the ... ...and destitute, and in which ... ...instrumental in the improvement ... ...of this city. He will was large... ...It was stated that the College ... ...fourteen and a half acres in building, ...$2,000,000, consuming the whole ... ...for the building and its fixtures ... ...a new supporter from another ... ...the question whether an orphan ... ...both parents, or only the ... ...that whatever poets may ... ...subject, whenever it ap... ...it becomes clear that ... ...child."

...At the offices of ... ...brothers, Lon... ...of the ... ...value of £31,000, ...walked at ... ...taken from the vaults of H. M. S. ... ...which was one of the vessels of Holland ... ...Amongst ... ...the said books are from as far ... ...the time of the ... ...have become ... ...under the action of salt ... ...the dollars, which have ... ...are so much corroded ... ...one or two shillings ...

...During the furious ... ...tree was blown ... ...John McCarty, at ... ...smashing it ... ...McCarthy and her ... ...were in it. ... ...fatally having ... ...internal in... ...was also much

The State's Rights Democracy.

After the charter of the Bank of the United States had expired, application was made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania to re-charter it as a State institution. This was most strenuously resisted by the Democratic party.—Notwithstanding this opposition and the clearly expressed will of the people, a charter was obtained. To secure that result it became necessary to purchase the votes of certain Senators, who had been elected by Democratic constituencies, and who were bound by their duty and allegiance to resist the bank with all their zeal and power. They were false, bad men, and betrayed their treason. The history of that session of the Legislature has not been equalled by any since that time but the one that has just adjourned. Those who chartered the bank were publicly bought and paid for, and with shameless impudence made open exhibition of their ill-gotten gains. Not contented with their plunder, they sought to distract the party they had defeated, and to that end they too organized as an independent body of Democrats, who had been wronged and hurt by the tyranny of the party and its constituted organs. They had their Convention—they had their papers, and they assumed a new name and that new name was *The State's Rights Democracy*. Burden, Penrose and Dickey, a little over twenty years ago, occupied the same position now held by Packer, Forney and Knox. It would seem as if the theory of Vico, the Italian philosopher, was true, and that we live to reproduce events in endless cycles of recurrence. Here again we have like causes producing like results—not nearly similar in appearance, but like as like can be. We have three men who have been trusted and promoted and we have three men who have deserted and are dishonored just as Burden, Penrose and Dickey were. The party they have wronged and the principles they have abandoned, they would vainly attempt to disorganize, and as was done by Burden, Penrose and Dickey for the same purpose, they issue their addresses, set forth their grievances, and strange to say, rally under the same flag and take the same name. There is something ominous in this! As their predecessors in defection were bought with bank money and bank shares, so have they been corrupted with the spoils of the public works and the distribution of shares in Passenger Railways; and as those bad men that years ago carried away their plunder, to be pitied if not despised by all, and to be overwhelmed with popular hatred, so will these men, following their steps, vanish out of the Democratic party, espouse the cause of the opposition, and end as they ended. From anti-bank Democrats they finally became "State's Rights Democrats;" and then by an easy transition, they became the creatures of the monster of corruption. From Constitutional Democrats, these men, Packer, Forney and Knox, have become "State's Rights Democrats;" that is the first step; next we will see them harnessed to the car of Seward Republicanism, the meanest worshippers of the wildest fanaticism that has ever been stimulated by adventurers to answer their bad ends.—*Pennsylvanian*.

The Connecticut Election.

The Republican party and the disunionists generally, are exulting over the result of the recent election in Connecticut. So far as their gain of two Congressmen is concerned, they have reason to congratulate themselves, for it will give them control of the next House of Representatives. Aside from this their victory is not only barren, but was gained by the most unscrupulous and disgraceful means.—The annexed extract from the Newark Evening Journal, gives some facts worthy of perusal:

The defeat of Arnold, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second District, was accomplished by trickery of the Republicans in distributing Democratic tickets with his name erased, and partly by the Douglas Democrats voting against him, or refusing to vote. This will be seen by referring to the vote of New Haven, where Arnold received 216 votes less than the Democratic candidate for Governor. The aggregate Republican majority in the ticket is 635 greater than at the last election, in 1857, but 9216 less than at the Congressional election of 1856. It is believed that the Democratic vote this year is the largest ever cast in the State, and the Democrats have made a handsome increase in both Houses of the State Legislature.

The Hartford Times says that the Republicans have triumphed by one of the most extraordinary efforts ever made in Connecticut.—They were aided by the Northern States, on the ground that if defeated upon their Congressmen they would be in the minority in the next House of Representatives, this would cut them off from electing a President by the House, in case the people should make no choice. Money was showered upon the State in floods. Ten dollars for a vote was frequently offered, and we have heard that as high as twenty five dollars for a single man was offered by the abolition managers. Laborers were told that they should vote the abolition ticket or be discharged from their places, and ballots printed upon yellow paper were placed in their hands—their situation as employees depending upon these marked ballots being put in the ballot-box. Such tyranny by a party that makes no issue in the country except that of slavery, must be shocking to all liberal minded freemen.

The Military of the State.—The elections for all commissioned officers throughout the State, except Major Generals will take place in June next, in the different volunteer companies. These officers are elected in July following by the commissioned officers. An oversight existed in the late militia law, by which all the Major Generals were continued in office for one year succeding the election of commissioned officers. It being desirable that the terms of the Major Generals and other commissioned officers should be nearly uniform, an amendment to the law was passed by the Legislature a day or two before the close of the session, providing for the election of the Major Generals in the month following the election of commissioned officers.

Four Brothers Convicted.—Last week in the Crawford (Indiana) Circuit Court, at Leavenworth, Jackey Prather, Rensalaer Prather, Pleasant Prather, and William Prather, four brothers, were convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years each, for horse-stealing. One other brother, Thomas, who was also indicted, died some time ago in the jail at Leavenworth. Jonathan, another brother was also indicted, but has not been arrested. The father and still another son are under indictment in the Perry Circuit Court for the same offence—the father being now in jail at Rome awaiting his trial. The family consisting of father and sons have but few equals. They have resided for a long time in the upper part of Perry county, in a secluded spot, and have been suspected of dishonest practices, but from their number and the malicionsness of their character, the citizens of that portion of the county were deterred from instituting legal inquiries.

M'Kean County Democrat.

Saturday, May 7, 1859.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO'S

ADVERTISING AGENCY,

119 *Nassau Street, New York, and* 10 *State St. Boston.*

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., are the Agents for the M'KEAN DEMOCRAT and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas. They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates.

Democratic State Nominations.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL

JOHN ROWE,

OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

We give Judge White's opinion on the County Treasurer matter at the request of several of our readers. It will be alluded to hereafter.

That article in the *Citizen* last week headed "Scape Goats and Scape Niggers" was probably written by the "Scape Grace" of that paper.

"Currente Calamo" favors us with a very interesting communication in reference to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. We hope he may continue his favors.

A little child about 3 years of age, daughter of Mr. Hughes, living at the lower end of the Borough, was drowned on Thursday by falling into a spring a short distance from the house near which she was playing.

The "Great Republic Monthly" for May is quite as interesting as its predecessors. This magazine has already attained a circulation greater than many others which have been published for years. It is just the the thing to suit a large class of readers. Oaksmith & Co., N. Y., are the publishers.

Every farmer should take a copy of the "American Agriculturist." It is published monthly, by Orange Judd, A. M., and each number contains a complete journal of operations on the farm, in the garden, the orchard, the kitchen and the flower garden necessary for the month. Price, $1 per annum.

Mr. J. Maynard has taken rooms at the Bennett House, and is prepared to take Ambrotype, Melainotype, &c. pictures in good style. He is anxious to take the likeness of every good looking person in the place. A general rush may be expected.

The Philadelphia charter election resulted in the triumph of the combined opposition by a majority of about 2,000. With all the patronage the opposition authorities brought to bear against the Democracy, they have carried the city with beautifully diminished majorities.

Mr. Rogers has returned from Harrisburg and resumed his editorial labors. He looks unusually well. The girls all say that those whiskers are "perfectly *fast*-nating." We shall march ours out when the warm weather sets in, as cream-colored whiskers don't do well in cold weather. We've tried it.

Several steamboats have been up to Warren laden with provisions, *and so forth*. The "down the river" *and so forth* is better known in this section as "instant death," while that from York State is put down as "six months sickness." It is not yet decided which is preferable. The Chautauque *Democrat* and Warren *Mail* will please take notice.

The Washington *States*, Douglas's organ, thus truthfully predicts the destiny of the Bogus Democrats:

"It is plain to our apprehension that the movement, of which Mr. Forney is the leader, is *a premeditated and irreparable revolt against the Democratic organization*. It is equally obvious that, no matter what may be the intentions of these persons, *they will fall by irresistable gravitation into the bosom of the Black Republican party*."

Significant.—It is a fact worthy of note, says the Columbia *Democrat*, that no Democrat of standing and prominence in Lycoming county, has signed the call for the Forney-Packer Convention, and that not a single man residing in Williamsport appears among the number. Such Democrats as John W. Maynard, Gen. Robert Fleming, Judge Eldred, Waldo Willard, Charles H. Doebler, John Platt, and John B. Beck refuse to have anything to do with a movement intended to disorganize the Democratic party.

The Olean *Advertiser* learns that a movement is being made by parties at that place for the erection of works suitable for purifying from one thousand to two thousand gallons of crude coal oil per day, manufactured at the Lafayette oil works; also, that certain manufacturers seriously contemplate erecting works for the manufacture of Iron on the Luther Davis property, their outlay and investment to be repaid them in pig iron at about $12 per ton at the works. The black band iron ore and gray carbonate of iron occur on the property mentioned in abundance.

SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD.

We learn by the Erie papers that the Board of Managers of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad at a recent meeting adopted a resolution in favor of building the road east of Ridgway by what is called Miller's line, or better known in this section as the West Creek route. This route avoids all tunnels, and will, altogether, it is estimated, reduce the expenses of construction two millions of dollars.

The route west of Ridgway will be adopted at the next meeting of the board—in about two weeks.

COUNTY TREASURER—JUDGE WHITE'S OPINION.

Quarter Sessions of M'Kean County. In the matter of the Contested Election for County Treasurer.

As per general return Parsons had 672 and Barr 669 votes—throwing out the votes polled for each in Corydon Township.

The evidence produced is deemed competent to show that 7 votes were polled for Barr, in Corydon township, and three for Parsons—which, added to the return, make, for Barr 676 and for Parsons 672.

Evidence was produced to show irregularity in conducting the election in the Townships of Keating, Bradford and Eldred. It is alleged that the polls were not opened in Bradford at the regular hour. It is not shown that any one was prevented from voting, or that the rights of the public were prejudiced in any way by the neglect of the officers. In Keating the board adjourned for dinner, and carried the box containing the ballots from the Court House to Bennett's Hotel, where it was kept till they had procured their dinner, when they took it back to the Court House. This may have been a violation of duty on the part of the board, but in the absence of proof given to show that any one was prejudiced by it we do not deem it the duty of the Court to throw out the whole return and thus to disfranchize the electors of the Township, because of the mistake of its election officers. These remarks are applicable to the return for Eldred township, if there was any thing wrong in the conduct of their board. But there could not be anything very objectionable in their adjournment to an adjoining room through a door opening from the room in which they were taking the votes, having first locked all the outer doors, leaving no person in the room thus closed, and keeping the box containing the ballots in plain view during the whole time while they were eating.

It is not thought necessary to express an opinion upon the objection made to the evidence introduced by contestant to show that illegal votes were polled in favor of the respondent, because it is not alleged in the complaint that such votes were polled, as this case is ruled against the contestant on other grounds.

It is shown, satisfactorily, that the following named persons voted for Barr who were not qualified electors:—Leander Edson, Wm. Blew, Ransom Lewis, and Israel Thomas.—Edson was a minor, Blew had not paid a State or County tax within two years—paid taxes, but in June 1856, more than two years before the election in October 1858. Lewis paid a County tax on the day of election, but had not been assessed. Israel Thomas paid a County tax to the collector of Liberty township some two or three months after the Presidential election in 1856, and was told by him that he had been assessed; but the assessments of Liberty township produced in evidence are more reliable than the declarations of the collector, not under oath, and they show most emphatically that Thomas was not assessed. The constitutional requirement is payment of a *State* or *County* tax *within two years* which shall have been *assessed at least ten days* before the election. These four votes, therefore, were clearly illegal, and deducted from the aggregate of Barr's vote would leave him 672.

The votes of J. B. Mattison, Henry Barton, and Lewis Barton ought to have been rejected. Mattison, although assessed, had not paid a tax within two years. The Bartons voted in Otto township. One of them resided there but had not resided there ten days preceding the day of election. The other resided in Eldred and could have voted there. Neither had a right to vote in Otto. Those three cast their votes for Parsons.

It is alleged that John Reisdorph voted for Parsons. The evidence is that his son-in-law, Dr. Freeman, furnished him with a Parson's ticket. He probably voted it, we will assume that he did. It is said that he was not a legal voter because not a resident either of the district in which he voted, or of the State of Pennsylvania. We cannot concur in this opinion. Mr. Reisdorph was an old man. He had lived many years in M'Kean county; owned a farm in M'Kean county, and had some personal property. He had a son living in Michigan; had also children living in M'Kean county. In the latter part of the year 1857, or early part of 1858, he went to Michigan. Prior to his departure for Michigan he sold a part of his personal property. Mr. Cory thinks he sold it all; but Mr. Tuttle says he sold a part. It is not pretended that he sold his farm. To some of his neighbors or acquaintances he said he was going to live in Michigan and did not intend to return to M'Kean. He did return, however, in the month of August or early part of September, and resided in Keating township until after the October election. When he offered his vote, Judge Sartwell challenged it. He was examined, under oath, by the board and they decided to receive his vote. He stated on his examination that he did not go to Michigan with the intention of leaving the country and residing there permanently. His statement, under oath, ought to be regarded as more entitled to credit than the proof of loose, casual declarations, made without object, in regard to which witnesses are so liable to be mistaken in their recollections. He no doubt visited Michigan for the purpose of seeing his son, and perhaps intending, if pleased with the country and the situation of his son, to remain with him as long as his stay could be made agreeable. And he may have stated all that the witnesses swear to in regard to his intentions, without impairing his rights as a voter. If he testified truly before the board, and we have no doubt he did, he had not changed his residence. He had been there temporarily and for a temporary purpose, and had returned to his home in M'Kean county. Such a temporary absence would not deprive him of his residence in Pennsylvania or of the rights of an elector. Nor would the fact that within a month or two after the election he again went to Michigan impeach his evidence, or annul a right which he had legally exercised. He had an undoubted right to change his purposes at any time, nor is it at all strange that an aged man, situated as he was, should do so.

This case, then, upon its merits, presents a close contest. Throwing out the votes of Edson, Blew, Lewis and Thomas, polled for Barr, and the votes of Mattison, and the two Bartons, for Parsons, the candidates have each an equal number of votes. Under such circumstances we would not displace the candidate who has the certificate, and is qualified and in discharge of the duties of the office, unless satisfied that he was not a fit person to be entrusted with the position, its duties and responsibilities, or unless some other satisfactory reason was adduced to authorize such action by the Court.

But aside from any advantage which the certificated candidate has by reason of having entered upon the discharge of the office, there are other circumstances connected with the case which ought to determine it in his favor. Edson, Blew, Lewis, and Israel Thomas, were clearly not legal voters and could not have been made legal voters on the day when their votes were cast for Barr. One of the Bartons, whose residence was in Eldred, was a legal voter and would have voted in Eldred, if his vote had been refused in Otto. So with Mattison; he was regularly assessed and if his vote had been refused when offered, would have been made a competent elector by the payment of his tax. And John Schank, who cast an illegal vote in Shippen township, no doubt voted for Mr. Barr, although the fact was not proven. Schank's right to vote having been challenged by a friend of Parsons, who ought to have been a witness on the hearing in Court.

And now, to wit: April 28, 1859, it is decreed, that the complaint in this case be dismissed, and that the election of Enos Parsons, as Treasurer of M'Kean county, be affirmed; and that the County of M'Kean pay the costs of these proceedings.

For the Democrat

ELK COUNTY AND THE S. & E. RAILROAD.

Messrs. Eds.—You may be somewhat surprised to receive a communication from the writer of these few lines, knowing, as you must, his limited celebrity as a literary character. But, believing that a voice from "Little Elk" will be listened to by the many readers of your valuable paper, with some degree of pleasure, I take the liberty to trouble you with a few remarks respecting the growing prospects of our once almost unknown county.

The news has just reached us, that the S. & E. R. R. has been permanently located from the East as far as Ridgway, by following the Driftwood to the mouth of West Creek, which it follows to its source, near St. Marys; thence down Elk Creek to Ridgway—our county seat. From thence West the road has not been positively located. There are two rival routes, one of which the road will undoubtedly follow. The one that seems to have the greatest share of public favor takes the following direction:—Following the Clarion River to the confluence of the two (East and West) Toby Creeks, thence up the West Toby to the pleasant little village of Buena Vista, (the proprietor of which is everywhere known, and respected for his gentlemanly demeanor, liberal disposition and business character; and they do say that "Lon" seldom meets an equal in "spinning a good yarn," or "cracking a keen joke,") when a junction is formed with a small stream called Wilson's Run (formerly Iron Creek) up which the route follows to its source, which is in the immediate vicinity of the the source of a tributary to the Tionesta,—this is followed by the line to its mouth. By following this route, the road will pass through the county in the most advantageous direction—not only advantageous to the county, but to the Railroad Company also. There is no tunneling to be done, nor is the work, generally, more than ordinarily expensive, and only a light grade is required to cross the Tionesta summit; which is the only one to pass over between Ridgway and Warren. Extensive and wealthy mineral deposits will thus be brought into market, particularly in the vicinity of Buena Vista, and also at the Tionesta summit; the former place being within four miles of the centre of one of the most important Iron, Coal, and Lime basins in this county, and I may say, in any adjoining; and the latter, which, by the way, is in your own county, is admirably well calculated to open up a lucrative mineral business, in that direction; as geological examinations have resulted in the discovery of extensive mineral deposits in that vicinity. Another important item which, of course, will be an inducement to locate the road upon this route, is the large amount of cherry timber upon the lands along the line between Buena Vista and the mouth of Tionesta—perhaps the best growth and the most extensive groves of this valuable class of timber are there to be found of any in this portion of the State.

The other route leads from Ridgway down the Clarion River to the mouth of a stream called Big Mill Creek, which it follows to the vicinity of its source, where it meets a tributary to the aforesaid Tionesta Creek. The rumor is that distance (some four or five miles) is saved by locating the road upon this route. Perhaps I may be branded as Mr. Incredulous, Esq., if I express a doubt as to the probable veracity of the report, but I suppose I will be pardoned for so doing when I inform the reader that I base my reasoning upon a principle or axiom in geometry, that "a straight line is the shortest distance between two points." Therefore, the route that makes the nearest approach to said straight line is, of course, if the axiom holds good, the shortest.

The original surveys of the road (under the supervision of Mr. Miller—a capable and well educated engineer,) were made in an age of the country when private interests did not have any influence to lead the engineers from the most practicable route, and subsequent examinations have proven that they succeeded in discovering a route, at least as far as Ridgway, that has no equal. If it is the best that far, is there, I may ask, any well grounded reason why it is not *the* route its whole length, or at least as far as the mouth of Elkseste. I do not wish to be understood as speaking in derogation of the engineers who at present have control of the surveys; but make reference to the state of circumstances which then existed, to show that their surveys were governed only by a desire to discover the most practicable route, while at the present time the engineers, as well as the board of directors, are continually bored and harassed by favorites of this route and that, and are thus impelled to make surveys in directions that would otherwise be unnecessary, and where examinations show the routes to be impossible.

The board of managers is formed of men of confidence, and we must wait with patience their decision as to which of the two routes they will take. A committee has been appointed by the board to make personal examinations of the two road lines, and it is to be hoped that they will take into consideration as well the commercial interests of the Company as the expense of construction. A slight difference in the expense of building the road is of very little moment, when the route with the balance against it, developes by far the greatest commercial advantages.

That the road will be completed in a very brief space of time is no longer to be doubted. Ere the "rising and setting sun" of another "Fourth of Independence" shall have passed, the whole length of the unfinished portion of the road will be under contract, and the "swate brogue" of the sons of Erin may be heard on every section. When the citizens along the road shall again assemble around the "standard of liberty" to "commemorate the day we celebrate," we shall hear "peal on peal" ascend to the skies in deafening tones, when the S. & E. R. R. is toasted, as it undoubtedly will be—after some other important objects of a national character. God speed the noble work! and bless the labors of those worthy characters who are exerting every nerve to secure its immediate completion.

By the construction of this road, a great change will be effected in our county, as well in a political point of view, as in wealth, and importance among our sister counties. Simultaneous with its completion she will rise in her strength, wielding a strong arm in the affairs of the Commonwealth, and rivaling those older counties that have ever looked upon her as an item of minor importance, while they have grown great upon flesh, a portion of which was justly ours. Trusting that you will pardon me for thus intruding, by my promising to call again, I will close with a big wish for the Railroad and, of course, our county.

CURRENTE CALAMO.

Elk Co., May 4, 1859.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Pillar of Fire, or Israel in Bondage.—By Rev. J. H. Ingraham, author of "The Prince of the House of David." New York: Pudney & Russell. Philadelphia: G. G. Evans, 439 Chestnut Street.

"The Prince of the House of David" has had a sale unexceeded by any volume of its size and character. In that work the effort was made to illustrate events in the land of Judea, by the letters of a Jewish maiden. In this a young prince of Phenicia is supposed to write from Egypt. The condition of the children of Israel, and the wonders wrought by Moses, form the staple of the work, and as much of Egyptian history and description is introduced as are necessary to complete the picture, and give it fullness and unity. Mr. Ingraham has diligently consulted all accesible authorities upon the antiquities and customs of Egypt, and volume is the result of long and patient study. Many difficulties attend an undertaking of such a nature, and justice to the writer requires that the preface and appendix should be read before the text of the work. The object is to promote a knowledge of the Bible, by leading readers to compare and verify and search for themselves. The material for the volume, it is proper to say, is drawn from other sources, and the imagination of the writer is employed to fill up, from brief data, a continuous narrative. It is a Phenican and cotemporary view of the scenes and events which we are accustomed to regard from quite a different stand point. It will popularize knowledge upon subjects heretofore restricted to archæologists.

This entrancing and instructive book of 596 pages, bound in excellent style, is sold for $1,25—same price as "The Prince of the House of David."

Evans of Philadelphia, has purchased 10,000 copies of the "Pillar of Fire," and 5,000 of the "Prince of the House of David," and will mail a handsome Gift with either book, on receipt of the price and twenty-one cents for postage.

A new Classified Catalogue of Standard Books, in every department of Literature, with a new list of Gifts for 1859, has just been issued by Evans, and will be mailed free on application. Address: G. G. Evans, 439 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Tom, what are you leaning over that empty cask for?" "I'm mourning over departed spirits," was the reply.

The emigrants at the Pike's Peak mines, and those along the route, are enrolling themselves into companies, for Arizona and Sonora.