Dwelt an eagle; and long had his proud form The storms that swept over his mountain abode; He had for a century breasted their power, And his flight was more noble since each than

Through all that wide region his fame had been heard, And they called that proud eagle the Liberty

A small, crawling reptile, by some means had Its home in the clift of the rock, 'neath the shade Of the mountain-bird's nest; and the eagle dis-

That his beak by its ignoble blood should be stained: Secure in such contempt—more noble than wise-

It flourished and grew to a serpont in size; Will it dreamed in its malice, by jealousy stirred, Of humbling the pride of the Liberty-Bird.

The eagle sat perched in his glory on high, When the reptile came forth his firerce power to

And hissing its serpentine venom and spite Approached the bold eagle's precipitous height: While the eagle looked scornfully down on his

Till the reptile at length was directly below; Then the spread his broad wings, and his wild scream was heard,

And into mid-air sprang the Liberty-Bird. A moment he poised on his wrial height, Then downward he swooped like the gleaming of

The treacherous snake in his talons he clutched, While his proud plumage fluttered aloft all untotiched:

Its vitals, its heart, from its bosom he tore, 'Then spurned the base carcase and heavenward soared: And the wild notes of Freedom in triumph were

heard. Bursting forth from the throat of the Liberty-

J. P. Johnston.

REV. NEWMAN-HALL, OF ENGLAND, ON THE AFFAIR OF THE TRENT.

We last week, gave our readers the sentiments of Mr. Spurgeon, on the subject of a war between Great Britain and the United States. We now present to them some thoughts of Rev. NEWMAN HALL These men are samples, to a very large extent, of the intelligent Christian feeling of England. It is true that Lord SHAFTSBURY, who is very prominent for his evangelism and anti-slaveryism, refused to attend the Exeter Hall meeting on the subject of peace, lest he should seem to censure the Government, for its war measures, (he is son-in-law to Lord PALMERSTON, still he expressed a strong desire for peace. If Christians on both sides, will strive for the right, in a Christian spirit, there will be no war between the United States and Eng-

At an assembly of nearly three thousand persons, chiefly working men, held on Monday evening, in Surrey Chapel, the Rev. Newman Hall, in referring to the subject of America, said: - "At the lecture before the Young Men's Association, at Exeter Hall, last Tuesday, I am informed that 'Rule Britannia' was performed on the organ, and rapturously encored. ('So it was.') If the audience simply meant to express feelings of patriotism I should heartily have concurred with them. No doubt it was so. But some people seem to imagine that Britannia has a right to rule the waves-that the ocean is her freehold -that she may do what she pleases there -and that other nations must not be allowed to act in a manner which is quite justifiable in ourselves. Need I say that such a sentiment is most unjust and monstrous?-(Hear.) If this were carried out we should always be at war with every commercial nation of the world. No. there are certain laws and customs to regulate affairs on the sea. By these we must abide as much as others; and therefore the first thing to be done is to discover what is the law-whether it has been broken-and what can be done to secure its observance in future. Let us then regard this question as one needing calmness of judgment, not violence and passion. Let the case be deliberately argued. If America meant not defiance but law, let us first ascertain what the law is-not demanding our interpretation as the true one, not admitting theirs—but referring the dispute to an impartial referee - (cheers, and a voice-'That's good.') But it may be urged in apology for violent measures—'Must we not at once vindicate the honor of our flag? What! is our flag of so recent invention with so poor a history, enriched with so few memories of glory, that it will be dishonored by a short and dignified delay? Dishonored by not at once fluttering defiance against the freemen of the North? But would it not be more dishonored by floating side by side with the flag of slavetraders-(repeated cheers)-slave-breeders, slave-drivers? If there must be one or other dishonor, oh, spare us this latter! Never, never let the meteor-flag of Britain be hoisted on the side of tyranny and oppression—(great cheering!) Suppose you are watching two men fighting, and one of them, all excited and irritable, chooses to be provoked by your looks, and shakes his fist in your face between the rounds-(laughter and cheers.) Would it be brave in you at once to fight him? No! Bravery would say, 'Wait a bit, my fine fellow; you've enough on your hands at present. I'm too much of a man to accept your challenge just now. Finish affairs with your antagonist first—two at once isn't fair. You may think better of it per-haps by-and-by. Now, I ask you, would not that be braver than at once accepting such a man's defiance?—(cheers.) But. supposing arbitration fails, and we cannot agree on this question, must we then fight?
I have been astonished at the opinion widely circulated, that we must either have redress or retaliation. Is there not a third alternative-forgiveness? - (hear, hear.) If for the future the law can be made plain, and obedience to it secured, may we not pass over the affront to ourselves? Is every dispute between nations, if not amicably arranged, to lead to war? Is nothing to be overlooked? What is the law of Christ? 'Forbearing one another, and forgiving one another, if any man have a quarrel against any, even as God forgave continued occasion of conflict is now hap-you, so also do ye. We feel it our duty to pily removed, and the pretension disaptions? Alas, Christian nations seem to think they may do as communities what

appeal as hastily and as angrily to the

sword to settle a quarrel as if we never heard a Sabbath bell, and never had seen

a Bible, and never listened to the Gospel

of peace?—(cheers.) Oh, that God, in whose hand are the hearts of all, would dispose the people and the rulers of both countries to peaceable counsels—(cheers!) I

ing is convened in Exeter Hall for prayer actual service of the enemy. Clearly and (2. Tim. iv: 21,) who were also friends of beyond all question, according to American Timothy. Claudia, if not a native of ernment dispatch will reach Washington. principles and practice, the ship was not Britain, was the daughter of British pa-Let us pray that it may be received in a liable to capture on account of the presence conciliatory spirit. But not only so. Let of emissaries, not soldiers or officers. pray that we may be conciliatory, that

Selected for the Presbyterian Banner. Milk and Honey.

we may be patient and forbearing, and gen-

tle, even if their reply be otherwise,

remembering the command, forbearing

one another, and forgiving one another,

if any man have a quarrel against any. I fear I have detained you too long,

but the importance of the subject, I trust

will be a sufficient apology - (cheers, and

'go on.') Once more, workingmen, I be-

seech you, do what you can to allay the un-

reasonable, unchristian war spirit that now

prevails. Ponder on what I have said, and,

in opposition to much that you hear and

valid, persuade you to do your utmost for

the preservation of peace. I am not one of

those who condemn war under all circum-

stances-but I consider in this case war

those who advocate peace at any price-but

I do earnestly plead for peace now, and I

ask you all to help. Let each do what he can to roll back the tide of angry passion.

Let us listen to the earnest pleadings which

I can imagine the fair spirits of humanity,

of freedom, of religion, with weeping eyes

and tone trembling with emotion, are now,

amidst the din of angry threats and war-

like preparation, addressing our reason and

whose enemies will exult if the great cham-

which will look on aghast to see its civili-

zers and evangelists engaged in mortal com-

bat instead of prosecuting, in holy rivalry,

enterprises of benevolence-by the princi-

ples of Christianity—by the example of Jesus—by the law of God—I beseech you

cast in your influence on the side of peace,

and loudly proclaim, 'We will have no war

with America." - (loud and repeated ap-

Senator Sumner on the Trent Affair.

Mr. Sumner is known to be on the ex-

as to injure the carrying on of the war.

Multitudes who love the country, and would

preserve the Union, and maintain the Con-

stitution inviolate, cannot endorse his

propositions. Being such, it was thought

he would be violent on the subject of the

surrender of Mason and Slidell. He how-

We find in our exchanges the following

Mr. Sumner, of Mass., having the floor

on the Trent affair, made an eloquent

speech. In alluding to the release of

been done at the instance of the British

capture of these men was an act of vio-

lence, which was an affront to the British

flag, or a violation of international law.

He stated that these men were citizens and

for many years Senators of the United

of the fillibustering system, which has dis-

two great nations against the United States,

and enlist them openly in behalf of an ac-

cursed slaveholding rebellion, they were ar-

which he could not forget, and which ren-

dered them liable to be stopped. British

precedents, the oft-repeated example of

British cruisers, upheld against the oft-re-

neated protests of the United States, vin-

dicate the arrest. The act only becomes

questionable when brought to the touch-

stone of those liberal principles which the

American Government has always openly

avowed, and which other European Gov-

After further argument in this connex-

ion, Mr. Sumner said: In exchange for

ain a practical assent, too long deferred, to

a principle early propounded by our coun-

try, and standing forth on every page of

contributing to the establishment of free-

dom beyond all other nations in her contri-

butions to municipal law, has, in maritime

questions arising under the law of nations,

imposed upon weaker nations her own

The boast of "Britania rules the waves,"

was practically adopted by British Courts

of Admiralty, and universal maritime rights

were subjected to the special exigencies of

British interests. In the consciousness of

strength, and with a navy that could not

be opposed, she has put chains upon the

sea. The American commerce was cruelly

decimated by these arbitrary pretensions.

The belligerent right of search was em-

ployed, and the quarter deck of every

British cruiser was made a floating judg-

ment seat, and the impressment of Ameri-

can citizens from the protection of the

American flag was committed by the

thousand: six thousand cases are recorded

in our Department of State, and Lord Cas-

lereah himself admitted in the House of

Commons that three thousand five hundred

men in the British fleet claimed to he

American citizens. Protest, argument, ne-

gotiation, correspondence and even war

itself were all in vain employed by the

United States to procure a renunciation.

Beginning in the last century, the correspondence is at last closed by the recent re-

ply of Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons. The

continued occasion of conflict is now hap-

arbitrary will.

report of his speech in the Senate, Jan-

and national.

uary 6th:

'Tis a mercy to have that taken from us. that which takes us from God. Patient waiting on God, and importunate alling on God, are not inconsistent Free grace calls for full duty.

A man should not praise his works, but nis works should praise him. The saint doth not so much do good works to live, as live to do good works. Communion with God is more in conversation with God, than in contemplation of read, let my arguments, if you deem them | God.

Grace is glory begun, and glory is grace made perfect Let Christians do their best, and then let

the world do their worst. Nothing stands in men's light so much would be most wicked. I am not one of as their light doth; nothing keeps them in their folly more than their wisdom doth; nothing makes them more unrighteous than their righteousness;

For my too much of me, me much annoies, And my selfs-plenty my poor self destroys. A Christian gains by all his losses. A godly unlearned man is better than an ungodly learned man, and a better scholar. The greatest Philosopher that ever was,

our heart. Oh, by all the untold horrors of s but an ignorant sot to the simplest Chrisangry war, by the tenfold terribleness of a A man may know the history of Christ, war between brothers, by the sufferings of

a negro race, who look on with alarm lest and yet be ignorant of the mystery of you should join their oppressors to rivet their | Christ. chains, by the aspirations of the long down-trodden people of Hungary and Italy, The improvement of mercies best shows what end we had in praying for them; he then use the prayers and customs of the that seeks them for himself, pleaseth him- Church of Rome, but those of the Church pions of freedom contend with each other instead of making common cause against God, pleaseth God with them. tyranny-by the interests of the world. A man may love virtue, and yet hate

The prayerless man is a godless man. That man can never die an evil death at least no kind of death can be evil to that man) who hath led a good life. We cannot expect too much from God,

nor too little from the creature. Afflictions are then a blessing to us, when we can bless God for afflictions. Many are pleased with the company of hem who are good, that are not pleased

with the good of the company. A sound heart doth not only like and respect all God's commandments but respects them all alike, or shews them all the like this nuisance may be prevented, and if it treme of the anti-slavery question. He is thought by some, so extreme and so violent

The soul is not so much where it lives. as where it loves. It is better to love God and not see him than to see him and not love him. 'Tis better to have the work of Christ in

our hearts, than the person of Christ in He is the best Christian, (not who talks most of God, but) who walks most with ever, came out on the subject, conservative God.

Sanctified sickness, crosses and losses are better than unsanctified health and gain. Changes of condition are but exchanges of mercy to a gracious soul. He is no man, who needs no mending.

He lives long, who lives well; for time misspent is not lived but lost. Our holiness causeth not God's love, but dason and Slidell he said that this had God's love causeth our holiness. Pleasure is grief, when God is displeased; Government, courteously conveyed, and but grief is pleasure when God is pleased.

founded on the assumption that the original Knowledge may be without grace, but grace cannot be without knowledge. Superstitious men do not fear God. but are afraid of God. Learning can only adorn religion, but religion only can bless learning; so that States. One was the author of the Fugitive

learning is more beholding to religion than religion is beholding to learning. Saints had rather have less comfort and Slave Law, and the other the chief author graced our national name and disturbed our do more service, than have more comfort national peace. In the service of their and do less service. They had rather be country, they conspired against it, and at straitened in comfort than in duty.

last, the secret traitors and conspirators be-That alone is worth the looking after, came open rebels. While on their way to which will make one lovely in the eyes of England and France to play the part of God. Every natural man is beside himself.ambassadors, for the purpose of arraying

'Tis good to profess, but practice is betfession is better than profession without be judged from the odor that arises from a ter; yea, of the two, practice without prorested and removed from the English steamer Trent, by Captain Wilkes of the practice. United States steamer San Jacinto. If he,

He does not enjoy much of God, who walks not much with God; nor doth, nor in this arrest, forget for a moment the fixed can he walk much with God, who doth not poison. The floor is always saturated with policy of the Republic, and transcended the law of nations as the United States have enjoy much of God. always construed it, his apology must be Many men increase their vexation by vex-

found in the patriotic impulse by which he are ing themselve, when or because others have was inspired, and the British examples vexed them. promises, but godly men may apply the

Wicked men may apply themselves to the promises to themselves.

SECOND PART-ORTHODOX PARADOXES-THE BELIEVER. He believes that no man is (nor is to be accounted) worthy of the kingdom of heav-clean. Sawdust from the shingle and sawen; and yet he believes that the saints are mill will make good bedding, and if reaccounted worthy of the kingdom of heaven; newed often enough, will retain all the amernments have accepted with regard to and that they shall walk with God in white, monia. In most mills in the country, this for they are worthy.

He believes that all a man's, yea, that all into the stream, to get rid of it. It may men's rightcousness and praise addeth no be turned to profitable account for bedthese prisoners, we receive from Great Britthat worketh righteousness, and offereth praise, honoreth God. He believes that the Spirit of God feels

no grief; and yet he believes that many our history. The same voice which asks men grieve the Spirit of God. for their liberation, renounces in the same He believes that that which is born of breadth an odions pretension, for whole generations the scourge of peaceful com-merce. Great Britain, though practically that they who are born of the Spirit, are

not spirits. many hate nothing more than their own

He believes that Christ could not do because of their unbelief; and yet he believes that their unbelief did not disenable Christ from doing mighty works there.

He believes that Christ was not sent,

save to the lost sheep of the house of Israel; Jewish fold, nor of the house of Israel. is not God.

He believes that as soon at he begins to live, he begins to die, and that the more that his life increaseth, the more it dehe dies, his life begins. He believes that Christ was God-man

united, and he believes that in a Christian God and man is united; and yet he believes that no Christian is Christ.

Christianity in England.

rents, and perhaps even of a British prince. We may be sure that she would long to send the Gospel to her countrymen. Aulus Plautius was the Roman Governor of Britain for four years, from A. D. 43 to A. D. 47, which was the time when St. Paul and St. Barnabas were at Antioch, and on their great missionary journey round the country of Asia (Acts xi: 25, to xvi: 28.) His wife, Pomponia Græcina, seems to have been a Christian, and, on her husband's return to Rome, was accused of having forsaken the heathen gods. Her husband had power to save her, and she lived quite differently from other heathen ladies of Rome until after St. Paul's death The Gospel seems to have been preached here and there in the Apostles' times over what is now called England, by various missionaries, chiefly from France and from the East. About the year 164, long after even St. John was dead, Lucius, a king, apparently, of some small tribe in the South of England, under the Romans, sent some British Christians to the Bishop of Rome, to ask for a missionary to instruct his people better. But in York, which was then the chief city of England, and was not under Lucius, the Christians were already numerous, and the Gospel had gone long before this into corners of Britain where the Romans had no power.

At this time, both the Romish Church and the Church of France had continued to build their faith and practice on the Word of God; they had not yet departed from the faith once delivered to the saints by the Apostles. The Church of Britain did not self with them; but he that seeks them for of France, which had been founded by missionaries and bishops from Smyrna, and the other Churches in Asia, where St. John and St. Paul preached. The Churches of Rome and of France then agreed in all that was good, sound, and necessary; but, in all such things as may be different in different Churches, the Church of Britain kept to the Church with which they were most connected, that of France, and not that of Rome; and it did so even when the British Prince Lucius was sending to Rome for a missionary for his own sub-

Dandruff in the Hair.

A correspondent asks by what means has already made its appearance, how it

may be removed? As usual, it is much easier to prevent than cure it. The prevention consists in the avoidance of sharp combs and brushes, and daily bathing the head with cold water. Numberless cases of drandruff have been produced by scratching the head with sharp combs and brushes. If any one doubts it let him try the same practice upon the back of his hand. He will find in a few days, bran-like scales, closely resembling dandruff, thrown off in considerable quantity. When the difficulty already exists in the hair, it is to be removed by the same simple means which will prevent it. I do not intend to deny that certain heads are disposed to this branny excretion, but these

Agricultural.

cases constitute but a small part of the

cases of dandruff which one sees .- Lewis

New Gymnastics.

Diseases from Ammonia in Stables. Nothing is more common than diseases among cattle, especially horses, arising from foul stables. Horses are more troubled with it than cows, probably from the fact that their dung is generally richer and undergoes a more rapid fermentation, throwing out ammonia in large quantities. In a close stable the gas is so strong that the eyes are painfully affected with it. This is an alkali, and is classed among the most powerful stimulants, the constant respiration of which, predisposes to affections of the lungs. The strength of the gas may common hartshorn smelling-bottle. In many stables no provision whatever is made to guard the animals against this subtle

urine, and the pungent odor of this gas is always present. There are many cheap experiments within the reach of most farmers to prevent this nuisance, and to save the ammonia for the manure-heap. As all the animals are now coming to the stables, particular attention should be paid to this item of economy Common ground plaster is a good absorbent, and a few quarts sprinkled daily in the maarticle accumulates, and has to be thrown

Some farmers living near tan-works, use the spent tan-bark for this purpose. If kept under cover and used in the dry state, it makes a very valuable manure. Shore farmers have an unfailing resource in sea-He believes that that which is born of weed, particularly the eel-grass. If this is the Spirit, is spirit; and yet he believes, spread and dried upon the shore it makes a good bed, and has great power of absorbing gas. Better still is dry muck and peat He believes that no man ever yet hated kept housed for the purpose. A half-cord his own flesh; and yet he believes that of this under a horse with a little changing where the water falls, will keep a stable sweet for two weeks. This is within reach of most farmers, and is, perhaps, the cheapmany mighty works in his own country, est and best method of enlarging the compost-heap. Leaves gathered from the forest, or straw, make a suitable covering for the muck at night, and keep the animals clean. As ammonia is the most valuable constituent of the manure-heap, it ought to and yet he believes that Christ was sent to be a point of honor with every cultivator save other sheep which were not of the not to have an ounce wasted. It is the very life of his business good for the He believes that he is partaker of the eves of potatoes, beans and other plants, Divine nature; and yet he believes that he but very bad for the eyes of horses and cattle.

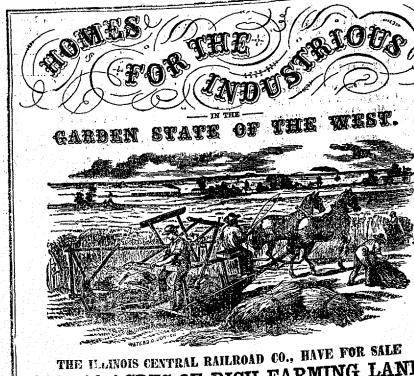
Breaking Heifers for Milking.

This is often made quite a serious affair, creaseth; that his birth is the beginning of in which kicks and bruises are freely interhis death; and yet he believes as soon as changed between the frightened brute and the irritated master. Many an otherwise excellent milker is spoiled for life by harsh treatment. A heifer, if well broken to the milk-pail, is thereby made worth at least twenty per cent. more-an increase which will pay for much pains-taking. Rarey's reasoning respecting horses, applies equally to other animals. They only resist when It is not known who was the missionary injury is apprehended, and their natural that first brought the blessed Gospel of instinct suggests danger whenever any un-Jesus Christ to heathen Britain; but it had usual treatment occurs. Every one has nobeen preached there before St. Paul was ticed how shy a creature is in entering to action this law in our individual capacity.

pears forever, to take its place among the lead. In those days nearly thirty thousand rules of the past.

Roman soldiers were always stationed in jects. The handling of a heifer's bag is to Curiosities of the past.

Roman soldiers were always stationed in jects. The handling of a newer song is to Mr. Summer fortifies his positions by nu
England; and there was a constant interher a very unusual proceeding, and, in admerous extracts from American state papers. | change of trade, letters and passengers be- dition, the teats are often tender, and the would be unlawful as individuals—(hear, hear, but there are not two rules of control tory of the British pretension and the man-British chieftains, who had been conquered under even a gentle touch. Training for the British pretension and the man-British chieftains, who had been conquered under even a gentle touch. duct. If I am to forbear and forgive as ner in which it was met by our Govern- by the Romans, lived at Rome; British milking should commence long before calvergards you, my family must do so to your ment; and now the special argument fornobles and their families visited the great ing. First teach the animal to welcome nobles and their families visited the great ing. family, my town toward your town, my na- merly directed by us against this pretencity, and came back; and Romans inter- your coming by little presents of an apple, tion toward your nation. What has our sion is directed by Great Britain against married with Britons, both in Britain and a handful of corn, or salt, or other delicacy. religion done for us as a country, if we are to the pretension of Capt. Wilkes to take two at Rome. St. Paul intended to preach the She will soon readily permit the hand to rebel prisoners from a British packet ship. He then shows that the American Government has steadily adhered to the policy that only soldiers or officers could be stopped on board a neutral vessel, and that our treaties with most of the European powers, except Great Britain, contain express stipulations that enemies to both or beseed you, make earnest prayer to Him. either party are not to be taken out of said ace; he had among his friends a nobleman teach them patience and kindness, in addition to the good effects upon the animals.



1,200,000 ACRES OF RICH FARMING LANDS, In Tracts of Forty Acres and upward, on Long Credit and at Low Prices. PRESENT POPULATION.

FERTILITY OF THE SOLE.

diate results for his labor as upon these prairie soils

TO ACTUAL CULTVATORS.

Since 1854, the Company have sold 1,300,000 acre

stains an agreement to cultivate. The read has

nties through which it passes was only 335,538

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.

As an evidence of the thrift of the people, it may b

ushels of grain and 250,000 barrels of flour, were for

EDUCATION.

system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a

arge revenue for the support of schools. Their chil-

ONE YEAR'S INTEREST IN ADVANCE.

dren can live in sight of the church and schoolhou

arded over the line last year.

which is unsurpassed by any on the globe.

THE attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal industrious portions as a section of 102 per cent. tements and liberal inducements offered them by the the present population 1,723,663, a ratio of 102 per cent. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, in ten years

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS. The Agricultural Products of Illinois and greater than which, as they will perceive, will enable them, by proortable homes for themselves and families, with, comper energy, perseverence and industry, to provide co the past year exceeded 1,500,000 tons. The wheat crop of 1860 approaches 35,000,000 of bushels, while the itively speaking, very little capital. corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels. LANDS OF ILLINOIS.

No State in the Valley of the Mississippi offers so great Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such im inducement to the settler as the State of Illino There is no portion of the world where all of the condithe they being composed of a deep, rich loam, the fertility tions of climate and soil so admirably combine to proluce those two great staples, Corn and Whear, as

THE SOUTHERN PART wn le the soil is admirably adapted to the growth of They sell only to actual cultivators, and gvory contract to twenty cents more per bushel than that raised been constructed through these kinds at an expense of \$30,000,000. In 1850, the population of the forty-nin

since which 479,293 have been added, making the RICH ROLLING PRATRIE LANDS. The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated with whole population \$14,891—a gain of 143 per cent such wonderful facility that the farmers of the Eastern and Middle States are moving to Illinois in great num-England, and the soil is so rich that it will support stated that 600,000 tons of freight, including 8,600,000

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS. These lands are contiguous to a railroad 700 miles in ength, which connects with other roads, and navigable lakes and rivers, thus affording an unbroken c with the Eastern and Southern markets. APPLICATION OF CAPITAL.

Thus far, capital and, labor have been applied to desloping the soil the great wave been applied to de-

veloping the soil; the great resources of the State in coal and iron are almost untouched. The invariable rule The prices of these lands vary from \$5 to \$25 per that the mechanical arts flourish best where food and acre, according to location, quality, &c. First-class fuel are cheapest, will follow at an early day in Illinois, farming lands sell for about \$10 or \$12 per sere; and and in the course of the next ten years the natural the relative expense of subduing prairie land as comlaws and necessities of the case warrant the belief that pared with wood land is in the ratio of 1 to 10 in favor at last five hundred thousand people will be engaged of the former. The terms of sale for the bulk of the in the State of Illinois in various manufacturing em-lands will be

RATIROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS.

Over \$100,000,000 of private capital have been exceeded on the rulivoal system of Illinois. Inasmuch as pended on the railroad system of Illinois. Inasmuch as pal, payable in four, five, six and seven years from a pal, payable in four, five, six and seven years from a pal, payable in four, five, six and seven years from a pal, payable in four, five, six and seven years from a pal, payable in four, five, six and seven years from the part of sale; the contract stipulating that one-tenth of the tract purchased shall be feaced and cultivated state Expenses, the TAXES ABS LIGHT, and must, comes each and every year for five years from the day of the part of the payable in four, five, six and seven years from the part of the payable in four, five, six and seven years from the pal, payable in four, five, six and seven years from the pal, payable in four, five, six and seven years from the pal, payable in four, five, six and seven years from the pal, payable in four, five, six and seven years from the pal, payable in four, five, six and seven years from the pal, payable in four, five, six and seven years from the pal, payable in four, five, six and seven years from the pal, payable in four, five, six and seven years from the pal, payable in four, five, six and seven years from the part of the payable in four, five, six and seven years from the payable in four, five, six and seven years from the payable in four, five, six and seven years from the payable in four, five, six and seven years from the payable in four, five, six and seven years from the payable in four, five, six and seven years from the payable in four, five, six and seven years from the payable in four, five, six and seven years from the payable in four, five, six and seven years from the payable in four, five, six and seven years from the payable in four, five, six years from the payable in four, five, six and seven years from the payable in four, five, six years from the payable in four, five

THE STATE DEBT.

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