## Book Hotices.

LETTERS OF JOHN CALVIN .- The fourth and concluding volume of the Letters of John Calvin has been issued by our Board of Publication. These are compiled from the original manuscripts, and edited, with historical notes, by Dr. Jules Bonnet and translated from the Latin and French languages, by Marcus Robert Gilchrist. To the last volume is appended a complete and valuable Index, prepared by the Rev. Dr. Blackwood, of Philadelphia.

As these successive volumes appeared, we expressed our high estimate of their value to a proper understanding of the mind and heart of Calvin-of the circumstances in which he was placed-of thei men among whom he acted so controlling a part, and of the system of theology, which bears his great name. And now that the work is, completed, we can safely say that, no theological library is complete without it

THE SPIRIT OF HEBREW POETRY .- Mr. Carlton, (late Rudd & Carlton,) 418 Broadway, New-York, has just published, in an 8vo. volume, the latest work of that profound thinker and gifted writer, Isaac Taylor, entitled, "The Spirit of Hebrew Poetry." It is accompanied with a fitting and appreciative Biographical Introduction, by the Rev. William Adams, D.D., of New-York city.

Another work from the now venerable author of "Natural History of Enthusiasm," " Ancient Christianity," "Physical Theory of Another Life," "Saturday Evening," &c., will be welcomed by thousands of readers. This volume, like its predecessors, gives unmistakeable proof of protracted study and careful writing. He enters into the spirit of the Hebrew bards, sets forth their beauty, revels in their imagery, is touched with their unequalled pathos, and points out the clear evidences they afford of being inspired of God. 'So that the effect is to confirm convictions as to the Divine origin and authority of the Old Testament, against which modern infidelity is directing its heaviest assaults and its most ingenious devices. The reading of this book cannot fail to be highly beneficial in leading to a correct understanding and proper enjoyment of the poetical parts of the Old Testament, which are of great richness, both to the Christian and the man of letters. For sale in Pittsburgh by Henry Miner, Fifth

Street. Price \$1. GOD'S WAY OF PEACE.-This is a delightful 12mo, volume, from the pen of Horatius Bonar, D.D., fragrant with the spirit and blood of Christ. It is a "Book for the Anxious," discussing the very questions that trouble such,

and giving the very directions they need. It

will be relished by every spiritually minded reader, while it is admirably adapted to lead the inquiring to the Cross. For sale in Pittsburgh by Robert S. Davis, Wood Street. Price 40

THE WORKS OF THOMAS HOOD, IN PROSE AND VERSE .- George P. Putnam, No. 582 Broadway, New-York, is now issuing, in six volumes, the most beautiful edition of the works of Thomas Hood ever published. It is edited by Epes Sargent, Esq., illustrated with woodcuts from Hood's own designs, and with vignettes on steel, while it is elegantly printed on superfine tinted paper. The entire works will be issued in six volumes, one each month; three have already appeared. Mr. Putnam is deserving a liberal encouragement for the splendid manner in which he is bringing out these volumes. In every respect they are an honor to the book publishing business in this country.

Poor Hood! what reader has not laughed with him, and also sighed with him! How subtle his fancy, how lively his wit, how tender his heart, how touching his foibles, and weaknesses! And in what exquisite language has he embalmed all these! For sale in Pittsburgh by Henry Miner, Fifth Street. Call and examine this rare specimen of the book-making art.

THE PROSE WRITINGS OF BAYARD TAY-LOR .- Mr. Putnam is bringing out a splendid edition of the prose writings of Bayard Taylor, the most popular of all our American travellers, in ten volumes, three of which have already ap-

Mr. Taylor is an acute observer, and an entertaining writer, whose travels have not been confined to Europe, but have extended to Mexico. California, India, China, Japan, Syria, Central Africa. &c. His many admirers will rejoice to see his writings re-produced in so handsome and becoming a style. For sale in Pittsburgh, by Henry Miner, Fitth Street, at \$1.50 per volume.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGERS OF THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOS-PITAL FOR 1861.—This is an interesting Report concerning an institution of great importance to Western Pennsylvania

A REPORT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR of the Operations of the Sanitary Commission, and upon the Sanitary Condition of the Volunteer Army, its Medical Staff, Hospitals, and Hospital Supplies.

This Report is worthy of a careful reading by all who take an interest in the well-being of our brave soldiers, who would afford relief to the needy, who would learn the evils to which our army is exposed, and who would encourage every attempt at improvement.

THE HABEAS CORPUS AND MARTIAL LAW. By Reb. Robert L. Breck, of Maysville, Ky.

Mr. Breck is a native of Kentucky, studied theology at Allegheny and Princeton, was for a time paster of the Presbyterian church in Macon, Ga., then agent for one of our Boards, then pastor of the church in New Albany, and now pastor of a church in Maysville. This article was rejected by the Danville Review, and with good reason, both on account of its feebleness and its secession spirit.

## For the Noung.

Iwo Ways to Love the Baby.

Little Richard was the youngest child in the house, and so everybody petted him. His sisters were always buying toys for him, and laughing at everything he said and did. so that he would have been quite a spoiled child if another little brother had not come to take a share of the admi ration and love that Richard thought belonged to him alone. The first thing that was given to the new baby was a very pretty name, but, it was no sooner given than taken away and saved up for future times. He was called "The Baby" by everybody

"What a nice, plump little fellow he is!" said old Miss Mears, when she came to pay her first visit to the young stranger. "Shall I carry him home, Richard, and

"No, no, I shall not!" cried Richard. now quite angry. "I shall give him all with him dreadfully."

mv play-things—my milk-cart, and my "And you wouldn't? O Richard!" my play-things-my milk-cart, and my rocking-horse, and my man that makes

And Richard went close up to the side of the bed on which the baby lay, and stood up on tiptoe in order to kiss him. Now it's the easiest thing in the world to kiss All you've got to do is to pucker up your lips, touch somebody's cheeks with them. and make a little smacking noise. But le to get up and look for the scissors, shall not sell Moses nor them to go out of Richard looked at Miss Mears as much as But I'd as lief kiss you as not, because the State."

little brother?" But after a few months Richard laughed. the baby grew old enough to want something to play with, and the nurse took from play with baby," said he. "And when on the floor with his blocks, but the moment he saw the whistle he jumped up, and ran and snatched it away.

"It's my whistle," said he "But you'll lend it to baby," said the

"No. I want it myself;" and Richard walked up and down, whistling, while the baby cried as hard as it could. "I thought you said you loved the baby Richard," said his mamma.

"Yes, I love him," replied Richard. "I kissed him four times and two times." "But he can't play with kisses," said his mamma, "and he wants something to play with, now he is getting to be such a great

Richard made no answer, but went on walking up and down, whistling. Just then his dinner was brought inbeetsteak, and potato, and bread. Just as he was going to begin to eat, his mamma

took his plate away. "This is my dinner," said she. Richard could hardly help crying. "Can't I have any dinner?" he asked

"But this is my dinner," said his mother. "Why should I give you my "You won't have any little Richard if

you don't give him anything to eat!" said he, in a mournful voice. "But you do n't love your little Richard one bit." "Why, yes I do! I kissed him four times and two times."

Then Richard burst out laughing; and he jumped up as quick as lightning and ran and gave the whistle to the baby.

"You see there are two ways of loving people," said his mamma. "One way is to kiss them, and another way is lend or give them your things. And I love you so got to mine him, and I break trew de rule, dinner, and you love the baby so dearly that you've lent him your whistle.'

Richard laughed again and looked pleased, and for a long time he was kind to the baby and would let him take his toys whenever he pleased.

But by-and-bye baby, who kept growing older and larger every day, got old enough and large enough to come to prayers every morning. Richard had always sat in his mamma's lap, holding her hand at prayers, and expected to do so all his life, perhaps, for when the nurse brought baby down and put him in his own old place, his lips quivered and he felt greatly injured. His mamma had his little high-chair drawn closely to massa's rule." her side, and offered to let him hold her would not be comforted. His sister Jane made signs to bim to come and sit in her lap, but he would not look at her. If he kase wen massa Willum say one ting, he no had dared he would have pushed his little do anoder." brother and made him give up his seat. When breakfast was ready and he found that baby was to come to the table, he felt still more displeased.

"It's real mean for baby to take my seat," said he. "It is mamma who is 'mean,' not baby,

said sister Jane. "Do vou mean to call dear mamma mean for letting the baby sit next to her. Why the baby always sits there. It used to be then it was little Carrie's, but she don't want it now because she's gone to heaven. muscular strength.
So she gave it to you. And now you've "Where is your master?" So she gave it to you. And now you've given it to baby. It's nice to have things

While Jane was talking she drew Richhim his breakfast. By degrees his ill-huas any of them to see how baby picked up what was on his plate with his fingers, put it into his spoon, and then tried to feed himself."

Baby had a good deal to learn about this time. The moment he came to the table he would begin to shout "Baby! baby!" as loud as he could; by which he meant, "Wait upon me first!" and when his papa said laughing, "Why, you think the world was made for you my little fellow, don't you?" he nodded his head and said, "Yes! yes!"

And his mamma said, "Baby must fold his hands and shut his eyes while papa asks a blessing."

So baby soon found it did no good to call for breakfast till his hands had been folded and his eyes shut, and pretty soon he began to think the best way would be to good. ask a blessing himself. And, one day, when his papa was not at home, he shut his eyes, bent his head down to his plate, and said, "Bears! bears!" His mamma children burst out laughing, and said he meant "prayers! prayers!" and baby nod-ded his head and said, "Yes, yes!" and looked very much pleased indeed. Then table and put his arms round baby's neck, and kissed him half a dozen times.

thousand years."

The nurse tried to divert baby by offersort of smacking noise with his lips. "He wants you to play horse with him," said the nurse. "Do play with him, that's

a good boy." to play horse," said Richard.

Yes, mamma. He wanted me to play "You spoke of Moses! hut; I suppose

Then his mamma, who was writing a letter, wont on with her business and said for soon after he got religion he asked me

Richard hung round her, fidgeting and meddling with her things. "May I have your scissors and cut some paper?" he asked at last.

"No, I feel too selfish to take the troubthat won't take long, and I shan't have to "There! do n't you see how I love my leave my seat." So she kissed him twice. "Well, I think I'll take the trouble to

the drawer a silver whistle which had been he's tired of playing, it I come down again given to Richard, and let him take it in his will you take the trouble to get the seisawkward little hands. Richard was playing sors for me? Will you a little, mamma?" And his mamma said, "Yes, I will For I don't mean to be selfish except when you set me a bad example." So Richard went up stairs and played horse a good while. He let baby drive,

> "Now I am not a shell-fish. I'm a horse. And the nurse said, "Yes, you're a very nice horse now, and the next time I want to take a ride I'll engage you, you may depend."-Evangelist.

> made believe eat hay, and he said to nurse

## Miscellaneous

Old Moses; or, the Praying Negro.

Mrs B. was a great merchant in Baltimore one morning, as he was passing over the vessels that lay at the wharf he stepped upon the deck of one, at the stern of which he saw a negro sitting, whose deected countenance gave sure indication of distress. He accosted him with-"Hey, my man, what is the matter?"

The negro lifted up his eyes, and looking at Mr. B., replied-"Ah, massa, I'se in great trouble."

"What about?" "Kase I'se fotched up here to be sold." "What for? What have you been doing? Have you been stealing? or did

you run away? or what?", "No, no, massa, none o' dat; it's bekase l don't mind de audes." "What kind of orders?"

"Well, massa stranger, I will tell you.

Massa Willum werry strick man, and werry nice man too, and ebrybody on the place dearly that I'm going to give you this nice | but I did n't 'tend to break de rule doe; I forgot myself, an I got too high.' It is for getting drunk, then, is it?"

"O no, sah, not dat nother." "Then tell me what you are to be sold

"For prayin, sah." "For praying; that is a strange tale. Will not your master permit you to pray. "Oh, yes, sah, he let me pray easy, but hollers too loud."

"And why do you halloo in you prayers?" Kase de Spirit comes on me, an I gets happy fore I knows it; den I gone; kan't

hand; but he pushed his chair away, and would not be comforted. His sister Jane "O yes, no help for me now; all the When he reached the head of the stairs, men in de world could n't help me now;

"What is your name?"

"Moses, sah." "What is your master's name?" "Massa name Col. Willum C. ...."

"Where does he live?" "Downtonsde easin shoah."

"O yes, no better massa in de world."

sleeve, his arm gave evidence of unusual "Yander he is, jis comin to de warf." As Mr. B. started for the shore he heard

Moses give a heavy sigh, followed by a deep ard in his chair up to the table, and gave groan. Moses was not at all pleased with mor flew away, and he laughed as heartily strongly impressed with the idea that B. was a trader, and intended to buy him, and

"I understand you want to sell that negro man yonder on board the schooner." Col. C. replied that he did.

"What do you ask for him?" "I expect to get seven hundred dollars." "How old do you reckon him to be?"
"Somewhere about thirty."

"Is he healthy?" "Very; he never had any sickness in his

life, except one or two spells of the ague. "Is he hearty?"
"Yes, sir, the will eat as much as any man ought, and it will do him as much

"Is he a good hand?" "Yes, sir, he is the best hand on my place. He is steady, honest, and indus-trious. He has been my foreman for the

never knew.' "Why do you wish to sell him?"

"Because he disobeyed my orders. As I said, he is my foreman; and that he Richard, ran round from his side of the might be available at any moment I might of our readers to a most important classifiwant him, I built his hut within a hundred yards of my own house, and I have never tries, for we shall have occasion to use these rung the bell at any time in the night or words interchangeably in this article. "I like baby," said he, "and I won't snatch any of his things away, never this morning that his horn did not answer in five minutes after. But two years ago he This love-fit lasted till they got up stairs got religion, and commenced what he terms into the nursery, when Richard wanted to ride on his rocking-horse, and baby would every night and morning; and when he began his prayer it was impossible to tell "Make baby go away!" said he to the when he would stop, especially if (as he termed it) he got happy. Then he would which there are a million and a quarter for sing, and pray, and hallo for an hour or a million and a half of Protestants dising to show him pictures, or to tell him a two together, that you might hear him tributed by no means equally however story about a kitty. But this did no good. nearly a mile off. And he would pray for among the thirty seven millions that con-He kept pulling at Richard, and making a me, and my wife, and my children, and my stitute the entire population; Belgium, whole family connexion, to the third generation; and sometimes when we would churches and Protestant chapels for the id the nurse. "Do play with him, that's good boy."

"No, no, I want to ride; I don't want play horse," said Richard.

"You've grown selfish lately," said the conversation of the would make me almost frantic; Italy, where there is a population of characteristics. nurse. "Come, baby, I'll play horse with and even after I, had retired, it would sometimes be near daylight before I could go to "Now I'll go right down and tell mamma sleep, for it appeared to me that I could you called me a shell-fish, said Richard." hear Moses pray for three hours after he ou called me a shell-fish," said Richard. hear Moses pray for three hours after he "You may, and welcome," said the had finished. I bore it as long as I could, urse, laughing.

and then forbade his praying any more, and So Richard went down stairs to his Moses promised obedience, but he soon

from that he has a family." "Yes, he has a woman and three child ren, or wife I suppose he calls her now if they might be married, and I presume

they were." "What will you take for her and the children?" "If you want them for your own use, will take seven hundred dollars; but I

"I wish them all for my own use, and will give you the fourteen hundred dol-

Mr. B. and Col. C. then went to B.'s store, drew up the writings, and closed the sale, after which they returned to the ves-Mr. B. approached the negro, who sat with his eyes fixed upon the deck, wrapt in meditation of the most awful forebodings, and said-"Well, Moses, I have bought you."

Moses made a very low bow, and every muscle of his face worked with emotion, as and he trotted all round the nursery, and he replied, "Is you, massa? Where's I gwine, massa? Is I gwine to Georgy?" "No," said Mr. B., "I'm a merchant here in the city; yonder is my store, and I want you to attend on the store; and I have purchased your wife and children, too, that you may not be separated."

"Bress God for dat! and, massa, kin I to meetin' sometimes?" "Yes, Moses, you can go to church three imes on the Sabbath, and every night in the week; and you can pray as often as you choose, and as loud as you choose, and s long as you choose; and every time you oray, whether it be at home or in the church, I want you to pray for me, my wife, and all my children; for if you are a good man, your prayers will do us no harm, and we need them very much; and if you wish to, you may pray for everybody of my name in the State. It will not injure

While Mr. B. was dealing out these privileges to Moses, the negro's eyes danced in their sockets, and his full heart laughed outright for gladness, exposing two rows of as even clean ivories as any African can boast; and his hearts response was, " Bress God, bress God all de time, and bress you. too, massa; Moses neber tink 'bout he gwine to have all dese commodationers; dis nake me tink 'bout Joseph in de Egypt." And after Moses had poured a few blessings upon Col. C., bade him a warm adieu, and equested him to give his love and farewell to his mistress, the children, and all the servants, he followed Mr. B. to the store, to enter upon the functions of his

The return of the schooner brought to Moses his wife and children.

Early the next Spring, as Mr. B. was one day standing at the store door, he saw man leap upon the wharf from the deck of a vessel, and walk hurriedly toward the store. He soon recognised him as Col. C. They exchanged salutations; and to the Colonel's inquiry after Moses, Mr. B. replied that he was up stairs measuring grain, and invited him to walk up and see him. Soon Mr. B.'s attention was arrested by a very confused noise above. He listened trole myself den, I knows nutting 'hout and heard an unusual shuffling of feet, some one sobbing violently, and some one "And do you suppose your master will talking very hurriedly; and he determined he was startled by seeing Moses in the middle of the floor, down upon one knee, with his arms around the Colonel's waist, and talking rapidly, while the Colonel stood weeping. So soon as the Colonel could sufficiently control his feelings, he told Mr. B. that he had never been able to free himself from the influence of Moses' pravers, and that during the past year, he "Is he a good master, and treats you and his wife, and all his children, had been converted to God.

Moses responded, "Bress God, massa "Stand up, and let me lock at you." C.; do I way up hea, I neber forgit you in And Moses stood up, and presented a romy prayers; I ollers put de ele massa side my seat, and I gave it to Margaret, and bust frame; and, as Mr. B. stripped up his de new one. Bress God, dis make Moses tink 'bout Joseph in Egypt again."

The Colonel then stated to Mr. B. that his object in coming to Baltimore was to buy Moses and his family back again. But Mr. B. assured him that was out of the question, for he could not part with him, and he intended to manumit Moses and his the present phase of affairs. He was wife at forty, and his children at thirtyfive years of age.

Moses was not far wrong in his referit was this that made him so unwilling to communicate to Mt. B. reached the wharf just as good, and he obtained blessings that were Col. C. did. He introduced himself, and far beyond his expectations; so with Moses. Joseph eventually proved the instrument in God's hands of saving the lives of those who sold him. Moses proved the instrument in God's hands of saving the man's soul who sold him.

Old Moses is still living. He long since obtained his freedom, and at present occupies a comfortable house of his own, and is doing well for both worlds. - Exchange.

Two Classes of Roman Catholic Nations. The "gentlemen at Rome," with the Pope at their head, estimate the number of the adherents of their Church at two hundred millions. We are neither going to accept nor reject their estimate on the present occasion. It is a very large one-too large by something like thirty millions, in did not know what he meant, but all the last ten years, and a more trusty negro I the opinion of the Berlin statisticians; who have the credit of being well-informed men on all such subjects. For the nonce we let this point pass.

We wish, however, to call the attention cation of Roman Catholic nations, or coun-The First Class consists of those Roman Catholic nations in which there is a Protestant element, greater or less, inter-spersed and diffused. To this category belongs Ireland, in every parish of which there is a Protestant church, and more or less of a Protestant population; France, in which there are a million and a quarter for where is now a considerable number of Italy, where there is a population of twenty-two thousand in the vallies of Piedmont (the Waldenses) who are Protestant in everything but the name, and some twenty-five or thirty chapels in the principal cities for foreign Protestants—English, American, Swiss, French, and German:

churches; Hungary, where there is a large Protestant element, and in the Eastern part including Transylvania, a large number of people who belong to the Greek and United Greek Communions; Poland, where there is still a "remnant" of Protestants of the Polish race, and a considerable number of German. immigrants. We are spreaking of the modern kingdom of Poland, with its five millions of people. But if we speak of Poland as it was at the First Partition, (1773,) we shall find that in the portions that belong now to Prussia there is a considerable number of Protestants; even in Gallicia or Austrian Poland there are a few; whilst in the portions which Russia obtained by the Three Partitions, and which now form a constituent part of her vast empire, there are some Protestants, and millions of the Greek faith; Canada East, in which the English Protestant element is large, and that which is French, though not large, is appreciable and increasing.

In all these countries-Ireland, France, Belgium, Italy, Austrian Germany, and Bavaria, Hungary, Poland, Canada Eastalthough the majority of the people, in most cases overwhelmingly so, are Roman Catholics, and the political, civil, and social power and influence in their hands; yet there is a Protestant element which must be of immense importance in the work of

imparting the Gospel to their inhabitants The Second Class of Roman Catholic countries consists of those in which there are no native Protestant element, or none that is appreciable. These countries are Spain and Portugal, in Europe; Mexico, Central America, the Spanish and French Islands, (Cuba and Porto Rico, ) etc., in North America; and the entire South America, excepting the British and Dutch Guianas. which are the only Protestant countries on that continent.

A few remarks respecting the state of things in some of these countries may be

interesting to our readers. In Spain Proper we know of no Protestant natives; nor are there more than two or at the utmost three, Protestant chapels for foreigners in that country. When we were there fifteen years ago, there was not one! At Gibraltar, which is geographically a portion of Spain, but politically is a part of the British empire, and has been for more than one hundred and fifty years, there are three or four Episcopal churches and one Wesleyan for the garrison and English speaking inhabitants, and three Spanish Protestant chapels. These chapels comprise the largest Spanish population in any one place in the world that is Protestant, of which we have any knowledge.

In Portugal there are no native Protest ants that we know anything of, and only three chapels for foreign Protestants, two at Lisbon and one at Oporto. That in the last-named place is English, (Episcopal,) as is one of those in the former city, whilst the other is German. There was in Lisbon, some years ago, a Protestant service in Portuguese, conducted by a converted Spanish priest, rather privately; and yet it was very considerably known. We know not what has become of it.

There is no Protestant chapel in Mexico that we are aware of. If any Protestant service has been held in that country, it must have been in connexion with the British Embassy and for short seasons. Something of the sort has been attempted at Vera Cruz, but no permanency was at-

tained. In the States of Central America, with the exception of the English chapels at Belize and the German ones in Mosquitia, we know of no Protestant services.

Nor do we know of any native Protestants in the Spanish Islands, nor of a chapel for foreign Protestants. All the attempts of the American Seamen's Friend Society to establish a chapel for American and

English seamen at Havana were fruitless. And in the French Islands we know of but one Protestant chapel, that at St. Martin. (Martinique,) of which Mr. Frossard, of the Reformed Church, is pastor. There CORNER OF FIRST AND SHORT STREETS, PITTEBURGH; PAL are several Protestant chapels in Hayti.\* With the exception of the Guianas, we know of no countries in South America in which there are native Protestants; nor any Protestant chapels at all, excepting those for English, American, French, and

Germans, temporary residents and immi-

Roman Catholic element, greater or less." In England and Scotland there is quite a large Roman Catholic population, for the most part immigrant—from Ireland chiefly, though there is a considerable number of Takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and custom that he has recently removed to the new and spacious w Portugal, France, and other papal countries. on the continent, to be seen in London and other scaports. In Scotland there is quite a number of Romanists that are lineal descendants from the Highlanders that refused to receive the doctrines of Knox and

the Reformers of the sixteenth century.

In Holland more than the third part of the population is Roman Catholic.

In the Protestant States of Germany and the Reformers of the sixteenth century. the Protestant Cantons of Switzerland there is a Roman Catholic population that varies from a small fraction up to almost a

In the Scandinavian countries Denmark, Nerway, Sweden, and Finland-the Roman Catholic element is very inconsiderable.

In the United States the Roman Catholics are numerous; and so they are in those of the British Provinces in which the Brotestants are the majority.

In most of the British West India

Islands the Roman Catholic population is not large. In a few small islands, including Trinidad, they are in the majority. In the Dutch, Danish, and Swedish West India Islands the Roman Catholic popula-

tion is inconsiderable. We have made this brief survey of the Roman Catholic world, because of the practical remarks which we desire to found on it in the next number of the Christian World. It will then be made to appear that the state of the Roman Catholic mind in relation to Protestantism and the Gospel depends immensely upon circumstances and influences which have been created by the facts to which these civil and political states of society have given origin. The consideration of this subject thus becomes eminently practical, and has a bearing unspeakably important on all efforts to bring Romanists to the knowledge of the truth. -Christian World.

The South is fighting us with our own money. To New-York city the South owes \$159,800,000; to Philadelphia, \$24,600,-AMERICAN SHORT SHOT SHORT SHOR 000; to Boston, \$7,600,000; to Baltimore.

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bushels of grain and 250,000 barrels of flour, were for-

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the past year exceeded 1,500,000 tons. The wheat cross

orn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels.

MECHANICS, FARMERS & WORKING MEN. The State is rapidly filling up with population tion of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following 868,025 persons having been added since 1850, making seem and the community is directed to the following 868,025 persons having been added since 1850, making the community is directed to the following 868,025 persons having been added since 1850, making the community is directed to the following 868,025 persons having been added since 1850, making the community is directed to the following 868,025 persons having been added since 1850, making the community is directed to the following 868,025 persons having been added since 1850, making the community is directed to the following 868,025 persons having the community is directed to the following 868,025 persons having the community is directed to the following 868,025 persons having the community is directed to the following 868,025 persons having the community is directed to the following 868,025 persons having the community is directed to the following 868,025 persons having the community is directed to the following 868,025 persons having the community is directed to the following 868,025 persons having the community is directed to the following 868,025 persons having the community is directed to the following 868,025 persons having the community is directed to the following 868,025 persons having the community is directed to the following 868,025 persons having the community is directed to the following 868,025 persons having the community is directed to the following 868,025 persons having the community is directed to the following 868,025 persons having the community is directed to the following 868,025 persons having the community is directed to the following 868,025 persons having the community is directed to the following 868,025 persons having the community is directed to the following 868,025 persons have a community the community is directed to the following 868,025 persons have a community the community the com toments and liberal inducements offered them by the the present population 1,723,663, a ratio of 102 per cent. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,

which, as they will perceive, will enable them, by proper energy, perseverence and industry, to provide com ortable homes for themselves and families, with, con paratively speaking, very little capital. LANDS OF ILLINOIS.

No State in the Valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois. here is no portion of the world where all of the condiions of climate and soil so admirably combine to pro luce those two great staples, Conv and Whear, as the they being composed of a deep, rich loam, the fertility

THE SOUTHERN PART Of the State, lies within the zone of the cotton regions wnde the soil is admirably adapted to the growth of They sell only to actual cultivators, and every contract tobacco and hemp; and the wheat is worth from fifteen contains an agreement to cultivate. The road has to twenty cents more per bushele than that raised been constructed through these lands at an expense of

RICH ROLLING PRAIRIE LANDS. The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated with whole population 814,891 a gain of 143 per cent uch 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 bers. The area of Illinois is about equal to that of

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS. These lands are contiguous to a ratiroad 700 miles in length, which connects with other roads, and navigable lakes and rivers, thus affording in unbroken communication with the Enstern and Southern markets.

Mechanics and workingmen with and the recovery system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a system encouraged by the State, and encouraged by the State, and

venty millions of people.

Thus far, capital and slabor have been applied to desloping the soil; the great resources of the care. reloping 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 \$6 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 acre; and and in the course of the next ten years the natural the relative expense of subduing prairie land as com-laws and necessities of the case warrant the belief that pared, with wood land is in the ratio of 1 to 10 in favor nt l'art five hundred thousand people will be engaged of the former. The terms of sale for the bulk of these

Over \$100,000,000 of private capital have been expendel on the raincal system of Illinois. Inasmuch as pal, payable in four, five, six and seven years from part of the meome from several of these works, with date of sale; the contract stipulating that one-tenth of valuable public fund in lands; go to diminish the the tract purchased shall be fenced and cultivated, State Expenses, the TAXES ARE LIGHT, and must, conse-each and every year for five years from the day of quently every day decrease.

THE STATE DEBT.

The State Debt is only \$10,106,898 14, and within the TWENTY PER CENT, WILL BE DEDUCTED last three years has been reduced \$2,959,746 80; and from the valuation for east, except the same should we may reasonably expect that in ten years it will be be at six dollars per acre, when the cash price will be

five dollars. Pamphlets descriptive of the lands, soil, climate, productions, prices, and terms of payment, can be had J. W. FOSTER, Land Commissioner,

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