Dr Thomas H. Webb

NEBRASKA PALLADIUM.

VOL. 1 — THE BEST POLICY, HONESTY; THE BEST PROTECTION, INDUSTRY; THE BEST PARTY, OUR COUNTRY. — NO. 37.

BY D. E. REED & CO. — BELLEVUE, DOUGLAS CO., NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1855. — EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

NEBRASKA PALLADIUM AND PLATTE VALLEY ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

Thos. Morton,

D. E. REED & COMPANY,

Editors and Proprietors,

BELLEVUE, DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA

TERMS.—To single subscribers—strictly in advance—$2,00. If not paid within four months, $2,25; over four and within eight months, $2,50; over twelve months, $3,00. Terms to Clubs:—3 copies, $5,00; 5 copies, $7,00; 25 copies, $12,00, in advance.

No subscriptions received for less than six months.

☞ No paper will be discontinued except at the discretion of the proprietors, until all arrearages are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For each square of twelve lines or less, first insertion,	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion,	50
One square three months,	6 00
One square six months,	8 00
One square twelve months,	12 00
One quarter of a column twelve months,	20 00
One half column twelve months,	30 00
One column twelve months,	50 00
Business cards of eight lines, yearly,	5 00
" " " six months,	3 00
" " " three months,	2 00
Administrators' and Executors' notices,	5 00

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bill and ordered the paper discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is prima facia evidence of intentional fraud.

Subscribers will therefore understand:

1. That their papers will be continued after the expiration of the time for which they paid, unless otherwise ordered.

2. That no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up to the time at which the notice is given, unless we are satisfied that the subscriber is worthless.

3. That when the paper, through the fault of a subscriber, has been suffered to overrun the time, the fair and most convenient way is for him to remit one dollar for another six months, with directions to discontinue at the end of that time. This direction will, in all cases, be noted upon our books, and if not attended to shall be our loss.

4th.—The U. S. Courts have also repeatedly decided that a Post-Master who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, recognized by the Post-Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office, newspapers addressed to him, renders the Post-Master liable to the publisher for the subscription price.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BELLEVUE.

I. H. BENNET,

Has opened a boarding house at Bellevue, for the accommodation of regular boarders, and occasional visitors, who, he will take pleasure in making as comfortable as lies in his power. Bellevue, Nebraska. oct 25, '54

S. A. STRICKLAND,

Attorney at Law.

I WILL PROMPTLY attend to any business entrusted to me professionally in any or all of the Counties of Nebraska Territory.

S. A. STRICKLAND

Bellevue, Dec. 1, 1854.

W. BARNUM.

SURVEYOR AND ENGINEER, Bellevue, Nebraska. Having located permanently, is prepared to prosecute the art of Surveying and Engineering in all their branches, with promptness and accuracy. mr 21

C. E. WATSON,

Land Agent, Surveyor and Engineer, Bellevue, Nebraska. nl-1y

W. R. ENGLISH,

NEGOTIATOR, Collector, General Land Agent, Counsellor at Law, &c., &c. Bellevue, Nebraska.

Having an experience of 17 years in the Territory, will pay prompt attention to all communications, post paid, in regard to the Territory, &c., &c.

☞ Office near the Government building, and in rear of P. A. Sarpy's banking house. Bellevue, Nebraska, July 19, 1854.

ST. MARY.

G. W. WALLACE,

Physician and Surgeon, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of St. Mary and vicinity. Office two miles northwest of St. Mary, on the Musquito creek. aug 31-1y*

WATSON, KINNEY & GREEN,

General Land Agents, St. Mary, Mills County, Iowa. Will attend to the purchase and sale of real estate, the perfecting of titles, paying taxes, &c., &c.

☞ Farming land and village lots, to suit purchasers, on hand, for sale cheap, and on reasonable terms. CHAS. E. WATSON. L. B. KINNEY. n13-tf JOSEPH GREEN.

WILLIAMS & WILSON'S SAW MILL,

Keg Creek, Mills Co., Iowa. The proprietors of this mill intend to keep lumber of all descriptions constantly on hand; also to supply all special orders for lumber at short notice, for cash. n12-3m

SIGN PAINTER AND GILDER.

THE subscriber having located himself at St. Mary is prepared to execute orders of every description of Plain, Fancy, and Ornamental Painting. Signs painted, lettered and gilded in the most approved style, and in the neatest manner. Patronage respectfully solicited. Office, at H. Myers, Front Street, St. Mary. STANISLAUS SCHEMANSKY.

St. Mary, Sept. 27, '54.

P. A. SARPY.

Wholesale and Commission Merchant, dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Groceries, Drugs, Medicines, Books and Stationery, corner of Main and Gregory streets. nv 11-1y*

J. F. COMSTOCK & CO.,

Wholesale and retail dealer in Boots and Shoes, of all kinds, No. 152 Main street, St. Louis, Mo. apr12-1y*

MISCELLANEOUS CARDS.

JOHNSON & CASADY.

Attorneys at Law, and General Land Agents, city of Council Bluffs, Iowa, will attend to professional business in the 6th and 7th Judicial Districts; also, to the purchase, sale and location of Land Warrants. Particular attention paid to the collection of claims. aug 31-3m

D. W. PRICE.

Attorney at Law, Council Bluff City, Iowa Refer to B. M. Hughes, St. Joseph, Mo., John Doniphan, Weston, Mo., Mudd & Hughes, St. Louis, Mo. n32-4ft

A. C. FORD,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, city of Council Bluffs, Iowa. aug 21-6m

W. F. BYERS,

LAND SURVEYOR—Omaha City, Nebraska Territory. Land claims selected and located. Agent for the purchase, improvement and sale of city property or lands.

REFERENCES:

Hon. Joseph Williams, Muscatine, Iowa; J. D. McCall, Esq., Fort Desmoine, Iowa; Hon. Enos Lowe, Bluff City, Iowa.

N. B.—Letters of enquiry relative to Northern Nebraska, answered promptly. Omaha City, Jan 31, '55-1y.

C. E. WATSON,

Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Surveyor. Office at the Store of Greene, Kinney, & Co., St. Mary, Mills co., Iowa. Aug. 2, '54.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, February 10, 1855.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States from July 1, 1855, to June 30, 1858, on the following routes in Nebraska and Kansas Territories, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., until 3 p. m., April 10, 1855, to be decided by 30th of same month, (being, for the most part, routes established by act of August 3, 1854.)

NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

15000 From Nebraska City, by Bellevue and Omaha City, to Fort Calhoun, miles and back, once a week.
Bidders will state distance and propose schedule of departures and arrivals.

KANSAS TERRITORY.

15201 From Fort Leavenworth to the Sac and Fox Agency, miles and back, once a week.
Bidders will state distance and propose schedule of departures and arrivals.

15202 From Fort Scott to Fort Atkinson, miles and back once a week.
Bidders will state distance and propose schedule of departures and arrivals.

15203 From Fort Leavenworth to Fort Riley, miles and back, once a week.
Bidders will state distance and propose schedule of departures and arrivals.

15204 From Fort Scott to Crawford Seminary, miles and back, once a week.
Bidders will state distance and propose schedule of departures and arrivals.

15205 From Westport, Mo., to Fort Scott, miles and back, once a week.
Bidders will state distance and propose schedule of the departures and arrivals.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Form of a proposal where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.

I, ——, of ——, county of ——, State of ——, propose to carry the mails on route No. ——, from ——, to ——, agreeably to the advertisement of the Postmaster General, dated February 10, 1855, and by the following mode of conveyance, viz:

for the annual sum of dollars.

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service, and also after full examination of the instructions and requirements attached to the advertisement.

Dated (Signed)

Form of a Guarantee.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. —— be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1855, or as soon thereafter as may be, enter into the required obligation to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do with a full knowledge of the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th section of the act of Congress of July 2, 1836.

Dated (Signed by two guarantors.)

Form of Certificate.

The undersigned, postmaster of ——, State of ——, certifies, under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

dated (Signed.)

The sufficiency of guarantors on proposals may be certified by a judge of a court of record and by postmasters.

The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. Bidders must inform themselves on this point.

A bid received after time—viz: 3 p. m. of the 10th of April, 1855—or without the guarantee required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.

Bidders should, in all cases, first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then, if they desire, separately for different service; and if the regular bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other bids may be considered, if the alterations proposed are recommended by the postmasters and citizens interested, or if they shall appear manifestly right and proper.

There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

The bid should be sealed; superscribed "mail proposals, State of or Territory ——," (as the case may be,) addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General, Contract Office," and sent by mail, not by, or to, an agent; and postmasters will not enclose proposals (nor letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the 1st of July, 1855, but the service must be commenced on the mail day next after that date, whether the contract be executed or not. No proposition for transfers will be considered until the contracts are executed in due form and received at the department; and then no transfers will be allowed unless good and sufficient reasons therefor are given, to be determined by the department.

Present contractors, and persons known at the department, must equally with others, procure guarantees and certificates of their efficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed. The certificates of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster or a judge of a court of record.

JAMES D. CAMPBELL, Postmaster General.

mr 14 4w

Preparing for Publication, under the auspices of the Main Liquor Law Statistical Society:

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW,

Its origin, history, and results; with a biographical sketch and a beautiful steel engraved portrait of Hon. Neal Dow; containing contributions from upwards of 100 Clergymen, Governors, Members of Congress, Secretaries of State, Magistrates and Citizens, residents in Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, R. Island, Connecticut, Michigan, Ohio, New York, &c.—Price $1 50, in muslin; 12 mo; 300 pages.

This work will embrace a story of the Maine Liquor Law movement in the various States of the Union, and certain details of the results of the Law, and other statistical information, received from the best authorities, and so arranged with a copious Index, as to form a valuable book of reference for all who desire to promote the blessings of Temperance; by the enactment and enforcement of the Maine Liquor Law. It will also contain the prohibitory liquor laws already enacted in the above-named States.

A list of subscribers and contributors to this work has already been commenced, of which the following is an abstract:

Rev. S. C. Fessenden, Me.,	10	copies.
" J. Hawks, Richmond, "	7	"
" J. L. Dickinson, Conn.	6	"
" D. H. Mansfield, Me.,	5	"
" Wm. Stowe, Mass.,	5	"
" J. L. Dudley, Conn.,	5	"
" N. H Matteson, "	3	"
" C Stetson, Mass.,	2	"
" H. Bell, Conn.,	2	"
" S. L. Richards, Conn.,	2	"
Hon. W. W. Watson, R. I.,	1	"
Miss Anne B. Henderson, Mich.	1	"
34 other subscribers, each	1	34 "

The price of will be $1.50, except to contributors; who will be supplied at $1. Persons sending well-authenticated facts in relation to the history or operation of the said law, will be regarded as contributors, and will be supplied at one dollar.

The work will be compiled and edited by Henry S. Clubb, Sec'y of the Maine-Law Statistical Society. All communications to be addressed to the President of the Society. S. MAYALL, M. C.

No. 85, East Capitol st., Washington, D. C.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL

FOR THE YEAR 1855

M. M. BALLOU, who has edited the "Pictorial" from the commencement, having bought out the late proprietor, Mr. F. Gleason, will conduct this popular and widely circulated paper on his own account. The new volume will be radically improved in every respect, and will be published on finer paper than ever before, which quality will be continued henceforth without change. Many new and popular features will at once be introduced, and the literary department will present an array of talent and interest beyond anything it has before attempted. The illustrations will be finer, and by better artists than have before been engaged upon the paper, and altogether the publication will be vastly improved and beautified.

Arrangements have been made for representing during the year views of the most notable buildings and localities through the United States, as well as giving likenesses of the most prominent characters, male and female, of artists and men of genius, such as have by their own industry and skill made for themselves a fortune and a name. In addition to these, various notable European scenes and occurrences will also be given from week to week, forming a brilliant illustrated journal.

TERMS:—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

1 subscriber, one year,	$3 00
5 subscribers, " "	10 00
10 " " "	20 00

☞ Any person sending sixteen subscriber at the last rate, will receive the seventeenth copy gratis. Address.

M. M. BALLOU, Publisher and Proprietor, Corner of Tremont and Bromfield Streets, Boston, Mass. feb 14.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous of moving to California, offers for sale his HOMESTEAD of 160 acres, situated on the stage road between St. Joseph and Council Bluffs—8 miles South of Council Bluffs and 4 North of the village of St. Mary, and near the Missouri river, in Mills County, Iowa; and

Opposite Bellevue, Nebraska, T.

Also, 400 acres of PRAIRIE LAND near St. Mary, and 900 acres of TIMBERED LAND on the Missouri river, and near Glenwood. These Lands are all in Mills County, Iowa, and present inducements to land purchasers seldom offered; containing timber, prairie, lime stone, sand stone, and indications of plenty of coal; and also being situated on the most feasible point on the Missouri rive for the crossing of the Pacific Railroad.

Suitable cattle for crossing the Plains will be taken in exchange at fair rates. The buyer can have immediate possession, and all the grain and farming utensils he wants at a fair rate. DANIEL HERREFORD.

Traders Point, nov 1, '54-tf

THE CHEAPEST GOODS IN TOWN!

THE undersigned is now in receipt of and receiving the largest and cheapest stock of Fall and Winter Goods ever offered in Council Bluff City, or Western Iowa. Those wishing to pay cash for Goods will do well to call and examine. Our stock consists of every variety of goods needed by the people in this portion of the country, such as cloths, cassimeres, satinetts, tweeds, jeans, white scarlet, and barred flannels, plain and barred linseys, 400 pieces good style madder prints, cashmeres, merinos, alpacas, bleached and brown sheeting and shirting, ticking and drilling, bleached and brown canton flannel, drapery and crashes, all wool table covers, brown and bleached linen, silk and bay state shawls, and every variety of dress goods.

Mens' and boys' fall and winter clothing, hats and caps, boots and shoes, hardware and queensware, iron, nails, coffee, sugar, tea molasses, rice, flour, &c.; also, a large lot of furniture and liquors. As it is our intention to sell for cash, we flatter ourselves that we can hold out superior inducements to those that wish to buy cheap goods than stores that are selling on trust.

Country dealers are requested to call and examine our stock.

B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

Council Bluff City, oct 18, 1854.

Original Poetry.

[For the Palladium.]

THE VOICE OF GOD.

'Twas heard in thunders recounts loud
O'er ancient Sinai's awful brow;
The solemn, deep-toned voice of Him
Who made all things—before whom all things bow.

It's voice, at whose tremendous nod
All worlds sprang from naught—the voice of God,
Sublime, o'er powering, deep, 'tis heard
"Mid great Niagara's deafening roar,
Its tones reach every listning soul;
"No God but me, shall mortals bow before."
The Holy, Mighty One, whose nod
Calls worlds from naught—the only God.
The Lily of the Vale's pure bell
Breathes forth harmonious music low;
It tells in fragrant tones, a tale
Of love and peace which only pure ones know,
It whispers of submission meek,
Bids us our loving Father seek.
Mortal! lend thine ear, and strive
To find a voice in ev'ry leaf and brook,
"Sermons in stones," and good in all,
In crowded mart or lonelient nook,
Then shalt thou joy to hear his voice,
In Heav'n shalt even more rejoice.

RIA RAMBLER.

WHY DON'T THE MEN GET MARRIED?

Others, again, possess an income amply sufficient for the support of a wife and family, but will not believe it is so. Their ideas of the style and comfort in which it is necessary to live, are formed on a conventional and unreasonable standard. They will not condescend to the fancied indignities, or they cannot endure the trivial privations of economy—they will not ask the woman of their choice to share with them any home less luxurious than she has been accustomed to, and they condemn her to live without love rather than expose her to live without a carriage. God only knows how many noble creatures have their happiness sacrificed to this miserable blunder—how many pine away existence in desolate and dreary singleness, amid luxuries on which they are not dependent, and splendor which confers no joy, who would thankfully have dwelt in the humblest cottage, and been contented with the simplest dress, and would have blest the one and embellished the other, if only the men to whom they have given their hearts, had possessed less false pride and more true faith in woman's love and sense and capacity of self-abnegation. A higher and more just conception of the materials which really make up the sum of human enjoyment—a sounder estimate of the relative value of earthly possessions—a more frequent habit of diving down through the conventional to the real, and a knowledge of how much refinement, how much comfort, how much serene content are compatible with the scantiest means, where there is sense and courage to face the fact and control the fancy—would in half a generation reduce the million and a quarter of spinsters we have spoken of to a few hundred thousands, and raised into the condition of honored, happy wives, the vast majority of those "beautiful lay nuns," (as they have been called,) whose sad unnatural objectless existence, whose wasted powers of giving and receiving joy, it makes the heart bleed to witness.—[North British Review.

☞ A Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, gives the following as the final action on several subjects:

All the Appropriation bills were carried.

The Bounty Land or Old Soldiers' bill, received the Executive sanction. Probably two hundred millions of acres, under that act, will go to the people, nine-tenths of whom reside in the old States.

The President has retained and pocketed several Internal Improvement and Harbor bills—among them those relating to the St. Clair Flats, and St. Mary's River, Michigan; and it is believed also, the Savannah River, notwithstanding his approval, last year, of Cape Fear River improvement.

Collins has been victorious in spite of the veto. The whole measure was engrafted on the Navy Appropriation bill with the single omission of the clause repealing the power to give notice to rescind the contract.

The Pacific Railroad bill was lost in the House.

☞ The Missouri Legislature has passed an act to build a bridge over the Mississippi river at St. Louis.

☞ There are now about twenty thousand persons in the United States who were living when the Declaration of Independence was signed, in 1776.

☞ The Governor of Wisconsin has vetoed the Maine liquor law.

THE NEW BOUNTY LAND LAW.

The Commissioner of Pensions has issued the following instructions for carrying into effect the new Bounty Land Law.

Where the service has been rendered by a substitute, he is the person entitled to the benefit of this act, and not his employer.

In the event of the death of any person who, if living, would be entitled to a certificate or warrant as aforesaid, leaving a widow or if no widow, such minor child or children is entitled to receive under the provisions of this act, if now living.

A subsequent marriage will not impair the right of any such widow to such warrant if she be a widow at the time of her application. Persons within the age of 21 years on the 31 day of March, 1855, are deemed minors within the intent meaning of said law.

To obtain the benefits of this act, the claimant must make a declaration, under oath, substantially, according to the forms hereto annexed. The signature of the applicant must be attested, and his or her personal identity established by the affidavits of two witnesses, whose residence must be given, and credibility must be sustained by the certificate of the magistrate before whom the application is verified.

No certificate will be deemed sufficient in any case unless the facts are certified to be within the personal knowledge of the magistrate or other officer who shall sign the certificate, or the names and residence of the witnesses by whom the facts are established be given, or their affidavits, properly authenticated, be appended to the certificate.

The official character and signature of the magistrate who may administer the oath must be certified by the clerk of the proper court of record of his county, under the seal of the court. Whenever the certificate of the officer who authenticates the signature of the magistrate is not written on the same sheet of paper which contains the signature to be authenticated, the certificate must be attached to said paper by a piece of tape or ribbon, the ends of which must pass under the official seal, so as to prevent any paper from being improperly attached to the certificate.

Applications in behalf of minors should be made in their names by the guardian or next friend. Where there are several minors entitled to the same gratuity, one may make the declaration. The warrant will be issued to all jointly. In addition to proof of service, as in other cases, the minor must prove the death of his father, that no widow survives him and that he and those he represents are the only minor children of the deceased.

If a party die before the issue of a warrant to which he would be entitled, if living, the right to said warrant dies with him. In such a case the warrant becomes void, and could be cancelled, and the party next entitled in right of service claimed should make an application; and if there be no such party, the grand lapses under the limitation of the beneficiaries to the bounty. If the claimant die after the issue of the warrant, the title thereto vests in his heirs at law, in the same manner as real estate in the place of the domicile of the deceased, and can only be assigned or located by said heirs.

Applications made by the Indians must be authenticated according to the regulations to be proscribed by the Commissioner of Indian affairs.

Accompanying the above instructions are the necessary forms of declaration, together with an official copy of the law.

[From the Presbyterian Banner.]

THE SUFFERING POOR.

The amount of suffering among the poor of our city has been, this winter, and still is very great. This is owing partly to vice, partly to laziness, to want of energy, and to ignorance of a way in which an abundance might be obtained as the reward of honest industry. Tens of thousands have been given in charity.—Such gifts relieve immediate suffering, but the recipients remain still subject to returning wants. The true relief is to put the needy in a way of making ample provisions for themselves. To this end we give an extract of a letter just received from a well informed and enterprising citizen of Illinois. He says:

"I have been much affected with the accounts of starvation and distress in your eastern cities. To the Philanthropist and Christian living in the midst of it, the sight must be extremely painful. But there is no absolute necessity that this privation should be long endured by those who are able and willing to labor. Let them come to the west; and if they have not the means of coming within themselves, let the benevolent societies, that are now feeding them, help them out.—The interests of the west are suffering for laborers. It is a sober truth, within the limits of the actuality, that last harvest, one third of the small grain, in a large section of Northern Illinois, was lost on the ground for want of laborers to take it off in proper season, and that when the farmers were offering and paying double wages. In this coming harvest, if it is such a one as the last, the case will be even worse, for there will be much more land to reap, while there is no adequate increase in the number of laborers.

The wages paid to farm hands, are from 12 to 16 dollars per month.

The demand for mechanics is also great. In the prosperous and rapidly growing villages along our rail roads, mechanics, such as carpenters, masons, brickmakers, plasterers, &c., can find abundant and constant employment. Mechanics' wages are, in this section, from $1 50 to 1,75 a day. I have been paying these prices all winter, and expect to have to pay more in the spring unless there is an increase of workmen.

Now when these facts are taken in connection with the cheapness of living, there is a strong inducement to respectable and able-bodied men to seek a home in the West. A bushel of wheat can be bought for a dollar, and a bushel of corn for forty cents, while meat is three and four cents a pound.

For respectable girls and housekeepers there is as much demand as for male laborers, and their wages are from $2 00 to $3.00 per week. To those inclined to come west, there is one direction needful, and that is, not to stop in our large western cities, for these are better supplied, but to find their way into the thriving towns and villages along our rivers and railroads; and they can't well go amiss."

THE LAND BILL.

The bill passed the House, 136 to 39. When it was taken up, Mr. Benton strongly condemned the effort to force through, under a gag, a measure of such importance, involving one or two hundred million acres of land. He was the friend of both old and young soldiers, and a hearty enemy of old and young speculators, who consider the former class the subject of lawful prey. The bill should be sent to the committee on public lands to be examined.

Mr. Grow thought that the best way of benefitting old soldiers would be to give them money, as land warrants would depreciate to their loss and that of the country.

Mr. Orr regarded the bill as extremely defective and conglomerate. Speculators would realize one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, old soldiers only thirty millions.

Mr. Campbell could not vote for the bill as it came from the Senate. It opened the doors to plunderers. He wanted it amended for the benefit of care-worn veterans.

The bill as passed and received the signature of the President, provides lands (160 acres) for persons of all grades by land or sea, including Indians, wagoners, and flotilla men, who had served in the wars since 1790, and had served not less than fourteen days, except actually in battle for a shorter period. The widows or minor children to receive the benefit in case of the death of the persons so entitled. The widows of officers and the soldiers of the revolutionary war to be entitled to the benefit of this act, as likewise the volunteers at the invasion of Plattsburg, in 1814. The volunteers at the attack of Lewiston, Delaware, in the year 1812 and 1815; and the chaplains who served in the several wars.

☞ At the instance of mayor Wood, of New York, over one thousand barbers have signed a paper, binding themselves not to keep open their shops on Sunday hereafter.

☞ Cattle are said to be dying of starvation in some parts of Ohio. The drought last summer having cut off the usual supplies necessary for their sustenance.

☞ The long disputed question between the Methodist Church, north and south, has been at length amicably settled by the payment of a large sum of money to the southern church.

☞ The Michigan Legislature passed a bill refusing the use of the jails for the detention of fugitive slaves.