Dr Thomas H. Webb

NEBRASKA PALLADIUM.

VOL. 1 — THE BEST POLICY, HONESTY; THE BEST PROTECTION, INDUSTRY; THE BEST PARTY, OUR COUNTRY. — NO. 34.

BY D. E. REED & CO. — BELLEVUE, DOUGLAS CO., NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 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; 8 copies, $12,00; 25 copies, $32,00, 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 just and most convenient way is 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, as required 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.

L. 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.

DR. C. A. HENRY having permanently located in Bellevue, N. T., will attend to all business in his profession; Office, opposite Palladium Building. mr 14

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. ni-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 15, 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.
n43-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. n42-3m

SIGN PAINTER AND GILDER.
THE subscriber having located himself at St. Mary is prepared to execute orders of every discription 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. n1, 1-1y*

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 R. M. Hughes, St. Joseph, Mo., John Doniphan, Weston, Mo., Mudd & Hughes, St. Louis, Mo. n32-tf

A. C. FORD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, city of Council Bluffs, Iowa. aug 24-6m

W. N. BYERS,
AND 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 Demoine, 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.
15265 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 convey 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 nature 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 guarantors 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,
mr 14 4w Postmaster General.

Original Poetry.

[For the Palladium.]

OWD TU THE NEBRASKEY LEGISLATOR.

BY IKE.

Yes mity body! yes extracted conglomerashun
Of magnified wisdom! It 'taint no use tu sing your praises,
'Taint no use to pore out adulashuns upon the
Eare of this terrakqueous earth. Your fame is
Grate, yes mity body! How yes rip up things,
And expect tu be a cumin to du grate things;
You exhuberous body! So frastified with glorius
Thots of future magnetewd, and good whisky.
Ingrafteures of laws! Followers arter a defunkt ghost of poplar suvrenty.

Yes yes thus I sing, of herows and sages
Who's feature prospects are glitterin like foeforous and
Will wonder how yes was so tarned mity. And
Then old deth cums a tanbervatin around yes
How yes will wish yes had bin honest:
Yes have made money. Yes mity representors of
Town lots, and Bunckum. 'Tis of yeur mity valor,
When sourroundid by diffickulties I sing.

Wake snakes and creep to justice!
Yes corruptabile specimens of forforessent heumanity
For tew hi heavings your selfish acshuns du ascent,
And on the sine boards 'long the rode,'
Your sin du stand in letters of livin brilliansy
That deur reflect back tu squatters hearts
Most powerful whiskey drinks! Yes shood not
Play kards, and luse your money, got from Uncle Sam.

Tu go it while your young, yes
Wondeful men! 'taint right! ye are no mity gods
What anshient folks did worship. You are but
An unweeded garding what has grown all up tu seed,
And things that rank and gross du
Possess it entirely—mity body of defunkt politicians!
Your hour is almost run.

When tu your homes yes du go, du yes remember
That yes have dun your deuty to your little executive
Master and tu your presses; but noes don't yes
Try tu fool yeur grate constituency with words that du
So much of decepshun brethe, that yes can only haf believe the facts of your indesahble inability tu be desidedly a set of haf bot toadis;
Yes mity body! adoo!

The following poetic effusion by our pioneer friend, Joseph Dyson, a man making no pretension to scholastic acquirements or poetical fame, indicates that he is not only a good patriot, but possessed of a mine of poetic wealth.

OUR COUNTRY.

Blest country! I love thee, my own native land,
Each hill side and each tree, each sweet field, stream and plain;
Each mountain and valley, and dry desert sand,
For my fore-fathers sake, who in battle were slain—
Not simply because they in battle were tried,
For ever since the day, that fierce warriors met
In barbarous conflicts, brave soldiers have died,
But the cause of true freedom, in which they were slain,
Makes their deeds, and their names, in my memory live.
My country too lives there, for reasons the same,
So long as thy strength, in their cause thou wilt give,
Free, bright and unspotted will still be thy fame.
I love thee, but 'tis not for thy vast domain,
Nor yet for the wealth thou hast laid up in store;
For vast are the empires, whose despots still reign,
Whose subjects are bleeding at every pore;
I love thee because 'tis the land that gave birth
To the principle, they who the people would govern
Must be raised to that seat, not by birth-rights but worth;
For not ONE, but the people themselves, are ALL sovereign.
In thee, the oppressed of all nations shall find
A home unmolested, a conscience still free,
To think, speak, or write, as his heart is inclined,
And worship his God, 'neath his own vine and tree.
But should thou, my country, despise the pure laws
Thy fore-fathers gave thee and cease to fulfil
Thy mission, and join in the despots vile course,
With a heart full of love I will cling to thee still.

☞ The "Angel Gabriel" leaves for Europe in a few days. He blew his horn here to little purpose. He is in hopes of meeting with better success on the other side of Jordon.

☞ It is said that General Scott apprehends a very troublesome, if not a protracted war with the Indians. There are symptoms of large combinations, and the Sioux particularly, are possessed with the idea that they hold the United States army at bay, and this is the secret of their numerous depredations.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—A lad named Francis Lyman went out skating in Adrain, Michigan, a few days ago. Just before the boy started for the ice, the mother of little Frank called him to her, and cautioned him to be careful and not break through the ice. The little fellow promised he would; and, stopping a moment, he told his mother, "*if he should get drowned*, not to let any of the boys disturb his playthings, and to have them sent to his little cousin in Cincinnati."—He then kissed his mother and went to play. In a short time he was brought home a corpse.

EDITORIAL WRITING.—Any one who has had to do with the press is aware that articles in newspapers are of two kinds, namely, those which are written for a *purpose* not avowed, and those which are written spontaneously, from the impulse and convictions of the writer's own mind. And any one who has written articles of both descriptions is aware, further, that a man who is writing with perfect sincerity, writing with a pure desire to move, interest, or convince, writes better, than when the necessities of his vocation compel him to *grind the axe* for a party or an individual. There is more or less axe-grinding done in every newspaper office in the world; and a perfectly independent newspaper never existed. But when a man writes with perfect freedom, then, and only then, he writes his best.—Life of Greeley.

NEURALGIA.—Dr. Sonborn of Andover, expresses the opinion that this distressing malady originates in the dental nerves in a great majority of cases. He says:

"Seeming sound and healthy teeth, which have never given intimations of defection, often contain in some secret recess a carious opening, through which external agents insidiously enter, and at first gradually wounding and irritating the delicate fibres, inflame ultimately, the whole system, and arouse those peculiarly excruciating flashes and paroxysms of agony which none but but the victim of neuralgia can adequately describe."

FROM BOLIVIA.—Advices from Bolivia of the 27th December, inform us that Acha (who, at previous accounts, was successfully pushing foward towards La Paz,) has been put down.

The President has pardoned those engaged with Acha. He has also called an extra session of Congress for the 1st of February; and has announced to the nation that one of the matters to be disposed of will be the acceptance of his resignation as President, and the provision of a successor. In this announcement he states that he desires a private life to rest from the severest labors, to avoid the necessity of punishing his opponents, and to remove any pretext for new revolutionary movements.

The commercial prohibition that has so long existed towards Peru has been abolished.

FOREIGN NEWS.

HALIFAX, Feb. 14, 1855.

The Royal Mail steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, arrived at this port at half-past one o'clock this morning, and sailed again at three o'clock, with a southeast wind, for Boston, where she will be due shortly after noon on Thursday.

She left Liverpool on Saturday, the 3d instant, and her advices are consequently one week later than those received by the steamship Atlantic.

The political news is of a highly important character.

As was predicted at the departure of the Atlantic, the resignation of Lord John Russel was followed by that of the entire Aberdeen ministry, and up to the latest moment no new Cabinet had been constructed.

Lord Derby had been invited by her Majesty to form a new ministry, but his efforts were unsuccessful.

Affairs at the Crimea remained in precisely the same condition as last reported, and there had been no fighting of importance.

MANUFACTURE OF LIQUOR.—The enormouse quantity of 47,000,000 gallons of whisky, rum and brandy, and 35,000,000 gallons of strong beer has been made in the United States during the last year; being more than three gallons to every man, woman and child, white and black, in the country.

Why should not the Legislature of the different States enact laws prohibiting this wholesale waste—worse than waste, of breadstuffs, when the people are upon the verge of starvation, on account of the scarcity of grain and high prices?

PUNISHMENT.

Punishment is the infliction of pain for an offense committed against some law.—The law of nature never fails to punis offenses against it; nor does it ever punish the innocent and let the guilty go free It is written in that code that men shall committ no excesses. They shall not eat to surfeiting; if they do the digestive organs will be deranged, the electrical forces will be disturbed and fail to perform their functions equally throughout the system, the whole machinery will be thrown into disorder, and much pain will follow. If the crime be repeated continually, permanent diseases will be generated by it, and premature death will be the consequence. So of intemperate drinking. No court, jury, and witnesses are necessary to convict the offender of the crime and pass judgment upon him. It will make his own face confess it with a continual blush. His deportment will declare it in language unmistakable. It will look through his eyes, breathe its odors from his lungs, speak its offensive language with his organs, bloat his person, walk zig-zag with his legs, and confuse all his ideas. The punishment which nature inflicts are too well know to require enumeration.

We will say nothing about the punishments inflicted by conventional laws, because they are all familiar to every one; but there is a kind of punishment for offenses that very frequently does great injustice, because it precedes trial and conviction. No greater punishment need to be inflicted upon any one who has feeling than the manifestation of displeasure by one from whom affection and kindness are due. The mother finds a lamp broken and the oil spilled on the carpet in Susan's bed-room. She accuses her of gross carelessness, convicts her without trial, and proceeds immediately to the infliction of punishment. She screams Susan's name with angry voice. This is one punishment. Susan comes, feeling very badly on account of the angry manner in which she is called. The mother looks at her with reproach in her countenance. This is another punishment. She points at the broken lamp and the large spot of oil on the carpet, and ask her if she isn't ashamed of such carelessness, and rattles out the punishment as fast as her tongue can utter it, without waiting to hear whether the arraigned culprit has anything to offer in extenuation or not. After she has made her suffer about as much as she thinks is due to such an act of carelesssness, she stops and learns from a younger sister that the cat threw the lamp down in the act of capturing a mouse, after Susan got up and left the room. She heard the lamp fall and the mouse squeak. Here an innocent girl is punished very severely, because the domestic code is always administered wrong end foremost. And this not the worst of it. The mother smarts with the punishment which the reaction inflicts upon her, and aggravates the injury by an attempt at self-justification. Well, she says, you deserve to be scolded for putting the lamp on that shelf, where you know a mouse might come, and where the cat would be certain to throw it down if she went to catch the mouse, as you know she always will if here is one about the house. This is adding cruelty to injury, and will be punished by suffering a large per centage of loss in the diminution of the daughter's respect and affection.

Every crabbed word or cross answer is a punishment, and is either merited or not, according to the guilt or innocence of the one who receives it; and every ill-natured reprimand is a severe punishment, not to be endured without resentment by those of simular natures, when inflicted without adequate cause. But such is the nature of the domestic penal law, that its punishment must be inflicted without trial, for, if they were not, they would be remitted by another law which will always step in where there is sufficient discretion and sympathy to allow of a trial on the merits. This is the law of kindness, which is the only one that should ever be administered in household government. This law never fails to command obedience and respect. It never inflicts a wound upon the feelings of innocence. Its gentle reproof, which consists only in pointing out the difference between the right and the wrong, and showing what are the consequences, is tenfold more effectual in correcting the errors of life than all the hard words that can be hurled from a termigant's battery. Invective makes the feelings smart, excites similar passions, and prompts to retaliation, without producing compunction or repentance, and never makes the heat better. The law of kindness excites no passion but sorrow for the offence committed. It reaches the soul through the best affections of the heart, and does its work of reformation without abrasion of the sensitive feelings or the kindly affections.—*Buffalo Republic.*

POLITICS AND THE PULPIT.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher thinks the clergy in these days are favored with entirely too much advice from politicians, the press, and others, as to what they ought and ought not to preach. For instance:

"Our wonder is not that ministers do not preach better, but that they preach at all. A diffident young man (and all young are diffident) with a subtile conscience balanced, like scales in a mint, on so fine an edge that a mote will turn it, how shall he ever know his own mind, amidst a vice not only so multitudinous in items, but so conflicting and contradictory? Our impression is that a young minister should put cotton in his ears, not in his conscience. Then in the exercise of common sense, preach in such a way as in his circumstances, will do the work for which preaching was instituted.

"We have no doubt that a rigorous landlord, having sharked it all the week, screwing and griping among his tenants would be better pleased to doze through an able gospel sermon on divine mysteries, than to be kept awake by a practical sermon that, among other things, sets forth the duties of a Christian landlord. A broker who has gambled on a magnificent scale all the week, does not go to church to have his practical swindling analyzed and measured by the New Testament spirit. A merchant, whose last bale of smuggled goods was safely stored on Saturday night, and his brother merchant, who on the same day swore a false invoice through the Custom House—they don't go to the church to hear a sermon on faith, on angels, on the resurrection.—They have nothing invested on these subjects, they expect the minister to be bold and orthodox. But if he wants respectable merchants to pay ample pew rents, let him not vulgarize the pulpit by introducing commercial questions. A rich Christian brother owns largely in a distillery, and is clamorous against letting down the pulpit to the vulgarity of temperance sermons. Another man buys tax-titles, and noses about all the week to see who can be slipped out of a neglected lot. A mechanic that plies his craft with his unscrupulous appliance of every means that will win, he too, wants "doctrine" of the Sabbath, not these secular questions.—Men wish two departments in life; the secular and the religious. Between them a high wall and opaque, is to be built.—They wish to do just what they please for six long days. Then stepping the other side of the wall, they wish the minister to assuage their fears, to comfort their conscience, and furnish them a clear ticket and insurance for heaven. By such shrewd management, our modern financiers are determined to show that a Christian can serve two masters, both God and mammon, at the same time!"

PORSONS.—Mr. Greely, in his strongest article, in advocacy of the Maine Law, places the right of legislative prohibition solely on the ground that alcohol is a poison, and therefore injurious in any form and in any quantity.

This argument, if a good one, applies to all poisons, and all substances, of which poisons are the chief constituent. This is the case, as everybody knows, with tobacco, coffee and tea, which, by Mr. Greeley's logic, demand legislative prohibition. Is Mr. Greeley willing to carry out this principle? To say nothing of tea and coffee, tobacco is certainly a virulent poison, as well as a disgusting nuisance, in itself, and its effects. Is Mr. Greely, on the ground, ready to prohibit its sale by fine, imprisonment and confiscation?—Yes, or no?

He will say, perhaps, that tobacco is not so bad a poison as alcohol. We think it worse. But, in the same way, cider, and wine, are not so deadly poison as rum and brandy. If the legislature may make distinctions between the relative virulence of poisons, why not in one case as well as in the other? Has the legislature the right to prohibit the sale of an article of common use, because it is a poison, and if it be right and duty to prohibit the sale of one such article, why not all such?

Will Mr. Greeley, or some of our ingenious correspondents, give us an answer?

The Panama railroad is completed; distance, 60 miles; passage, $25.