Sr Thomas H. T.

NEBRASKA PALLADIUM.

VOL. I — THE BEST POLICY, HONESTY; THE BEST PROTECTION, INDUSTRY; THE BEST PARTY, OUR COUNTRY. — NO. 35.

BY D. E. REED & CO. — BELLEVUE, DOUGLAS CO., NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 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, $20,00, 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 error of a subscriber, has been suffered to accrue for 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.

I. H. BENNET.

Has opened a boarding house at Bellevue, for the accommodation of regular boarders, and occasional visitors, who will take pleasure in making as comfortable as lies in his power. Bellevue, Nebraska. oct 29, '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.

D. L. 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. n1-1y

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 present 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. n43-3m

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, Cutlery, Glassware, Groceries, Drugs, Medicines, Books and Stationery, corner of Main and Gregory streets. n 11-1y*

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-tf

A. C. FORD,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, city of Council Bluffs, Iowa. aug 31-6m

N. E. SYMS,

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, [illegible] Sac and Fox Agency, miles and back, once a week. [illegible] 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 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 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 services; 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,
Postmaster General.
mr 14 tw

THE GREEK SLAVE!

Bacchante, Venus, Flora, Hebe and the Dancing Girl!

THE above celebrated Statutes, together with fifteen statutes in bronze, and several hundred magnificent oil paintings, from the collection of prizes to be distributed among the members of the Cosmopolitan Art Association at the first annual distribution, in January next.

The Cosmopolitan Art and Literary Association, Organized for the Encouragement and General Diffusion of Literature and the Fine Arts, on a new and original plan.

The Committee of Management have the pleasure of announcing that the Fifth Annual Distribution will take place on the 15th of January next, on which occasion there will be distributed works of art, among which is the original and world-renowned statue of the Greek Slave, by Hiram Powers, costing over five thousand dollars! together with the beautiful statues of Venus, Bacchante, Hebe, Flora, and the Dancing Girl, and fifteen statuettes in bronze, imported from Paris; also, a large collection of Oil Paintings, comprising some of the best production of celebrated Americans and Foreign Artists.

PLAN OF THE CURRENT YEAR

The payment of three dollars constitutes any one a member of this association, and entitles him to the Knickerbocker Magazine for one year, and also a ticket in the distribution of Statuary and Paintings which are to be allotted to members in January.

Persons taking five memberships are entitled to five of the Magazines for one year, and also to six tickets in the distribution.

Persons, on becoming members can have their Magazines commence with any month they choose, and rely on its being mailed to them promptly on the first of every month, direct from New York.

The proceeds derived from the sale of memberships are devoted to the purchase of works of art for the ensuing year.

Books open to receive names at the Eastern office, New York, or Western office, Sandusky.

The Gallery of Art is located at Sandusky, (the Western office of the Association) where superb Granite Buildings have been erected for it, and in whose spacious saloons the splendid collections of Statuary and Paintings is exhibited.

The advantages secured by becoming a member of this Association are—

1st. All persons receive the full value of their subscription at the start, in the shape of Magazine Literature.

2d. Each member contributing toward purchasing choice works of art, which are to be distributed among themselves, and at the same time encouraging the cause of Art, by disbursing thousands of dollars through its agency.

Persons remitting funds for membership, should mark letters, "Registered," and state the month with which they wish their magazines to commence, and also their post office address in full, on the receipt of which, a certificate of membership, together with the magazine desired, will be forwarded to any part of the country.

Those who purchase magazines at bookstores will observe that by joining this Association, they receive the Magazine and Free Ticket in the annual distribution, at the same price they now pay for the Magazine alone.

Illustrated catalogues of the whole collection sent on application free of charge.

☞ Offices of the Association, at the Knickerbocker Magazine office, 348 Broadway N. Y. and at No. 106 Water Street, Sandusky, Ohio. Address, (at either office) for membership,
C. L. DERBY C. A. & L. A.

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
4 subscribers, " "	10 00
10 " " "	20 00

☞ Any person sending sixteen subscribers 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.

WANTED,

IN every county in the United States—active and enterprising Men to act as Agents, to transact business that will pay, to a smart and energetic person, from Three to Five Hundred dollars per month. The business is very honorable and requires no capital. As many write us from mere idle curiosity, no letter will be answered by us unless it contains one dollar, as proof of good faith, upon the receipt of which we will fully explain the business. No letter will be taken from the office unless the postage is pre-paid. Address,
DR. D. F. BLACKBURN,
Hampshire, Maury Co., Tennessee.

☞ Any newspaper or other publication, giving the above four insertions, (including this notice) and forwarding a copy as above, will receive the information aforesaid, without any encumbrance whatever.

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 and stone, and indications of plenty of coal; and also being situated on the most feasible point on the Missouri river 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

DRIED FRUIT for sale by
SARPY & ENGLISH.

NEBRASKA PALLADIUM.

BELLEVUE, NEBRASKA.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1855.

[For the Palladium.]

LAST ACT—LAST SCENE.

The first session of the General Assembly of Nebraska" has "expired," gone [illegible] and extinct. And closing in this farce a parlook of [illegible] in the highest degree. The President of the Council put the motion for a sine die adjournment in a faltering voice—his heart remembered Plattsmouth—the Capital—the spoils—a tear trembled in his expressive optic, and in pathetic accents, he announced that the hour was come. Over-coats, tippets and hats were put on tacitly—ferry-charters, bridge-charters, commissionerships and other self granted privileges were stowed silently into pockets, which two months since were as lean as the reputed ribs of Job, and those melancholy patriots separated. The President led off for Glenwood, Iowa, at about 2.40 on the first quarter, and betters opined he would come in at 2.32 on the home stretch.—Rip Lansing of Michigan, with an air of dignity, only common to those of his kind, (asses in lion's skins,) came next in the dole of procession. The Pacific Railroad Bill, two bunches of quills, a yard of red tape and other innocent perquisites protruded from his pockets, while small boy on a mule brought up the rear with two bushel bag of special laws. Contiguous and adjacent to the immortal Michigan deacon came the great prince of bridges and ferries, the unimpeachable Dr. CLARK, his professional countenance wearing a semi-sorrowful expression, as though he thought the child very sick—while from his capacious buckskin pocket, there peered among other trophies, the "Palladium" containing the endorsement of S. A. S., that he had been a good democrat heretofore. We are of the democracy also, we admire all honest democrats, still we cannot and will not excuse dereliction of sworn duty any sooner in a democrat than in any other man. That man who will countenance misrule—who will endorse by his vote one whom all honest men have pronounced a rascal—who will use his official position for his own selfish ends—who will make himself associate and proprietor in any and every chartered concern possible, regardless of his official oath—who will uphold and adulate the basest corruption is not, though he may wear the name, a genuine sterling democrat. Had Dr. Clark performed his duty—had he in all things taken the part of justice—had he been influenced by no policy except that pointed out by the finger of right, absolute right, then his acts, and his votes as recorded, would be the only defence needed. Neither "S. s" nor any other admirer of the Doctor, would have perceived the necessity of defending him—right will sustain itself, truth is its own defender, only that which is rotten and corrupt calls for external props.

But this is a digression. Other of the immortal Council followed, in the trail of their President, bound homeward to Bluff City and other points in Iowa. MITCHELL with his pocket full of Capital stakes, yet to be driven into the fortunate spot of earth from which the massive walls of our Capitol are to arise, marched slowly and consequentially from the scene of his *honorat et id omme genus*, "came tumbling after." Of the honest men in the Council, BENNET, COWLES, BRADFORD, and NUCKOLLS, we will not speak at length, they have performed their duty and it has its own reward.

The House of Representatives adjourned in similar order, save that PURPLE, HANSCOM and POPPLETON looked rather cerulean on account of certain dollars invested in a Capitol site, which had alas, no sight for the Capitol. This immortal trio are said to be $1500.00 out of pocket, which is considered capital punishment for a capital offence. But the hall is now deserted, the Secretary stands alone, modern degeneracy has reached him, admired him, left him. He stands alone, having duped others much, he has duped himself more. A man perhaps of generous impulse he has sought to benefit self styled friends, even at the sacrifice of his own conscience, his own reputation and his own honor. They have used him, used him up and left.

THOMAS B. CUMING, stands alone, to answer to the people of this Territory, for the flagrant injustice he has done them, for the interests he has betrayed and the confidence he has abused.

One journal, and that he himself owns and controls, defends him, impudently, brazenly and mendaciously upholds him, no other newspaper in the Territory does, no other will. So the "Secretary stands alone," despised and pitied by the people, damned by his own conscience, if he has one, and doubted by the best friends he ever knew. The Legislature has expired, but the sense of right still lives with the people, and actuated by that sense, they will never cease to demand redress for their wrongs and punishment for the man and the men? who have inflicted them.

A DEMOCRAT.

CLAIMS ON PUBLIC LANDS.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Nebraska, The owner of what is known as a valid claim or improvement on the public lands has a transferable interest therein, which may be sold on execution or otherwise, and any sale of such claim or improvement is a sufficient consideration to sustain a promise.

SEC. 2. The owners of claims lying in the same vicinity, may form neighborhood regulations in relation to the said claims, a copy of which regulations, being filed in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county, shall be binding as the claim law of each neighborhood. A valid claim upon the public lands shall not exceed three eighths in which may be timber, and may be in two tracts; Provided, that the claim lines shall always, as near as division according to the United States surveys, and that the boundaries of said claim shall be marked, staked or blazed out, so that the lines can be easily traced and readily known.

SEC. 3. The resident claim holders of each vicinity or neighborhood, or a majority of them shall meet at such time and place as they may deem proper and define the boundaries of their neighborhoods which they shall have recorded with the Register of Deeds of the county, and said neighborhood shall in no case extend over a county line. Any claimant may protect and defend his possession by the proper civil actions.

SEC. 4. Two or more persons may hold undivided claims in conjunction for the purpose of a town site, or for any other purpose; Provided, that such claims do not amount to more than three hundred and twenty acres of land for each person; and provided further, that each three hundred and twenty acres shall be improved by having a good comfortable dwelling erected thereon, within four months after the passage of this act, or within four months after said claim or claims shall have been recorded, and if prairie land, at least twenty acres broken, fenced and cultivated, each year, until there shall be at least one hundred acres under cultivation on each said three hundred and twenty acres, which shall be occupied either by one of the joint claimants or by some good citizen for him.

SEC. 5. That claims and town lots shall be considered real estate as far as regards the conveyance by deed or mortgage, or attachment, and shall render execution.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Passed the House of Representatives February 27, 1855.
A. J. HANSCOM,
Speaker of the House.
Attest: J. W. PADDOCK, Clerk.
Passed the Council February 26, 1855.
J. L. SHARP,
President of the Council.
Attest: G. L. MILLER, Clerk.
Approved March 6, 1855.
MARK W. IZARD.

☞ Henry A. Wise, in a recent political speech in Virginia, forcibly described the impoverished and retrograde condition of the "old dominion." He says:

"You all own plenty of land, but it is poverty added to poverty. Poor land added to poor land, and nothing added to nothing gives nothing, (renewed laughter.) While the owner is talking politics at Richmond, or in Congress, or spending the summer at the White Sulpher Springs, the land grows poorer and poorer, and this soon brings land, negroes and all, under the hammer. You have the owners skinning the negroes and the negroes skinning the land, until all grow poor."

☞ Two of the principal business blocks in Weston, Mo., were burnt down last week; loss, $500,000.

THE GAMBLERS.

Gambling has always existed, and has always been considered a vice. It has always been frowned upon, and always tolerated. Men have always condemned the practice of gaming, and as uniformly indulged in it. With some nations, it seems to be a constitutional vice; with nearly all it is a common habit.

Here, it is vociferously denounced, and openly permitted. The laws are against it, but the magistrates are more likely to gamble themselves, than to prosecute others for what they do not consider a crime. The man who makes his business a game of chance is applauded. He who plays for amusement is recognized as innocent—he only is condemned who makes gambling his business—nor is he, aside from his unpleasant designation, very severely dealt with.

A gambler from inclination has strong acquisitiveness and hope. A gambler by profession requires only considerable firmness, and a moderate talent for ample mathematics. Those who bet may be conscientious or not, according to circumstances.

The absolute right of a man to lose to another what is his own, either upon the turn of a die or any other contingency, will scarcely be disputed. The question is as to what is his own. If any part of the dollar laid upon the gaming table belong to a man's *creditor*, or to the society has a lien, or if it be any as a member properly, he has no right to lose it.

Men's absolute rights to property are very limited. They do not go beyond what is necessary for consumption and use. It is a great mistake to suppose that any man has an absolute right to anything else. His lands, houses, and durable property of all kinds, although secured to the use of the individual, are not his. He cannot destroy or annihilate it, as he might do with an absolute right. For example, suppose the richest man in New York should be discovered some morning throwing golden eagles into Hell Gate, burning diamonds in a grate, or breaking plate mirrors; does any one pretend that the plea that these things are his own, would prevent his operations being forcibly suspended? No; society, to save its own property, would put the man in a straight-jacket. A man has no right to destroy. He may do what he likes with his own, but there is nothing his own but what he consumes, and that he ought to give an equivalent for in useful labor.

This is the law of society—but gambling is no destruction of property. It is only a transfer. The right or wrong of that must be governed by circumstances. A man with an overplus of money may leave its distribution to chance, if he can think of nothing better.

Gambling of all kinds is unproductive, and on this account, though tolerated as an amusement, should be discouraged as a profession.—Nichol's Journal.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

Astor has left a fortune of about $11,000,000, chiefly to his son. His mind was incessantly busied with the increase of his resources, and had no other direction. He was compelled, by a physical infirmity, to repair to Paris, where he could avail himself of the skilful assistance of Baron Dupuytren. The latter thoroughly restored him, and advised him to ride out every day. He frequently took occasion himself to accompany his patient on these rides. One day—and this anecdote I have from the Baron's own mouth—when riding, he appeared by no means disposed to converse; not a word could be got out of him; and at length Dupuytren declared that he must be suffering from some secret pain or trouble, when he would not speak. He pressed him, and worried him, until finally Astor loosed his tongue—"Look ye! Baron!" he said; "How frightful this is! I have here, in the hands of my banker, at Paris, about 201,000 franks, and cannot manage without great effort, to get more than 2 1-2 per cent. per annum on it. Now this very day I have received a letter from my son in New York, informing me that there the best acceptances are at from 1 1-2 to 2 per cent per month. Is it not enough to enrage a man?"

"Not so Soon."—Upon the monument erected to the memory of Charles C. Atherton, late Senator from New Hampshire are these words: "I expected that, but not so soon." How expressive of the prevailing weakness of humanity.—Thus do we all deceive ourselves. We all expect to die but "not so soon."