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The Liberty Tribune.

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LAGER BEER. Of superior quality, in quantities to suit purchasers. They differ themselves that their Beer will be found to equal the best...

SAMUEL HARDWICK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, LIBERTY, MO. Office on the west side of public square. (Sept. 16, 1864)

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A. WEISER'S BAKERY, LIBERTY, MO. BREAD, CAKES and PIES constantly on hand. Also, HOT COFFEE, good and pure NATIVE WINE, RHEINE and CHAMPAGNE WINES, Candies, Nuts, etc.

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BERRY L. ROYCE, WARWICK HUGHES. ROUTT & HUGHES, Attorneys at Law, Office over Commercial Savings Bank, LIBERTY, MISSOURI.

Will practice in the Counties of Clay, Jackson, Ray, Platte and Clinton counties. [Feb 28th] 1869.

LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLE LIBERTY, MISSOURI. THE UNDERSIGNED having refitted the old "Thompson House" Stables, is prepared to accommodate the public with Hack, Buggies and Saddle Horses, And any thing else in his line.

DAILY HACK To and from Liberty Landing to connect with the North Missouri Rail Road at Baxter. WM. D. WYMORE. Liberty, March 12, 1869.-1f.

LAW & REAL ESTATE. R. C. Ewing, COUNSELLOR AT LAW, KANSAS CITY, MO. Begs leave to call attention to his Law and Land Office in Kansas City, as forwarding facilities for the sale of Real Estate.

S. H. SMITH, DENTIST, LIBERTY, MO. Will complete all of Dr. Lumpkin's work as per agreement. Office over Hagan & Co's Hardware Store, East of Arthur House, [no. 46f].

An Act To Protect Fruit Growing. The bill we publish below has become a law, having passed both houses of the Legislature, and received the Governor's approval on March 23d last:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows: SECTION 1. Any person who shall willfully and maliciously enter any orchard, vineyard, nursery, garden, or other inclosed or improved land of another, and shall cut, take away, destroy, injure or mutilate any tree, shrub, or vine, or who shall steal, take or carry away any fruit, grapes, flowers, vegetables, grain, grass, or any thing growing and being, shall, on conviction, be punished by fine in a sum not more than one hundred dollars nor less than ten dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not less than fifteen days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall willfully and maliciously break or cut down, injure, steal or carry away any portion of a fence, hedge, or other enclosure, or any material of which the same is formed, belonging to or enclosing lands not his own, planted wholly or in part with fruit trees, grapes, shrubbery, small fruit or garden vegetables, or who shall wantonly and maliciously throw down or open any gate, bars or fence not his own and shall leave the same down or open, shall, on conviction, be punished by fine not more than fifty dollars nor less than five dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and if any of the offenses enumerated in this or the foregoing section are committed in the night time, the imprisonment shall not be less than thirty days or the fine less than twenty dollars.

SEC. 3. Every person who shall commit a trespass by willfully and unlawfully entering upon the enclosed or improved land of another without the consent of the owner, or who shall be found wandering within or proving about the enclosed or improved land of another, the whole or a part whereof is planted with or set out in fruit trees, grapes, nurseries, shrubbery, small fruit or garden vegetables, after he shall have been duly notified to depart by the owner or other persons entitled to the possession of said land, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be fined in the sum of five dollars, recoverable before any Justice of the Peace.

SEC. 4. When any person shall be brought before a Justice of the Peace in pursuance of the provisions of section three of this act, the said Justice shall proceed to hear and determine the complaint in a summary manner, unless the offender shall demand a trial by jury, in which case it shall be the duty of the Justice to summon a jury of six men, who shall proceed to try the case in like manner as provided by law in cases of assault and battery.

SEC. 5. Whenever one or more persons shall be found engaged in actual perpetration of any of the offenses mentioned in this act, it shall be lawful for the owner, or other person in possession of the land on which said offenders may be found trespassing, then and there to arrest and secure said offenders, and forthwith bring them before the nearest Justice of the Peace to law, using no more force than necessary to accomplish the arrest, and for this purpose no warrant shall be necessary.

SEC. 6. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. This act to be in force and take effect from and after its passage. Approved March 23, 1870.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.—Laws have been passed by the California Legislature during its present session, which make important changes in respect to the rights of women. It is now provided that the earnings of the wife shall not be liable for the debts of the husband; that the earnings and accumulations of the wife, and of her minor children living with or being in her custody while the wife is living separate and apart from her husband, shall be the separate property of the wife; and that the wife, while living separate and apart from her husband, shall have the sole and exclusive control of her separate property, and may sue and be sued, without joining with her husband, and may avail herself of, and be subject to, all legal process in all actions, including actions concerning her real estate.

TROUBLED.—The Radicals are troubled at the announcement that the Democrats will put no State ticket in the field. They know that in the absence of organized opposition, they cannot hold their forces together, and that quarreling, wrangling, bolting independent tickets, will be the order of the day; and that the disintegration will be permanent, thus ending the life of a party that should have died several years ago. There are times when ideas, men and parties can be effectually killed by letting them "severely alone," whereas they would flourish and grow under active, determined and persistent opposition.—Macon Times.

Nearly everybody was vaccinated in Paris last month—the ladies, of course, included. Many of them, however, disliked to disfigure their arms, and for this reason it became quite fashionable to be vaccinated in the leg.

The Hannibal Courier has a long editorial headed, "Woman, Her Relations to the Race." Any gump knows her relationship, or ought to. She is our female cozen.

An Indian stole a blanket from a Missouri river steamer, in Montana, last summer, which was infected with small pox. He thus introduced it into his tribe, and out of a population of 2,000 Indians, 740 have since died of the disease.

To Let—Inquire Within. The lady founned out in a rage. Two young dandels and a spinster aunt followed, and after a lengthy inspection of the premises, came to a state council in the parlor.

"I like the house very much," said the spinster aunt solemnly, "and with a few alterations, I will engage it for my brother's family."

"Very good, ma'am," said Nahum, rubbing his hands, and scenting a speedy termination to his trials. "Name 'em."

"The door handles must all be gilded, and I should like the house newly papered in velvet and gold and repainted, and the partition between the parlors taken down and replaced by an arch, and an extension dining-room built on behind, and a new style of range in the kitchen, and a dumb waiter put in, and new bronze chandeliers throughout, and another furnace in the sub cellar, and—"

"Hold on, ma'am—just hold on one minute," said Nahum, feebly grasping for breath. "Wouldn't you like the old house carted away, and a new one put in its place? I think it would be rather less trouble than to make the trifling alterations you suggest."

"Sir!" said the spinster loftily. "I don't think we can agree, ma'am."

"Very well—very well—come, girls." With prim dignity the lady marshalled two charges out, muttering something about the "extortionate ideas of landlords now-a-days."

While Nahum, wildly rumpling his iron-grey hair with both hands, soliloquized: "Well, if Job had been alive, and had a house to let, there never would have been any book of Job written. There goes that everlasting bell again! I'll haul it out by the roots, if this thing goes on much longer. I'll tear down the bill, and put up the place at auction."

"Another lady, but quite different from the other—a slender little cast-down lady, with a head that drooped like a lily of the valley, and a dress of brown silk, that had been mended, and turned, and retimmed, and even Nahum Briggs, man and babber, or though he was, could see how shabby it was. Yet she was pretty, with big blue eyes, and shining brown hair, and cheeks tinged with a fair, fleecing color, where the velvet roses of youth had once bloomed in vivid carmine. And a golden-haired little lassie clinging to her dress, as like the tiny lily buds to a blooming chime of flower bells."

As Nahum Briggs stood looking at her, there came back to him the sun-shiny days of youth; a field of blooming clover crimsoned the June light like waves of blood, and a blue eyed girl leaning over the fence with her bright hair braided with level sunset gold, and he knew that he was standing face to face with Barbara Wylie, the girl he had quarrelled with years and years ago, and whose blue eyes had kept him an old bachelor all his life long.

"This house is to be let, I believe?" she asked timidly, with a little quiver in her mouth.

"I believe it is, Barbara Wylie." She looked up, starting with a sudden flush of recognition.

And then Barbara turned very pale, and began to weep, with the little golden haired girl clinging to her skirts, and waiting.

"Mamma, mamma—what's the matter, mamma?" "Nothing now," said Barbara, resolutely brushing away the tears.

"If you please, Mr. Briggs, I will look at the house; I am a widow now, and very poor, and I think of keeping a boarding-house to earn my daily bread. I hope the rent is not very high?"

"We'll talk about the rent afterwards," said Nahum, fiercely swallowing down a big lump in his throat that threatened to choke him.

"In the summer, perhaps," said Mrs. Barbara shyly. "To-morrow," said Nahum decisively, and "to-morrow" it was.

"Upon my word, Barbara," said Nahum, on the first day of May, as he watched his wife's blooming face behind the coffee urn, "you can't think how much jollier it is with you for a house keeper than that bag, Mrs. Parley."

Barbara only laughed, and said "he was a dear, good old stupid."

So the probabilities are that neither Mr. Nahum Briggs nor his brown stone house will be in market again as "To Let—Inquire Within."

PAPER HANDKERCHIEFS.—The Japanese paper handkerchiefs are assuredly coming, if a cotemporary be right. The paper collar manufacture now has been extended to less prominent but to more important garments of great strength and flexibility, which can be sewed with a machine, giving seams almost as strong as a woven fabric. The inventor has particularly applied it to the production of petticoats, which are either printed in imitation of the fashionable skirt of the day or stamped out with open work of such beauty and delicacy as no amount of labor with scissors and needle could imitate. The marvel is that these really beautiful productions can be sold at retail at fifteen cents each!

Imitation cretonnes and chintz for bed furniture are also made, at set costing at retail about \$1.50. The felted material is so flexible that a curtain may be twisted into a rope and shaken out again, showing as little creasing as chintz similarly treated. There are also tablecloths embossed with signs of great beauty. This felted paper may in the end have a serious influence on the production of the woven fabrics it is intended to displace. Imitation leather, impermeable to water is likewise made of it, and produces a cheap and useful covering for furniture, and even serves for shoes.—Paper Trade Reporter.

DEATH OF GEN. RUST.—Gen Albert Rust, of Arkansas, died on his plantation near Little Rock in that State on Monday night, the 4th inst., of inflammation of the brain. He served two terms in congress before the war, and when the war broke out he raised a regiment in his State and took it to Virginia, where it formed part of Jackson's first "Stonewall brigade."

He was an opponent of secession and a supporter of Douglas in the controversy that immediately preceded the war. He will be remembered as the member of congress who assaulted Horace Greeley in Washington in 1858 for some reflections on his character contained in a letter to the Tribune.

"IS THIS ALL OF LIFE?"—So said a man of wealth, as lying upon a sick bed, he looked back over fifty years—fifty years of pleasure and ease. He had loved dear friends, and they were dead. He had cherished great hopes, and they were not all realized; still his life seemed happier than most of his fellows. But he had lived for self, not for Christ; he had laid up his treasure on earth, not in heaven; and now, as he looked back on fifty years, they seemed a blank; and as he looked forward, a dark unknown blank obscured his vision.

An aged Christian, just as he was passing away, said, "I am just beginning to live. This life is not all of life, it is only the first step."

Apprehensions are felt in quarters particularly well informed concerning Indian matters, that we shall have serious trouble with the Sioux Indian warriors in less than a fortnight. These Indians feel that they have not been treated by the Government according to the treaty stipulations, and refuse now to be appeased. Should the measures fail which the Government have at hand to settle the difficulty with the Indians on the line of the Pacific Railroad, it is estimated that a war which cannot end without vast expense, will be inaugurated.

An old farmer in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, who has been diligently studying Greeley on Political Economy, has not exactly discovered yet how "whyfore is thus." He says:

"When Jesse Andrews was treasurer I paid thirteen dollars for my taxes. I had more stock than I have now, and I live in the same house. Of course the house is much wiser. My tax now is one hundred and seventy-five dollars, and some thirty dollars for a gravel road, which is two miles from me, and of course of no use."

CROP PROSPECTS.—We learn that there is a splendid prospect for wheat this season in Buchanan and neighboring counties, says the St. Joseph Herald. A gentleman from DeKalb county gives a very satisfactory statement of the wheat prospect in that locality, as well as along that portion of the H. & St. Joe R.R. between Osborn and St. Joseph. The fields are represented as luxuriantly green and promising. From Andrew and Nodaway we have similar encouraging reports of wheat.

Every county in the State will be glad to learn that the bill authorizing the re-indexing of the records of each county in the State, has passed. The peculiarity of the bill is that each County Court has the power to employ competent persons to make out complete indexes of all mortgages, warranty, quit claim and trust deeds.

A New York paper says that not one pound in ten of the honey sold in that city over-knew a bee.

What Taxation has Effected. It is reported that the President, in conversation with several of the leading bankers, merchants and manufacturers of Philadelphia, expressed himself in favor of a very material reduction of the taxes. He seemed measurably to recognize the distress the trade interests of the country are suffering from the present onerous burden of taxation. How great this distress really is, we fear the President and his counsellors do not yet quite appreciate, for while they are disposed to consider the rapid extinguishment of the National debt as reflecting credit upon the Administration, there are others, whose wisdom may not be doubted, who can only see in such a policy the destruction of every important interest of business of every kind.

The immense taxation, as the reduced receipts of the Treasury and the Interior Revenue Department show, have thoroughly drained the country. The depression is serious and wide-spread.

There are hundreds of stores in this city that are kept open, there are dozens of manufactures kept running, not for any remuneration they return their owners, but because they are still able to pay ordinary expenses. Many stores and some factories have closed, while others of the latter are running on short time, and these do not fully show the distressful state to which the business of the country has been reduced by excessive rates of taxation.

The President cannot learn the true state of the case in the East. He should visit the West. He would be convinced that the crying necessity, and that the popular demand is reduction in taxation.

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS.—We give the following relative to the altitude of some of the principal towns in Montana: Helena is 4,300 feet above the level of the sea; Fort Benton 3,000 feet, Virginia City 5,400 feet, Deer Lodge 4,000 feet, Missoula 3,300 feet. The height of the Rocky Mountains, at the Southern boundary of Montana, where they intersect with the Rocky Range, 9,000 feet. The height of the Snowy Range, at a point thirty miles east of Junction Station, is 10,000 feet. The altitudes of the prominent mountain passes are as follows:—Coeur d'Alene Pass, in Bitter Root Mountains, 5,100 feet; Lewis & Clark's Pass, in the Rocky Mountains, 6,000 feet; Mullen Pass, in the Rocky Mountains, 6,000 feet.

The rebel General D. H. Hill insists that the rebellion was suppressed by Southern men. His argument runs in this way: "The first repulse was inflicted at Mill Creek, by Thomas, of Virginia. The first confidence inspired in the demoralized army of Bull Run, was owing to the generalship of Ord, of Maryland, at Dranesville. When two-thirds of the Federal army had been scattered at Chickamauga, Thomas, of Virginia, stood like a rock in the ocean, against which the waves flash and fume and fret in vain.—Had it not been for the stubborn resistance of this one man, and he a Virginian, Chickamauga would have been a complete Federal rout and the Southern Confederacy an established fact at this hour.—Blair, Canby, Crittenden, Alexander and Nelson, were born in Kentucky. Northern writers tell us that the latter saved Grant from annihilation at Shiloh.—Thomas, Newton and Coke are Virginians. Ord and Sykes are Marylanders. The most successful of all the naval heroes was David G. Farragut, of Tennessee, Dupont, of slaveholding Delaware, and Goldsborough, of Maryland, made the first lodgment on the Atlantic coast."

THE NEW GOLD MINES IN CALIFORNIA.—The San Diego correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin writes from the new gold fields, under date of March 23:

Before this reaches you the quartz rocks of Messrs. Gower and others will have arrived in San Francisco and produced a sensation. I was present when the wagon with the half ton or more of gold-bearing quartz reached its destination in New San Diego, and it was a sight worth looking at, to see the people rushing for a look at the precious stuff. Within an hour after the arrival of the "rocks" every vehicle which was attainable had been engaged by parties eager to locate in the new Eldorado.

The discoverers said there was any quantity of the same kind of country to prospect in plenty of ledges, and plenty of grass, wood and water in the vicinity. From present prospects, there seems to be no doubt of the existence of rich quartz mines and plenty of paying diggings in this county, which should no longer be classed among the "cow-counties." Since the arrival of the quartz of Messrs. Gower and others, the two San Diegos are being depopulated at a rapid rate, and business looks up wonderfully.

On Monday a rich specimen was brought to New San Diego, about a foot square, the value of which was variously estimated at from \$150 to \$600. This, of course, did not lessen the enthusiasm of the people, who are really going mine-mad. National City is left without population, and if our friend Horton is able to finish his huge hotel in Newtown without importing a fresh lot of workmen, he will be lucky. It is reported that Chinamen are being driven from the newly-discovered mines, and also that a fight had already taken place in consequence, several Chinamen and others being killed.

The Breckinridges—Robert J. and the General. [Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.] DANVILLE, March 27, 1870. "Does Robert J. Breckinridge live here?" I inquired of a gentleman yesterday.

"Oh, yes; Uncle Bob; as we familiarly call him, lives right down there, where you see the two-story brick house.

"How is he getting along?" "Very well, considering his age; he must be about seventy by this time."

"Is he as staunch a Radical as he used to be?" "Oh, yes of course. Why, even before the war he was an anti-slavery man, and owned niggers himself. What he is, he is, and it's no trouble to find it out.—He's a man who says what he thinks, and thinks what he says."

"During the war he was a staunch Union man, was he not?" "Yes, sir; and he's just as staunch to-day, and always will be. He was a Union man from principle, and is a Republican from principle. He had sons, I think, in both armies, during the war, and the entire Breckinridge family was split up generally."

"What relation is he to General Breckinridge?" "Uncle."

"The General seems to be a very popular man in Kentucky?" "Yes, he's our foremost man. As soon as his disabilities are removed he can get any office he wants, even without asking for it. He stands a head and shoulders above any man in the State, and has more genuine popularity than any half dozen men in Kentucky. If the Rads want to keep him down, they'd better keep his disabilities from being taken off. It makes no difference whether he wants office or not, the people will put him in any way. He controls public opinion in this State, and the papers follow him. Look at the Courier-Journal, a paper which never opened its mouth against the Ku klux until General Breckinridge gave them thunder and lightning in one of his speeches, and then the Courier followed suit, and pitched into the Ku klux with a vengeance. That's the way the thing goes. Breckinridge is for this Cincinnati road, and mark it, it will come just as sure as the world stands. He's striking around among the people now, and talking to them about it, and mark what I tell you, the people will raise such a buzz about the ears of the members that they'll pass the bill as soon as they get back there next January.—But you go and see Robert J. he has been somewhat in retirement for the past year or two, and what he says will be worth hearing."

I called upon the old gentleman and found him in his study surrounded by a large collection of those articles which are always the companions of sages.—He is upward of seventy years of age, his hair is almost white, and his body feels somewhat the weight of years, but his mind has lost none of the strength nor his eye none of the fire of early life. In ability, learning, and patriotism he has few equals in the State.

The old gentleman talked freely of the condition of Kentucky, of his hopes and fears, not only for the State, but for the nation, but requested that they be not made public, as he was getting too old to become mixed up in political controversies.

A young man in Indiana worked all last summer to clear an eighty acre tract of land belonging to a young woman who had promised to marry him. When, just as the weather began to get cold, he went to claim his reward, she married another fellow who had looked on while the victim was working.

A GOOD OFFER.—A Boston gentleman who could not waltz offered a young lady one hundred dollars if she would let him bug her as much as the young man did who had just waltzed with her. It was a good offer, and showed that money was no object to him; but they put him out of the house.

A MONSTROSITY.—Mr. T. H. Davis informs us that he saw on the farm of Mr. R. L. McKroskie, 12 miles west of Richmond, a monstrosity in a sheep which may be considered one of Nature's extraordinary freaks. For the curious we give a short description. The body and head seems to be shaped natural, but instead of four legs, nature in this case has doubled herself by supplying eight; a pair of legs are attached to the under middle portion of the abdomen, and the remaining three on the side, two before, and one behind. The left fore leg is forked at the knee, with two distinct hoofs.—Richmond Republican.

STATE CONVENTION.—It is understood that Col. D. H. Armstrong, chairman of the Democratic State central committee, has issued a call to the members of that body to meet in St. Louis on the 30th inst., to consider the propriety of calling a State convention of the Democracy. For our own part we think it is desirable to have such a convention, for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the representative men of the party from all parts of the State. The question as to whether or not it would be judicious to run a State ticket at the ensuing election could then be considered, and its settlement one way or the other would be more satisfactory to the party at large than if the central committee itself should assume to decide it.

Pittsburg has a paper called the Christian Radical. The first intimation we ever had that such a thing as a Christian Radical was ever in existence. It must have been recently born.

A county postmaster in N. York State has posted a notice in his office directing people to lick their own stamps, else the letters won't go.

Teach Your Daughters Simple Cookery. A great deal is written about the importance of training our daughters to be experienced cooks, whatever their position in life is likely to be. And that usually means, we should teach them to prepare a great many curious dishes in a most marvelous way, requiring unlimited time and patience, not to mention very generous supplies of ingredients. Now, it may be very valuable at times to know all about those curious "made dishes," but for every day use it would be well for us to tune down our own children's tastes. We should strive to give them a taste for simple dishes prepared to perfection, rather than for elaborate, highly seasoned ones.

Skill in simple cookery is one of the finest and most useful accomplishments a young lady can have. Let her graduate in the art of bread-making, taking in the whole department. Nothing conduces more to the health of a household than good bread, and every family likes a variety in this article. She has here a wide range for her ingenuity.

Simple mashed potatoes, nicely seasoned with cream, salt and pepper, are much better and more wholesome than raw potatoes pared round and round, like shavings, and boiled in lard until they are brown and crisp. They may not look quite so fanciful, but I think any hungry man would prefer the mashed potatoes.—Let the girls learn to cook well—not to draw the peas in too much water, nor to take up the greens when they are dark and poisonous looking; nor to set on potatoes when they are watery and half-cooked; nor beef steak which has soaked half an hour in lukewarm fat. Let them learn to cook all these simple things perfectly, and then it will be time enough for fancy dishes.

Oh! there is such a world of comfort around tables where simple things are done well. The children grow up with wholesome tastes that no after years of luxurious dissipation can wholly root out. They will have sounder bodies and more vigorous constitutions than the children of luxury, and will escape many temptations which highly seasoned dishes are apt to lead them into.

False Hair Among the Ancients. The Greek, Egyptian, Carthaginian, and Roman ladies, more than 25 centuries ago, made use of the most extravagant quantities of borrowed hair, and they would it into large protuberances upon the back of their heads, and to keep it in place used "hair-pins" of precisely the form in use at the present time. The Roman women of the time of Augustus were especially pleased when they could outdo their rivals in piling upon their heads the highest tower of borrowed locks. They also arranged rows of curls formally around the sides of the head, and often the very fashionable dandies would have pendent curls in addition.

An extensive commerce was carried on in hair; and after the conquest of Gaul, blonde hair, such as was grown upon the heads of German girls, became fashionable at Rome, and many a poor child of the forests upon the banks of the Rhine parted with her locks to adorn the wives and daughters of the proud conquerors. The great Caesar, indeed, in a most cruel manner cut off the hair of the vanquished Gauls and sent it to the Roman market for sale, and the cropped head was regarded in the conquered provinces as a badge of slavery.

To such a pitch of absurd extravagance did the Roman ladies at one time carry the business of adorning the hair, that upon the introduction of Christianity, in the first and second centuries, the apostles and fathers of the church launched severe invective against the vanity and frivolity of the practice. It must be confessed, the ancient ladies did outdo their modern sisters. The artistic, professional hair-dressers of old Rome were employed at exorbitant prices to form the hair into fanciful devices, such as harps, diadems, wreaths, emblems of public temples and conquered cities, or to plait it into an incredible number of tresses, which were often lengthened by ribbons so as to reach to the feet, and loaded with pearls and clasps of gold.—Journal of Chemistry.

AS THEY RUN.—A well known curbstone broker closed a bargain with a sharp customer for three hundred fox skins, giving him stock in return, after the transfer of the stocks the broker received an order on a down town firm for the skins "as they run." On presenting the order for the skins the broker had his optics widely opened by the merchant, who informed him that if he had a good rifle and a brace of hounds he (the merchant) would show him where the skins could be found as they run. The broker is now in pursuit of the sly fox who sold him, and not the Reynards with bushy tails.

A bill has passed Congress to return the private papers of Thomas Jefferson to the family; the public papers are to be retained. The whole have been over twenty years in the State Department, having been filed there in the time of Secretary Buchanan. Colonel Thomas Jefferson Randolph, who is the executor and heir of Mr. Jefferson, is a resident of Albemarle county, Va.

A Louisiana planter delighted his hands last week by paying them in silver quarters. One old negro exclaimed: "Fedrit money come and gone, and greenback is played, but dis is the stuff that rats can't chew. De old time is come agin, hooray!" And then he went away and buried his money.

The Seymour, Ind., Times, (Radical) says that the negro is being crowded ahead too fast for the good of the Radical party, as well as his own good, and that negro suffrage is a bitter pill for at least one-half of the men who have hitherto voted the Republican ticket.