THE WEEKLY CLARION.

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The Weekly Clarion.

From the Brandon Republican.

LITTLE THINGS.

BY MRS. VIRGINIA FRANTZ.

A little dewdrop, sparkling bright
Responsive to the morning dawn,
Said—"I'll put out my tiny light,
I'll not be missed when I am gone."
Forthwith it closed its silvery eye,
And vanished with the sweet perfume;
But ah! the rose whereon it beamed,
Soon lost the brightness of its bloom.

A child that eagerly had watched
The opening rose-bud day by day,
Came to the spot and grieved and wept
To see it withering away.
The sun went up and noon and eve,
Many fair roses cheered the bower,
But each its own sweet dew-drop kept.
Within its heart, a freshening power.

Oh! have we not like drops of dew.
Some rose-bud for our special care—
Some work that we alone can do—
A heart to keep all fresh and fair?
Oh! let us never, never be
The drop that wearied of its light,
For one unkind, impatient word,
Some flower of happiness may blight.

A gentle word, a word of love,
It is a little thing to speak;
But I have seen it bring a ray
Of joy unto a tearful cheek!
An unkind word an angry look,
Say you it is a little thing?
A word I loving heart has broke!
A look has left in life a sting.

Oh! let us light our little sphere
So long as God doth will it so;
The smallest light that he hath made,
Doth please Him with its faithful glow.
We may not all be suns and stars;
God loves the dew-drop just as well,
Though they light not the universe,
If they but sparkle where they fell.

Then let us do our little work,
Nor think it small if we have made
One human heart keep fresh and green?
One life's lost bloom makes others fade;
Yes, other hearts will fade for what
This heart if nourished might have been
Oh! let us faithful do our part,
That joyless lives be not our sin.

One star lights not the midnight dome,
One stream fills not the ocean deep,
One bird makes not the forest gay,
But all in harmony must keep;
Each gladly do his little part,
And then the great harmonious whole
Will praise the everlasting God
While the eternal ages roll.

BRANDON, MISS., May 10, 1869.

LIVE FOR SOMETHING.

Live for something, be not idle:
Look about thee for employ!
Sit not down to useless dreaming:
Labor is the sweetest joy.
Folded hands are ever weary,
Selfish hearts are never gay;
Life for thee hath many duties—
Active be, then, while you may.

Scatter blessings in thy pathway!
Gentle words and cheering smiles
Better are than gold and silver,
With their grief-dispelling wiles
As the pleasant sunshine falleth
Ever on the grateful earth,
So let sympathy and kindness
Gladden well the darkened hearth.

Hearts there are oppressed and weary:
Drop the balm of sympathy,
Whisper words of home and comfort—
Give, and thy reward shall be
Joy unto thy soul returning,
From the perfect fountain-head;
Freely, as thou freely givest,
Shall the grateful light be shed.

FARM PROVERBS.—Do not keep more live stock on your farm than you can keep well.

House all things as much as possible—animals, utensils and crops.

Sell when you can get a fair price, and do not store for rats and speculators.

The more comfortable you can keep your animals, the more they will thrive.

A good cow is a valuable machine—the more food she properly digests, the greater the profit.

A few roots daily to all the stock are as welcome as apples to boys and girls.

Replace all the bars where you pass often by strong gates, and then wonder that you didn't do so before.

Although, in draining land thoroughly your purse may be drained; yet the full crops that follow will soon fill it again.

Always give the soil the first meal. If this well fed with manure, it will feed all else—plants, animals and men.

A borrowed tool, if broken, should be replaced by a new one. A nice sense of honor in such matters is much to be commended.

It seems strange that housekeepers don't buy pails and tubs with brass hoops and trimmings. They cost a little more at first, but last wonderfully.

Cotton Culture.

David Dickson, Sparta, Ga., in the Southern Cultivator, gives some hints which may benefit our Southern readers. He says:

"To improve the cotton plant, you should select seed every year, immediately after the first picking, up to the middle of October, selecting from stalks that send out one or more suckers near the ground, sometimes called arms. These arms need not be looked for on poor land. Seconds from those that send out limbs thick with three to six bolls, from a half inch to one and a half inches apart on the limbs. If you do not keep your land well charged with humus, the cotton limbs will be too short—manure well, plow deep, cultivate with the sweep very shallow—scrape with the hoe instead of hoeing or chopping—if you cut the cotton roots, you will make stalks instead of bolls. On all farms there are some acres that produce cotton better than others. Seed for planting should always be selected from these spots.

"Many planters have visited me the last year, and they were astonished that my cotton, planted the 10th of May, was more forward than theirs, planted on the 20th of April. I often told them, in joking way, that they were root cutters; they often confessed they put the turning plow to the cotton the first plowing, then the shovel plow the balance of the season, getting no bolls until after the cotton was laid by.

I would not have a row nearer than four feet. Use a No. 2 Scovell hoe—leave two or three stalks in every hill—distance between hills the width of the hoe. There are many reasons for this; the best one is, it makes it more forward. About the various manures, I will merely mention that I consider ammonia the first, soluble bone the second best, salt and plaster a good preventive of rust in cotton, besides possessing other good properties."

WATERMELONS.—"J. N. G.," writes: It takes no small amount of work to raise good watermelons, and to have a crop, at the same time that will pay. First, the ground should be well plowed, and hills made eight feet apart each way, one foot square, and about ten inches deep. Each hill should be filled with well composted manure, and trodden solid before finishing. Plant to ten to eight seeds to each hill, and cover lightly with a hoe. When the fourth leaf has formed, thin out to one or two to each hill; one is better than half dozen, but it is best to leave more, until they get well started, as one may get destroyed. When the vines commence to run, the hills should be well trodden down around the vine. The plants will require frequent "farming" or cultivating until the fruit commence, to set, when they should not be moved. With plenty of manure, and some guano or bone dust, a light, sandy (soil which is the best,) and good cultivation, there will be a large crop. I have seen the ground nearly covered with melons, some weighing from thirty to forty pounds."

THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

The variety of topics demanding attention in our columns, forbid an attempt to insert the many speeches delivered in this Convention, or the proceedings in detail. We will confine ourselves to a publication of the main results attained:

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The following report was adopted:

"Resolved, That in opinion of this Convention, the interests of the whole country, especially the Southern States, could be served by a main trunk railroad line from San Diego, California, through to Junction river, Colorado, the Gila and along the valley of the Gila, south of that river to El Paso, on the Rio Grande, and thence to a convenient central point near the thirty-second parallel latitude east of Brazos river, in the State of Texas, from which main trunk feeder roads should lead from St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans and other points, all of which feeder roads trunk, while similar feeder roads from San Francisco and other points of the Pacific coast should have similar equal rights and connection.

"First. It is the shortest line connecting the Gulf of Mexico and the Valley of the Mississippi with the coast and Pacific Ocean.

"Second. It is the line of all those now unoccupied, most easy of grades, and cheapest construction per mile.

"Third. It passes through less inhospitable and barren country and over more fertile and hospitable lands than any other unoccupied route proposed.

"Fourth. The line is touched by water transportation at three points, affording the greatest facilities for construction, and consequently hastening and cheapening such construction.

"Fifth. This line will open to the world the great mineral resources of Arizona and Sonora, and render more valuable the great stock raising districts of Texas, New Mexico and Northern Mexico, and will thus enjoy unrivalled traffic.

"Sixth. It will inevitably attract numerous feeders from the neighboring Republic of Mexico, and thus not only stimulate enterprise there, but secure to our shipping ports a greater portion of bullion, which now seeks Europe by hazardous conductors and smuggling vessels.

"Seventh. It will open a new cotton growing area in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona and in cotton growing lands, that were useless for lack of facilities for transportation.

"Eighth. It is well known that some roads which would be among the feeder roads referred to in resolution, have not only been projected, but are already in active course of construction without waiting for government subsidy or encouragement.

"Ninth, and last, though not least. The construction of this route more than all else, beside will encourage and build up what we feel to be the great necessity of our immigration and direct trade with Europe.

RIVER AND NAVIGATION.

Gen. Featherston, Chairman of the Committee on River and Navigation, submitted the following report, which was adopted:

Whereas, The great question of direct trade, immigration and the settling up and cultivation of the vast and fertile regions of the South and Southwest are some of the chief objects to be considered by this convention; and

Whereas, The questions of a safe, speedy and cheap system of transportation upon our Western waters is one incident to and closely connected with these important results; and

Whereas, The Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West propose to inaugurate system of navigation at once cheaper, more speedy and safer than any heretofore employed; therefore

Resolved, That this convention do endorse and approve the objects proposed by such an enterprise, looking to so important a revolution in the system of navigation of our rivers.

Resolved. That in the opinion of this convention it would be greatly to the interest of the people and of the cities in the great Valley of Mississippi to encourage and forward by all the means in their power any enterprise looking to such a result.

Gen. Featherston submitted the following report, which was adopted:

Whereas. These lands are subject to an oppressive taxation, so great that the different corporations organized to further these interests are deterred from receiving them as such donations and subscriptions, therefore,

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the convention, the Legislatures of the States of the South and West would greatly aid the cause of public enterprise, looking to the general good by relieving lands donated or subscribed to such enterprizes from taxation for ten years.

SUPPLY OF COTTON.

Col. Butler, of Georgia, reported the following:

Mr. President: The Committee on Agriculture and General Business, to whom was referred a resolution of Mr. Robert T. Saunders, on the subject of "Cotton Supply" and the appointment of a suitable committee to prepare a memorial on that subject to the "Manchester Cotton Supply Association, of Great Britian," and to the National Association of Manufacturers and Planters, of America," have had the same under consideration, and deeming the subject one of great national concernment, which well deserves the due condsideration of the convention, have instructed me to report the following resolution, and ask its adoption by the convention.

RAILROADS.

General Chilton, of Kentucky, chairman of the Committee on Railroads Generally, submitted a report.

General Featherston moved to amend by inserting in the report the railroad from Ship Island to Jackson, Mississippi, via Canton, which he said would complete the connecting link between Cincinnati and New Orleans.

Mr. Burch, of Tennessee, drew the attention of the Convention to the fact that the city of Nashville had built all the roads in their vicinity without outside aid, and they did not ask for any assistance. He supposed that the reason the roads proposed to be built in the vicinity of Nashville were not alluded to in the report arose from the fact that there was no member from his section on the committee.

General Chilton explained that General Quarell was a member of the committee, and doubtless attended to the interests of Tennessee.

General Featherston's amendment was adopted.

Governor Patton offered a resolution, which was by consent adopted and added to the the report of the committee: "That the early completion of the Southline North Alabama Railroad, from Montgomery to Decatur, 183 miles; also the Alabama and Chattanooga to Meridian, Mississippi, 300 miles, be recommended by the Convention."

CHINAMEN.

General J. R. Chalmers offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, Labor is essential to the development of the South, and whereas, a large number of Chinamen, the cheapest laborers on this continent, have recently been thrown out of employment by the completion of the Pacific Railroad; and whereas, individual planters have not the means necessary for the importation of foreign laborers; and whereas, it is believed that our railroad companies have great facilities for the introduction of this labor, and that when once introduced it can be easily disseminated through the country; therefore be it

Resolved, That all the railroads in the South be requested to employ upon these roads as many as possible of the Chinamen recently discharged on the Pacific Railroad and that all companies engaged in building new railroads, be especially requested to employ as many of these laborers as they possibly can.

DIRECT TRADE.

Mr. Mann reported as follows:

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the scheme of direct trade between Norfolk and Liverpool, originated at the Bristol Convention, and also similar efforts which are being made in the cities of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston.

Hon. Mr. Mann said he would further report the following resolution referred to the committee, and which had been unanimously adopted by the committee:

Resolved, That this Convention hail with great satisfaction the movement inaugurated in Holland by Company of H. Jacobs for direct trade with Norfolk, and hereby pledges to all such enterprises the sympathy and hearty support of the people of the States here represented.

AGRICULTURE.

Gen. Butler made a lengthy report on this subject, from which we extract as follows:

Cheap freights on railroads, especially for fertilizers, building materials, implements for the farm and plantation, together with low rates of fare for the immigrant and his outfit, including laborers from all quarters of the earth, will so stimulate the energy and inspire the hopes of our people that in ten years our desolations will be gone, and the sentiment of the past, "There is life in the old land yet," be everywhere one grand realization.

Capital for Agriculture.—The losses by the war to agriculture, in some of the States, exclusive of slaves, is not less than two hundred and fifty million dollars. The London Times estimates this loss at five hundred million dollars. Would it be unwise for Congress to supply in part that loss by some relief to the tillers of the soil, for twenty or more years on landed security and in some banking organization, in each State, to the amount of fifty million dollars, at six per cent? This would enable the rice, sugar and cotton producers to save millions of interest at exorbitant rates, now paid annually, to carry on their business.

DAVID E. BUTLER, Chairman.

MANUFACTURES AND MINING.

General W. Phillips, of Georgia, submitted the report of the Committee on Manufactures and Mining, as follows:

Whereas, The Government has heretofore gathered and published the facts relative to the cost of producing cotton in India, Egypt, and elsewhere in countries competing with ours in the cotton markets of the world; and

Whereas, It is highly probable, if not certain, that our cotton can be manufactured at home to greater advantage, and that capital and skill would be largely employed in the increased manufacture of finer materials, of an elaborate statement of facts showing the situation, cost and material advantages, and the most efficient process of manufacture at home and abroad, and the proper means to be used and routes in reaching foreign markets with cotton fabrics; the cost of transportation to those markets, including interest, insurance, differential duties, etc.; therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention respectfully request Congress to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, through the Bureau of Statistics, as in their wisdom they may deem best, to prepare full reports on this subject.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER LEVEES.

General Alcorn presented a report, and the following resolutions comprising a part of it, were adopted:

Whereas, The subject of rebuilding of the levees of the Mississippi river in such a manner as will afford permanent protection and security for the vast material fields bordering on this river, is one which should command the early and earnest attention of Congress; and,

Whereas, The advantage to be derived by our whole country by a restoration of these low lands—the most valuable and productive of the South—to a condition by which they can be worked without danger from overflow, are almost incalculable.—Therefore,

Resolved, That the commercial and industrial interests of the country, without reference to section or class, would be greatly promoted by the reclamation of the rich low lands of the Mississippi Valley, bordering on the Mississippi river.

Second, That we earnestly invoke the early attention of Congress to such legislation as may be necessary to extend the aid of the government of the United States to the States of Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, by the endorsement of the United States of the bonds of these States in such sums as may be necessary to rebuild in a thorough and permanent manner, the levees of the Mississippi river when these States by satisfactory legislation, shall have provided for the interest on the bonds, and for their redemption at maturity.

Third, That a committee of one from each State, represented in this convention, be appointed to memorialize Congress upon this subject, who shall be charged with the duty of endeavoring to procure legislation in the form prescribed in the foregoing resolution, or in such other form as may best secure the ocjects in view.

IMMIGRATION.

Col. E. M. Yerger, of Mississippi, from the committee on Immigration, offered a long report from that colmmite, with

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved by this Convention, composed chiefly of delegates from the Southern and Southwestern States, which embrace a territory of upwards of eight hundred thousand square miles, larger than the aggregate area of Great Britain, France, Prussia and Austria, and possessing natural advantages unequalled in any other portion of the world, That it is the interest and the duty of our people to throw open our doors to the world and to invite the industrious and well disposed of every land and country, and especially those of our own race, to cast in their lot with us, to co-operate in the development of our unrivalled resources and facilities, agricultural, manufacturing and mineral; to unite with us in filling up the vast area of our territory with an intelligent, peaceful and prosperous population.

Resolved, That to all those who come among us for a proper purpose, and with the intention of engaging in the honest pursuits of industry, we tender a most cordial welcome, and the assurance that they will receive and enjoy equally with us the protection that the law affords to the rights of person and property, and will command the respect and kindly assistance and sympathy of our people.

Resolved, That this Convention does earnestly recommend and urge upon our people the importance and necessity through State, corporate and individual agencies, of adopting promptly such measures as experience may show to be most appropriate and efficacious in exposing the falsehoods and misrepresentations of our country and people in Europe and elsewhere; in correcting the erroneous impression that exists as to the security of life and property among us; in presenting the superior advantages we can offer for the investment of labor and capital; in providing for the transportation of the immigrant from his port of embarkation to his place of destination through some Southern seaport, and for his reception and protection upon arriving here.

Resolved, To counteract any impression which may prevail, that any ostracism of bona fide immigrants to this country is practiced, or countenanced, we hereby declare that such persons are as safe in person and property, socially and legally as native born citizens. And also that to the 100,000 European immigrants annually destined to the Northwestern States, the route via Mississippi river, is especially recommended over the New York route, on account of its being cheaper, healthier, more comfortable, and by reason of its being available in winter, thereby saving to the immigrant a seasons labor; with the expectation that many of these immigrants, seeing with their own eyes, the resources and opportunities offered by the South, may make their homes therein.

The Convention adjourned to meet at Louisville, Ky., October 16th, 1869. Twenty-two States were represented.

A Card from General Tarbell.

HILLSBORO, MISS., May 24th, 1869.

Editor Clarion: In the Clarion of the 22d, is a reference to the report of Major Norton, to the Reconstruction Committee of Congress, in which it is stated that Capt. John G. Owen, because of his devotion to the Union, lost his eyes *during the war*. I presume I am the only person who spoke to Major Norton about Capt. Owen. I did not represent his eyes to have been taken out *during*, but some years *before* the war. Maj. Norton has simply fallen into an error, innocently, as to dates. As all who know him are aware, he is extremely deaf—so much so, that it is difficult for him to understand. He is a man of the highest sense of honor and would not purposely mistake any fact. The first knowledge I had of his report was through the local papers. Capt. Owen and myself agreed that at a suitable opportunity we would explain.—The subject having been referred to in The Clarion, which we respect, though politically opposed, I submit, for Capt. Owen and myself, the most emphatic denial of locating his misfortune during the war. In fact the representations made by me were simply intended as complimentary to the Captain as a man, and not intended or expected to be made the basis of a report. I regret the error exceedingly, as I have no wish to misrepresent, and will not do so knowingly, the land of my choice, of which, in my hopes of the future, I am justly proud.

It is due to all to say that the theory of Capt. Owen and his friends, as to the cause and the circumstances extending the loss of his eyes, differs materially with that recently given to the public.

Your ob't servant,

J. TARBELL.

Correspondence between Methodist Bishops.

Movement looking to a Union between the M. E. Church and the M. E. Church, South—Noble letter from Bishop Paine.

To the Bishops of the M. E. Church, South, Convened in St. Louis, Mo.:

Reverend and Dear Brethren:—

At a meeting of the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Church in Erie, Pennsylvania, in June, 1868, we made and published the following declarations:

"That the great cause which led to the separation from us of both the Wesleyan Methodists of this country and of the Methodist Church, South, has passed away, and we trust the day is not far distant when there shall be but one organization, which shall embrace the whole Methodist family in the United States."

This declaration was made in good faith, and shows what were then our sentiments and feeling, and was deemed by us as the utmost we were authorized to say or do upon the subject at that time.

Although our late General Conference did not directly authorize us to take further specific action in the matter, yet we judge that some of its acts justify advanced steps on our part.

In our quadrennial Address to the General Conference, we referred to the declaration of that body.

The General Conference, to promote the union of the Methodist Churches, appointed a commission, consisting of eight members of that body and the Bishops of the Church, who were "empowered to treat with a similar commission from any other Methodist Church, that may desire a union with us.

We have understood that there were in the minds of many of the members and ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, reasons why they consider it unsuitable for them to initiate measures to effect a reunion of the two Churches.

Believing as we do that if they were one in both spirit and organization, much more could be accomplished for the interests of humanity and the glory of God, we are desirous of doing all we consistently can to promote a reunion on terms alike honorable to both Churches and in the spirit of our Divine Lord.

We, therefore, ask your attention to the commission above referred to, and express to you the opinion, that should your approaching General Conference see proper to appoint a similar commission, it, we doubt not, will be happy to treat with them and to report the result to our next General Conference.

Praying that infinite wisdom may guide both you and us in this important matter, so that our Redeemer's kingdom may be advanced and His name be glorified, we are yours in the bonds of the gospel of Christ.

E. S. JANES,
M. SIMPSON.

In behalf of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 18th, 1869.

To the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

Reverend and Dear Brethren:

It has afforded us pleasure to receive in person your respected colleagues, Bishops Janes and Simpson, deputed by you to confer with us; and we can not forbear to express our regret that one of the delegation appointed by you to us—the venerable Bishop Morris—was unable to be present. We desired to see him again face to face, to enjoy his society, and to renew to him the assuances of our affection and regard. Our own senior Superintendent, Bishop Andrew, though in the city, was hindered by the feebleness and infirmities incident to age, from being present at the reception of your colleagues, and enjoying with us the interview.

Your communication, together with that laid before us by your commission, has been considered, and we entirely agree in your estimate of the responsibility, in the premises, resting on the chief pastors of the separated bodies of Methodism.

We would approach, dear brethren, the matter of your communication with the utmost candor and love; and so meet the advanced steps on your part, that nothing may be wanting on ours, to bring about a better state of things, becoming and beneficial to us both. We deplore the unfortunate controversies and tempers that have prevailed, and that still prevail; and our earnest desire and prayer to God is, that they may give place and that speedily, to peace. In evidence of this, we are ready, not only to respond to but go, farther than your communication, and, from our point of view, suggest what may help to remove the difficulties and obstacles that are in the way.

Permit, us, then, to say, in regard to "reunion," that in our opinion there is another subject to be considered before that can be entertained, and necessarily in order to it; we mean the establishment of fraternal feelings and relations between the two churches. They must be one in spirit before they can be one in organization. Concord must be achieved before any real union. Heart divisions must be cured before corporate division can be healed.

You will not consider it as unfriendly to the freest flow of Christian sympathy, evoked by your overture, if we remind you that we initiated the measure to effect fraternal relations some years ago; and, as was declared then, as we do now declare, in good faith and with most Christian purposes.—Our General Conference sent one of its most honored Elders to your General Conference to convey their Christian salutations, and through him to offer to you the establishment of fraternal relations and intercourse." It pains us to refer to the fact, but it is a matter of history, that he was not received.

The closing words of Dr. Pierce to your General Conference, upon being notified of the failure of his mission, are in your possession:

You will, therefore, regard this communication as final on the part of the M. E. Church, South. She can never renew the offer of fraternal relations between the two great bodies of Wesleyan Methodists in the United States. But the proposition can be renewed at any time, either now or hereafter, by the M. E. Church. And if ever made upon the basis of the Plan of Separation, as adopted by the General Conference of 1844, the Church, South, will cordially entertain the proposition."

His language to our General Conference in submitting his report was:

"Thus ending the well-intended commission from your body. Upon this noble effort I verily believe the smiles of Divine approbation will rest, when the Heavenly bodies themselves will have ceased to shine. We did affectionately endeavor to make and preserve peace, but our offer was rejected, as of no deserving."

The evils that have followed this rejection we suffer in common with you. We lament them in common with you; and, notwithstanding all that has since occurred, we are ready, on terms, honorable to all, to join heart and hand with you to stay, and as far as practicable, to remedy them. But you could not expect us to say less than that the words of our rejected delegate have been ever since, and still are our word.

It may help to the more speedy and certain attainment of the ends we both desire, to keep distinctly in mind our mutual positions, and to hold the facts involved in our common history in a clear light.

You say, "that the great cause which led to the separation from us of both the Wesleyan Methodists of this country and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has passed away." If we understand your reference, we so far differ from you in this opinion, that it may help any negotiations hereafter taking place, to restate our position. Slavery was not, in any proper sense, the cause, but the occasion only, of that separation, the necessity of which we regretted as much as you. But certain principles were developed in relation to the political aspects of the question, involving the right of ecclesiastical bodies to handle and determine matters lying out side of their proper jurisdiction, which we could not accept; and, in a case arising, certain constructions of the constitutional powers and prerogatives of the General Conference were assumed and acted on, which we considered oppressive and destructive of the rights of the minority represented in that highest judicatory of the church. That which you are pleased to call—no doubt sincerely thinking it so—"the great cause" of separation, existed in the Church from its organization, and yet for sixty years there was no separation. But when these theories, incidentally involved in connection with it, began to be put into practice then the separation came.

We can not think you mean to offend us when you speak of our having separated from you, and put in the same category with a small body of schismatics who were an acknowledged secession. Allow us, in all kindness, brethren, to remind you, and to keep the important fact of history prominent, that we separated from you in no sense in which you did not separate from us. The separation was by compact and mutual; and it catches to each other can be conducted with hope of a successful issue only on this basis.

It is our opinion that the controversies and tempers which so disturb the Churches, and are so hurtful to the souls of those for whom Christ died, are due, in a large measure, to irritating causes which are not entirely beyond the control of the chief pastors of the separated bodies. To this end we invite your concurrence and co-operation.

And we take this occasion frankly to say that the conduct of some of your missionaries and agents who have been sent into that portion of our common country occupied by us, and their avowed purpose to disintegrate and absorb our societies that otherwise dwell quietly, have been very prejudicial to that charity which we desire our people to cultivate toward all Christians, and especially those who are called by the endeared name of Methodists; and their course in taking possession of some of our houses of worship has inflicted both grief and loss on us, and bears the appearance, to disinterested men of the world, of being not only a breach of charity, but an invasion of the plainest rights of property. Thus the adversary has had occasion to speak reproachfully, and the cause of our Master has been wounded by its professed friends.

Brethren, these things ought not to be, and we propose, until action more formal, and authoritative, and advanced in this direction, can be taken by our highest judicatory to unite with you in preventing them. We do not say that our own people have been in every instance of the unhappy controversie and tempers, without blame toward you. But this we say, if any offense against the law of love, committed by those under our appointment, any aggressions upon your just privileges and rights, are properly presented to us, the representation will be respectfully considered, and we shall stand ready, by all authority and influence we have, to restrain and correct them.

These are our views, and we are sure that we represent the sentiment of our ministers and people. We have no authority to determine anything as to the propriety, practicability and method of reunion of the Churches represented by you and ourselves.

With sentiments of Christian regard, we are, dear brethern, very truly yours.

R. PAINE, Chairman.

H. N. MCTYEIRE, Sec'ry.
St. Louis, Mo., May 11, 1869.

Commencing Farming Operations.

It is sometimes truly amusing to witness the blundering enthusiasm of a young man who fancies that there is no other employment that will yield, in all respects, so satisfactory returns as the cultivation of the soil. And yet, with all his zeal and knowledge of men, and of the ordinary affairs of life, he has no definite ideas of successful and progressive agriculture. Many young men commence farming operations with no more of a correct understanding of the requirements of the farm and the farmer than a young backwoods gardener possesses of business tact, skill and experience requisite to manage a large dry-goods store in a populous city. The never-ending drudgery, the endless details and ever-changing operations connected with the cultivation of the soil, even on a small farm, have never made the first impressions on many beginners, until they have really commenced exercising themselves in planning and trying to execute. The details of agriculture are so numerous and varied that a young man needs the advantage of several year's practice, with an intelligent tiller of the soil, who understands how to manage every department with satisfactory skill. Many young men make a serious mistake in attempting to supervise the operations of a farm before they have any correct conceptions of the business. There is science in everything connected with the farm. When a young man is about to commence any enterpise on the farm, whether it be raising stock or growing grain, it is highly important that he should have such an understanding of his business that, so far as human agency is concerned, his arrangements will not prove to be failures.

We have hinted at some of the difficulties to be encountered. The question then arises, What can be done to enable the enthusiastic beginner to commence right? We answer: He must first serve a faithful apprenticeship with some thorough-going, practical man, who will impart the desired instruction to a beginner, and thus enable him to obtain a fair idea of the details of the business in which he is about to engage. If a young man does not understand how to handle farm implements and tools, the very best course he can pursue will be to serve an entire season with a farmer who can and will teach him how to handle a plow, horse, hoe, mower, scythe, fork and cradle as skillfully as a good chopper can swing his axe. One year served in this manner will be of incalculable value to a beginner, as a farmer must be familiar with the use of tools or he can never expect to succeed in his employment.

Chinese Immigration Company of St. Louis, Missouri.

To the Planters of the South—The above named company is now organized and is completing its arrangements to supply Southern planters with Chinese laborers, to be collected at St. Louis and distributed through the South in time for the crops of next year. The *labor question* is obviously the great problem to be solved in connection with the restoration of the South to anything like its former prosperity. The solution of that question is most readily and successfully found in the vast and overflowing population of China, the cheapness of Coolie labor, the peculiar adaptedness of that race to the climate of the South and to the production of Southern staples, and in the cheap and convenient transportation afforded by the Pacific Railroad. This road is now completed from the Mississippi river to San Francisco, and this company is now ready to correspond with Southern planters in reference to furnishing Chinese labors for their plantations.

There are in California between two and three hundred thousand Chinamen at the present time, and many more are constantly arriving from across the Pacific. We wish to begin the transportation of them to St. Louis as soon as practicable, and to have a large supply of them on hand in time for the crops of next year.

In answer to the principal inquiry in regard to the introduction of Chinese labor in the South, (we mean its *cost*,) we can only say at present that we estimate the expense of transportation at about $50 per head, the cost of his labor at from $4 to $5 per month, and fed. In recommendation of the Coolie as a laborer, it may, in conclusion, be said, that it is easy to make him a permanent fixture when he once becomes located, as he can be contracted with without difficulty for a series of years together, and he is noted for his faithful and religious adherence to his contracts. Address

F. H. HAWKS, Ag't,
Care B. M. WOOLSEY, Selma, Ala.

Newspapers friendly to the above enterprise please copy.

WATERING STOCK.—"Is it well watered" invariably inquires the prospector looking for a new home, when a farm is offered him. No more important question can be asked. Yet, what thirty years ago was considered a well-watered farm—that is, a farm with a crooked creek winding through it, and disfiguring every lot—may now be the poorest watered of any. The streams, since the forests were cut away, dry up when the water is most needed, and overflow even banks and "raise Cain" generally when water is not needed—like the Irishman's moon, that never shone in a dark night. A good spring or well on the farm is the best one that can be depended upon. Settlers, look out well for water facilities!

Holmes County Correspondence of the Clarion.

CAMP OF THE "FIRE-CRACKERS,"
Holmes Co., Miss., May 19, '69.

Since a number of our boys were taken on a pleasure trip (?) to Jackson, at the instance of Parson Lynch, we have been almost frightened at their shadows, and have been the quietest people up here at Lexington that you could imagine. The sound of a "fire-cracker" would wake all the babies, and shock the nerves of the old women so that our merchants and shop keepers have pretty well concluded to banish such dangerous things—at any rate we don't expect to have any more here before next Christmas, so that Parson Lynch may take the malice thereof, and govern himself accordingly.

We have been in great suspense here, for some weeks, waiting, looking, hoping, for Gov.-General Ames to send us some officers. Having notified the chosen of the people to retire, they were very anxious to repair to the farms, their merchandize, or some other strong hold upon which they could rely for the support of their "wives and little ones." But our clever Sheriff has been compelled to "stay by the stuff" until his successor should come and transfer to his carpet-bag the papers belonging to the Sheriff's office. We have a sheriff at last, and the legal machinery of this terrible county is now pretty nearly in running order; about all we lack is an efficient Board of Police. The roads are in a dreadful state, and most of the bridgs are gone from the several large streams that traverse the county. If the Governor would just appoint some gentlemen as policemen for the county, who could by any means swallow the iron clad, he would do us a very great favor. We will bide our time—thankful for small favors.

The crops are by no means promising.—The memory of the oldest inhabitant goes not back to the time when there was so unpropitious a season for farming—the people are very much depressed and discouraged.—We came very near having frost this morning at Lexington. The day has been bright and clear however, and the general hope, at least, is, that the rains are over for awhile.

Very little is being said or done in this county in reference to political affairs. The editor of our county paper, (Lexington Advertiser) is getting pretty fairly on to the conservative platform. He is a young man, but will make his mark some day as an editor. Whenever the "ticket" is agreed upon you will find the "Advertiser" ready to do service manfully in the ranks of THE PEOPLE.

The Radicals of this county are working at every corner to get hold of every thing possible that will strengthen their position. But they look a good deal "sheepish," since Gen. Grant gave them such a terrible rebuff.

I see from the papers that our former townsman, Major Wofford, is likely to damage the reputation of some of the members of the "Committees." After all, Holmes county may have produced the "coming man?" We never thought that our friend Jeff Wofford would get to himself so great a name as he is destined to have—if he will continue in well-doing. And we say "lay on McDuff." Our people are hopeful that things will turn out well yet. We will have a constitutional government after awhile, we trust, that will at least be tolerable.

Yours truly, SOJOURNER.

Patriotic Letter of a Colored Man to the People of his Race.

He tells them not to abandon their White Friends of the South; and warns them Against the Carpet-bag Emissaries.

From the Copiahan.

GALLATIN, MISS., May 19, 1869.

COL. VANCE:—Please allow me through the columns of your paper to say that I stand on the same platform as heretofore. I always thought that unless the white and colored man harmonized and worked for and to the interests of each other, that neither would prosper. I was of that opinion during the canvass of last summer and am so yet. Still I know that all colored men cannot understand it this way. The colored mans thinks (influenced by the interested arguments of the opposite party,) that to pursue his real interests, he must go in an opposite direction to that pursued by the conservative whites. Regarding the colored people, on account of their uneducated condition, as children intellectually, (and I include myself,) it must be admitted that they require directing, or at least advising in their actions which must affect the welfare of the public. And admitting that they should be advised, I would ask them as one of their own color, who has the deepest interest in their welfare? Whose counsel should they be governed by—that of men with whom they have been raised, whose lands they are cultivating, whose stock they are using, whose friendship they are enjoying and who have promised them all the rights before the law which they themselves ask; or, of men who preach equal rights to some and disfranchisement to others, who ride any party hobby for the offices, and who hold those offices by force of arms, regardless of principle, and in defiance of the voice of the people?

The colored people should not be influenced by the great fuss made by the Radicals to the effect that the people here fought to keep the negroes in slavery. I am so far from condemning them for it, that on the contrary I honor them for thus defending their property. They had nothing to do with bringing the black people here, but only used them as property after they were sold here to their ancestors by the very Yankees whose descendants are now making such a noise about their rights. They fought for their property as I would contend for mine. It is true that after the fight with arms had ceased, they still contended by words and legislative acts against their sudden elevation. But now we cannot even complain of this—then what do we complain of? Must we go back a year or two and bring to light these errors which the white people taught by experience and reflection are now loudly condemning? The Democratic, (now Conservative) party has acknowledged the errors of the last few years. Let us act on its present declarations—join with it, and settle the difficulties which are agitating the country. Certainly when the colored people come to understand all these things correctly, they will at once go with their real friends the Conservatives whites.

Very Respectfully,
TOM SINCLAIR.

MISSISSIPPI.

THE HAIL.—The hail storm recorded in our last issue did much damage to the crops in different portions of the county, the greatest injury was done the neighborhoods of Dearbrook, Cliftonville and Bigbee Valley. One farmer alone, in the neighborhood of Dearbrook, lost four of five hundred acres. The crops all through Noxubee have been much retarded by continuous rains, and this hail storm was a severe blow to those who experienced its fury.—Beacon.

Mr. Steel, living near Bethesda Church, was killed a few days since by Mr. Hand and his two sons. We have not learned all of the particulars but from what we can gather, Mr. Hand killed him in self-defence. Mr. Steele was a tenant on Mr. Hand's place.

In the same neighborhood, the little child of Mr. George Clowers was burned to death, accidently falling in the fire.—Crystal Springs Herald.

The Osyka Reporter says: that Mr. Wm. Davidson, a citizen of that place, on the 21st inst., discharged one barrel of a shot gun at Mr. Charles H. Allen, depot agent, who, at the time, was sitting between two friends upon the steps at that extremity of the platform, engaged in conversation foreign to any idea or anticipation of such an attack. One of the party received a slight contusion upon the thigh. Beyond this, fortunately, no harm was done, though it seemed the intent of Mr. Davidson to pursue his deadly purpose toward Mr. Allen who had retired within the depot, and who refrained from presenting himself even in the defensive attitude to which he was naturally entitled.

The Bay St. Louis Gazette, in speaking of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, say, from Henderson's Point to Pass Christian, the road is nearly graded and ready for the iron. Everything on that section has been conducted with the greatest dispatch and business tact, and the prospect is that it will be running through from Bay St. Louis to New Orleans by next spring.

A Velocipede rider was recently matched in Boston, with a horse able to trot twenty miles an hour. The conditions of the contest were that the rider, a well known athelic boatsman, was to propel the velocipede five miles, while the horse trotted ten miles in harness. The man completed his five miles in 26 minutes 20 seconds, while the horse trotted nine miles in 26 minutes 35 seconds.

For the Clarion.

Meeting of the People of Jasper Co.

White and Black in Council.

A PEACE PLATFORM ADOPTED

Pursuant to a call a large number of the citizens of Jasper county, irrespective of race, color, or former party connections, met in convention at Paulding, on Saturday the 22d inst.

W. W. Pugh was called to the chair, and W. M. Brame, requested to act as Secretary. The objects of the meeting were explained by Capt. W. H. Hardy, and, upon motion of Col. S. T. Street, a committee of six, white and colored, were appointed to draft a platform of principles for the action of the meeting.

The Chair appointed as said committee:

W. W. Hardy, E. Dansby, and C. W. Tatum, (white,) John Harrison, Jack Sims and Everett Lindsey, (colored.)

The Committee retired for a short time when they returned with the following resolutions which were adopted seriatim, without a dissenting voice:

RESOLUTIONS.

WE, the undersigned citizens of Jasper county, irrespective of race, color, or former party connections, do adopt the following platform of principles:

1st. We approve the President's policy of reconstruction