

The undersigned have formed a co-partnership to be known as the STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, for the purpose of publishing a paper in Austin, Texas, to be called the "DEMOCRATIC STATESMAN," and transacting such business as belongs to a publishing company.

ANTHONY DEFFENBAUGH, CHARLES H. DEFFENBAUGH, EDWARD H. DEFFENBAUGH, JOHN H. DEFFENBAUGH, AUSTIN, July 20, 1871.

FOR CONGRESS.

FOURTH DISTRICT. HON. JOHN HANCOCK, Of Travis County.

FIRST DISTRICT. HON. W. H. HENDON, Of Smith County.

SECOND DISTRICT. HON. JOHN C. CORNER, Of Grayson County.

THIRD DISTRICT. HON. D. G. HENDON, Of Washington County.

ELECTION October 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th.

Our Paper for the Campaign.

As the DEMOCRATIC STATESMAN is being established for the use of the people of the whole State, it is desirable and proper that its friends, in every locality, should take some pains to extend its circulation. Under the circumstances, its proprietors suppose they have a right to expect this. The Democratic party, in convention, having directed its establishment at the capital of the State, are under a strong moral obligation, as a great political organization, to see that it is circulated in every neighborhood in the whole State, and to contribute liberally, both mentally and materially, to that end.

It is wise to order and direct it to be established at all, it must be equally so to see that it is enabled to answer the purpose for which it was deemed necessary—that is, placed in the hands of the people, to the end that they may be correctly informed of the manner in which their Government is being conducted. As the Congressional election certainly, and the election of members of the Legislature possibly, is but two or three months off, we venture to suggest that, if the party deems its aid in this political campaign, there is no time to spare. We hope that this subject will be attended to at once, without a moment's delay, not only for the sake of the patronage of the paper, but for the success of the great Democratic party of the State, whose principles and measures it is designed to promote, rather than the interests of any individuals. The suggestion made in our hearing by a zealous Democrat from a distant county, now at Austin, seems to be wise and practicable—that the Democratic Clubs in each county or neighborhood in the State, order and pay for a suitable number of copies of the paper for circulation in the county or neighborhood.

Our weekly issue is large, and will contain as much matter as is desirable, and is so cheap (two dollars per annum) that expense cannot be an obstacle. It is, we venture to say, the cheapest newspaper of its size in the State, or, indeed, in the whole South. We hope it will be inferior to none in any respect.

Remember

The great Mass Meeting at Barton's Spring on Tuesday next. Remember that all are invited to listen to the discussion of the great questions of the day by the able speakers who will be present, and to partake of the refreshments which the Democrats of Travis have provided for the interesting occasion. We suggest that our friends take this occasion to solicit subscriptions to the DEMOCRATIC STATESMAN, as it will give a full and fair report of the sayings and doings of the great meeting. The great privilege of self-government presupposes the duty of frequent and full consultation of the people upon all political questions. Let no patriot forego the privilege or omit the duty. Let all remember that Democrats recognize the right of the people to prescribe the laws, rather than the office holders, and that the latter are the servants of the sovereign people and not their masters, as the Radical party has assumed. Texas, thank God, has a Constitution which prescribes the duties and powers of officials, and contemplates that they shall be held to a strict account by the sovereign people. The great meeting on Tuesday next, like hundreds of other similar meetings in all parts of the State, is mainly for the purpose of investigating the conduct of officials—to account with their public servants. Let the inquiry be fair, thorough and searching, so that the decision may be just and final.

The Conspirators in Council.

As a small item of local news—and a very small one at that—we mention that a few days since we heard on the street that the Radical officeholders of the capital were holding a mass meeting among themselves, in the room over the new market house, and that the Radical U. S. Senator, Morgan Hamilton, was loudly denouncing the usurpations, extravagances and general worthlessness of the Davis administration. But we could hear no other particulars, and expected to see a full report in the Daily Journal—the official mouth-piece of the Radical officeholders—but were disappointed. That paper was silent, for good reasons no doubt. But in that paper of yesterday (July 28) it appears that the officeholders were unable to organize their first meeting, and accomplish the objects had in view on that occasion—and that they had another mass meeting in the same room on Thursday, the 27th inst., at which time they were more successful. We only have space to mention the rather remarkable fact that the Governor of the State was the principal orator of the occasion—and essayed to defend his administration against the imputations of the Radical Senator, Morgan Hamilton, whom they denounce both as a Senator and a citizen, and in effect read him out of the party. They also nominated or appointed as delegates to the New Braunfels Radical convention, a goodly number of their body—officeholders, namely, William Alexander, Attorney General; Jacob Keschler, Commissioner of the Land Office; Gillis Scott and Jacob Rainey.

It will be noted as somewhat peculiar, that this great mass meeting of officeholders take the precaution to instruct the delegates to support for Congress only such a candidate as is fully pledged to the endorsement of the State administration. This was no doubt very prudent on the part of these conspirators—and it is to be hoped that the New Braunfels convention will take the hint. There is no doubt, the State administration needs support at this time, about as much as any poor administration ever did. Senator Hamilton

The Democracy Beginning to Move its Entrance.

From the last issue of the Bastrop Advertiser, we extract the subjoined abstract of the very earnest and forcible speech of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Maj. C. S. West, of this city. It is well worth reading. We hope Maj. West may be able to make many such speeches to the people of this State, before the autumn elections. They are so clear and pointed that they cannot be misunderstood, and must have the effect not only of arousing our friends to determined effort to do their whole duty as Democrats—but likewise to open the eyes and bring conviction to the minds of many deluded Radicals.

Let West, after expressing his gratification at seeing so many of the citizens of the ancient county of Bastrop on the ground, passed a eulogy upon the old county. He said that Bastrop was the mother county for all the upper Colorado and Guadalupe; that Travis, and Hays, and Blanco, and Guadalupe and Burnett were all her children, and it was right that old Bastrop should occupy the post of honor and lead off in this fight. Travis and the other counties would catch the inspiration from her. In old times, when old Bastrop was the advance guard of western civilization, whenever our Indian enemies came down upon the infant settlements, old Bastrop was always foremost in the fight, and the camp fires of the Burlesons, the Wilbargers, the Highsmiths, the Bartons, the Caldwelles, the Crafts, the Billingleys, the Wolfenbargers, and the Buntions, and the many other noble spirits whose names should never be forgotten, lighted up the smoldering grounds of the Comanche and stood a living wall of defense for the people. So now, true to her ancient fame, she is among the first to organize and do battle for the right in the present struggle. God grant that the noble spirit that actuates her may spread and burn, growing brighter and brighter as the lights from the camp fires of the Democracy will make our opponents know that all our western prairies are in a blaze, and are burning too with the true Democratic fire. But we are not here to call old Bastrop's "roll of honor," nor to recount the glories of her past, but to speak of the things of the present and the future; and in discussing them no honied words will be used. He then proceeded to discuss in their order the claims of the Democracy and the Radicals to the control of the State. He showed by figures that when Gen. Reynolds turned over the Government to Davis, that the State, after deducting what was due to the State from the Federal Government, did not owe \$200,000 of debt, and that Reynolds turned over to Davis nearly half a million of dollars. The expense of running the State Government should not exceed a million of dollars, and this was three or four times as much as it cost before the war, and that this sum would be raised by proper assessment on the taxable property of the State of not more than forty cents at the outside on the \$100; in fact, half that amount ought to do. Instead of that you are taxed \$2.50 or \$3 in every \$100, and instead of raising a million, they are exacting from you five millions of coin dollars. The taxable property of Bastrop is about three millions of dollars, or not far from that, and they will take out of your pockets this fall not less than \$70,000 or \$80,000—a sum which in 1860 would have paid one-fourth of all the expenses of running the entire State Government. What was all this immense sum—four millions more than was necessary—extorted from the people for what? What was to become of it? For whose benefit was it to be spent? The speaker said he thought it was gathered in to be stolen, or distributed under some mockery of law among Radical officers and employes. He insisted that the Radicals had reduced public robbery to a science. Its rules were fixed; its tariff of blackmail arranged; its "rings" all formed and in admirable working order; and they had by their superior skill and experience elevated theft into the regions of the Fine Arts, and he believed it should be added to the list of Fine Arts. They (the Radicals) might falsely assert that the Democracy were a party of murderers; they have never yet pretended that any body could out-stead them. He spoke of the deep laid scheme to squander the school fund, and ventured the prediction that in ten years there would be none of it left, unless these men were driven from power. Instead of building plain log school houses that would not cost over four hundred dollars each, they had an architect employed at \$30 or \$40 a week to see how much of the fund could be squandered, and what jobs could be made out of the building of these houses. Some of the funds contained, placed the expenditure of \$5,000 and even \$10,000 on some of the school houses, and he gave his opinion that they would spend not one dollar under \$300,000 in buildings alone, and that all the necessary school houses could be built or bought for less than \$100,000. He charged that the school books selected taught the children to despise their country; were partisan and lying in their accounts of the war. He said in these books they spit upon the graves of our heroic dead who fell following the stars and bars. They wanted to teach their children that he and every man who followed the lost cause were traitors and richly deserved the gallows. They taught that Lee, Sidney Johnston, and Stonewall Jackson were tyros in the art of war, and were vile traitors deserving of death, while Sheridan, Grant, Turchin, Schenck, McNeil, Sickles, and a thousand others of worse stripe were lauded as pure and spotless patriots and mighty warriors by whose side Lee, Joe Johnston, and old Stonewall were mere pigmees. These and one thousand more falsehoods were to be instilled into the minds of our children, so that they may raise them up to hate and

despise their fathers, to have a contempt for their own South and worship Plymouth Rock, and so swear that all the religion, and all the virtue, and all the wisdom of the world came to New England and nowhere else in the Mayflower, and that "Boston" is the Hub of the Universe, and Charles Sumner its chief prophet. It is for this purpose you are taxed beyond the power of endurance, and you are fined and punished if you don't have them thus taught.

The speaker said he was a Confederate and believed he was right. At the same time he had the highest respect for the Union man who believed he was right. He was no traitor, he was not ashamed of what he had done, and he was proud of the valor displayed by the sons of the Lone Star State in that illustrious conflict. We fought like true men, we were conquered, and when the conquered banner was folded and put away forever, we had no further struggle to make. But not for all the stars and decorations of earth—not for all the diamonds of India—may, not for all the treasures of Heaven itself would he teach his boys to spit upon the dead bodies of those heroic men who died in the grey uniform. No, sir! They fill soldiers' graves—honored graves. They sleep in the alabaster arms of death, and the historic muse will hand their names down to the latest generations. May their rest be sweet. May the earliest and sweetest flowers of spring bloom above their graves in glory and everlasting fame wait upon them. They would degrade us and to use our money in teaching our children that we are a nation of slave drivers, slave breeders, braggards, traitors and cowards. Will you stand this? If you won't, then on election day quit your plow and your home and go to the poll, far off as they may be from you, and place your vote in the ballot box.

Hot Weather.

From the records kept in Nuremberg, in Bavaria, we get the following interesting facts: "In 1182 the earth cracked by reason of the heat, the wells and streams in Alsace all dried up, and the bed of the river Rhine was dry. In 1152 the heat was so great that sand exposed to the sun's rays was hot enough to cook eggs. In 1140 great numbers of soldiers in the campaign against Bela died from the heat. In 1276 and 1277 crops of hay and oats failed completely. In 1308 and 1304 a maul could have crossed, dry shod, over the rivers Seine, Loire, Rhine and Danube. In 1393 and 1394 a multitude of animals perished by the heat, which was so great that the harvest dried up. In 1440 the heat was extraordinary. In 1538, 1539, 1540 and 1541 all the rivers were nearly dried up. In 1556 there was a great drought, which extended over nearly the whole of Europe. In 1615 and 1616 there was, in Italy, France and the Netherlands an overpowering heat. In 1648 there were 58 consecutive days of extreme heat. 1867 was very hot as were the first three years of the 18th century. In 1718 it did not rain a single time from April to October! The growing grain was burnt, the rivers dried up, the theaters (but wherefore is not stated) were closed by command of the police. The thermometer showed 36 degrees Reaumur, equal to 113 degrees Fahrenheit. In irrigated gardens the fruit trees bloomed twice. In 1723 and 1724 there was great heat. The summer of 1746 was hot and dry, the growing grain being calcined. It did not rain for months. Seventeen hundred and forty-eight, 1754, 1760, 1767, 1778 and 1788 were years in which the summers were extremely hot. In the famous comet year, 1811, the summer was warm, and the wine produced that season was very precious. In 1818, the theaters had to be closed on account of the heat, the highest temperature being 35 Reaumur or 112 Fahrenheit. During the three days of the revolution of July, in 1830, the thermometer stood at 36 degrees, Centigrade, about 97 Fahrenheit. In 1832, during the uprising of the 5th and 6th of July, the temperature was about the same."

Brigham Young must become the recipient of a "new revelation" if he would be comfortable among the hordes of Gentiles who have so suddenly invaded his mountain-walled paradise. Evidently government officials will give him no peace until he lays aside his assumed authority and conducts himself as becomes a citizen of the United States. Brigham thought to try the temper of territorial authorities by ordering the Mormon militia for parade on the Fourth. This being in direct violation of the proclamation of the late Governor Shaffer, acting Governor Black sudaciously snubbed the President of the Mormon Church by forbidding the assembling of the saintly militia, and gives Brigham to understand that he had better abstain from playing President in future.

The old style of presenting each guest at a wedding with a box containing a liberal slice of wedding cake to take home and dream on, has again come in fashion, and is much more sensible and agreeable to all parties than having a very elaborate cake in the center of the table for every one to look at and be aggravated by the smell of it.

Pio Nino, though so advanced in years, is said to be a most excellent singer and a most eloquent orator, having retained all the depth, richness and sweetness of his voice, and speaking as he did in the fullness of his youth. His admirers sincerely regret that he so rarely preaches or chants the mass; doing the latter only on Christmas day and Easter Sunday.

KINDER is the looking glass than the wine glass; for the former reveals our defects to ourselves only—the latter to our friends.

Labor, Mechanism and Constitutional Government.

Ex-President Johnson, delivered an elaborate and eloquent address at Knoxville, Tenn., a short time since, to the mechanics, from which we extract the following salient points: DIGNITY OF LABOR. Mechanics sometimes complain they cannot succeed in life for want of capital. Be self-reliant. A man who is sober, industrious, courteous and honorable will succeed. While making his way in life he forms habits which will steadily aid him in his onward course. Socrates, while he fashioned the rocks, fashioned the minds of the people and fitted them to receive the coming Christ. THE CONSTITUTION AND ITS FRAMES. The Deity is a great mechanic. That revered instrument, our Constitution, came from Divinity, and the men who framed it were in His hands. The Constitution was a grand mechanism before it was marred by sacrilegious hands. Of the men who framed that noble instrument, several of the most distinguished were mechanics. I look at Washington, the Father of his Country. He was a farmer and a country surveyor. Benjamin Franklin, the philosopher, was a printer. Roger Sherman was a shoemaker. Daniel Shepley, the gifted, who wore the leather apron, was another of the great society of mechanics, who when Randolph asked him, enquiringly, what he had done with his leather apron in Congress, replied, "I cut it up to make Pocahontas a night cap." I make these illustrations to show what mechanics can do. PERSONAL EXPERIENCE. I hope that I may not be considered immodest when I tell you that old men in my country, frequently come to me and show me their wedding coats which I made for them. True it is "worth makes the man and the want of it the fellow." I always believed that if I never degraded my trade it would never degrade me. If I can aid in the building you are erecting; if I can contribute to laying the corner stone of this great edifice of Mechanics' Rights, and place one single memento there, it will be to me the proudest act of my life. THE GOLDEN MEDIUM. Where capital is used in small quantities, the mechanics do better, as a rule, than where used in larger quantities. When we look at that country is better off where capital is divided up among the masses, not the few rich and the many poor. My creed is happy homes for the people. The homestead policy, which I ardently supported, is the great and true principle of this country. The middle state of life, where every man is on a par with his neighbors, is the best, both for the community and the government. THE CONSTITUTION. We will have prosperity when the country is well governed. And to this end we ought to keep the rude hand of the despoiler of the Constitution, come from what source it may. If the Constitution has accumulated improper provisions, it should be corrected as pointed out by the principles of that sacred instrument. Submit to it until the time comes when the Constitution can be amended and the odious provisions stricken out. GRATITUDE DEFINED. The working men of this country should have the virtue of gratitude and remember with their favors the legislators who courageously advocate their principles. Though this thing called gratitude is getting to be a good deal like disinterested benevolence—little of it. Gratitude is well defined as a lively sense of favors to be done. As we come across the men whom we have done the most for, and find them quite forgetful. But this does not at all change the principle. STANDING BY THE CONSTITUTION. Let us preserve the Constitution of our country. Let the laboring man erect an altar, lay the Constitution on it and joining together, standing around the common altar of our country, swear to stand by the Constitution and the Union. Give me the Constitution. It is the only safety. Do not trust to the discretion of Congress. Cling to the Constitution as the ark of your safety. Cling to it as the mariner clings to his last hope. PARTING WORDS. My last words to you, admonition or warning, as you please to term them, are to preserve the Constitution of your country. In preference to anything mortal give me a written Constitution. If your servants violate it, hurl them from power. Summer Drinks. The first, the best, because the safest for laborers, for invalids, the sedentary, for all classes, at all times of the day and night, is half a glass of a wine, repeated in ten minutes, if desired, of common cold water, at the temperature of the spring, or well, or reservoir, or cistern. Ice water is more palatable, but often kills. Any drink which contains alcohol, even cider, root beer, or domestic cordials, all are not only not harmless, but positively injurious, because the atom of alcohol, by using the strength of the next minute for the present, leaves the system that next minute just that much weaker than it would have been had not that atom of alcohol been taken; this is the case, because that atom of alcohol has not one particle of nutriment, hence cannot supply the system with one atom of strength. If anything is added to the summer drink, it should contain some nutriment, so as to strengthen the body, as well as to dilute the blood, for purposes of a more easy flow through the system, as any one knows that the thinner a fluid the more easily does it flow. Some of the more nutritious and safe drinks are given below, especially for those who work in the sun of summer, all to be taken at the natural temperature of the shade spot in the locality. To any of them ice may be

added, but it is a luxurious, not a beneficial, ingredient, nor a safe one.

1. Buttermilk. 2. A pint of molasses to a gallon of water. 3. A lemon to a half-gallon of water and a teaspoonful of molasses, or as much sugar. 4. Vinegar, sugar, and water are substitutes, but the vinegar is not a natural acid, contains free alcohol, hence is not as safe or healthful. 5. A thin gruel made of corn or oats, drank warm, is strengthening. 6. A pint of grapes, currants, or garden berries, to a half-gallon of water, is agreeable. Cold water applied to the head is very refreshing to harvesters. Wading in water abates thirst. Persons cast away at sea will suffer less from thirst if the clothing is kept wringing wet, with salt water. A piece of silk fitted in the hat, at an equal distance from the hair and top of the head, is a great protection to the head against sun heat; it is an absolute protection if one side is well covered with gold leaf. As there is always a space between the top of the head and the crown of the hat, hat-ters should practice this idea. —Good Health.

SUNNY ROOMS.—Every woman is wise and careful enough to secure for her house plants every bit of available sunshine during the cold winter months. Great care is taken to get a southern exposure for them. Indeed if one can secure no other than a north window for her plants she has too much love for these unconscious, inanimate things to keep them at all. She would rather leave them out in the cold to die outright, than linger out a martyr existence in the shade. Folks need sunshine quite as much as plants do. Men and women who have a fair degree of strength and the use of their legs can get out into the world and get a glimpse of the sunshine now and then, and if they choose to do so let them live in rooms with only a northern exposure; but if it is possible, let us secure rooms into which every ray of sunshine that falls in winter may enter for the babies who are shut in the house, invalids who cannot leave their rooms, and aged people who are too infirm to get out doors. Let us reflect for a moment that these classes of persons if kept in rooms with only north windows will suffer just as much from the absence of sunshine, as green growing plants would do in the same degree, and their suffering is of account in proportion as a human being than a geranium or a fuchsia. Every body knows how a bright sunny day in winter gladdens every one who is situated so as to enjoy it. Let us make some sacrifices if need be in order to give the little ones their measure of sunshine.—Laws of Life.

UNSATISFACTORY.—"Are you an Odd Fellow?" "No, sir, I've been married for a week."

"I mean, do you belong to the order of Odd Fellows?" "No, no; I belong to the order of married men."

"Mercy! how dumb! Are you a mason?" "No, I'm a carpenter by trade."

"Worse and worse. Are you a Son of Temperance?" "Bother you no! I'm a son of Mr. John Gosling."

The queerest went away.

MISS TENNESSEE CLAFLIN, in a manifesto recently issued, threatens to open a "club for ladies, and gentlemen on a scale of magnificence somewhat beyond that of any of the gentlemen's clubs in London and New York," in fact, "a grand city home such as the world has never seen, where men and women of letters, geniuses, great artists and the like, and especially the great leaders of reform of all sorts, shall be as much at home" as herself.

A WESTERN preacher explained the passage through the Red Sea by saying that the Israelites crossed on the ice. An auditor interrupted, remarking there is no ice under the equator. "Sir," said the excited preacher, "this happened thousands of years before the age of geographers and before there was any equator! I think, brethren and sisters, I have answered the gentleman completely."

A YOUNG man living in Lafayette, Indiana, is humility personified. The other day he asked a young lady if he might be allowed the privilege of going home with her, and was indignantly refused; upon which he inquired very humbly if she would permit him to sit on the fence and see her go by.

MARRIAGE.—A man who passes through life without marrying is like a fair mansion left by the builder unfinished. The half that is completed runs to decay from neglect, or becomes at best but a sorry tenement, wanting the addition of that which makes the whole useful.

It is said that women now lecture on every subject but washing, darning and the economy of the household; all these things are sealed books to the strong-minded.

THERE is hope for Virginia. Its best papers are ridiculing the "tournaments," and telling the young men to stop fooling and go to work.

Variation in the "Styles" of Animal Architecture.

Human beings apparently are not alone in their alternate deterioration and improvement in the arts of construction. M. Pouchet, the director of the museum at Rouen, and a well-known naturalist, has discovered that the new school of swallows are improving their style of architecture; building their nests with more regard to sanitary principles, so as to contain more room and admit more light and air. The shape of the nest is, we infer, more nearly that which will include a maximum of inhabitable space; and besides this, and still more important, the entrance to it has been changed from a small round hole into a long slit, a sort of balcony, from which the young swallow may look out upon the world and breathe fresh air. What is more, the new school of swallow architects appear to prefer the new streets, while the old school still build the old nests on the cathedrals and older houses; perhaps from some sense of artistic fitness, which scruples at any change of style in adding extensions to monuments so venerable.

The New York Sun (Radical) says: "An atrocious Ku-Klux outrage is reported from Massachusetts. On the evening of April 18th, a Mrs. Harris was sitting at the chamber window of her husband's house in Charlestown, when a crowd of masked men appeared in the street, and immediately entered the house through the cellar, though their entrance was resisted by her husband. The chamber door was broken down with an ax by four or five of the ringleaders, and Mrs. Harris seized and dragged into a field, where she was thrown down and stripped nearly naked, after which her person was smeared with tar and feathers. Tar was also poured from a pan upon her head, and then upon her promising to leave town she was released. It is not charged that Mrs. Harris had been teaching negro children to read, or that she intended to vote the Republican ticket; nevertheless, this was an undoubted Ku-Klux demonstration, coming fully under the scope of the Ku-Klux law; and it is to be hoped that General Grant will take immediate measures to send United States troops into Massachusetts to enforce the law and illustrate the wisdom of the bill which was passed for the suppression of such outrages, and to aid his renomination for another term of office."

Who Make Good Wives.

To be a good housekeeper requires education and practice; but if a woman's heart is in the work she will soon learn, if necessity places the duty before her.

When the comfort and prosperity of a loved husband render it necessary to economize and live to the best advantage with small means, a devoted wife turn her thought and care to the duties of her home.

The help of a good, careful, prudent housekeeper, enables a man to advance his business prospects more than anything else a woman can do.

The superficial accomplishments of a boarding school miss are nothing compared to a practical education in all that pertains to making home attractive, and sensible men know it.

It is very imposing to witness the majestic sweep of yard upon yard of expensive silk flounces and laces into a parlor, but young man, it requires a large income to support such style.

It is delightful to talk with a young lady who knows French, and all the latest novelties, and to have a divine creature dispense her best skirmishes of flirting with her eyes, smiles and fan, but, young man, there oft is but little heart or sincerity in such practiced charms. A girl who has only a common school education, and the accomplishments taught her by a loving mother, of cooking and all other domestic duties will be more likely to make you a good wife.

She may not have the most polished address. She may not be able to entangle you with battalions of arts and wiles with which a petted fashionable belle surrounds and captures beaux, but she will prize the love of an honest heart more, and in truth and sincerity devote her life to requiting the love and kindness given her.

If your income be only a few hundred a year, a fashionable devotee of style and heart smashing will in a few years fret herself into a miserable discontented wreck, and be a dead weight upon you; while a fresh-hearted, domestic girl will develop into a blooming, manly woman of sense and responsibility.

THE Navasota Tablet asks the following puzzle conundrum: How can a Legislator, without scarcely enough money to carry him to Austin, and whose expenses there consumes his per diem, in two years pay a seven thousand dollar farm, and have a \$40,000 bank account?

MEXICO.—Our intelligence assures us of the fact that Juarez has been re-elected President, beating both Lerda and Porfirio Diaz, which last declined the contest at the eleventh hour. All apprehensions of a pronunciamento appear to have died away, in consequence of the precautionary measures adopted.

Definition of Bible Terms.

A day's journey was thirty-three and one-fifth miles.

A Sabbath day's journey was about an English mile.

Ezekiel's reed was eleven feet, nearly.

A cubit is twenty-two inches, nearly.

A hand's breadth is equal to three and five-eighths inches.

A shekel of gold was \$8.08.

A talent of silver was \$538.32.

A talent of gold was \$13,809.

A piece of silver, or a penny, was thirteen cents.

A farthing was three cents.

A carah was a cent.

A mite was a cent.

An epha, or bath, contains seven gallons and five pints.

A bin was one gallon and two pints.

A firkin was seven pints.

An omer was six pints.

A cab was three pints.