

The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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BY L. V. BLUM.

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Items.

A California Judge decides that the law against concealed weapons conflicts with the provision in the Constitution about the "right of the people to keep and bear arms."

Deacon Johnathan Buckmaster, of Ludlow, is seventy years old, and has been quite deaf for several years. One morning last week when he awoke, he found he could hear as well as ever.

A young man in Jefferson county, Ind., was taken sick about two years ago, and fell into a deep sleep, from which he only awoke a few days since, demanding his breakfast.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Washington City, has finished a fine building on North Street, containing a reading room, a large library, a hall capable of seating 1500 people, attractive rooms and a fine gymnasium.

The Central and Union Pacific Railroad Companies agree to carry fruit from San Francisco to New York, for five cents per pound; also to furnish emigrant trains at \$50 per passenger from New York and \$35 from Chicago.

During the present peach season provision has been made to bring into N. Y. over 25,000 bushels daily. The crop promises to be very large.

Immense quantities of the finest fruits ever seen in Chicago have arrived from California.

The United States have 2,000,000 of acres in vineyards, and that area will soon be doubled.

A \$24,000 part of the proceeds of a Government sale, was stolen from a safe at the Treasurer's Office, at the United States Arsenal in Philadelphia.

They have 507,163 horses in Texas. Their present appraised value is \$18,993,874, or about \$37 per head.

The list of seizures reported Tuesday, at the Internal Revenue Bureau, included \$20,000 worth of manufactured tobacco, seized by the revenue officers in the Second Alabama district. There were several large seizures in Georgia and Louisiana of whiskey and tobacco, the valuation of the property reported being less than \$50,000.

The loveliest bride ever seen at Niagara is there now, and she wears a corolla tint silk dress, with long train, trimmed with a deep pink-lace flounce, above which is a row of pink and white marabout feathers, as a heading. The short skirt is turned over at the back and fastened with a small bunch of pink and white feathers, boots to correspond of pink silk, with high French heels.

The eight gun-boats ordered by the Spanish Government, have been seized by Marshall Barlow, on the ground that he believed that they were intended to be used against Cuba. Deputies have been sent to Greenpoint, to seize the remaining fifteen removed there. The Marshall has also despatched officers to Mystic, Conn., to seize the fifteen additional gunboats being fitted out there for Spain.

Pittsburg has a Sunday question. The temperance men made the liquor dealers shut up on Sundays, and the liquor dealers have proceeded against the street railways and other corporations which carry on business on Sundays.

In Baltimore, on Friday, a sick person died suddenly. An investigation revealed the fact that the physician had ordered a dose of aqua cinamon, and the apothecary gave aqua ammonia. The result was the speedy death of the patient.

A man living in Bonhey, Franco, fell into a state of lethargy produced by over-indulgence in drink, and was laid out for burial. He subsequently revived.

The Tallahassee (Fla.) Sentinel, says:—There is no probability that the people of the State will vote in favor of the cession of the Western part of the State to Alabama.

What is the largest room in the world? The room for improvement.

POETRY.

Come in Beautiful Dreams.

BY GEO. D. PRENTICE.

Come in beautiful dreams, love,
Oh! come to me oft,
When the white wings of sleep
On my bosom lie soft;
Oh! come when the sea,
In the moon's gentle light,
Beats soft on the air,
Like the pulse of night—
When the sky and the wave
Wear their loveliest blue,
When the dew's on the flower,
And the stars on the dew.

Come in beautiful dreams, love,
Oh! come and we'll stay
Where the whole year is crowned
With the blossoms of May—
Where each sound is sweet
As the coo of the dove,
And the gales are as soft
As the breathing of love;
Where the bees kiss the waves,
And the waves kiss the bees,
And our warm lips may catch
The sweet lesson they teach.

Come in beautiful dreams, love,
Oh! come and we'll stay
Like two winged spirits
Of love through the sky;
With hand clasped in hand,
On our dream wings we'll go,
Where the starlight and moonlight
Are blending their glow;
And on the bright clouds we'll linger,
Of purple and gold,
'Till the angels shall envy
The bliss they behold.

Miscellaneous.

THE FIRST THOUSAND DOLLARS.

BY REV. SAMUEL T. SPEAR, D. D.

The first thousand dollars that a young man, after going out into the world to seek for himself, earns and saves, will generally settle the question of business life with him. There may be exceptions to this statement, yet, for a rule, we think that it will hold yet.

The first condition, that the young man actually earns the thousand dollars in question. He does not inherit this sum. It does not come to him by a streak of good luck, as the result of a fortunate venture in the purchase and sale of a hundred shares of stock. It is the fruit of personal industry. He gives his time and labor for it. While he is thus earning and saving it, he must earn three, or perhaps four times as much to pay his current expenses. He is consequently held sternly to the task of industry for a very considerable period. The direct consequence to him is a steady, continuous and solid discipline in the habits of industry, in patient, persistent, forecasting and self-denying effort, breaking up all tendencies to indolence and frivolity, and making him an earnest and watchful economist of time. He not only learns how to work, but he also acquires a love of work; and, moreover, he learns the value of the sum which he has thus saved out of his earnings. He has toiled for it; he has observed its slow increase from time to time; and in his estimate it represents so many months or years of practical labor. His ideas of life are shaped by his own experience.

These natural effects of earning the first thousand dollars we hold as very large benefits. They are just the qualities of mind and body which are most likely to secure business success in after years.— They constitute the best practical education which a man can have as a worker in this working world. They are gained in season for life's purposes; at the opening period, just when they are wanted, when foolish notions are most likely to mislead an inexperienced brain, and when, too, there is a full opportunity for their expansion and development in later years.— Men have but one life to live, and hence they start from opening manhood with one. And the manner in which they start, the principles with which they start, the purposes they have in view, and the habits they form, will ordinarily determine the entire sequel of their career on earth.

To succeed men must have the elements of success in themselves. One great reason why there are so many useless inefficient and poverty-stricken men on earth—or rather boys seeming to be men—consists in the simple fact that they did not start right. A prominent reason why the children of the rich so frequently amount to nothing, may be found in the luxury, ease and indolence which marked the commencement of their lives. It is the law of God that we should be workers on earth; and no one so well consults the best development of his being as when he conforms his practice to his law. The workers in some suitable sphere are the only strong men in the world.

The other condition of the statement is that the thousand dollars should be saved, as an actual surplus beyond daily consumption. He who spends all he earns is always poor. He never has a dollar of accumulative wealth. The stream runs out as fast as it rains in. In spending his entire earnings, he will on the one hand contract the habits of prodigality, with its kindred vices, and on the other, lose those of a sound and judicious economy. This being the phase of things as life opens with him, his prospects for the future are a minus quantity. Life with him will be a failure; mature years will be marked by insignificance; and old age, if he lives to see it, will be loaded with poverty. He is an object of charity at the moment, in that he ceases to be a producer, having no resource upon which to draw in the day of adversity. Some men seem to be doomed to this

by necessity, and in their case poverty and want are not their fault; yet a very large number make this condition their choice—and hence, with them it is self-produced.

The great rule of good sense and Christian virtue is not to spend more than one earns, never to spend anything either foolishly or viciously, and always spend as much less than one's earnings as is consistent with a reasonable degree of personal comfort, and a proper sense of duty to God and man. This is the general thought which every one must apply for himself. It is no meanness, but economy. It is not selfishness but a legitimate self-love. It is far more likely to dwell in the bosom of virtue than in that of depravity. It is indeed, a form of virtue, graded to the realities and necessities of this life and not unfitting its subject for the enjoyments and glories of the next.

Now, in saving the first thousand dollars, the young man whom we have in view, practices this economy. He lives within his means, and hence owes no debts he cannot pay; he never spends money in a foolish or vicious way; and after a proper attention to his own wants, and the duties which bind him to others, of which questions he is the sole judge, he lays by from month to month, or year to year, his surplus earnings as so much accumulated capital. At length he reaches the point, and is worth a thousand dollars. The lessons thus acquired, will almost certainly last him for a life time. If fortune smile upon him, as it probably will, it will not make him a fool. He can stand prosperity without explosion. He understands economy, for he has practiced it. It is with him not an idea merely, but a fixed feature of character. The outflow of his earnings may increase with his increase of means; yet the law which governed and the processes which secured the saving of the first thousand dollars will be likely to stand by him in all time to come. Some men fail for the want of sufficient action to command success; others fail for the sufficient economy in respect to the products of action; still others fail for the want of both. Some have no discretion in prosperity, and others have almost no energy and force in the day of adversity. The trained worker and the trained economist belongs to no one of these classes. His personal qualities make him a man—a sensible, prudent, forcible, practical man in any relation and at all times.

We select a thousand dollars as the trial sum, because it is not too large to be attainable in most cases, or so small as to be of any attainment. It is about sufficient to put a young man in the test, and bring out what there is in him, and in this way give him a practical education for the balance of his life.

It is quite true that this article refers mainly to a point in material civilization, development and progress; and it is just as true that humanity was designed, while moving through this sphere, wisely and well to do the things that belong to this sphere. The present life has its laws and its necessities; and to obey the former and meet the latter is as really a duty as it is to pray and sing psalms. There are six days in every week for business as well as a seventh for religious worship. Society rests on business. Productive industry is the life-blood of the world. It feeds and clothes the race. The surplus earnings of humanity beyond immediate consumption constitute the accumulated wealth of mankind. It is first produced by industry, and then saved by economy, and but for it the race would be a herd of paupers and savages. The man who fools away this life in indolence or prodigality is a fool, if there be no other life; and certainly is a fool, if there be another. The young man to whom it is a matter of no consequence whether he works or plays, whether he saves or spends, deserves a working house to teach him. The father who, having an ample fortune, brings up his sons upon this shiftless theory is practically their enemy, and is as inexorable as he would be if he would poison them with ruin. To all such fathers and all such sons we commend the practical profit of earning and saving the first thousand dollars.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Babylon Turns out to be the Garden of Eden—Interesting Discoveries—Babylonian Inscriptions Confirmatory of History.

There seems to be a reasonable expectation of the discovery of the site of the Garden of Eden, if we may credit Sir Henry Rawlinson the distinguished Assyrian explorer, and President of the Royal Asiatic Society. At a meeting of that Society held in London on the 31st of May, at which he was inaugurated, he made a speech, in which he expressed his conviction that the Babylonian writings and monuments now in the possession of the British Museum will turn out to be intimately connected with the earliest Biblical history, and that before long the whole of the early history given in the Book of Genesis, from the time of Abraham downwards, would be found existing in its original form among the private stone records. He also announced that in a short time he should submit to the Society evidence that the name "Garden of Eden" was the old and natural name of Babylon.

He stated that there were Babylonian documents which gave an exact geographical description of that paradise in which the opening scene of human history is laid, answering exactly to the topography and the geographical particulars of Holy Writ. In them he has found the four rivers, or rather the four branches of the river which went out of Eden to water the garden, mentioned by the very same names—Pison, Gihon, Hiddekel and Euphrates. He has also met with accounts

of the food and of the building of the Tower of Babel, which bear with singular directness and value upon the Biblical narrative of these events. If he should realize all he anticipated he will have given to the world one of the most interesting archaeological and antiquarian discoveries ever made.

Among Biblical critics it has long been a matter of discussion where came the two different accounts of the creation of the world, of man and of his history from his emanation from the hands of his Creator down to his destruction by the deluge, which form the first nine chapters of Genesis. These two narratives have been distinguished respectively as the Jehovah and the Elohim records, because in the one the Jehovah is spoken of as Jehovah, and in the other in the plural form as Elohim. Probably Sir Henry Rawlinson's discoveries will throw light on the subject, and thus clear up the obscurity which hangs over that portion of the sacred text. If this should be the case, he will be a benefactor to theology and Biblical lore as well as to history and archaeology.

There is nothing amazing in the fact that the sculptured archives of Babylonian history and belief among the Chaldeans, should be reflected in the annals of a race which came forth from Caldea; still the prospect of comparing the originals, with the derived reports, and of finding the authentic sources from which Elohim and Jehovah drew their statements, is one which will naturally excite vivid expectations among Biblical scholars, and cannot fail to arouse general curiosity. The cause of religion has always been advanced by discoveries in science, notwithstanding the outcries made against them by well meaning but rather short-sighted persons.

Truth can never gain any truth, nor can we go back to the practices, whether political or religious, which is said to have had hands on Galilee for asserting that the earth moved. "Nevertheless that it moves" is true of everything as well as of the planet we live on; and if these new discoveries, or any other, interpret to us in a positive and simple sense, legends which have been lost in the sacred list of tradition, the Biblical account cannot but gain in clearness, while the intent which dictated the records must be carried out with increased directness and force.

The character of all such investigations has ever been in the highest sense Scriptural and Christian. It may turn out that the Chaldeans had traditions of Eden, of the flood, and of Babel, and that Abraham brought them from "Ur of the Chaldees" to Canaan, and handed them down to his posterity; and these traditions may also have found their way into other lands long before Abraham's time, which would partly account for their universality. Let us, at any rate, know what the Babylonian records can tell about the Garden of Eden. If Hiddekel, Pison and Gihon, can be identified without geographical bewilderment, let it by all means be done. We have our doubts about the probability of this.

Euphrates remains, but it seems strange that the three other rivers should have disappeared so completely in a country where no natural convulsions have taken place within recorded history. Neither the heat nor the sand have been able to obliterate the Euphrates, and it is difficult to imagine that they could have obliterated the others unless they were insignificant streams. But the turn which Sir Henry Rawlinson has given to the meaning of the term "Garden of Eden" throws light on that passage in Isaiah (chap. 37, v. 12). "Have the gods of the nations delivered them which my fathers have destroyed, as Gozan, and Haran, and Rezeph, and the children of Eder, which were in Telassar?" And out that in Ezekiel (chap. 28, v. 13). "Thou hast been in Eden, the garden of God."

The Sun and the Earth—Curious Influences—A Magnetic Storm.

On September 1, 1859, shortly before noon, two astronomers, Messrs. Hodgson and Carrington, one at Oxford, the other in London, were at the same instant scrutinizing a large group of sun spots. On a sudden two intensely bright patches of light appeared in front of the cluster. So brilliant were they that the observers thought that the darkening screens attached to their telescopes must have become fractured. But this was found not to be the case. The bright spots indicated some process going on upon the sun's surface—a process of such activity that within five minutes the spot travelled over a space of nearly 34,000 miles. Now, at the Kew Observatory there are self-registering magnetic instruments which indicate the process of change by which the subtle influences of terrestrial magnetism, wax and wane. At one time the line traced by the pointer will be marked by scarcely perceptible undulations, indicating the almost quiescent state of the great terrestrial magnet. At another, well-marked waves along the line exhibit the pulsations of the magnetic system, influenced in a manner as yet unintelligible to the physicist. And then there is a third form of disturbance—the sharp sudden jerk of the pointer exhibiting the occurrence of these mysterious phenomena termed "magnetic storms." When the records of the Kew Observatory came to be looked over, it was found that, at the very instant in which the brilliant spots of light had appeared to Messrs. Hodgson and Carrington, the self-registering instruments had been subjected to the third and most significant form of disturbance—a magnetic storm began, in fact, as the light broke out on the sun's surface. But this was not the only evidence of the sympathy with which the earth responded to the solar action.

It was subsequently found that soon after the spots of light had appeared the whole frame of the earth had thrilled under a mysterious magnetic influence. At the West Indies, in South America, in Australia, wherever magnetic observations are systematically made, the observers had the same story to tell. In the telegraph station at Washington and Philadelphia, the signalmen received strong electric shocks. In Norway telegraphic machinery was set on fire. The pen of Bain's telegraph was followed by a flame. And wherever telegraphs were in action, well marked indications of disturbance were sent themselves. Even this, however, was not all. The great magnetic storm which reigned before the disturbed earth resumed its ordinary state. And thus it happened that in nearly all parts of the earth night fell while the storm was yet in progress. During the night magnificent auroras spread their wavy streams over the sky, both in the Northern and Southern hemisphere. As the disturbed needle vibrated the colored streamers waving responsive, and it was only when the magnetic storm was subsiding that the auroral light faded from the heavens. Now it is evident that these phenomena show the most intimate relation between these peculiar disturbances in the sun and the magnetic currents of our own earth. Directly one of these changes takes place upwards of ninety millions of miles away, the electric condition of our planet is changed in some mysterious way, of which our instruments and even the condition of our sky bear record. The pens of all our telegraphic wires may some day trace in flames a handwriting more ominous of human destiny than was the handwriting which during Belshazzar's feast, traced a warning on the wall of the Babylonian dynasty. Moreover not this, that these changes in the condition of the sun take place at intervals of eleven years, as well as supplying us with light and heat, and (apparently) magnetism, clouds over every eleven years these spots, so that it seems most likely that every eleven years certain magnetic conditions recur which have not occurred in the interval. It so, perhaps the magnetic excitement of 1859 will recur, and it may be in much greater force next year—in 1870. And if it does, how are we to say what may or may not occur with it?

Even now our sun's epoch of magnetic storms seems to be thought pretty near at hand. The sun has been lately exhibiting the most surprising forms of disturbance; and presenting to scientific eyes less "dixty" of essence than ever. Spots so vast that we must estimate their dimensions by millions of square miles have broken out from time to time, and have presented rapid changes of figure, indicating the action of forces of inconceivable intensity. Clusters of smaller spots extending over vast areas, have exhibited every form of disturbance known to the solar physicist, and every degree of light, from the apparent blackness (in reality only relative) of the nuclei, to the intense brilliancy of the laculous ridges. And we now know that the appearances are not merely matters for the curious, with which, as they happen at a distance of about ninety millions of miles, practical men need not concern themselves.—London Spectator.

The bull-snake, although it abounds upon our western prairies, is very little known to naturalists. It grows to a length of about ten or twelve feet, is very thick in girth, and strong and bold. It never attacks man, but haunts the neighborhoods of the wild, out-lying prairie farms, the poultry kept on which, in such abundance seems to form an irresistible attraction to this great snake, as indeed, poultry generally does to all other reptiles of the kind. It is terribly voracious, and what is most rare in snakes which are not venomous, will kill and destroy for the mere sake of killing. A bull-snake in a large hen-roost will in a night do as much mischief as will require three months' hatching to repair. Once, when driving out, with a friend to visit a station on the prairies a good deal west of the Mississippi, I drove over one of these snakes in the long, tangled prairie grass, which was then more than four feet high. The shock his bulk gave almost upset the light "buggy board," on which we rode. We turned at once and saw a large, dark mass of ball-snake writhing his dirty-black coils in all the agony of a mortal wound. He was evidently quite helpless to escape or live, so we jumped down, and with the butt of our whips beat what little life remained out of him. Yet till the last blow he fought us with fierce hissing, and attempts to bite, and would no doubt have made a serious resistance had he not been so injured to start with. His length was nearly eleven feet, and his jaws or rather mouth, contained four rows of teeth, all small, but all intensely sharp-pointed, and crooked, and curving backward. None of those, of course, were venomous, but the wound they would inflict would be very severe from the multitude of small, deep lacerations. The jaws were exceedingly powerful; but there was nothing whatever in the creature's stomach but the remains of a prairie-hen, which had evidently been eaten days before.

Information.

If any of our patrons in reading their Bibles are bothered at not knowing any of the following definitions of scriptural terms they will thank us for their publication:—

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

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

Ezekiel's wheel was eleven feet nearly.

A hand's breadth is equal to three and two-fifths inches.

A finger's breadth is equal to one inch.

A shekel of silver was about 50 cents.

A talent of silver was \$333.33.

A talent of gold was \$33,333.33.

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

A farthing was three cents.

A garah 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 strin was seven pints.

An omer was six pints.

A cab was three p. a.

Advice by a writer in the Paris Journal Amuseant: "If a lady says to you 'I can never love you, not a little longer; all love is not lost. But if she says 'No one has more sincere wishes for your happiness than I,' take your hat"—Ereching.

"If she says that she loves you as a brother, but — cut your throat; for hope may as well die within you."—Republican.

A lady wished a seat. A portly hand some gentleman brought one and scolded the lady. "Oh, you're a Jew!" "Oh, no!" said he, "I'm a Jew, I have just set the Jew!"

What is the difference between a girl and a night cap? One is born to red, and the other is worn to bed.

What is the difference between a liar and a mother? One has reason to shew, and the other shavers to raise.

Why is your nose in the middle of your face? Because it is the scouter.

Why is a dog's tail a great novelty? Because no one ever saw it before.

Authors generally think that the monkey race are not capable of retaining lasting impressions, but their memory is remarkably tenacious when striking events are small it into action. A monkey which was permitted to run free, had frequently seen the men servants in the great country kitchen, with its huge fireplaces, take down a powder horn that stood on the chimney-piece, and throw a few grains into the fire, to make Jemima and the rest of the maids jump and scream, which they always did on such occasions, very prettily. Pug waited his opportunity, and when all was still and he had the kitchen to himself, he clambered up, got possession of the well filled powder-horn, perched himself gingerly on one of the horizontal wheels placed for the support of a passage right over the warming ashes of an almost extinct wood fire, screwed off the top of the horn, and reversed it over the grate. The explosion sent him half way up the chimney. Before he was blown up he was a snug, trim, well-conditioned monkey as ever you would wish to see on a bright summer day; he came down a carbonated nigger in miniature, in an avalanche of burning soot. The weight with which he pitched upon the hot ashes, in the midst of the general flare up, aroused him to a sense of his condition. He was missing for days. Hunger at last drove him forth, and he sneaked into the house, close singed, begrimed and looking scared and devilish; but like some other great personages, he never got over his sudden elevation and fall, but became a sadder and wiser monkey. If ever Pug forgot himself and became troublesome, you had only to take down a powder horn in his presence, and he was off to his hole like a shot, screaming and chattering his jaws like a pair of castanets.

That's Wet I Tho't.

A few days since, says a Michigan paper, one specimen of humanity, chuck full of fashionable drink, took a seat in the express train at Jackson, and quietly awaited the advance of the conductor, who appeared on time, and relieved the traveler's hat of his ticket without any remarks. On his return traveler button-holed him and inquired:—

"Conductor! how far is't to Poison?"

"Twenty miles."

"That's wet I tho't."

The next station the traveler stopped him and again inquired:—

"Conductor! how far to Mauch'ter?"

"Twenty miles."

"That's wet I tho't."

At Mauch'ter the traveler stopped him the third time and said:—

"Conductor! how far to Toocumseh?"

As the train left Toocumseh traveller exhausted the patience of the conductor, and the following dialogue explains the result:—

"Conductor, how far to Adri'n?"

The conductor threw himself upon his dignity, and remarked:—

"See here, my friend, do you take me for a fool?"

The traveller "stuck to his text," and very coolly remarked:—

"That's wet I tho't."

The conductor joined the passengers in a hearty laugh, and concluded to allow his passenger to "tho't" as he pleased.

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