The People's Press.

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Select Miscellany.

M. W. Ransom's Great Speech.

The great speech of Senator M. W. Ransom continues to attract the attention of the press of other States. They are filled with extracts from it, and the fact that each paper we peruse copies different portions, is evidence of the force and beauty of the whole.

The Richmond Enquirer says: "A more elaborate or exhaustive argument could not have been made, while in beinty of style and elegance of diction, it will compare favorably with the nost celebrated orations that have been preserved to us either from ancient or modern times. The simple object of the ora-tor seems to have been to lay before the country a full and calm statement of the whole cause of the quarrel-or rather, to give all the reasons that could be adduced to show that there is no further cause of quarrel between the North and South; and it is to be regretted that a copy of the speech could not be placed in the possession of every family in both sections of the country. We have read the greater portion of it over, and find nothing which should not meet the approval of the most prejudiced and un-reasoning partisan, if he still have the smallest particle of love of country, veneration for its past, or hope for its future in his selfish constitution. While we cannot give General Ran-som's speech in full, there are portions of it which we feel we should be derelict in our duty not to reproduce, if only to afford our readers the opportunity to judge of the merits of the whole by the strength and beauty of its parts.

The reply to the apparent assumption on the part of the Republicans of the North that the Southern people are still dangerous to the peace of the country—that they are a band of traitors, red-handed murderers and assassins, stained with barbarism, and guilty of the black- During the two years which have passed since est deeds in human history, he said:

. "Perhaps there is something in the history

of this Southern people that justifies this frightful suspicion and fills the minds of Senators with alarm and dread. That cannot be. For they are the children of brave English ancestors who for love of civil and religions liberties, left the shores of Europe and settled the New World. They are the immediate descendants of the bold annual almanaes give us some assistance on the and wise men who helped to establish American Independence, and to frame this grand | Subject, and the Catella line and the "Investor's Manmagnificent government. Their illustrious ual" affords also considerable help in solving the fathers have certainly handed down to them the passion for liberty and the principle of Constifutional freedom. We have inherited it for debts at the present time: eight hundred years from our ancesters; but those ancestors have not transmitted any taint of or example for secret treason. In the English heart the spirit of conspiracy never found a genial home. It is the growth of other soils. But have no recent events, you will say, furnished reasonable grounds for these apprehensions of a secret colossal organization hostile to the government? Has not the South just emerged from a gigantic war which menaced the very existence of the Union? That is very true; but remember that it was open, bold, defiant war—threatened for years, proclaimed here, published to the world; declared by the press, from the pulpit and the hustings; the blessings of Heaven and the opinion of mankind invoked In its behalf, and the lives of a people offered to vindicate its justice. It was no concealed, hidden, mysterious, masked conspiracy. Had it been, never, could it have enlisted the devoted hearts of the noble people who sacrificed every thing but honor around its shrine. Its purposes were spoken here; they were never con-cealed nor denied. Its councils were in the light of Heaven. Its lines of battle stretched across the continent. Brave hearts in broad day were its defenses, and around it clustered the hopes and pride of a pure and patriotic peo-Are courage, truth, honor, consistency, ple. Are courage, truth, honor, consistency, fortitude and unsullied virtue evidences that the deed worthless, national honor a mockery and The raising.

an imposture. incestors, their brotherhood with you for nearly a century, and their position now, you cannot believe this calumny. Do you, can you, believe that a people from whom have sprung in each succeeding generation for one hundred years, a line of statesmen, divines, scholars and heroes inferior to none in any portion of the Union have suddenly descended under the shadow of your civilization to the depth of barbar- | Gazette. ism? Does history of human experience justify any such conclusion?

And yet you call now upon the public opinion of the world to believe that one-half of our ers of the same inheritance of your fathers, hon- lions of dollars. The debts of other countries 2,000 francs a month. ored American freemen, educated, virtuous can be ascertained in dollars by multiplying and associated with you-you call upon the world to believe that they are now guilty and habitually guilty of darker crimes than have ever been committed in human history. And instead of devoting our energies, our patriotism,

impulsively seized each other's hands and exclaimed I remember the old Greek words-"Let us bury our anger!" Need I repeat that victory shone upon that God-like act of patriotism.

of the people. I do not think-I know it is their

In reply to Senator Edmunds' allusion to General Lee, Senator Ransom said:

I was not present when the discussion took place between my friend, the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Gordon), and the distinguished Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds). I did not hear the Senator when he alluded to the name of General Lee. I regret that I did not, and for a very different reason from what that Senator may suppose. The mention of that name, Mr. President, can never give me anything but pleasure. If for a moment, at any time during this debate, I had lost sight of my duty; if I had permitted personal resentment and sectional passion to obscure the path I should tread; if I had forgotten the high character that should attach to a Senator of my country; let me assure the Senator that he could have mentioned no name with more talismanic power to bring me back to the line of my own and my country's honor. The very memory of the name of Lee now reminds me that this is not the place nor the time to vindicate a life that has passed to the tribunal of history; but I will say that name inspires me with higher and purer devotion to my country. It elevates me above sectional lines, it lifts me over local and temporary prejudices, it animates me to embrace the nation in the sentiments of patriotism, and it commands me to be constant in laboring to unite the American people. Far from feeling any mortification at the Senator's allusion, I thank him for presenting to my can never cease to excite my highest aspira-

tion for excellence. Mr. President, there was not a soldier in the Army of the Potomae who did not render to that grand impersonation of courage, dignity, virtue and manly and Christian grace the homage of a soldier's respect. It was my fortune at Appomattox Court-house to see General Lee and General Grant side by side. That scene can never fade from my memory. I see them now as they then stood. I remember both—the one for his majestic serenity under defeat, the other for his quiet magnanimity in victory; qualities which, if exercised by the American people would long since have restored every heart with-in its limits to affection for the Union."

THE DEBTS OF THE WORLD.

We endeavored nearly two years ago to give the national debts of the world. We concluded on that occasion that the indebtedness of the world might be placed at about £1,200,000,000. then there is good reason to believe that a large addition has been made to this sum. New countries and old countries vie with each other in the money markets of Europe, and even China has within the last few week commenced a national debt. There is considerable difficulty in-ascertaining the liabilities of the various nations which are thus heavily indebted. The subject, and the careful information which the

	Debt.	Interest paid.
France,	£900,000,000	£33,000,000
England,	780,000,000	26,700,000
United States,	440,000,000	20,600,000
Italy,	390,000,000	15,350,000
Austria,	350,000,000	15,000,000
Spain,	375.000,000	11,000,000
Russin,	\$10,000,000	13,450,000
Turkey.	135,000,000	9,500,000
Germany,	200,000,000	9,000,000
Egypt,	75,000,000	7,500,000
India,	130.000,000	5,900,000
Mexico,	63,500,000	4,000,000
Brazil,	82,000,000	3,100,000
Australia,	46,000,000	2,700,000
Peru,	37,000,000	2,600.000
Holland,	80,000,000	2,250,000
Portugal,	69,000,000	2,150,000
Belgium.	36,000,000	1,750,000
Hungary,	32,000,000	1,500,000
Canada,	30,000,000	1,500,000
	£1 200 000 000	C100 FED 000

The debts of the twenty countries above named impose a charge of £188,000,000 a year on their inhabitants. If we add £11,000,000 or £12,000,000 for the unenumerated debts, the national debts must impose a charge of £200,people who possess them will descend from 000,000 on the tax payers of the world, or of that high estate, and, forgetful of all duty, re-000,000 on the tax payers of the world, or of sort to the lowest practices of cowardice and the largest revenue in the world, is annually

> The rate of interest which these countries are severally paying on the nominal amount of Italy, 6 per cent; Portugal, 6 per cent; Hun-

It will be seen that the above estimates are pounds by five .- Charlotte Democrat.

GLASS.

Probably the Romans were the first to emplains. His complex are unheeded; people have not time to glass panes are to be found to-day in the now carrying on a war on the floor of this Senate, with each other almost as bitter, and I fear not quite as manly, as that in which we were Probably the Romans were the first to emnot quite as manly, as that in which we were in place of the leather which is still in vogue You are no longer anything but a number, taxengaged a few years ago upon the Potomac and among the poorer classes in the Orient. Epicu- ed so much a day, except for wine and other reans in wine then, as now, determined the age luxuries, which are extra, and are rather expenwicked. Cannot we stop it? An incident in the label impressed upon the glass goblets were either \$4 or \$5, all the advantages of the best member the story, told I think by Thucydides, sought popularity by appealing, not to the povers, negroes or Irishmen, who, by the way, are erty of the two Greek generals who had not spoken erty of the poor, but to the desire of novelty to one another for years. A bitter and heredi- among the rich. Even artificial stones and tary feud separated them. The Persians were pearls of glass were known to the Romans; but ging. at the gates of Athens. The lines of battle were drawn in front of the city. The Persian hosts, certainly chiefly, upon the resources of the vastly superior in numbers, confronted the thin Jews-polished metals-is a question of grave line of Greeks, and the great fear within the dispute among the learned in such matters. A city was that the dissension between the two dispute into which we shall not venture to enter. for the borrowed luxury of these hired houses generals might cause defeat and ruin. Just be-fore the battle commenced, the historian says, glass which modern art can claim with assurfrom either wing of the Greek lines, the rival ance, as its own, is the employment of it in leaders were seen approaching in front of their those optical instruments which are at once troops, and simultaneously reaching the centre the parents and children of much of modern

A Deputy Marshal, of Asheville, while searching for illicit distilleries in Yancey county, came across one superintended by a woman, They buried their anger: and why cannot who stoutly resisted the officer in levying on the you and I, the North and the South, shake hands and bury our anger? I think I know the enue laws as oppressive and the tax as a fraud. South. I was been south of the Potomac. My arcestors have lived there for two hundred years, I was raised there; I was educated there; I was educated there; I lardly know of any other place. Evthere; I lardly know of any other place. Evthere there is a successful to pay the United States are stated to pay the United States. Spain has agreed to pay the United States \$2,500 reparation for each American citizen who was killed as a prisoner on the Virginius by the Cuban authorities last year. As they shared the bread from the mouths of slaughtered forty-one unfortunate men, includ-

CENTENARIANS.

The approaching Centenial of our National Independence appears to have brought to light a large number of persons who were living at the time of its declaration. We do not remem-

on Friday evening, aged 105 years. Lucy Hawkins, colored, died in Washington, February 22d (Washington's birth-day) at the

advanced age of 115 years.

Mrs. Elizabeth Etheridge, the mother of Em. erson Ethridge, of Tennessee, has just died at the age of 102. Mrs. Mary White, of Braintree, celebrated

her 100th birth-day, last week, five generations sitting down together at tea. Mrs. Anna Gross, of Amherst, N. H., celebrated her 105th birthday last week, one of her guests being Person C. Cheney, of Manchester,

the republican candidate for governor, who is a relative of hers.

Mrs. Lucinda Parker, of North Reading, Mass, will be 100 years of age next October. Save a little deafness, she has full use of her faculties. Alexander Bonner is still living at Bakers even by the ablest agriculturists. field, Vt., at the age of 105, and is still quite

Benjamin Upton, of the same place, is 100 years old this month. A recent local election at Greenbush, 'N. Y

was attended by an elector named Whalan, who is more than 104 years of age.

We happened, recently, in connection with this subject, to turn to Allen's American Biographical Dictionary, and were surprised to find such a list of persons in this country who had attained and exceeded the age of 100 years. It gives the names of more than two hundred.

Adam Eve died in Pennsylvania, at the age of 104. Abraham Bogart died in Tennessee, in as the hot weather comes on. Take longer rests the year 1833, at the age of 118. Francis at noon. Put on less steam when you are at Ange died in Pennsylvania, in 1767, at the age of 134. Matthias Bayler died in North Carelimiddle of the week. You can't? You can. na, in 1789, at the age of 136. He was baptiz-ed when 134 years old. His eyesight was good, and his strength remarkable until the time of Everything does not depend on finishing that

daughter, aged seven, being allowed to testify so hard a master as we sometimes suppose. against her that she was a witch, and took the form of a black cat, saving she was her mother. form of a black cat, saying she was her mother.

Mr. Carrier's head was not bald nor his hair gray in his last years. He travelled on foot six miles a few days before his death to see a six fessional men. Charles O'Connor, it is said.

That finished scholar and great apostle, St.

United States. The writer says: Everybody has gone to Innia, to defend the guicowar of dition he was placed. knows what is to be found in the hotels with Bardora, in a prosecution for murder, gets \$50.monumental frontage and a thousand rooms. 000 for this case alone. Beach, of Tilton's They have everywhere grand stairs, costly car- counsel, is thought to be working for a continpets, bath rooms on every floor, luxurious din- gent fee. Jeremiah Black is said to trouble ing-rooms, elevators for travelers, for luggage, himself more about his case than his fee, pre-for servants, private or public drawing-rooms, ferring to win and get nothing than lose and be and elegant bourdoirs for ladies. Nothing has paid liberally. Great actors are as well remubeen forgotten—not even the special chamber nerated as great lawyers. Booth has made his £188,550,000 room." Cold and hot water are driven up to in the same time. It is thought that in a seathe smallest nooks. Gas is everywhere. The son of forty weeks Clara Morris will make \$70,-vexatious tax of the wax candle, familiar to 000, while Charlotte Cushman's lingering fareis the office where you can procure a railroad or steamboat ticket; there the barber-shop, the paper or cigar stand; there the dealer in fancy articles, the jewcler, the druggest, the tailor, millions in their healing art, Mott, Parker, and the bar-room, it is gorgeous and always crowd- year's practice. ed, and next to it is a spacious hall with a half dozen billiard tables.

From five o'clock in the morning until mid-

possible service, but do not bother you by beg-There are whole families who are fond of this sort of life, and who settle in hotels. They find it more convenient and economical to live thus is calculated to please upstarts and shoddies. These resident guests, almost as numerous as occasional passengers, are easily known. In the evening their ladies come to the table in ball attire, with flowers in their mir, and low neck dresses. They eat in a hurry, absorb large quantities of ice water, cultivate a taste for champagne, and afterwards are seen promenading in long, halls ornamented with looking-glasses and brilliantly illuminated. It is Vanity Fair in its crudest display.

Spain has agreed to pay the United States \$2,500 reparation for each American citizen who was killed as a prisoner on the Virginius there; I lardly know of any other place. Every larger of the place is there. I love her people and I am with them. I see them at home. I see them in Louisiana. I see them in Louisiana. I see them in Virginia. I am in the very bosom of the South, and I think the sentiment I utter here to-day is the sentiment I utter here is to the body of the boiling verona, Ryan, Cespedes, and Del Sol, Spain will be compelled to shell out about \$102,500 to uter to utter to utter here to day is the sentiment I utter here to day is the sent here to utter to utter to utter the process of the boiling verona, Ryan, Cespedes, and Del Sol, Spain will be compelled to shell out about \$102,500 to utter to u

THE ELEMENTS OF OUR NATIONAL

SALEM, N. C., APRIL 15, 1875.

They all spring from the soil. There can be no civilization where the soil is not cultivated. Civilization never belonged to nomadic life. the time of its declaration. We do not remember to have seen at any former period the announcement of so many deaths at the advanced age of 100 years, or of so many livings ones who have completed a century. The following have been mentioned in the papers within the products of the soil, and moving on as rapidly last two or three weeks, and perhaps many as they were consumed. Wherever nations, o more that we have not happened to notice:

BALTIMORE, March 2, 1875.—Mary Smith to cultivate the soil, from instincts of self-precommunities, or tribes, have halted long enough

Mrs. Susan Carr (colored.) died in this city change for bread that was raised by other independence is sacrificed in order to get it.

This principle of modern science, as applied to agriculture, has only begun to be understood

What the soil is, not one man on the earth yet perfectly understands, much less is any thing known on the subject by many of those who plant and reap.

Just in proportion, therefore, as knowledge on these subjects is multiplied, exactly in that proportion is wealth increased, and all the arts that adorn and embellish civilized life.

TAKE TIME TO REST. Most men and women keep in the traces and

his death. Mary Davie died at Newton, Mass., dress or fencing that field; or "putting up" so in 1752, aged 116. Her portrait is in the mus-eum of the Historical Society. much fruit or catching so many customers. Bet-ter that the children should wear old clothes eum of the Historical Society.

Phillp Crull, a native of Germany, died on his farm at Fairfax county, Va., in 1813, at the a fever. Better that the cora crop be a little age of 115. He was active until the day of his lighter than that there be no one to harvest it. death. His wife died at the age of 101. John Let us have shorter sermons and fewer of them Callamore, a native of Ireland, died at Kensing- on Sunday; longer recesses for the children at ton, N. H., 1825, at the age of 110. His hair, school on week thys. Put up the store shut-which had been silvery white, became jet black ters earlier at night; prepare planer meals in before his death. Thomas Carrier, a native of the kitchen. Take a noon day nap yourself, England, died, in 1735, at Colchester, Conn., and give your employees a chance to go fishing at the age of 109. He married Martha Allen, on an afternoon now and then. That only is a victim to the Salem witchcraft, in 1664, her due which the Lord lays upon us, and he is not ly, ordering from the markets, canvas-back

miles a few days before his death to see a sick man, and the very day before he died, visited his neighbors.—N. Y. Observer. fessional men. Charles O'Connor, it is said, has a larger income from his practice than any lawyer in America, the Jumel case alone bringing him a million and a quarter in money. Sir METROPOLITAN HOTBLE.

A Frenchman on a visit to New York writes to his paper in Paris the following account of the hotels in that city. The description will answer for the hotels of any large city in the lottle of the hotels of any large city in the large of the land of the hotels of any large city in the large of the land of the land on the large of the land of the land of the large of the writer says. Everylardy has gone to Innin, to defend the guiceway of the land of the was content in whatever con European continental hotels, is unknown. There | wells are a kind of dramatic bonanza. Boucithe hatter-they belong to the hotel. As for Clarke making as much as \$100,000 each in a

Throughout Europe, even in England, twenyou will reflect upon the character of the people whom you denounce, their history, the language they speak, their associations, their great gre of these may be given as fellows: England, 34 per cent; India, 4 per cent; Holland, 44 per cent; Canada, 44 per cent; Australia, 44 per cent; United States, 43 per cent; France, 5 per cent; Brazil, 5 per ce From a bill of fare, longer than that of any restaurant, you may select as many dishes as you please; you are not limited nor charged extra. The first man who budded a fruit tree was But the style of cooking will disappoint you, doubtless regarded as a greater fool than the and also the manner of serving. All the dishes are produced at once, and to season them paper; and the man who first "ploughed in" according to your taste you are confronted by clover to renovate the soil was doubtless advisa whole laboratory of sauces and spices. The ed by his neighbors to go to the lunatic asylum in pounds and not dollars. An English pound head cook is probably French, but he has left is about five dollars of American gold; therefore the good traditions behind. He has to adapt tempt to place an iron shoe on a horses hoof the debt of the United States (440,000,000 pounds himself to new requirements, and draws a sal- was doubtless ridiculed as an attempt to imhole nation, brothers in blood with you, shar- is 2,200,000,000 dollars) twenty-two hundred mil- ary as large as that of a minister, as much as prove a limb rightly fashioned by the Creator. 2,000 francs a month.

It is necessary to comply with the discipline of the establishment, and to feel disposed to eat certain things only at certain hours. The unsophisticated foreigner, lost in these deafening caravanseries, frets and complains. His combined by the Creator. It is less than a century since people were mobbed in England for attempting the introduction of a saw mill, insisting on the prescriptive right of the labor to the employment of cleaving lumber with wedges, and it is said that no physician who had reached the age of forty embrac-

Ohio is about eight miles square and contains about 44,000 acres. Number of hands employed, about 600; mules and horses, 1,000; cattle Senators, this is wrong. Before God it is of their asticle by the seal upon the cork, and sive. With this exception, you may secure, at (oxen) 50; numbers of acres in corn, 10,000; wicked. Cannot we stop it? An incident in history occurs to me now which I do not know less popular. Gold and silver reluctantly yield-that I have thought of for twenty years. I red the palm to their new-fangled rival, which owe anything to anybody, not even to the wait-what I have thought of for twenty years. I red the palm to their new-fangled rival, which owe anything to anybody, not even to the wait-what it costs to raise a bushel of grain on any section of his farm, also the cost each month to feed the hands. The hands are all hired by the month and boarded. There is a resident doctor who attends to the sick. According to actual figures it is demonstrated that 11 cents per bushel. in ordinary seasons, will put corn in the crib, and 26 cents per day will board the hands. The following is the bill of fare for June, 1874; Smoked shoulder, mess beef, fresh beef, flour bread, rice, beans, ten, coffee, sugar, dried apples, vinegar, molasses, lard, spices, eggs, fresh vegetables, etc.; cost per capita, 264 cents. A general stock of goods is kept, from which the men are supplied at cost. An elevator of 30,000 bushels capacity is about ready to receive grain .- Coleman's Rural

> The Raleigh News says: The confirmation in the College Chapel of St. Mary's School on Wednesday night, the 31st ult., was witnessed by a large attendance from the city. Bishop Lyman preached a most excellent sermon and was assisted in the ceremony by Revs. Dr. 253, it will be seen that Prof. Sheppard has dis-Smedes, Mr. Marshal and Mr. Rich. Twenty- covered the diamond in North Carolina. Others

WHY THE ENDS DO NOT MEET.

There are thousands of families in this country and abroad who have always difficulty in making ends meet. Many of them are diligent workers a nd earn well, but their purpose of cot-tage and comfort are frustrated, and their purstage and comfort are frustrated, and their purses es empty. They are constantly falling short of their desired goal. They are that large class who are ever making mortgages on their earnings before they are received. They always flatter themselves that great successes are in store for them next year; so they go on spending foolishly in the meantime. The wants of these people are never satisfied. Like spoiled children, that which bangs so gracefully upon the shoulders of rich neighbors they must have. Everything that contributes to manhood and independence is sacrificed in order to get it. That was not the way Benjamin Franklin tors are very pleasant, it also in the sacrification.

Penn., and for those whom it may interest. I send the following short communication.

The scenery around this place, as is well known, is very beautiful, the town being built on an elevated section of country. By ascending the gently sloping hill at the side of the town, to the so-called "Indian monument," a magnificent view may be obtained. The country stretches out before you on all sides with its multitude of farms, and in the back-ground the eye may follow different ranges of mountains, till they are lost in the distant mist and haze. While the different views affinished view. BALTIMORE, March 2, 1875.—Mary Smith died at the House of the Little Sisters of the Poor, a Catholic benevolent institution in this city, on Wednesday last, aged 117. She was born in Baltimore county in 1758.

To cultivate the soil, from instincts of self-present the market year, so they go on spending foolishly in the meantime. The wants of these people are never satisfied. Like spoiled children, that which hangs so gracefully upon the shoulders of rich neighbors they must have. Everything that contributes to manhood and That was not the way Benjamin Franklin mounted up to high eminence in financial and world was that of a family. Out of these priworld was that of a family. Out of these primeral forces have sprung communities, laws, governments, religion, civilization. All the wealth of the world comes from the soil, and the wealth of a nation, and the aggregate wealth of the world depend on an exact ratio to the amount of labor well directed and intelligently

performed on the soil. The products of the soil fix the value of overything else.

It is not enough to raise bread out of the soil. The question comes up, how much bread and meat, and froit and clothing can be brought out of a given area of ground in the best condition and with the least labor and injury to the source of production. have reference again to first principles, and refuse to encroach upon capital, dealing sparingly even with the interest income. The family
that would be prosperous and powerful for
good, must reduce their wants and increase their
exertions. In the day of activity and high wages, preparation is to be made for rainy days,
and how can this be done if, in the swelling

and how can this be done if, in the swelling tide, every member of the family, with fur and feathers, is aping the style and the outlay of families whose income is ten times as great.

This is the supreme folly of the times. It has erept into the church and is there doing infinite mischief, for with pain we record the intelligence that the Christian schemes and the efforts of philanthrepists are hampered because of the silly expenditures upon self and and familles which are everywhere seen. We fill our wardrobes, load down our tables, entertain sumptuously, while missionaries are being recalled or starving at their domestic missions.

The Lord surely comes to judgment with such folly and sweeps away the power that consumworld up to christian intelligence. The money we possess is intrusted to us to comfort the fatherless, the widow and the benighted, and when we are unfaithful to our trust we realize that as we have treated others so are we now treated ourselves.

What shall we say of that large class who daily waste, ave, worse than waste, dollar after dollar upon rum and tobacce? Who is surprised that these people after a while are unable to make the ends meet. and that their families are thriftless and extravagant? There are thousands of families living in fashionable and expensive quarters, sweating and scheming to equal their neighbors in what is called gentiliducks and the choicest cuts, who are wasting their substance and beggaring themselves. In the course of time a punic strikes these pitiful

mantled ships in a storm.

That finished scholar and great apostle, St.
Paul, had a trade. He always made the ends meet. He wasn't too proud to work at that ing him a million and a quarter in money. Sir trade for his daily bread, even when he was the

DELICATE PEOPLE.

There is constant sympathy expressed by robust people for those of slight physical constitution. We think the sympathy ought to turn in the opposite direction. It is the delicate people who escape the most fearful disorders, and in three cases out of four, live the longest. These gigantic structures are almost always reckless of health. They say "nothing hurts me," and so they stand in draughts, and go out into the night air to cool off, and eat crabs at midnight and doff their flannels in April, and get their feet wet.

married a wealthy man of eighty-five years, on the ground that he was very delicate and with reference to her one-third. But the aged invalid is so careful of his health, and the young wife is so careless of her's, that it is now uncertain whether she will inherit his store-houses, or he inheret her wedding-rings. Health and longevity depend more upon care-

than upon original physical outilt. Paul's advice to the sheriff is appropriate to people in all occupations: "Do thyself no harm!"

on of that State have not only left their work, I ness does not seem to the strong hand of the State executive wielding | tween 30 and 40 per cent. the militia, and, if need be, backed by the army of the United States.

Ohio, Missouri, New York or New England, tablespoonful during the paroxysm. This is comes the same story of labor striking for highcomes the same story of labor striking for higher wages. It is deplorable folly, for it cannot difficulty of breathing, depending on internal gain its end and will only furnish, instead of diseases and other causes, waste in gain its end and will only furnish, instead of from a very quick and inlarious breathing is half bread, no bread at all. Manufactures of obliged to be in an erect posture. the advance demanded, and the sole result of strikes is to close to the strikers the doors of the factory at the very moment when they need most to be employed.

PRECIOUS STONES OF NORTH CAROLINA.—
It may not be generally known that the diamond, sapphire, amethyst, garnet, and many beautiful specimens of chalcedony are natives of this State. Such homeon is the first such as long as you employ them. of this State. Such, however, is the fact, and the old primitive granite formations are the place where they may be found. By referring four years subscription unpaid. The editor ap-

[COMMUNICATED.]

A VISIT TO NAZARETH, PENN. Messrs. Editors: It was the privilege of one

of your readers to spend the season of Easter at the well known Moravian town of Nazareth,

tors are very pleasant, it als tages in the piercing creased cold, in considerable Although our visit was

eter showed 10 degrees above zero, w would have done justice to a genuine mid-ter day. -In fact the weather during the son through which we have just passed has been remarkable. According to the record of an old gentleman, we had, including March 25th, the round number of 100 days' sleighing something unprecedented in the recollection of any of the inhabitants. The same gentleman reports that over 9 feet of snow fell during the winter, and that 7 incides of solid ice were found to be in the road where the sleighs had been passing back and forth. With such masses of

The services in the Moravian church during Easter week, are much the same as with you. at Salem. The meetings during the latter part of Passion Week were very interesting and solemn, but the litany which was prayed on the burying ground, early Easter Sunday morning in connection with the surrounding circumstances, formed one of the most interesting scenes your correspondent has ever had the

snow yet remaining it appears as if Spring was

At 15 minutes after 5 o'clock in the morning, er that consum-nied to lift the reac'ted this spot (which is about half way ap the hill to the west of town), the litany was read. The air was clear and bracing. So clear was it that during the intervals between the singing, the trombones in the neighboring town, some 2 miles distant, could be distinctly heard, playing the tunes we had just finished.
When the litary was concluded the congregation stood watching the sun rising from behind the distant range of mountains.

You, who have stood upon some elevated peak in Western North Carolina, and have be-held the first rays of the sun appearing from behind a far off range of hills or mountains, can imagine to yourselves the beauty of this Easter moraling seems.

Easter he along scene.

The day proved to be one of pleasant early Spring, one of those which had been so long looked for, and before evening the sun had made a marked "impression" upon the snow banks. But still May will doubtless see many of these banks still standing.

Easter Monday was also a pleasant day, that is, pleasant for Pennsylvania. And, as we bid adies to our friends at Nazareth, we wished them a speedy realization of their wishes for

No wonder the people were ready to give him themselves. St. Paul was a great door. He had no difficulty in sniting himself to altered circumstances. He was content in whatever condition he was placed.

Dollars, like our faculties, are from God, and if we misuse them, certain it is there will be difficulty in making the ends meet. There is form occupy but one floor, and every room is fornished with great simplicity. One seldom difficulty in making the ends meet. There is nothing like the common sense of Christianity observes a disposition to occupy a whole house, Just enough rooms to satisfy every requirement, and they are generally much smaller than Americans are accustomed to, are all that are desired. A man's business may increase every year, and yet de does not seem to be troubled with the thought of getting out of his modest apartment into larger ones, or buying a house

for its entire occupation. The disposition on the increase of wealth, to enter a more aristocratic circle. by buying a stately mansion on a fashionable street, beauti-fying it with costly furniture, giving great cutertainments, and appearing every afternoon with a grand equipage, is not a part of the German's character. If he indulges in these luxuries on anything less than a fortune, the preto America.

The first thing a wealthy German thinks of, mless his taste elevates him quite above material pleasures, is to store his cellar with wines of the oldest vintages, and to surround himself with an abundance of servants.

EMPTY BUILDINGS IN NEW YORK.

The New York World publishes a list of empty buildings and offices on Broadway, between Bowling Green and Fourteenth street, which it says is "really startling." Along this central thoroughfare, out of 850 numbers, 280 display the renting card occasionally for a single office, and in not a few cases for the whole building. ful and intelligent management of one's self than upon original physical outit. Paul's advice to the sheriff is appropriate to people in all occupations: "Do thyself no harm!"

The side streets from Broadway, and which for many styles of business are fully as good as the main street itself, also show a good many offers "to let." Canal, Crosby, Greene, Grand, Socional Marcon, Westerney, and Welley, and in not a few cases for the whole building.

Besides these the notifications of deskroom to let are very frequent indeed, showing a general desire in many quarters to lighten the rent.

The side streets from Broadway, and which for many styles of business are fully as good as the main street itself, also show a good many offers "to let." Canal, Crosby, Greene, Grand, Socional Marcon, Westerney, and Welley. come from many quarters of the troubles be-tween capital and labor. Every one is more or less informed of the violent extreme to which one party to these difficulties has gone in Pennsylvania. The colliers of all the coal re-Spring, Mercer, Warren and Walker streets to do which is certainly their right, however | cial section of the city or any particular busiinexpedient it may be, but they have begun a ness. It is a general business stagnation, a reign of terror and in armed bands march from sort of after-wave of the panie of 73. There mine to mine and forcibly prevent all labor are about one-third more buildings now open from being done. This of course is clear out to reat than there were a year or a year and a of right and reason, and there can be no doubt half ago. The temporary rentals which are that if it does not cease it will be put down by made are in many cases at a reduction of be-

DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING. - Vitrolated But, outside of Pennsylvania and from all the mining and manufacturing regions, whether of grains. Make a solution, of which take a

PURIFY THE BLOOD.—To cure pimples and flesh worms, you must purify the blood. It is done by living on plain nutritions food, breathing a pure air day and night, sleeping enough, exercising freely, and keeping your skin open

A subscriber to a paper died recently leaving screwed down the last time and put in the cof-