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ISAAC A. MCKAGEN,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY
SUMTER, S. C.

THE ADVERTISER DESIRES TO CALL ATTENTION TO HIS STOCK OF THE BEST AND PUREST
CHEMICALS,
Drugs,
AND
PATENT MEDICINES.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
PERFUMERY, SOAPS, TOILET POWDER and Creams,
Puff Boxes and Puffs,
Shaving Cream and Brushes,
Hair Brushes,
Toilet Brushes,
Tooth and Nail Brushes,
All at MCKAGEN'S.

PRESCRIPTIONS
PREPARED CAREFULLY AT ALL HOURS,
BY I. A. MCKAGEN.

THE BEST
BRANDY, GIN,
WHISKEY AND WINES,
Sold at MCKAGEN'S.

ALLSPICE, Cinnamon,
Cloves, Ginger, Mace,
Nutmegs and Pepper.
At MCKAGEN'S Drug Store.

KEROSENE OIL, Lamps, Burners, Chimneys
Wicks, &c., At MCKAGEN'S.

LARGE AND FRESH SUPPLY OF
GARDEN SEEDS
For sale by MCKAGEN.

MILLER'S ALMANAC for 1870
At MCKAGEN'S.

A FINE SEGAR
CAN BE HAD
Feb 16 At MCKAGEN'S.

REMOVAL.
HAVING REMOVED TO Corner of Main and Republican Streets, and thoroughly renovated and renovated my Stock, I can offer to my customers and the public generally, as fine an assortment of WELL SELECTED
Drugs,
AND
General Medicines,
As can be found in this market.
Comprising most of the popular
Patent Medicines,
—SUCH AS—

Rosalis,
Philothen or Female Friend,
Mystic or Female Regulator,
Jayne's Expectant,
Jayne's Pills,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
Hemlock's E. tract Buchu,
Simmons' Liver Invigorator,
Sanford's Liver Invigorator,
Hall's Hair Restorer,
Bary's Tricopherous,
Tarrant's Aperient,
Stafford's Olive Tar for colds, coughs and consumption,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Russell's Soothing Cordial, without anodyne,
Holloway's, Van Deusen's and Hurley's Worm Candy, with all the Vermifuges.

A complete assortment of
PERFUMERY, TOOTH BRUSHES AND TOILET ARTICLES.

—ALSO—
A choice article of **COLOGNE**, of our own manufacture, which we can sell cheap—with all other articles which should be found in a
Well Regulated Drug Store.
Jan 26—J. F. W. DELORME.

DRUGS,
TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES.

A. ANDERSON & CO.,
APOTHECARIES AND CHEMISTS,
SUMTER, S. C.

Are receiving constantly a full supply of Pure Drugs and Chemicals, and a well selected stock of Fancy Articles and Perfumery.

—ALSO—
A great variety of Toilet Soaps,
Extracts for the Handkerchief,
Fragrant Colognes, Foreign and Domestic,
Surgical Instruments, Trusses, &c.
All Medicines warranted genuine and of the very best quality.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS, Carefully compounded night or day. To be found at night at the residence of Mr. Anderson on Main St.
A. ANDERSON, — A. J. OHINA, M. D.
Jan 6

Navassa Guano
—FROM THE—
NAVASSA GUANO COMPANY
—OF—
WILMINGTON, N. O. CA.
INCORPORATED AUGUST, 1869.

IMPORTERS OF
Navassa Guano, Sulphur,
NITRATE OF SODA, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Sulphuric and Muratic Acids,
And of the Patented
"Navassa Ammoniated
SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE."
FOR SALE BY
A. A. SOLOMONS,
Agent for Sumter County,
March 28—1m

The Sumter Watchman.

VOL. XXI WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1870. NO. 2.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

PEACH TREE MANURE
OR—
"PERSICATOR."
The Original and Genuine Article.

Prepared under the Formula of Dr. DAVID STEWART, Chemist, and secured by Letters Patent by us for the Patent.

COMPOSED OF
Phosphates and Potash,
The FOOD which forms the mineral part of the plant, and that is removed from the soil with every crop.

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO
HORTICULTURE, FRUIT TREES, CORN AND TOBACCO.
THE EXTERMINATOR OF
Rust, Spores and Insects

Disced Peach Trees,
With yellow leaves, under its influence, produce a dark green foliage in a few weeks.

Put up in New Barrels.

PRICE, \$40.00 PER TON.
Liberal deduction made to dealers.

Now the following certificates taken from many received by us:
SUNNY SIDE, Anne Arundel Co., Md.,
March 19th, 1870.
I used the Persicator on my Peach Trees last spring with much satisfaction. Many of my trees are six years old, were diseased from the "wool" on the leaves were yellow and sickly. I applied a small shovelful of the Persicator around the base of each tree. In a few weeks they produced a rich green foliage, and bore a fine crop. I am satisfied that this manure completely destroyed the worm, invigorated the trees and the growth of the crop.
THOMAS SHEPPARD.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 9th, 1870.
Messrs. Wm. Crichton & Son, Baltimore—I used the Persicator on a piece of very poor land to give the corn a start, and drilled it in at the rate of 50 lbs. per acre, at the cost of one dollar. On this lot I never had been able to secure a "stand" by reason of the "cut worm," although I tried all in various ways.
On the rows to which I applied the "PERSTICATOR," the corn came up "in a hill" promptly and grew off fine. On the remaining rows, not more than one-third of the plants escaped the worm, and those that did, were puny in appearance.
If further trials on lands infested with "Cut Worms" shall result in securing a "STAND" like the one referred to, I should consider it an extremely valuable, and the cheapest remedy, which could be used.
S. BASSETT FRENCH,
Editor Farmers' Gazette.

PRESTON, Caroline Co., Md., Feb. 18th, 1870.
I applied the Persicator to Sonoma, alternating with a fertilizer costing \$56 per ton in equal quantities. The growth of the "CANE" here the Persicator was applied, was very superior and equal to any manured with the more costly fertilizer.
H. F. WILLIS.

FOR SALE BY
Wm. Crichton & Son,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
BALTIMORE, MD.

For sale by
Green, Watson & Walsh, Agents,
SUMTER, S. C.

C. T. MASON,
WATCH MAKER
AND
JEWELER
SUMTER, S. C.

Has just received and keeps always on hand New and Beautiful Styles of
JEWELRY, EYEGLASSES, &c.
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY RE-
PAIRED WITH DISPATCH.
March 31

O. F. HOYT,
SUCCESSOR TO
F. HOYT, SUMTER,
S. O. CA.

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public of Sumter, and adjoining counties, that he has recently received a choice selection of
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Watches,
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,
SPECTACLES, &c., &c.
His stock embraces all the latest styles, and will be sold at reasonable rates.
Sept 29

P. P. TOALE,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

PAUL THE ORATOR.
BY HON. J. HARRISON HARRIS, BALTIMORE.

The court of highest authority among the Jews had closed a stormy and tumultuous session, and the seventy members of the Sanhedrim, fierce with anger and hurrying to inflict vengeance, poured forth from the hall Gazith.

The type of religious enthusiasm they represented had just been defiantly confronted by a spirit of more exalted faith than their own; and although for the moment, by a majority of justice and the clamor of suborned witnesses, they had passed upon the proto-martyr Stephen a sentence they had long before lost the power to inflict, their action, instead of closing, only inaugurated the great conflict between the opposing systems represented by themselves and their victim.

Foremost among them, as they were merged in the vengeful multitude that crowded the outer court of the Temple awaiting the issue of the trial, was Saul of Tarsus, himself an Elder, and a member of the Sanhedrim. His voice had confirmed the sentence, and his impatience for its execution added fresh impulse to the ferocity of the mob as with wild outcries and curses it swept through the Damascus gate towards the rocky edges of the ravine of Jehoshaphat. In the terrible tragedy that ensued, he was a conspicuous actor; and while none regarded its progress with more complacent conviction of its perfect propriety and justice, none exceeded him in the savage delight with which he assisted in its details. The stricken and bleeding victim represented to him an abhorred sect and a blasphemous profession, for which his remedy was ex-termination. Had he lived later in the centuries, Torquemada would have embraced him as a brother, and the Inquisition honored him as a saint.

In the first flush of manhood, his ardent temperament and strong passions were fully enlisted in the work. This was his first victim; but he rapidly added to the list. Swift vengeful and unscrupulous, he hunted the objects of his wrath from refuge to refuge, with an eagerness and success that quickly gave him recognized pre-eminence in the haughty set to which he belonged. Into the sanctuary of happy home he thrust his myrmidons, and with bitter mockery and scourging he hurried their unhappy inmates to imprisonment and death—Woman, even, was not secure from his cruelty, for he had respect neither to age nor sex. And to the ferocity of persecution he added the meanness of degrading and unworthy insult; for he strove to compel his helpless victims to blaspheme the Holy One they adored. His very name became a terror, and men fled before him as from a raging beast; for the unrelenting ardor of a merciless bigotry possessed him wholly.

And all this was consistent with the dominant traits of his character. Not in vain, before his infancy, had he walked in broad phylacteries, a father of the straight sect. Not in vain had he been nurtured in its strictest faith. Trained in the most eminent schools of Tarsus, and Jerusalem—at which latter city he had been resident for seventeen years,—he studied in the school of Hillel, under the celebrated Gamaliel, famous alike for his profound knowledge of the Jewish law and his intimate acquaintance with general literature. Under such teaching, he became imbued with a thorough knowledge of the mysteries and refinements of his peculiar faith, the traditions of the fathers, the master pieces of Greek literature, and acquired that singular skill in dialectics characteristic of the school to which he belonged. He combined in himself the qualities that indicated future greatness and when the term of his study was completed, there was hardly his equal to be found in Jerusalem for knowledge of the law and general erudition, while in compliance with custom among his people, he was practical master of a mechanical craft.

He was thoroughly in earnest in what he believed; desperately in earnest in what he did. He was just what birth, education, and surroundings had made him, and with concentrated energy he plunged into the career they indicated as his appropriate sphere. Rapidly he won the honors such "natures" always compel. Well born and affluent, celebrated for his learning and accomplishments, moving in the highest ranks of a cultivated and polished society, eloquent in speech and resolute in action, he speedily gained high position and influence, and his ambitious spirit might have well anticipated its fullest gratification in the brilliant future that seemed to be expanding before him.

Over the threshold of a far different career he passed from Jerusalem, clothed with the confidence of his peers and the authority of the Sanhedrim, to scourge, persecute, and imprison at his own will; and immediately there gathered around him the circumstances from which was evolved the new character we propose to consider.

"See Naples, and then die," say the dwellers in that fair city that rises in surpassing loveliness from the blue margin of the Mediterranean Sea. See Damascus, and thou die, with yet greater force might have said the Oriental, whose vision drank in the wonderful loveliness of that queen city of the East. So felt Mahomet, when centuries ago he checked his camels on the heights of Salahiyyeh enraptured with its beauty, and exclaiming, "Man can have but one Paradise, and mine is fixed on high!" turned away from the allurements of its terrestrial enchantment.

The oldest city of the world, tradition held that from its pure earth the Father of our race was formed, and that it was the scene of the fratricide of Cain. Its

name begins with the earliest patriarchs. Founded before Babel or Palmyra, it still remains a vision of delight, while those proud cities of the plain, with Tyre and Babylon and many a capital besides, have crumbled into ruin. In its David posted garrisons, and from it the son of Eliad hurled his defiance against Solomon. Ezekiel turned aside from the fiery burden of prophecy to celebrate its greatness. Alexander seized it in his campaign against Tyre. Marc Antony turned from its gates the torrent of successful war, and Cleopatra revelled there in dissolute indulgence. Pompey poured against it his victorious legions. The Omnid Caliphs made it the centre of the Mohammedan world. Tamerlane and Saladin, in turn, won and occupied it; and through continuous centuries "The Beautiful City," "The Eye of the East," "The Predestined Capital," has continued the cynosure of historic interest, and an object of unflinching regard.

When the cavalade of Saul reached the heights of Anti Libanus, we may easily imagine that all angry emotions were for the moment subdued by the splendor of the vision that burst upon him. On one side towered high the snowy peaks of Hermon. Behind, naked and sterile, rose the rough masses of the mountain range. Far before him stretched the wide plain, the long bare reach of the desert, marked by the highway to Palmyra and Bagdad. Beneath him, from out the green fringing of the mountain's base, sprang the "River of Gold," the pride and glory of the lovely city. Bursting from rocky clefts, its magical flow summoned into life and verdure a vegetation more prolific than that of the wonder-working Nile,—and which contained with greenness and beauty the rushing volume of crystal waters. In the very heart of the hot and sandy desert, its branching channels created an oasis of luxuriant fertility, in whose midst—into the air, musical with the perpetual play of sparkling fountains, the low drip of the Syrian water-wheels, the murmur of unseen rivulets, and the rush of the river's current—rose and spread (white and gleaming in the fold of fairy-like gardens) the walls and roofs of the famous city, with many a dome and turret glittering in the hot splendor of the Oriental noon!

For thirty miles around spread a wilderness of gardens. Beyond these burned the yellow sands of the desert, and rose against the horizon the bare hills, and stretched sterile and naked the wide sweep of the repulsive plain.—Within the charmed enclosure, all was luxury and fertility and perennial beauty. Great fields of waving grain contrasted with groves of shining olive. Over the purple grasses burst into ripeness the pomegranate, and opened the scarlet lips of the pomegranate. Besides the stately walnut drooped the laden branches of the apricot and plum; while from tangled shrubberies and spreading gardens the perfume of countless flowers filled the air with rare and delicate odors. Through wide and shaded avenues swept long trains of burdened camels, lines of mules and asses laden with costly stuffs, crowds of Syrian peasants, and troops of swart and scowling Arabs.

"A thing of beauty and a joy forever," claiming in all ages the rapt admiration of the traveler, kindling into fervor the sense of loveliness; so looked Damascus to the eye of Saul,—when suddenly a light above the brightness of the noonday pulses of his being paused at their Maker's voice, only to leap again into divine action, and flow in purer currents, in the new life born of the Miracle that checked and changed them.

Sharp, sudden, and radical was the revision in the spirit and purposes of the Jew of Tarsus. In the solemnity and solitude of the desert, human contemplation and superhuman teaching had calmed the turbulent emotions of his soul, and swept the scales from his spiritual vision. Brief was the pause. His was no meditative nature, prone to brood and doubt and hesitate. The thoroughness of his new convictions aroused all his energies, and the man of action sprang at once into the arena, to defy its dangers and to do its work.—The circumstances demanded a perfect faith and a sublime courage; and from the hard exigencies of the case, a less lofty nature would have shrunk appalled. The spoiled favorite of Jerusalem—shorn of power and stripped of prestige; with no attendant band to execute his will, and no voices of acclamation to greet his advent; decorated with the hatred of his old, and chilled by the distrust of his new associates—returned to Damascus, not to persecute others, but to be persecuted himself. How vast must have been the amazement of his Jewish brethren, when his slight form first rose in their crowded synagogues, and his coercive eloquence enforced the hated doctrines he had striven so bitterly to crush! How overwhelming their confusion, as with unanswerable proofs drawn from their own law, with clearest illustrations from their prophets, with the learning of their greatest schools, the young and fiery orator, girl with the honors of their proud Sanhedrim, and fresh from the feet of Gamaliel, hurled against the venerated fabric of their antique faith the crashing thunder-bolts of his denunciation, argument, and appeal!

Chosen doctors and learned rabbis and venerable masters in Israel, rose in vain to answer his cogent reasoning and repel the fervor of his assaults. Opponent after opponent went down before him, while the edifice of the Mosaic policy shook to its foundations, and trembled through all its buttresses of pride, under the fierce onslaughts of its new and powerful antagonist. Argument failing, they tried curses. They execrated this "Hebrew of the

Hebrews," and drove him out of their synagogues. Unfettered by anathemas, his speech waxed bolder. Larger grew the number of his converts, and wider spread the waves of his influence. They resorted to the lash and the dungeon. With greater vehemence he urged his assaults, and then his desperate enemies displaying the same blindness he had himself shown in the case of Stephen, and thinking to kill the principle with the man, plotted to murder him. He escaped with his life; but he left his pride behind him. "With a troop in the blaze of noonday," he came; he left at midnight—in a basket! Pitiful exit! And surely if nothing else had enforced the lesson of humility, the sting of this contrast and that retrograde journey to Jerusalem—each step suggestive of so many emotions and memories, and that unnoted entry into the Holy City of the wayworn and friendless man, whose full heart knew its own bitterness—was enough to emphasize the lesson never forgotten in his after-life.

A FIGHTING EDITOR.
The proprietors of the Boston Saturday Evening Express have recently engaged the services, as a permanent fixture of their establishments, of a fighting editor. They thus announce the fact:

"We have the sublime pleasure to announce to the deputy State constables and all others interested, that we have engaged, at an immense salary, one of the indispensable adjuncts to an independent newspaper establishment, to wit—a fighting editor. This course has been taken by us in order that we may have an equal show with all belligerents who desire to get proper satisfaction for anything we may say. The gentlemen engaged for this purpose inform us that he has been in the business for some fifteen years, and that he is fully competent to attend to all the duties required of him. As a recommendation, he informs us that during his career as a fighting editor of various newspapers, he has succeeded in biting off some sixteen noses and twenty ears, and gouged out nearly forty eyes having them now all nicely preserved in a glass bottle which he is willing to exhibit to any who desire it. He also informs us that besides being a good biter, he has broken several arms and legs of his numerous antagonists. He has also killed six men by throwing them out of the editorial window, and broken three or four columns by knocking the owner thereof down several flights of stairs. He is an infidel, has no fears of a hereafter.

"Aggrieved parties who desire a settlement are hereby notified to apply to him at our office at any time, and they will be accommodated. Our associate is a little over seven feet high; his age is thirty five, and he weighs one hundred and sixty pounds. He is never fed enough at one time to take away his appetite for more. He was born in fighting hollow, Gouge County, Arkansas, and never had a brother.

"He proposes to conduct his department on the barber's plan: first come first served. All orders will be promptly executed, and gentlemen can examine a Map of Mount Auburn's cemetery while waiting for their turn. State Constables and indignants, members of the dramatic profession will be attended to. We are constantly on hand, for which there will be no charge. He will not undertake to give explanations after the first interview, for the reason that they will not be required. Lost noses, ears, &c., will be properly labeled and put carefully away for future reference of friends. Dead bodies properly buried at relatives' expenses.

"His department is elegantly and substantially fitted up, and is now open for business, both wholesale and retail.

"P. S. When not fully engaged at our office, contracts can be made with him for any other newspaper that may require his services."

A CHILD POISONED.
An interesting little girl, aged about eighteen months, the daughter of Dr. W. G. Phillips, residing near the Augusta Arsenal, where he has but recently located, we regret to learn was fatally poisoned yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, from sucking the bloom of the yellow jessamine. Under the alarming symptoms exhibited by the little sufferer, Dr. P. summoned the aid of the surgeon at the arsenal, who administered very promptly to the little child, but without avail, as the little child died about mid day. Parents should accept this sad warning of the danger of allowing their children to have access to a poisonous jessamine, which are in such profusion at this season.—Augusta Constitutionalist.

HOW A SERENADE ENDED.
A few evenings since, when the stars blossomed on the canopy and the chaste young moon hung on "the horizon's verge," and all the air was redolent with the young perfume of spring flowers, a party of our gallant and susceptible youths went to serenade a fair young beauty. From beneath the window where there love was supposed to lie dreaming, they poured forth their dulcet strains. After rising to the richest and fullest melody, the music toned down to the tenderest and sweetest notes of love, that tremble upon a night air soft as the dream of an angel. The upper window was slowly raised and the dainty curtains drawn aside, when—

"Say look here," said one of Africa's sable daughters, "Missis ain't here, but please play de mookin' burd for me, won't yo'?"

"The Musicians" subsided.

EXPRESSION OF COLORS.
There is a language of colors. They speak to the eye as strains of music to the ear, and produce in us peculiar trains of ideas and sentiments. A witty Frenchman says, that he noticed quite a change in his wife's conversation when he furnished her rooms in crimson in the place of blue. We will briefly mention what effect is exerted on the mind by each of the primary and secondary colors—blue, red, yellow, orange, purple and green.

Blue is a cold and retiring color, and its effect upon the mind is of a quiet, soothing yet attractive nature. Goethe remarks: "As the high heavens, the far off mountains, look to us blue, so a blue supercilious seems to recede from us. As we would fain pursue an attractive object that flees from us, so we like to gaze at the blue—not that it urges itself upon us, but that it draws after it." It is symbolical of divinity, intelligence, sincerity, and tenderness.

Red is a strong, ostentatious, and warm color; and being so beyond every other, it is therefore the fit symbol of war, pomp, and power.

From its hot and fiery nature, it is expressive of anger and the ardent passions. It spreads the red of angry pretence.

Coarsely red, red, or proper blue.—MILTON.

All colors, red and its modified hues, are most suitable for winter costume.—The warm pleasing effect of a scarlet cloak on a cold winter day is well known.

Yellow is the color nearest approaching to light, and is most advancing and brilliant, either alone or in connection with other colors. As a rule, positive yellow should be sparingly used in dress, preferences being given to its more primitive hues, such as gold color, maize and primrose. Yellow is the common symbol of envy and other malignant passions. Shakespeare, alluding to jealousy says:

"I will confess him with yellowness."

The effect of yellow upon the mind is of a bright, gay, gladdening nature, owing to its likeness to light both natural and artificial. Yellow is sometimes employed to express the richness of autumn, and also the season itself, although deeper and richer colors are more suitable, as russets and browns.

In dress, yellow is most suitable for spring and early summer.

Orange is a warm, prominent color, and both in nature and art appears to the best advantage when in small quantities, and associated with its contrasting colors, blue and purple.—Orange is the medium color between red and yellow, being produced by a union of both, and is similar to them in its properties and expression.

In dress orange is most suitable for winter or very early spring.

Purple is the most retiring of all rich colors. It is composed of red and blue, but is not their medium color, being heavier in its effect than the latter. Purple is symbolical of dignity, state, and royal power; it is a color frequently adopted for mourning, and is expressive of gravity, sorrow and sadness.

Purple is suitable for winter, spring, and autumn costume.

Green is a cool, calm, and refreshing color. It is composed of blue and yellow, and holds a medium station between them. To the human eye there is no color so grateful as green, it being a temperate and retiring, as well as a most beautiful and cheerful color.

Green is the peculiar garb of spring. Nature displays it at that season alone in freshness and vigor. It is the symbol of youth, mirth, hope, gladness, tenderness, and prosperity.

White virgin Spring, by Eden's flood.
Unfolds her tender mantle green.—BURNS.

Green is the most suitable for late summer or autumn costume, being fresh and grateful at a season when nature arrays herself in bright and burning colors.

Dr. W. W. Hall, the publisher of Hall's Journal of Health, in his recently published work on "Health and Good Living," has the following on the physical benefits of keeping Lent strictly, without the dispensation usually granted:

"If persons for a month in early spring were to abstain from all meats whatsoever, as the spirit of the doctrine of Lent requires, it would add greatly to the health of communities, by enabling the system to throw off the impurities of the body acquired by the hearty eating of winter, would cool off the heated blood and thus destroy the germs of spring and Summer disease; and thus it is that the proper practice of the precepts of religion promotes not only the spiritual but the physical health of man. These are simple measures; they are practicable, cost no money, and are available to all; and if heeded in a rational manner, death would be kept from many a dwelling and life time sorrows would be lightened to many bosoms."

—An Irishman called at the office of the Decoral (Iowa) Democrat and asked what they charged a hundred for "cow bills." "Two dollars" was the reply. "Thon," said Pat, laying down a round-shoulder, "givo me five of thim."

ANTIQUITY OF MAN IN THE UNITED STATES.
Col. Chas. Whiteley has obtained evidence of the existence of two races of man, and possibly of a third intermediate race, or having held possession of the Northern portion of the American continent—the more recent of them being the North American Indian or red men; the earlier race he terms the mound-builders. The antiquaries of Europe regard the people who used flint instruments as being prior to those who had implements of stone; and the latter, again, as older than the races using bronze or other metals. In the United States, the race next prior to the white man had very few implements of stone; their knives and arrow heads, their war implements and their agricultural tools, were almost of flint; they had very few and rude instruments of native copper. The mound builders, on the contrary, who preceded the red men, produced and used tools in the reverse order: their axes, adzes, and mauls were very numerous and abundant; but those of flint very rare. Hence, in this instance, the most ancient people were the most industrious; they cultivated the soil; they possessed more mechanical ingenuity, and left more prominent and permanent monuments. On the Atlantic coast, from Nova Scotia to Florida, are numerous shell heaps, identical with those of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, and known as kjoekkenmoddings. The examination of several caves gave boxes of the wolf, deer, bear, rabbit, etc., mixed with skulls of the red race, and not dating back apparently more than 2000 years. Col. Whiteley estimates that the period also of occupation by the mound building race, which does not take us back as far as the beginning of the historical period in Asia and Africa.

THOUGHT.
Next to the good heart and clear conscience, is the clear head. Dull thinkers are always led by sharp ones. The keen intellect outdoes its way smoothly, gracefully, rapidly; the dull one wears its life out against the simplest problems. To perceive accurately and to think correctly, is the aim of all mental training; and I had almost said—of life itself. But I will not say that. Heart and conscience are more than the mere intellect. Yet we cannot tell how much the clear, clean-cut thought, the intellectual vision, sharp and true, may aid even these. Some say that a man never feels till he sees, and when the object disappears the feeling ceases.

So we cannot exaggerate the importance of clear, correct thinking. We should eat, drink, sleep, walk, exercise body and mind, to this end. Just so far as we fail, we make dolts and idiots of ourselves. We cast away our natural armor and defense. The designing make us dupes; we are overreached by the crafty, and trodden under foot by the strong. Very likely there is a low murmur of conscience, too, for falling below its pure ideal. This adds a sharp sting to the shame of conscious dullness.

A man's great power in the natural world, among Nature's forces, is water, steam and lightning, is not in his muscles, but in his brain. Any horse can pull harder, lift more, and endure longer than the most perfectly developed man. But a single human brain can control a nation of horses. It is for us, then, to look out for this. If we would share what has not only given Napoleon, Cæsar and Alexander their power, but the great conquerors of nature, forces as well—the Faltons and the Morses—let us look out for the brain, see that late suppers and indigestion do not rob it of vitality, that alcohol does not harden it, nor want of sleep goad it on to insanity; but that moral, honest living may render it the clear, strong, glorious thing it may become.

[Ill. Schoolmaster.]

THE JURY LAW.
The Chester Reporter, in commenting upon the trouble existing in that county as to the time of holding Court—the Legislature having passed two acts on the same day providing for different periods—takes occasion to draw attention to the jury, in the following terms:

Under the law as it existed last year, juries were made up of jurors drawn by the selection of the different townships. The late General Assembly repealed the township law and of course wiped out the township officers out of existence. It failed to make any other provision for the drawing of juries. So that, even if the time for holding the Court were fixed, we see no means by which petit juries can be organized. About the Grand Jury there is no difficulty, as the persons drawn to serve in the capacity at the January Term, are required by law to serve twelve months.

All this trouble and bother arises from the stupidity and blundering carelessness that preside over the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government. Let us all pull together this year, and reform the whole concern.

Dr. Bond thus touches a peculiarity of the negro race:

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Highest Style of the
THE PRESS CONFERENCE
SOUTH CAROLINA,
THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

We clip the following article from the nation of March the 31st, a local paper published in New York.

The so called anti-Radical South Carolina have set a precedent which many of us may live to generally followed, by assembling in conference to decide upon the political policy which they shall be urging upon the voters of the State. The "Conservative" paper of South Carolina has not been published with entirely accordant voices; there has been some years ago a negro absolutely must be made a party to the end—a square fight on a man's platform"—until, per advertisement a national success for the Democratic party should give the "Conservative" a chance to make over their reconstructed State. In the conference, however, more politic views prevailed, and the platform adopted is "all that anybody has any right to ask for, is attendance of editors, though, naturally, only small, is said to have represented the feelings and opinions of nearly all the counties in the State. They have passed a resolution to the effect that "the conference recognized the legal right of all the citizens, white or colored, to suffrage, and proceeded to pass another to the effect that there ought to be "no limitation of the right to hold office except such limitations as are imposed by personal character and fitness." A convention is to be held which organize a party pledged to these dogmas and acting in the hope of seeing a government which shall afford "some degree of security, property and good government." These proceedings seem promising, and we are not disinclined to believe that they are taken in good faith. South Carolina events have logic, whether or not they are in such sense and logic in the South Carolina Democrats, and how other conclusions could have been reached. It is not easy to see. Yet, in the same paper which gives us an account of this sensible conference, we find set forth a scheme, looking towards immigration, which would seem to show that the average South Carolina landowner cannot rid himself of his desire to hold baronial possessions in hand. The immigrants he wants are the lowest class of white European farm laborers, and he would have them distributed by bureaus and sub bureaus to the plantations as they are needed, employing them on an experimental farm till they are called for. We up here distribute laborers from Castle Garden, but we send our men whom we know to be seeking work first, and farms afterward.

That there is need enough that some South Carolina should get a new government, is not to be doubted. There is no dispute among observers of its performances that the Legislature which has just been adjourned was one of the most corrupt assemblages of men that ever legislated for a State, and one of the most contemptible in point of ability. The Senate was better than the Lower House, for though it had members who looked for bribes, they did not make a show of their spoils, as did some representatives. No bill, however unobjectionable, could pass, it is said, unless it paid contribution to the "Forty Thieves"—an organized band, some of whom were white, some colored, some Democrats, and some Republican. Luckily, this precious crew did not vote itself at a high rate, and would legitimate after being "recognized," or getting "light" to the extent of five or ten dollars a head. These gentlemen are said to have had a captain and other officers, to have regularly sold their services, and to have divided gains according to rank in the organization. In this indulgent atmosphere, Mr. B. F. Whitehouse, by the by, is now laboring to secure a return to his seat in Congress. The Republican leaders oppose him, and the meetings that he addresses are not so numerous as his audaciousness in old times nor so enthusiastic. In fact, they are rather quiet; but the feeling of the negroes is said to be, on the whole, in his favor. It is probable, then, that we shall have him back in Washington, in view of which probability, we would refer any member who wishes to look up Mr. Whitehouse thoroughly to Mr. Dirk Tenkon, of Salem, Mass., who reports, that when Mr. Whitehouse was chairman of the 30th Massachusetts, he had some dealings which Tenkon, much to the pecuniary disadvantage of that foreigner, who had previously thought that clergymen could be trusted.

NORTHERN SOCIAL EQUALITY.
The Directors of the Academy of Music in Philadelphia have refused to permit building to be used by the negro Rovers, who desire to address the people of the City of Brotherly Love. Eleven of the twelve Directors are pronounced Republicans, and the Radical papers of Philadelphia are very severe in their comments upon this action of their Radical friends.

Public sentiment in Pennsylvania upon the negro question seems to be undergoing a radical change. For days since a bill passed both branches of the Radical Legislature granting divorce to a white woman on the ground that her husband was discovered to be a mulatto after her marriage. The Radical Judges in Philadelphia refused to issue naturalization papers to Africans and the entire Radical press in the State, with the exception of the Philadelphia press, seems to be taking the back track of the

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THE JURY LAW.
The Chester Reporter, in commenting upon the trouble existing in that county as to the time of holding Court—the Legislature having passed two acts on the same day providing for different periods—takes occasion to draw attention to the jury, in the following terms:

Under the law as it existed last year, juries were made up of jurors drawn by the selection of the different townships. The late General Assembly repealed the township law and of course wiped out the township officers out of existence. It failed to make any other provision for the drawing of juries. So that, even if the time for holding the Court were fixed, we see no means by which petit juries can be organized. About the Grand Jury there is no difficulty, as the persons drawn to serve in the capacity at the January Term, are required by law to serve twelve months.

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EXPRESSION OF COLORS.
There is a language of colors. They speak to the eye as strains of music to the ear, and produce in us peculiar trains of ideas and sentiments. A witty Frenchman says, that he noticed quite a change in his wife's conversation when he furnished her rooms in crimson in the place of blue. We will briefly mention what effect is exerted on the mind by each of the primary and secondary colors—blue, red, yellow, orange, purple and green.

Blue is a cold and retiring color, and its effect upon the mind is of a quiet, soothing yet attractive