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DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, MORALITY, GENERAL INTELLIGENCE AND INDUSTRIAL IMPROVEMENTS. VOLUME 2. DARLINGTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 22, 1869. NO. 10.

Literary. (ORIGINAL.) PLEASURES OF MEMORY. BY OZOLA.

For wise and benevolent purposes man is endowed with distinct mental powers, called Faculties. Among these faculties the most intimate relationship exists, each dependent upon others for helpful exercise. Around memory, however, all seem to cluster more closely. Whether we exercise our imagination, by which man seems to verge toward creative power, "to travel back to the source of time" and is even borne aloft, "where the eye has never travelled," or whether we exercise our reasoning powers, by which man makes his way into "the abstract regions of a philosophic world," makes the elements obedient to his will and approximates the deity. If we exercise these or any other of the faculties, memory is a necessary concomitant, an aid without which most if not all are powerless to act. Is memory so important then? If so the question, "what is memory?" becomes doubly interesting. What is this purveyor of reason? What is this mysterious power of the mind?

To define accurately the term, to decide in our own minds what this power is—a matter not so easily accomplished. Among the many definitions by philosophers, none seem to me to claim our assent, more justly than that which makes it, "that faculty by which we retain and recall our knowledge of the past." Its brevity and clearness at latest should recommend it. That there are objections to this I am free to admit, but what definitions of terms in mental science are free from objections?

An investigation of the nature, leading principles and origin of this faculty would be out of place here and it is not the purpose of the writer, foolishly, to enter into such a field. I do not think, however, that it would be out of place to notice some of the theories, held by philosophers.

The ancient Platonists and Peripatetics ascribed the faculty to the common theory of ideas; that is of images on the brain, or in the mind, of all objects of thought. Many other philosophers supported them in this view. Later writers have made it a "decaying or banishing sense," "a somewhat weaker impression than that which can be perceived and as depending entirely on the changes which take place in the fibres of the brain." All these theories bear upon their own faces fallacies observable by the most superficial. Their defects have been admirably shown by the acute thinker—the justly celebrated Dr. Reid. He sums up his criticism in the following words: "Thus when philosophers have piled one supposition upon another as the giants piled the mountains in order to scale the heavens it is all to no purpose—memory remains unaccountable and we know as little how we remember things past as how we are conscious of the present."

Our ignorance, however, of the origin and nature of memory does not prevent our seeing its practical utility and its beneficial results, and enjoying

The pleasures of Memory. We do not deny it has its pains. We can conceive, nay, we believe that in point of fact, it has in some cases, proved true, that, even in this world, the past has become a realm of gloomy shadows and dismal echoes: Witness the plaintive lines inscribed upon the blank leaf of Rogers' Poems: "Memory makes her influence known By sighs and tears and grief alone I greet her as the friend to whom I belong The withers ravening back, the raven's funeral song She tells of time's aspect of comforts lost Of hours occasions gone forever by Of hopes too faintly nursed too rudely crossed; Of many a cause to wish, yet fear to die; For what except the instinctive fear Let eke survive, detains me here When all the life of life is fled?— What but the deep inherent dread Let eke beyond the grave resume her reign And realize the hell that priests and belidames feign."

But while to a soul thus blighted by skepticism as is also true in the experience of those smitten with remorse, memory flaps the dark wing of the raven or tears with the vultures beak and talons—it is not true that all its pains are only painful. The scenes which brought the brier tear from the overflowing eye and swelled the heart to bursting, are the very scenes from the memory of which the purified soul refuses to be divorced. Think you that the mother of the noble boy who lately sacrificed his life upon the altar of human liberty, and whose mouldering remains, now lie buried far away from the home of his childhood—hard by the home of a relentless foe—think you, I say, that she with her sorrow-stricken heart, finds no pleasure in the remembrance of the parting scene, when thoughts too big for words, could find no utterance but in cursing words, and in the deep "God-bye my boy." I tell you nay. The war-worn coat of her soldier boy, the blood-stained cap—all have a priceless value. There is a pleasure in her sorrow which she only can feel.

Jefferson Davis. His Appearance and Manner—What he says of his Travels—His future.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, who recently traveled with the Hon. Jefferson Davis, on a Mississippi River steamer, writes: "I had not before seen Mr. Davis. I had pitched him as tall, bony and cadaverous. All the engravings and photographs given to the public make these characteristics more prominent than his real appearance justifies. His height is a little if any above the average. His face is well shaped, with regular features, his nose being neither so prominent nor so emphasized a Roman as is usually conveyed by his photographs. The lower part of his face is small, not indicating the pushing, aggressive, or bull-like qualities of force noticeable in the contestants of the political arena, but, on the contrary, indicating a delicate organization, an amiable disposition and general culture. It is not a face expressive of genius or greatness. His eyes are blue, and notwithstanding that the left eye is defective and almost useless and to the mildness of his face. His hair is quite gray, as are his thin whiskers and beard, and moustache, which is exceedingly short, is almost white. The tones of his voice are pleasant, and his speech deliberate and measured—a quality seldom possessed by one who is not a natural or trained orator."

Mr. Davis' manner is exceedingly quiet and unobtrusive. He does not appear to seek notoriety, but rather to avoid it, and the attentions paid him were received in as unobtrusive a way as they might be. He is a well bred country gentleman instead of having been the political head and front of the most memorable civil convulsion the world has yet witnessed. He is a man whose accident has forced into a position of factitious prominence. The quality that makes and marks a leader among men, sometimes called 'personality,' 'individuality,' 'character'—that something which impresses the mind into the mood of his mind and carries you along with him—this Mr. Davis does possess. Mr. Davis' health has greatly improved since his release from confinement. His friends who saw him during the troubled and anxious times of 1862, 1863 and 1864 expressed their surprise and gratification at the marked improvement in his appearance and general health.

President Davis in England and Scotland. Mr. Davis' conversation giving some retrospect of his travels in Great Britain was deeply interesting. Like every educated American, whose ideal associations with the things of the past are derived from books, he seemed to have intensely enjoyed his visits to the cathedrals and the ruins of monasteries and abbeys, which carried him back to the days of early Christian civilization. His reception in Scotland he spoke of as particularly cordial, and his visits to different points of interest there as affording him the greatest gratification. The account of his visit to the Grant's Causeway, Staffa, and more especially that to the Island of Iona, he narrated with much enthusiasm. Iona—a little rocky island which lies a few miles off the west coast of Scotland, noted for its curious basaltic columns and cathedral-like caverns but now desolate and barren—he pictured as it once existed, the seat of learning and piety, and the point whence Christianity is said to have spread over the whole Great Britain. He visited the monuments of its past glory, its ruined monasteries, crosses, and the tombs of saints, and ancient kings, and spoke with sentimental reverence of the pleasure it afforded him to stand beside the graves of Duncan and Macbeth.

Mr. Davis' Future. I understand it to be Mr. Davis' intention in due time to give to the world his version of the political affairs in which he so prominently figured. He will employ a photographic amanuensis to facilitate his labors, and as he has already accumulated a goodly store of materials, his publication may not be long delayed. Mr. Davis is blamed for many things respecting which it will be interesting to hear him in his own defence. I know he has been censured by many in the South for the prolongation of the war. I have again and again heard it said by Southerners that, after the battle of Gettysburg, General Lee urged measures of compromise to the end of obtaining peace, which Mr. Davis persistently opposed. The family of Mr. Davis is still in England. Of his own future he did not speak positively. His friends believe that the United States will be his future home, and that he will not return to Europe save to bring home Mrs. Davis and his children.

A little boy having broken his rocking horse the day it was bought, his mamma began to scold when he silenced her by inquiring: "What is the good of a horse till it's broke?"

About fifty business firms and shopkeepers were burned out by the fire at Galveston, Texas on the 3d. inst. The Merchants' Mutual Insurance building, a theatre, and the Metropolitan Hotel were among the buildings destroyed. The loss is variously estimated at from \$1,000,000, to \$1,500,000.

A woman in New York has cleared \$35,000 by picking pockets.

Masonic. THE LAMB SKIN. More ancient than the golden fleece, More dignified than Star Or Garter, is the badge of peace Whose minister we are.

It is the badge of innocence, And friendship's holy flame, And if you ne'er give that offense, It will ne'er give you shame.

Love of God, an Ideal of Masonry.

We have in previous articles treated of Trust in God, and the Free will of man to worship God as to each seemeth best, from which we arrive at the sequence that Love of God is an ideal of our institution second to none other. Every Freemason is taught that God is the author and finisher of his existence—that He is the source of every joy and the giver of every blessing. The grandest ideal of Freemasonry is, that God created the world, governs all things in it, and will be the final arbiter of its end and destiny.

Our Heavenly Father has presented himself to us in many ways—first, in the beauty of the world, clothed in the very perfection of glory and grandeur, which excites our admiration; next, he has covered the surface of the earth with his mysteries (for no man can solve the problem of a blade of grass) and this excites our sentiments of wonder of one whom we cannot demonstrate, and He has filled the Universe with such awful representation of his majesty and power by the creation of myriads of worlds, so full of the fearful exhibitions of a supernatural power that nothing but the merest fool will stand unawed before the fearful wonders of the infinite mind which created them; and this excites our worship of Him who made us and holds our fate in his hand.

Admiration, wonder and worship naturally beget that finite sentiment of love for one whom we can neither know, see nor understand, but whose works tell us that we are his children, and the special creatures of his care and protection. The first degree of Masonry points us to a beautiful morality of life which takes its type from the perfect beauty of goldsmiths—The second degree unfolds the leaves of nature and adapts them to the demonstrations of science which tells the mind that educated intelligence rises paramount to passion and common natural instincts, and that he who has power superior to the brute creation; and the third degree, realizing that the candidate is a man of genius, soul and heart, it unfolds to him the wonderful mystery of the immortality of the soul and teaches him that there is an immortal spirit within him which bears a close affinity to the Supreme Intelligence and which shall never, never die, but that the God who made it and the universe of souls, will aggregate all to himself, and in the end become the one grand soul and existence of all, as God the creator, God the preserver, and God the salvation of all He has made.

The Freemason who has not the soul, the heart and the brains to realize this co-existent and eternal spirit of God, and cannot love him as the embodiment of the Love, the Justice and the Truth of the world, has entirely misapprehended the sublime mysteries of Freemasonry. The Freemason who can conscientiously say at his initiation that he trusts God, and yet as a man, does not love God, is himself a mystery and a paradox. He who loves God, loves the truth loves mercy, loves justice, and no man can trust in God as the embodiment of those attributes without loving him. The inventions of men have placed a thousand scaffolds between God and man, simply because God is a spirit and cannot be seen; but the true Mason will see God in every good work and deed, in every wonder and glory of the world; and as a faithful worshiper, he will find a shrine at every step, whereat to offer up heartfelt obligations and increase to the common Father of all. Every moment of time belongs to God, for he gave it; every comfort we enjoy is his gifts.

It is common for men to be truly grateful for one night's rest, or one good entertainment at the house of a friend, and they will probably repay it by a present which he speaks the sentiments of the heart, and yet it is common for those very men to spend "three score years and ten" in the world—house—the world-temple of God—and never thank him once. This is not Masonry—Freemasonry teaches us that God gave all—and God alone can recall all. He alone is from everlasting to everlasting. Nations, Empire, Kingdoms and States pass away—millions of people have lived and died, but God has overlooked and governed all, and the sublime mysteries which teach his truth, his mercy, his love and his justice has existed from the dawn of light, and will exist, protected by him, till all the puny powers of earth and men shall pass away and be swallowed up in the vast ocean of oblivion and error.

The miserable and contemptible fanaticism of the world (and begot of ignorance) which to-day wars against our beloved Fraternity, because it teaches the truth of God, shall soon be where Sidon and Tyre are to-day buried in darkness. We hold, therefore, that "Love to God" is an ideal of Freemasonry, which is as sacred as its existence.

Something Coming. A Column of Magnetic Light from the Sun Stretching out towards the Earth.

The sun's atmosphere, says the scientific men, is in a highly excited condition. A column of magnetic light is shooting out further and further from the solar sphere, and it is now stretching out forty-five millions of miles. In other words it has accomplished half the distance between us and the sun, the interesting question, and one on which, perhaps, we do not wish any more light of its character, is: How long will it be before it accomplishes the rest of the distance, and bridge the gigantic chasm between the earth and the sun? It is a messenger sent out to snatch us up as food for the insatiable monster that keeps himself warm by devouring planets, and whose frothing propensities this whole earth would satisfy for a few days only. If so, how long will this emissary be in reaching us, and carrying the globe away as if we were a gigantic lump of coal for a roaring furnace? This column of light at intervals indicates its approach by flashing and commencing with fresh brilliancy. So decided are its effects that two astronomers, one at London and the other in Oxford, and neither knowing the experiences of the other, supposed that the dark glass of their telescopes had been broken, and the sun, so strong was the flash upon the vision. It is predicted that the end of next year will have a total eclipse of the sun, and that the earth distinctly feel its effects. In consequence we may expect phenomena that have never been seen or known before by the human eye. If any one of our readers are therefore disposed to complain of the weather and the earthquakes, let them remember that, by this time next year, they may have an entire new line of experiences to explain and to endure, in comparison with which the fulfil Winter and rough, rude Autumn of this year, may seem like a June morning in Paradise.

An Extraordinary Story—The Most Remarkable Father and Son.

A most remarkable case of congenitaneous affection and sympathy is that of a father and son living in the adjoining County of Fleming. The father is about forty-five years of age, and the son is not yet twenty. When one has any complaint, the other is similarly affected. If the father has the headache the son has it at the same time; if one suffers with the toothache, the other also suffers with it; when one gets a cold, the other gets it also; and so it goes on through all the catalogue of ordinary complaints. But the yet more remarkable still, is the similarity of their appetites, temperaments, and general actions. What one likes and eats, the other likes and eats; and what one dislikes and won't eat, the other dislikes and won't eat. If one becomes angry, or gloomy, or happy to the same degree and at the same time, is the other angry, or gloomy, or happy. We might go on and enumerate many other instances of the relationship existing between this father and son, though the above are sufficient as showing how strange and remarkable that relationship is. Carlisle (Ky.) Mercury.

Population of the Globe.

There are on the globe 1,288,000,000 souls, of which: 360,000,000 are of the Caucasian race. 552,000,000 are of the Mongol race. 190,000,000 are of the Ethiopian race. 176,000,000 are of the Malay race. 1,000,000 are of the Indo-American race. There are 3,642 languages spoken, and 1,000 different religions. The yearly mortality of the globe is, 33,333,333 persons. This is at the rate of 91,554 per day, 3,730 per hour, sixty two per minute. To each pulsation of the heart marks the decrease of some human creature. The average of human life is thirty three years. One-fourth of the population dies at or before the age of seven years. One-half at or before seventeen years. Among 10,000 persons, one arrives at the age of 100 years, one in 500 reaches the age of ninety, and one in 100 lives to the age of sixty. Married men live longer than single ones. In 1,000 persons, ninety-five marry and more marriages occur in June and December than in any other month of the year. One-eighth of the whole population is military. Professors exercise a great influence in longevity. In 1,000 individuals who arrive at the age of seventy years, forty three are priests, orators or public speakers; forty are agriculturists, thirty-three are workmen, thirty-two are soldier or military employes, twenty-nine advocates or engineers, twenty-seven professors, and twenty-four doctors. Those who devote their lives to the prolongation of that of others die the soonest. There are 336,000,000 Christians. There are 5,000,000 Israelites. There are 60,000,000 Asiatic religionists. There are 190,000,000 Mahomedans. There are 300,000,000 Pagans. In the Christian churches: 170,000,000 profess the Roman Catholic. 75,000,000 profess the Greek faith. 80,000,000 profess the Protestant.

A Queer Wedding.

Rev. Dea Methodist minister stationed at Meigs, one evening, one evening, recollecting that a couple living in the city desired to be united in matrimony, and requested to preach in the morning. At 10 o'clock he went to the house designated, and found a young lady who was busy washing dishes, if there was a couple there wishing to be married. "I am the lady," said she blushing, "John will be in a moment." The minister was surprised to see no preparations, and stepped to the door to view the surroundings. Two men were hard at work grinding scythes in the yard, and another, who proved to be the 'John' was tending a cow and calf. The young lady came to the door pretty soon, and shouted, "John, John, hurry up, the preacher is here!" John leaped the fence and rushed to the house, the girl wiped her hands upon her apron, and after joining lauds, said they were ready. The minister proceeded, and had just got through questioning the young man, when the old lady rushed into the room, shouting, "John, John, you didn't turn the cow away from the calf!" He let go his sweet heart's hand instantly, and rushed into the barn-yard, put the old cow through the bars, and then returned to the house, again, took his position when the balance of the ceremony was gone through. The minister went on his way, John went to the hay field, and the young lady resumed her dish washing.—Forest (Pa.) Republican.

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Mrs. Parker's Dress Trimmings and Fancy Goods are now open and ready for sale. Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, and handsome Silk Cloak Buttons, Children's All-wood Scotch Plaids, Hose, Nubias, Ladies' and Children's woolen Hoods, Ladies' Woolen Fashions, very pretty infants' crocheted shoes, Linen Tape trimmings, Cash's Frilling, Corsets, &c., also one piece very pretty plaids. Her Millinery stock is complete.

MRS. PARKER WILL make up walking suits for ladies and children; she will receive Patterns for the month each month during the season. Oct 27

TIMMONSVILLE CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Darlington and adjoining Counties that he has prepared to put up in the best style and at the lowest rates, Buggies, Carriages, Wagons, Carts, &c. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. J. A. McCAHERN, Timmonsville, S. C.

Onward! Upward!

HAVING met with success, far beyond our expectation, in the publication of the CHARLOTTE OBSERVER, we take this method of offering our papers, and we are daily, Tri-weekly and Weekly, as among the best advertising mediums in Wake and North Carolina. Advertisements Solicited—Terms Moderate.

PREMIUMS! PREMIUMS!! We offer FIVE valuable Agricultural Premiums to persons getting up Clubs for the Weekly Observer. Address SMITH, WATSON & Co., Charlotte, N. C. Aug. 25

ARLINGTON MUTUAL Life Insurance Company.

INSURE YOUR LIFE! Insure in Arlington Company! 1st. Because it is the Best Company. 2d. Because it is the Cheapest. 3d. Its Dividends are Higher than any other. 4th. It is purely Southern and a home enterprise. It is the sacred duty of every one to insure his life, so that his family may not suffer from poverty after his death. The uncertainty any person of these lawless times, and the certainty of death, almost all to make Immediate and Sure Provision for their Loved Ones.

The success of the ARLINGTON COMPANY is unparalleled. Let Southern Men Patronize SOUTHERN INSTITUTIONS. Its terms are so liberal, that all may partake of its benefits. For further particulars call on B. C. Norment, AGENTS. March 8

CHERAW MARBLE WORKS.

The undersigned informs his friends and the public generally that he has resumed his business, since the late fire, and keeps constantly on hand a fine and select stock of MARBLE, and is prepared to furnish and put up all kinds of work in his line, viz: Monuments, Tombs, Mantels, MURAL TABLETS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, HEAD STONES, &c. Of all descriptions at the lowest possible rates. Iron Railings furnished to order, and general satisfaction guaranteed. All orders will receive prompt attention. Advances will be required on all work. Persons wishing anything in my line should consider the difference of freight between this point and that of Charleston. J. H. VILLENEUVE, Market-street.

South Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical Magazine.

AT AN EARLY DATE, THE SUBSCRIBER will publish the first number of a Monthly Magazine, devoted to the development of the material interests of this State, and the whole South, and will distribute five thousand copies gratuitously, so that every one may see what it is for before subscribing. They intend to make it the best and handsomest industrial magazine ever published at the South, and they ask the cordial co-operation of every good citizen in this enterprise, which must redound to the public welfare. Persons wishing copies of the first number will please send their address to Walker, Evans & Cogswell, Charleston, S. C. April 7

Mechanical Magazine.

(Official Organ of the South Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical Society.) AT AN EARLY DATE, THE SUBSCRIBER will publish the first number of a Monthly Magazine, devoted to the development of the material interests of this State, and the whole South, and will distribute five thousand copies gratuitously, so that every one may see what it is for before subscribing. They intend to make it the best and handsomest industrial magazine ever published at the South, and they ask the cordial co-operation of every good citizen in this enterprise, which must redound to the public welfare. Persons wishing copies of the first number will please send their address to Walker, Evans & Cogswell, Charleston, S. C. April 7