Morty-Carolina Standard

THE NEEDLE.

The gay belles of fashion may boast of excelling in waltz or cotillion—at whist or quadrille; And seek admiration by vauntingly telling Of drawing, and painting, and muscial skill; But give me the fair one in country or city, Whose home and its duties are dear to her heart. Who cheerfully warbles some rustical ditty. While plying the needle with exquisite art, The bright little needle-the swift flying needle The needle directed by beauty and art.

If love have a potent, a magical token, A talisman ever resistless and true -A charm that is never evaded or broken, A witchery certain the heart to subdue 'Tis this-and his armory never has furnished So keen and unerring, or polished a dart; Let beauty direct it, so pointed and burnished, And oh! it is certain of touching the heart.

Be wise, then, ye maidens, nor seek admiration By dressing for conquest, and flirting with all, You never, whatever your fortune or station, Appear half so lovely at rout or at ball, As gaily convened at a work covered table, Rach cheerfully active and playing her part, Beguiling the task with a song or a fable, And plying the needle with exquisite art.

THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

Extracts from an Address, delivered before the Philanthropic and Dialectic Societies, at Chapel Hill, June 26th, 1833, by the Hon. GEORGE E. BADGER.

With the opinions which I entertain, I cannot conclude this address without calling your attention to another subject, which, as it is the most important to you, ought not from any deference to the caprice of fashion, to be omitted here. I wish to urge upon your consideration, the claims of the Christian Revelation .-Unless grounded upon this, every system for the government of life must not only be incomplete but radically defective .-It is this only which gathers into one, and invigorates with the energy of a single controlling motive, all the detached rules of conduct, and gives harmony, strength and beauty to the whole. That you should in theory reject it, or even be skeptical touching the truth of Christianity, is not readily to be supposed. Such a state of mind, if it exist, is probably no more than a vonthful vanity of opposition; and yet it is dangerous and ought not to be indulged. Opinions, for whatever purpose assumed, when often expressed, acquire a certain influence over the mind; and when supported with the zeal and animation of frequent controversy, although at first solely to signalize dexterity in argument, at last grow into a habit of thought nearly akin in its effects to actual behef-At all events, the sacrifice of sincerity to a love of display or desire of triumph, cannot but have an unhappy effect upon the character-diminishing the regard for truth, and the ability to discern it. But the rejection of Christianity, or even scepticism concerning it, can be only the resalt of want of consideration. Let me, then, urge upon you a diligent examination of the grounds of our faith. It fears, it need fear, no examination, however strict, which is full, fair and intelligent .-Such an examination, it is not too much to say, will result in entire conviction .-But those who reject, do not generally examine; or, if any examination be made, it is after the rejection, and chiefly with a view to confirm the previous decision. To men unaccustomed to investigation, and either obliged, by incapacity, or inclined by indolence, to take their opinions from others, such conduct may be natural; but the great principle of true philosophy is to submit to reason, to subject every matter to careful inquiry, and to judge of every fact by its proper evidence. Had this rule of good sense, adopted in every department of science, been applied to Christianity (as in all fairness it ought) universal faith must have been the consequence. But it is much easier to cavil than to reason; a laborious deduction from particulars, though a sure, is a slow process for the discovery of truth; and hence a ready and compendious method has been adopted, to dispose of Christianity, without trouble to investigate its evidence or consider its claims. Arguments a priori (if arguments they may be called) have been brought forward; ingenious criticism, superficial learning, and above all, delicate ridicule for the refined, and coarse ribaldry for the vulgar, have been made the means to unsettle the faith of men capable of better things; while, all along, the question of Christianity, as a question of fact to be tried by a fair and dispassionate examination of its proofs, has been overlooked or forgotten. Hence, at times, it has been fashionable to speak, or at least to think, of our religion as the fit solace of old wives and ignorant mechanics, but little worthy the attention of the learned and polite. Hence, with too many, it has become fashionable to reject this religion; a religion, which, for eighteen hundred years, has exercised a controlling influence over the affairs of mankind; which, with all the evils made to accompany it, by the vice and folly of its professed votaries, has, by its own energy, elevated the character of man wherever it has come; which has subdued the violence, enlarged the benevolence, and increased the happiness, of the human race; which has numbered amongst its friends and supporters those most distinguished for high mental endowments; and which proves itself worthy of all acceptation, by the pure and elevated morality it teaches-a morality, which, though often sought for, the wit of man could never discover, and yet, when disclosed, is found to be so exactly adapted to the wants of our race, that we wonder it was not discovered by the first seeker,-a morality which no man can fail to perceive, if universally practised, would at once banish moral evil from the world, render physical evil inconsiderable, and restore the golden age of virtue and hap-piness to mankind. A seligion, so ancient and so beneficially influential, so attested and so recommended, is not, without great fully and guilt, to be rejected without inquiry; with inquiry there is little fear of its rejection. Let it be tried either by its external proofs, its internal character, or the number and value of its testimonies

to a heavenly origin. You would feel ashamed, that any department of science were entirely unknown to you, and you would blush to own, that on a literary question of mere curiosity, you had rejected, or adopted, any hypothesis without examination. How, then, can you be justified in a neglect of this inquiry? It has every thing to rouse a generous curiosity, to excite a deep interest, to occupy a capacious intellect.

No man who thinks, can fail to observe much in the scene of things around him, to produce uncertainty and disquietude. Upon the stage of life, men appear and disappear, with little apparent reason for their coming or departure, beyond the continuance of a species, for whose continuance no sufficient motive seems to exist. We find ourselves hastening on, like others who have preceded us, full of hopes, eager with desires of distinction and happiness, and with an ever-increasing ratio of rapidity, rushing through the journey of life. Meantime, we are surrounded by a world containing almost indefinite subjects for speculation and inquiry; within, we are conscious of powers to explore it-of a desire of knowlcdge, to prompt the research; and we see in it the occupation for many ages of all our capacities. Yet our existence here is so short, and even that short period is so distracted by the necessary demands o our animal nature, that the whole seems incongruous-seems designed to disappoin this natural desire for knowledge, and t. render fruitless those vast powers of at tainment. What, then, is this death, in which our share in this great univers seems so soon to terminate? does it indeed annul our powers, and send them in the very infancy of their existence into annihilation? or does it only transfer us to other scenes, where, in some other modification, these powers are to exist, and find employment? If so, where? and how? In these inquiries, when truly made, the hear is not only interested, but anxious. A conscionsness of ill-desert will arise upon our thoughts, and we tremble to commit ourselves to Him, who, we feel, has a power which none can control-a rightful authority which none can call in question .-Upon what principle, we ask, will be exert his power? what are his character and disposition? Can we trace his works? Has He made any disclosure of them for our intormation? These inquiries of an anxious being, the Christian religion assumes to solve. She announces herself as a messenger from Heaven-she declares that you are immortal, and offers to you information of the means by which that immortality may be rendered virtuous and happy. She promises, upon the authority of Heaven, to remove your fears most reasonably excited by a just sense of delinquency; to confirm and strengthen you in all goodness, and to bring you to everlasting life." Sanctioned as her pretensions are, they surely deserve investigation. He who agency, as conferred upon himself will should refuse to examine the grounds on which the Newtonian system of the universe depends, and persist in the belief that the earth is a stationary plain, and the sun a daily traveller over its surface, would justly be considered irrational and absurd; yet he who rejects Christianity without inquiry, is a madman, compared with whom the other may be considered discreet and sober. The former rejects indeed a theory of the universe, established to all intelligent inquirers upon sure demonstration: but it is to him of little importance: his virtue and happiness, here and hereafter, may be effectually secured without the discovery or belief of this system. The latter, having every thing at

hazard, madly resolves to take no step for securing it; and when the truth or falsehood of this religion involves such tremendons consequences that all other truths sink into insignficance, he devotes his whole attention to the latter, and declines an exertion to satisfy himself of that on which his all may absolutely depend .-One thing is clear, the man who adopts this conduct has little claim to the character of a philosopher.

If, then, this inquiry has not already been made, with the zeal and diligence which its importance demands, let it now be commenced, and daily prosecuted to its termination: for he who has not settled this question for hinself, is not prepared either to live or die. Be not deceived by any notion that your present existence being indefinite, the inquiry may be safely postponed. If you were certain of life (a certainty which cannot be obtained) the postponement would little correspond with the dictates of wisdom. It is evident, that those things which are most important, should be first attended to-besides, in this case, the present is of all seasons the most desirable for prosecuting such an inquiry. When you shall be immersed in business, or devoted to pleasure, neither the opportunity nordesire will often recur, and but still more rarely, both together; and it should be remembered, that it is an inquiry for which time, and the ught, and leisure are necessary; and how shall these be commanded amidst the bustle of active life? Act, then, with your wonted intelligence, and now commence, and vigorously pursue this most interesting investigation. It is a noble one; it has already occupied the powers, and expanded the understandings of those who, in moral and physical science, are your teachers and the teachers of the world, and with whom, it is no disparagement to scepticism to say, the most elevated of her votaries cannot compare. How absurd, how preposterous, then, that the young, the ignorant and the profane, should presume to overlook, or contemn as unworthy to engage their attention, that science which the world's masters in knowledge loved to explore and honor, from whose pages they drew the choicest intellectual treasures, and by whose precepts they sought for purity of principle, and correctness of life and manners! To such a peur-

ter myself no one here will descend. But it is not sufficient that its proofs should be examined, and its truths upon enlightened conviction admitted-Christianity requires the surrender of ourselves to its autiority. The mere belief of its facts, however clear and wel.

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such a base degradation of intellect, I flat-

a prere barren proposition in the understanding; a speculation only of the intellectual man, arranged in the mind with other traths of science. To such a destination Christianity cannot submit; her heavenly origin gives her the right to de-mand a lottier place, a profounder homage. You must realize that the system of our religion immediately concerns ourselves; that its teachings, reproofs, warnings and commands, are directed to each one of you; and that, as trnly as if the volume containing them, were directly addressed to him by name. Your belief must be operative and influential-must tend towards the heart, and incline you to regulate your life by its precepts; otherwise, its truths will no more affect favorably your condition than these of Algebra or

I fear, my young friend, there is some thing nearly akin to shame associated with the thought of thus acknowledging Christianity; and though you are willing, from whatever motive, to pay a decent external homage to a religion professed by your countrymen, yet it is with a sort of protestation, generally understood, sometimes even expressed, against its being supposed that you take any serious interest in its doctrines or its precepts. I fear that you would look upon the imputation to you of serious piety, as a repreach, and the destination to be a Christian, as a punishment; while you still intend, when you leave the world, in some way by no means accurately understood, because but slightly considered, to be saved by the Christian's God; to be acknowledged at your utmost need by him, of whom, throughout life, you were in truth ashamed. My friends, if there be indeed any such feeling at your hearts, pluck the base thought away, and remember that this faith holds out promises, not to modes of dying, but solely to modes of life; that you must, now, accent or reject it, with all the consequences which Heaven has authoritatively annexed to your determination. Accept, I beseech you, that religion; and now, even now, begin to frame your lives by its precepts. It will exert a salutary influence over the whole moral character; what is good will be confirmed; what weak, strengthened; what evil, corrected; what defective, supplied; and you will find yourselves thoroughly furnished to every good word and work.

The duty of gaining here, and improving in after life, the rudiments of knowledge, which I have, upon inferior motives, set before you, will, under the teaching of religion, assume its true character of higher consequence. You will see, in your present opportunities, the gifts of a great benefactor, who, as a judge, will require. an account of his benefactions, and with the most evident equity, demand improvement in proportion to your talents; who, while he graciously considers every benefit conferred upon your fellows by your owe to yourselves, to your country, to your friends, as ingratitude for his kindness, and contempt of his authority, -- and will punish it accordingly.

Christianity will step in and shed her influence over your duties as citizens; she will teach you submission to the powers that be, not from the fear of present punishment, or hope of temporal reward, but because those powers are ordained of Heaven. Should you, at any period of political agitation, be pressed with ingenious disquisitions which you may not be able to disentangle and refute, you will inquire to what course of conduct these disquisi tions are intended to prompt you; and if you find the issue will probably be either an idle gasconade, or armed resistance to the laws, you will ask yourselves, in what part of your religion is found the command, or the permission, thus to threaten or resist the government of your country?-Should you be taunted with your obedience as a degrading submission, you will reflect, that obedience is not dictated in

particular to man, but is the necessary condition of every virtuous creature in the universe; that universal good can only be secured by a voluntary submission to every appointment of Him who comprehends all events by his foresight, provides for all by his wisdom, and brings to pass what he determines by a power which cannot be resisted; that no such thing as a right of capricious action can exist in the universe; that those, everywhere, who command others, if virtuous, do, in the command itseif, but themselves obey-that he that saith to one "go and he goeth, and to rnother come and he cometh, and to a third do this and he doeth it," is himself, in all this, "a man under authority"-that the commencement of sin is the first omission to obey; and that, wherever we are and whatever we do, whether we dispose of our goods or our time, or receive or give, or repose or labor, or live or die, we are pursi ed by our Creator with the irresistible claims of a rightful authority.-will do more; they will teach you the honor of obedience. Raising your contemplations upwards, you will perceive myriads of intelligent beings of diversified gifts and attainments-all happy and glorious, and possessing this character solely from the principle of unlimited obedience -and you will see it as a necessary truth, that this happiness and glory must cease with this obedience. Your hearts will glow, while you contemplate this glorious

while, immeasurably above them, remains forever the eternal source of glory and happiness, shedding abroad of its fulness upon the universe, and springing up in them to eternal life. If these thoughts were often in our minds, and had a resting place in our hearts, how would our pride be rebuked, that fruitful source of our ills! We should feel, that obedience only is suitable and safe for us-we should desire to obey, and when the heart is once engaged in behalf

assemblage continually tending, in moral

and intellectual beauty, towards that in-

finite perfection, which they cannot either

reach or approach unto, brightening more

and more throughout the ages of eternity

with ever-increasing splendor and virtue;

you will commence the course of obedience and true honor, here, in your days of pupilage. You will be punetual in your observance of every regulation of the col-lege, every injunction of your directors nothing will be too difficult to be performed, nothing so minute as to be forgetten. This noble habit you will carry with you into the active business of life. There you will daily learn wisdom and practice virtue-will both adorn and dignify every relation you may bear in public and demestic life; and death will only transfer you to a higher scene, where the virtuous principles, the cultivation of which will have been here commenced, shall be prosecuted with nobler powers and complete success, and where the day of eternity shall see you at once glorious and humble, obedient and happy forever.

Retiring of Mr. Macon. Philosophic in his temperament and wise in his conduct, governed in all his actions by reason and udgment, and deeply imbued with Bible images, this virtuous and patriotic man (whom Mr. Jeffer son called "the last of the Romans") had long fixed the term of his political existence at the age which the Paslmist assigns for the limit of manly life: "The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be foursore years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow, for it is soon cut off, and we fly away." He touchthat age in 1828; aud, true to all his purposes, ne was true to his resolve in this, and executed it with the quietude and indifference of an ordinary transaction. He was in the middle of a third Senatorial term, and in the full possession of all his faculties of mind and body; but his time for retirement had come-the time fixed by himself; but fixed upon conviction and for well considered reasons, and inexorable to him as if fixed by fate. To the friends who urged hinf to remain to the end of his term, and who insisted that his mind was as good as ever, he would answer, that it was good enough yet to let him know that he ought to quit office before his mind quit him, and that he did not mean to risk the fate of the Archbishop of Grenada. He resigned his Senatorial honors as he had worn them-meekly, unostentationaly, in a letter of thanks and gratitude to the General Assembly of his State; - and gave to repose at home that interval of thought and quietude which every wise man would wish to place between the turmoil of life and the stillness of eternity. He had nine years of this tranquil enjoyment, and died without pain or suffering June 29th, 1837,-characteristic death as in life. It was eight o'clock in the morning when he felt that the supreme hour had come, had himself tull dressed with his habitual neatness, walked in the room and lay upon the bed by turns conversing kindly with those who were about him, and showing by his conduct he was ready and waiting, but hurrying nothing. It was the death of Socrates, all but the hemlock, and in that full faith of which the Greciad sage had only a glimmering. He directed his own grave on the nt of a sterile ridge (where nobody would wish to plough,) and covered with a pile of rough flintstone, (which nobody would wish to build with.) deeming this stertility and the uselessness of this rock the best security for that undisturbed repose of the bones which is still desirable to those who are indifferent to monuments.

In almost all strongly-marked characters there is usually some incident or sign, in early life, which shows that character, and reveals to the close observer the type of the future man. So it was with Mr. Macon. His firmness, his patriotism, his selfdenial, his devotion to duty and disregard of office and emolument; his modesty, integrity, self control, and subjection of conduct to the convictions of reason and the dictates of virtue, all so steadily exearly age of eighteen, in the miniature representa-tion of individual action, and only confirmed in the subsequent public exhibitions of a long, beautiful, and exalted career.

He was of that age, and a student at Princeton college, at the time of the Declaration of American Independence. A small volunteer corps was then on the Delaware. He quit his books, joined it, served a term, returned to Princeton, and resumed his studies. In the year 1778 the Southern States had become a battle-field, big with their own fate, and possibly involving the issue of the war. British fleets and armies appeared there, strongly supported by the friends of the British cause; and the conquest of the South was fully counted upon .-Help was needed in these States; and Mr. Macon, quitting college, returned to his native county in North-Carolina, joined a militia company as a private, and marched to South Carolina-then the theatre of the enemy's operations. He had his share in all the hardships and disasters of that trying time; was at the fall of Fort Moultrie, surrender Charleston, defeat at Camden; and in the rapid winter retreat across the upper part of North Carolina. He was in the camp on the left bank of the Yadkin when the sudden flooding of that river, in the brief interval between the crossing of the Americans and the coming up of the British, arrested the pursuit of Cornwallis, and enabled Greene to allow some rest to his wearied and exhausted men. In this camp, destitute of every thing and with gloomy prospects ahead, a summons came to Mr. Macon irom the Governor of North-Carolina, requiring him to attend a meeting of the General Assembly, of which he had been elected a member, without his knowledge, by the people of his county. He refused to go: and the incident being talked of through the camp, came to the knowledge of the General. Greene was a man himself, and able to know a man. He felt at once, if this report was true, this young soldier was no common character; and determined to verify the fact. He sent for the young man, inquired of him, heard the truth, and then asked for the reason of this unexpected conduct-this preference for a suffering camp over a comfortable seat in the General Assembly? Mr. Macon answered him, in his quaint and sententious way, that he had seen the faces of the British many times, but had never seen their backs, and meant to stay in the army till he did. Greene instantly saw. the material this young man was made of, and the handle by which he was to be worked. - That material was patriotism; that handle a sense of duty; and laying hold of this handle, he quickly worked the young soldier into a different conclusion from the one that he had arrived at. He told him he could do more good as a member of the General Assembly than as a soldier; that in the army he was but one man, and in the General Assembly he might obtain many, with the supplies they needed, by showing the destitution and suffering which he had seen in the camp; and that it was his duty to go. This view of duty and usefulness was decisive. Mr. Macon obeyed the Governor's summons; and by his representations contributed to obtain the supplies which enabled Greene to turn back and face Cornwallis, -fight him, cripple him, drive him further back than he had advanced (for Wilmington is south of Camden,) disable him from remaining in the South (of which, up to the battle of Guilford, he believed himself to be master;) and sending him

to Yorktown, where he was captured, and the war The philosophy of history has not yet laid hold of the battle of Guilford, its consequences and effects. That battle made the capture at Yorktown. The events are told in every history; their connection and dependence is none. It broke up the plan of Cornwallis in the South, and changed the plan of Washington in the North. Cornwallis was to subdue the Southern States, and was doing it until Greene turned upon him at Guilford. Washington was occupied with Sir Henry Clinton, then in New York, with 12,000 British troops. He had formed the heroic design to capture Olinton and his army (the French fleet co-operating) in that city, and thereby putting an end to the war. All his preparations were going on for that grand consummation when he got the news of the battle of Guilford, the retreat of Cornwallis to Wilmington, his inability to keep the field in the South, and his return northward through the lower part of Virginia. He saw his advantage—an easier prey—and the same re-sult if successful. Cornwallis or Clinton, either of them captured, would put an end to the war .-Washington changed his plan, moved rapidly upon the weaker General, captured him and his 7,000 to its trath; and it will manifest its title grounded, is nothing, if that belief remain. Under the influence of this principle, the of Guilford put that capture into Washington's

hands; and thus Guilford and Yorktown became connected; and the philosophy of history shows their dependence, and that the lesser event was father to the greater. The State of North-Carolina gave General Greene 25,000 acres of western land for that day's work, now worth a million of dollars; but the day itself has not yet obtained its proper place in American history.

The military life of Mr. Macon finished with his

departure from the camp on the Yadkin, and his civil public life commenced on his arrival at the General Assembly, to which he had been summored—that civil public life in which he was continue above forty years by free elections—representative in Congress under Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and Madison, and long the Speaker of the House; Senator in Congress under Madison, Monroe, and John Quincy Adams; and often elected President of the Senate, and until voluntarily declining; twice refusing to be Postmaster General under Jefferson never taking any office but to which he was elected; and resigning his last Senatorial term when it was only half run. But a characteristic trait remains to be told of his military life—one that has neither precedent nor imitation (the example of Washington being out of the line of comparison:) he refused to receive pay, or to accept promotion, and served three years as a private through mere devotion to his country. And all the long length of his life was comformable to this patriotic and disinterested beginning; and thus the patriotic principles of the future Senater were all revealed in early life, and in the obscurity of an unknown situation. Conformably to this beginning, he re-fused to take any thing under the modern acts of Concress for the benefit of the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, and voted against them all, saying they had suffered alike, (citizens and military,) and all been rewarded together in the establishment of independence; that the debt to the army had been settled by pay, by pensions to the wounded, by half-pay and land to the officers; that no military claim could be founded on depreciated continental paper money, from which the civil functionaries who performed service, and the farmers who furnished supplies, suffered as much as any. On this principle he voted against the bill for Lafayette, against all the modern revolutionary pensions and land bounty acts, and refused to take any thing under them (for many were applicable to His political principles were deep rooted, innate,

subject to no change and to no machinery of party. He was democratic in the broad sense of the word, as signifying a capacity in the people for self government; and in its party sense, as in favor of a lain and economical administration of the federal government, and against latitudinarian constructions of the Constitution. He was a party man, not in the hackneyed sense of the word, but only where principle was concerned; and was independent of party in all his social relations, and in all the proceedings which he disapproved. Of this he gave a strong instance in the case of General Hamilon, whom he deemed honorable and patriotic; and atterly refused to be concerned in a movement proposed to affect him personally, though politically opposed to him. He wenerated Washington, admired the varied abilities and high qualities of Hamilton; and esteemed and respected the eminent federal gentlemen of his time. He had an affectionate regard for Madison and Monroe; but Mr. Jefferson was to him the full and perfect exemplification of the republican statesman. His almost tifty years of personal and political friendship and association with Mr. Randolph is historical, and indissolubly connects their names and memories in the recollection of their friends, and in history, if it does them justice. He was the early friend of Gen. Jackson, and intimate with him when he was a Senator in Congress under the administration of the elder Mr. Adams; and was able to tell Congress and the world who he was when he began to astonish Europe and America by his victories. He was the kind observer of the conduct of young men, encouraging them by judicious commendation when he saw them making efforts to become useful and respectable, and never noting their faults. He was just in all things, and in that most difficult of all things, judging political opponents,—to whom he would do no wrong, not merely in word or act, but in thought. He spoke frequently in Congress, always to the point, and briefly and wisely; and was one of those speakers which Mr. Jefferson described Dr. Franklin to have been-a speaker of no pretension and great performance,—who spoke more good sense while he was getting up out of his chair, and getting back into it, than many others did in long discourses; and he suffered no

reporter to dress up a speech for him. He was above the pursuit of wealth, but also above dependence and idleness; and, like an old Roman of the elder Cato's time, worked in the fields at the head of his slaves in the intervals of public duty; and did not cease this labor until advancing age rendered him unable to stand the hot sun of summer-the only season of the year when Senatorial duties left him at liberty to follow the plough, or handle the hoe. I think it was the summer o 1817,-that was the last time (he told me) he tried it, and found the sun too hot for him-then sixty years of age, a Senator, and the refuser of all office. How often I think of him, when I see at Washington robustious men going through a scene of supplication, tribulation, and degradation to obtain of fice, which the salvation of the soul does not impose upon the vilest sinner! His fields, his flocks, and his herds yielded an ample supply of domestic productions. A small crop of tobacco-three hogsneads when the season was good, two when badpurchased the exotics which comfort and necessity required, and which the farm did not produce. He was not rich, but rich enough to dispense hospitality and charity, to receive all guests in his house, from the President to the day laborer-no other title being necessary to enter his house but that of an honest man; rich enough to bring up his family (two daughters) as accomplished ladies, and marry them to accomplished gentlemen—one to William Martin, Esq, the other to William Eaton, Esq., of Roanoke, my early school fellow and friend for more than half a century; and, above all he was rich enough to account the state of the st rich enough to pay as he went, and never owe a dollar to any man.

He was steadfast in his friendships, and would stake himself for a friend, but would violate no point of public duty to please or oblige him. Of this his relations with Mr. Randolph gave a signal instance. He drew a knife to defend him in the theatre at Philadelphia, when menaced by some naval and military officers for words spoken in debate, and deemed offensive to their professions; yet, when the Speaker of the House of Representatives, he displaced Mr. Randolph from the head of the committee of ways and means, because the chairman of that committee should be on terms of political friendship with the administration, -which Mr. Randolph had then ceased to be with Mr. Jefferson's. He was above executive office, even the nighest the President could give; but not above the lowest the people could give, taking that of justice of the peace in his county, and refusing that of Postmaster General at Washington. He was opposed to nepotism, and to all quartering of his connections on the government; and in the course of his forty years' service, with the absolute friendship of many administrations and the perfect respect of all, he never had office or contract for any of his blood. He refused to be a candidate for the Vice Presidency, but took the place of Elector on the Van Buren ticket in 1836. He was against paper money and the paper system, and was accusto to present the strong argument against both in simple phrase, that this was a hard money government made by hard money men, who had seen the evil of paper money, and meant to save their posterity from it. He was opposed to security bips, and held that no man ought to be entangled in the affairs of another, and that the interested parties alone-those who expected to find their profit in the transactionshould bear the bad consequences, as well as enjoy the good ones, of their own dealings. He never called any one "friend," without being so; and never expressed faith in the honor and integrity of a man without acting up to the declaration when the occasion required it. Thus, in constituting his friend Weldon N. Edwards, Esq., his testamentary and sole executor, with large discretionary powers, he left all to his honor, and forbid him to account to any court or power for the manner in which he should execute that trust. This prohibition was so char-

acteristic, and so honorable to both parties, and has been so well justified by the event, that I give it in his own words, as copied from his will, to wit:
"I subjoin the following, in my own hand writing, as a codicil to this my last will and testament,

and direct that it be a part thereof—that is to say,

having full faith in the honor and integrity of my executor above named, he shall not be held to account to any court or power whatever for the discharge of the trust confided by me to him in sad by the foregoing will."

And the event has proved that his judgment, as

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always, committed no mistake when it bestowed that confidence. He had his peculiarities—idiosyn. cracies, if any one pleases—but they were born with him, suited to him, constituting a part of his character, and necessary to its completeness. Ile never subscribed to charities, but gave, and freely, according to his means—the left hand not knowing what the right hand did. He never subscribed to new books, giving as a reason to the soliciting agent, that nobody purchased his tobacco until it was inspected; and he could buy no book until he had examined it. He would not attend the Congress Presidential Caucus of 1824, although it was sure to nominate his own choice, (Mr. Crawford;) and, when a reason was wanted, he gave it in the brief answer that he attended one once and they cheated him, and he had said that he would never attend another. He always were the same dress-that is to say, a suit of the same material, cut, and color, superfine navy blue—the whole suit from the same piece, and in the fashion of the time of the Revolution; and always replaced by a new one before it showed age. He was neat in his person, always wore fine linen, a fine cambric stock, a fine fur hat with a brim to it, fair top-boots—the boot outside of the pantaloons, on the principle that leather was stronger than cloth. He would wear no man's honors, and when complimented on the report on the Panama mission, which, as chairman of the committee on foreign relations, he had presented to the Senate, he would answer, "Yes; it is a good report; Tazewell wrote it." Left to himself, he was ready to take the last place, and the lowest seat any where; but in his representative capacity he would suffer no derogation of a constitutional or of a popular right. Thus, when Speaker of the House, and a place behind the President's Secretaries had been assigned him in some ceremony, he disregarded the programme; and, as the elect of the elect of all the people, took his place next after those whom the national vote had elected. And in 1803, on the question to change the form of voting for President and Vice President, and the vote wanting one of the constitutional number of wo-thirds, he resisted the rule of the House which would make a tie, -claimed his constitutional right. to vote as a member, obtained it, gave the vote, made the two thirds and carried the amendment. And, what may well be deemed idiosyncratic in these days, he was punctual in the performance of all his minor duties to the Senate, attending its sittings to the moment, attending all the committees to which he was appointed, attending all the funerals of the members and officers of the Houses, always in time at every place where duty required him; and refusing double mileage for one travel-ling, when elected from the House of Representatives to the Senate, or summoned to an extra session. He was an habitual reader and student of the Bible, a pious and religious man, and of the Baptist persuasion," as he was accustomed to ex-

I have a pleasure in recalling the recellections of this wise, just, and good man, and in writing them down, not without profit, I hope, to rising generations, and at least as extending the knowledge of the kind of men to whom we are indebted for our independence, and for the form of government which they established for us. Mr. Macon was the real Cincinnatus of America, the pride and ornament of my native State, my mentor in the first seven years of my Senatorial, and the last seven of of his Senatorial lite; and a feeling of gratitude and of filial affection mingles itself with this discharge of historical duty to his memory.-Mr. Benton's Thirty Years View.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH-CAR-olina!—A Proclamation!—WHEREAS, It is reported to me that many soldiers from the troops of this State have deserted their colors and comrades, and are now lurk-

ing in the woods and mountains, some of them subsisting by forcing their friends to violate the laws by aiding them, and others by violent depredations upon peaceable citizens, eptatling shame and obloquy upon themselves and their posterity, outraging the laws and the peace of society, and damaging the cause of their hard pressed country.

And whereas, Gen. Robert E. Lee, in General Order No. 54, Aug. 10th, 1864, has promised to deal leniently with all who promptly return to duty, though they may have incurred the penalties of desertion by prolonged absence without authority. Now, therefore, I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, urging most corpestly upon all such vance, Governor of the Seate of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, urging most carnestly upon all such misguided men to wipe out from their once respected names the fool stain of desertion by promptly returning to the post of duty in accordance with said General Order. No. 54, promising to all such who voluntarily return or surrender themselves to the proper authorities a full and free pardon, or the infliction of only the mildest penalties free pardon, or the infliction of only the mildest penalties of the military law, except those who have been guilty of capital f-lonies against the lives and property of the citizens, and this promise shall hold good for thirty days from the date hereof. And I hereby warn all such who refuse to comply with these terms that the utmost power of this State will be exerted to capture them or drive them from the borders of a country whose high bonor and spotless renown they disgrace by refusing to defend, and that the extremest penalties of the law will be enforced without exception when caught, as well is against their aiders and abetters in the over the court. Simultaneously with this programation orders will issue to the entire militis of the produnation orders will issue to the entire militia of the State to turn out for their errest, and I hope by timely submission they will spore me the pain of hunting down like guilty felons many brave and misgaided men who have served their country well and could do so egain.—
Descripts from other States who hide in our woods and assist in giving our States bad name, I can do nothing for, but to the erring soldiers of North Carolina I confidently but to the erring soldiers of North Carolina I confidently appeal. And I earnestly call on all good citizens to assist me in making this appeal effectual, both by their exertions as militis soldiers and their influence as men, to teke-pains to seek out all deserters of their acquaintance, put this proclamation in their bands, or in the hands of their relatives and friends, and urge upon them to return to the path of duty, which is alone the path of safety and honor. If every good and loval citizen would set about to reclaim or capture one deserter by every means in his power, he or capture one deserter by every means in his power, he would succeed and he will have rendered a most valuable and patriotic service to his State and country. Givil magistrates are alone exhorted to be diligent in proceeding against all such as violate the statute against harboring, aiding or abetting deserters, and warning is hereby given aiding or abetting deserters, and warning is hereby given that in all cases where either civil magistrates or militia or home guard officers refuse or neglect to faithfully perform their duty in this respect, apon proper evidence automitted to me, the Executive protection extended to them under acts of Congress shall be withdrawn, as I cannot certify that officers civil or military, who refuse to perform their duties, are "necessary to the due administration of the Iswa," which they will not execute

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Kaleigh, this 24th day of August, 1864.

By the Governor:
A. M. McPHERTERS, Private Secretary, pro tem. August 25, 1864 49-2w.

All pepers in the State will copy and send bill to xecutive office, dailies one week, others two weeks.

RALEIGH, Aug. 25th, 1864. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIV-ed at this office until MONDAY, the 26th of Septem-ber, to furnish a sufficient quantity of

for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the ensuing winter and spring.

The wood to be sound oak and hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house, on the Capitol grounds, from time to time as required, and to be cut into Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will

formish it. The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the JNO. P. II. RUSS, Secretary of State. 51-td. State is reserved Progress, Confederate and Conservative please opy till day.

SORGHUM SEED WANTED! SEVERAL THOUSAND BUSHELS WANTed, for which I will pay the following prices:

Seed in broom, (3 inches stalk,) per 100 lbs. 8 00 M. KELLY, Raleigh, N. O.

TOLEN FROM ME, ON THE 20TH OF
July last, a negro boy named JIM, who was bound to
me at Chatham February Court, 1860. He was carried off
by his mother, Mary Ann Bass, and her husband, John
Bass. She has been living near Plat River, Orange County. The last I heard of them they were making their way
back to that locality. I will give fifty dollars for Jim, or
his confinement in Jail so that I get him again; and fifty
dollars more for the apprehension and delivery of the said.
Mary Ann and John Bass, or twenty-five dollars for either
of them. John Bass sometimes calls himself John Evans.
His wife is badly cross-eyed. Any information will be
thankfully received. My Postoffice is Grove, Chatham.
Aug. 22, 1864.

BEESWAX AND TALLOW For sale at E. A. WHITAKER'S.