The poor man to his neighbor simply lent

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during which time great revivals were "In 1839 I was appointed president of the first female college in the world, located at Macon. Owing to financial embarrassment I subsequently resigned and accepted the agency to collect funds for the institution. In 1842 I was stationed in which time I built St. John's church. was then appointed for three years presiding elder of the Augusta circuit, and then. 1848, I was transferred to Columbus. That summer Judge Longstreet resigned which I held until 1854. During all these years I never meddled with affairs of the world, never became entangled with outside questions, and never allowed college

or other duties to interfere with the regularity of my preaching. There is only one safety for a preacher-unremitting work and never ceasing preaching.

RAISED TO THE EPISCOPACY. "In 1854 the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, met in Columbus. By that body I was elected to be one of the general superintendents of grouped about the bed. Breathing grew the church. My duties have occupied all harder; eyes were suffused with tears. At my time, and called me from sea to sea. I have been absent from home months at a time, spending weeks on the cars, and

> The bishop had decided views on every topic of importance, which he never hesitated to express. He did not believe in choirs, as they introduced an element of being filled with envy and jealousy, scandalizing each other instead of worshipping he looked upon as lacking in the personal earnestness of an earlier period-there being a disposition now to regard the edicts of society which were not always in accord with the Christian code. He did not fully approve of the agitation for perfeet holiness. So anxious was he to be correctly quoted upon this topic that with

inently, at different times from Wesley's agreement upon the subject itself, as in the convey an idea in precise terms what is a mon mind, and to provoke controversy. The scriptures unquestionably teach that holiness of heart and life is an essential to salvation. But to express exactly what it is, how it is to be obtained, would be to any man a very difficult undertaking. There are general views of the subject in which all, I think, may harmonize. I rejoice in the recent revival of this subject, and while I do not agree with the views or respects, I think the agitation has done and is doing good. It has led to inquiry, discussion, self examination, and stimulated a great many to seek a higher life and a deeper religious experience. Good has prudent and judicious in their teaching, and are faithful to their own professions. personal claims and professions, and the doctrine left to vindicate itself by the lives of those who are the subjects of this work of grace, it would be better for all concerned. A preacher may present the truth and enforce it and commend it, deriving his arguments from his own experience, as illustrative of scripture preaching, without claiming himself to be an example of it. I believe in holiness, and have struggled through life to illustrate it in spirit and in conversation, but have never felt called by the spirit to avow those high attainments which some of my brethren report concerning themselves. I do not discredit their testimony nor deny the facts of their experience, but think it more modest and humble, saying less of one's self and leaving character to the judgment of the church and the world.

The bishop, whose service, either as delegate to the general convention or as time in which the slavery agitation split the church, and developed into the war between the States, is a prominent figure "Returning home, following the natural in history. In possession of such experi-

> Taken altogether George F. Pierce was a great man. Great as he made himself.

For the year ending August 31, Texas exported \$99,551,845 worth of produce.

CHARITY. [The Spectator.] The rich man gave his dole, not ill-content To find his heart still moved by human we

The scanty savings he could scarce forego. The one passed on and asked to know no more The other's wife all night, with pity brave, That neighbor's dying child was bending o'er.

And never deeming it was much she gave. Oh! God forgive us that we dare to ask Solace of costly gifts and fruitless sighs!

Scorn on the sigh that shuns the unwelcome .The dole that lacks the salt of sacrifice

No gilded palm the crushing weight can lift: No soothing sigh the maddening woe can

Tis love that gives its wealth to every gift; Ill would the poor man fare without the poor.

BEYOND THE RIDGE.

THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE Just Reached by Col. Andrews' Road.

Hale's Coal and Iron Counties. * * * The climate of the mountain counties is as healthful as can be found anywhere in the world. Malaria is a disease never seen there except in the person of some invalid from the lowlands, whose physician has prescribed the ozone of the monntains as a better remedy than all the drugs mentioned in the dispensatory. Besides the pure air, the equable climate, the crystal waters, and the resinous balsams of the highest mountains, there are innumerable medicinal springs of more than ordi-nary healing virtue. Most extraordinary of any yet discovered are

in the north-western corner of the State, six miles from the Tennessee line, to which a train of the North Carolina West- is as yet a missionary station, the people ern railroad runs daily from Salisbury, doing what they can, and the general mistaking passengers from the Richmond and sion fund making up all deficiencies. a great resort for both pleasure seekers and invalids. Soon after the war a large hotel was built there, to which additions have been made nearly every season, not many unique natural curiosities, it would be a detightful summer resort, but with these springs as the central attraction. it will in time become a second Saratoga. drawing guests to its hotel from all parts of the continent, and from Europe. This place, with the beautiful scenery in its immediate vicinity, is but one of the numerous attractions of the mountains.

ASHEVILLE has long been noted for the loveliness of. its surroundings, and for the courtesy of its people to visitors. It has grown to be the seat of a large and lucrative trade with the people of surrounding counties, and in | dinner at the quaint home of a widow lady it are many elegant houses, the summer homes of families of wealth and refinement from both Northern and Southern States. There are few towns of its population in the Union which have a future as bright as that which has dawned upon this capi-

tal of Buncombe County. Those who climb the tortuous track of the railroad to Swanannoa Gap, and go the civil war, has reared a large family of thence either to Asheville or to Pigeon sons to man's estate, and they are now River, have no conception of the broad plateaus and wide beautiful valleys to be zens of her own and the two adjacent een further westward. The first idea of

the capital of Haywood County, which is | siderable and profitable trade. Inside, the said to be the highest town east of the house is neat, homelike and sunny, and Rocky Mountains. This town will be ac- the table is always bountifully supplied cessible by railroad by midsummer of this with food well cooked and nicely served. year and soon become a favorite resort for From thence the road continues through tourists and sportsmen. The creeks a. an undulating country until it reaches the bound in speckled trout, and in the early summit of Red Marble Gap in Macon counfall there are plenty of quail. Here is a ty, not far from its northwestern line. rich rolling land, affording fine pasturage. perity of the people. A short distance

coming of the railroad.

JACKSON COUNTY. apples, peaches, and grapes are produced size and quality of the beef cattle fattened which it overlooks the country in every direction. It is about four miles from the Western Railroad, with which it will ultimately be connected by either a branch railway or a plank-road. A large back · country finds its market and obtains its broad tract of well-watered land, noted adaptability to stock-raising and tillage. It will be some years yet before any railroad will pass through that part of the blooms. About the middle of March the that the hogs have heretofore devoured less extreme, of political foreboding that both Franklin and the new town of High-lands will ultimately afford all necessary transportation to the graziers, who have

Haywood and Jackson. Through the Frost King. Leaving this enchanted re- tage to the whole. former flows the Tennessee River in a gion and continuing down stream, the ortherly direction, passing by Franktin, changed timber indicates a totally d the county seat, then making a sharp turn ent soil. Instead of Limestone it is slaty there to the Great Smoky Mountains it is vegetable life. Here the road runs high an acquaintance of old Nelson. the dividing line between Swain and up the mountain side and is well kept for Graham counties. Macon is in some re- several miles, but in descending a new visions of this mountain country. Girt on proves, and wild grass and herbage are the south by the Blue Ridge Mountains, seen once more. Finally the road becomes from whose crest much of South Carolina a cut blasted out of a flinty rock, (a rough and a large section of Georgia may be seen and unsafe place for any but sure-footed hard on er boy when his namesake am with the unassisted eye; dotted with lofty | beasts), close to the water's edge. Yet hung. peaks "which proudly prop the skies," and over this, heavily laden teams pass almost grand cataracts down the steep cliffs and through bowers of laurels and rhododen
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Highlands, wherein more fine houses have of reaching been erected in the eight years of its exmountains, Asheville alone excepted.

FRANKLIN the county seat, a flourishing village, with some handsome and many comfortable houses. The best public edifice in any of these western counties is the court house, a brick building that is a model in its way, and creditable to the taste and liberality of the people. Lieutenant-Governor Robinson has his residence in the village, and the yard in front of it, bright with flowers from spring to fall, gives evidence of the taste of the ladies of his family. Franklin has long and deservedly had a reputation for the excellence of its schools and the attention paid to the education of its youth. One of these days the railroad from Athens will pass through the town and give to it renewed life and activity, for the fertlle fields, the splendid pasture lands, the noble forests and the varied minerals of its mountains will all swell the tide of its business and quicken the energies of the people of Macon county. Seven miles distant is the little hamlet called Car-too-ge-chay, with its neat Episcopal church, whose white tapering spire shines like a finger of silver against the dark green back ground of mountain forests. This church was built partly by the offerings of the people, and in part by the liberality of the bishop of the diocese, and of southern and northern churchmen. It

a place made famous by Christian Reid's beautiful sketch published some years ago by the Appletons, called "The Land of to nature. Munday is a famous sportsman, who knows where the trout hide in the dancing river, and where among the laurels to start his hounds for the coverts of the deer. His house is always open to travelers, and his table never lacks the best of game from the woods and waters. A tour of the mountains without a short stay at this resort is something to be ever regretted. Following a northerly road from thence.

VALLEYTOWN

in Cherokee county, is reached in time for named Walker. Here again is a broad plateau, covered for the greater part with a grove of stately oaks. The house itself, a two-story frame building, fronts upon a yard in which rows of box and some shrub evergreens are trimmed into square masses of rather solemn-looking borders. This good lady, whose husband died early in among the most respected and thrifty citicounties. One of them is a merchant and occupies a well-stocked store on the opposite side of the road, where he does a conbroad and beautiful valley, surrounded by | Following the rough trail (called road by

courtesy), the traveler passes down through Great crops of wheat, corn and oats re- one of the most weird ravines to be found ward the labors of the agriculturist, and anywhere in these mountains, and he is on every hand are evidences of the pros- glad at least to reach the narrow valley of from it is a fine white sulphur spring, near which has been dashing over precipices, to which a commodious hotel has been and through the darkness of dense forests the counties of western North Carolina, Moreover, there was after the eight built. A short distance from town are the ever since he lost sight of it a few miles and in some respects she has advantages years of Monroe and the four years of saw mills and other buildings of the north of Munday's. At the entrance of over all her sisters. Not to speak of her Adams an immense popular demand for Mitchell Lumber Company, an Indiana this valley is the farm of Nelson, a perfect timbers, which are equal to any, her ores something piquant and even amusing, and corporation, which has purchased an im- type of the best kind of mountaineer far- and nuggets of gold, her marbles and this quality they always had from Jackson. mense number of black walnut trees and mers-a quiet, thoughtful, earnest man soapstone, she has in her immense beds of There was nothing in the least melodrais now engaged in felling and hauling who cultivates his land thoroughly, looks iron ores the sources of fabulous wealth in matic about him; he never posed or attithem to mill, in expectation of the speedy after his stock, notes all the changes of the hereafter that is fast coming. The tudinized-it would have required too would put Vennor to shame, and is a good lev River, the Hiwassee and Nottelev, will There was formerly a good deal of discusnext west of Haywood, is another immense neighbor and obliging host. Some four yield an indefinite store of corn and wheat sion as to who wrote the once famous body of land, in which are a few lofty miles below his place is the property of mountains, and great areas of farming and the Jarrett estate, on which, besides val- the numerous tributary creeks and almost say that they wrote themselves. grazing land. In these two counties are uable farm land, and several thousands of branches flow through land equally arable Nobody was ever less of a humorist than many mines of copper and mica, and in acres of grand timber, there is a high and fertile. If any one sub-division of Andrew Jackson, and it was therefore the the latter are extensive and well defined mountain of marble, white, black, gray, North Carolina can fully verify the an- more essential that he should be the cause veins of nickel and chrome ores. In both plaided, and the "North Carolina Onyx" cient promise to the Hebrews of a land of humor in others. It was simply inevitperfection, and each is noted for the large vein of white soapstone which was county is that favored place. Whether the country there should be some amusing mined for some time in the interest of a considered as a grazing, a farming, a hor- shadow evoked, some Yankee parody of on its mountain ranges and hillside pas- Cincinnati firm engaged in the manufacticultural, a market gardening, a dairy, or the man, such as came from two or three tures. Webster, the capital of Jackson ture of lava tips for gas burners. This infant industry was destroyed by heavy either or all. Cornering in between Tenon the level summit of a high knoll, from simportations from Germany, which were nessee and Georgia, destined to be united tours are as tame as the speeches which be made for here. The beauty of this State before another year has come and Quincy Adams never made any popular part of the valley cannot be portrayed in gone, and with the great copper belt of demonstrations to chronicle; but wherever fitting words. The rushing river, the Tennessee a little later on, she, first of all Jackson went there went the other Jack, dashing down their precipitous sides, the the Cotton States with her products, and through the world as "American humors." goods there. In the southern part of this of black walnut and oak, of birch and orchards. Then market gardening will Biglow and Artemus Ward in one. The

mountains, but Henderson does now and air is laden with the fragrance of arbutus, will be carefully gathered and turned into marked the advent of Jackson furnished long been in the habit of driving their above them, while in the cavities where a and sacrificed much to secure the end that Webster in Philadelphia, March 24, 1827, tork across the Blue Ridge into South little earth has lodged between the road will soon be attained, and in their early upon the prospects of the government. and the river delicate lilies are opening prosperity every citizen of the State will Swain on the north and Macon on the their purple bells, and wax plants covered share, for whatever benefits even the least son is elected, the government of our and been dashed away again. Yet nothto the west, where it receives the waters formation; the timber is light, poor, and of the Tuckaseege to its bosom, and from of little value, and there is a scarcity of pects one of the most remarkable subdi- geological belt is entered, the timber im- ter name er chile airter er libin' pusson." are covered with magnificent timber to daily, carrying produce to market, and re- ef I hader thought er dat I wouldn' er party if anybody went beyond them in ex-

drons; mountains rich in many valuable few settlers' cabins are seen. About three minerals which have scarcely been pros- miles from the confluence with the Tenpected at all; streams teeming with trout; nessee is the stockade, occupied by the woods and thickets, favorite haunts of seventy-five convicts who have commenced deer, bears, wild turkeys, and lesser game; the work of grading the Western Raila soil that in many places never fails to road up the river towards Red Marble reward the labor of the husbandman; the Gap. These with their overseers, guards, home of the vine, and of many a dainty cooks, and the hired skilled laborers, fern and flower that would be prizes to make quite a force, and as both powder northern florists; such is especially the and dynamite are used whenever needed, southern end of this county, where is lo- they will make rapid progress through cated the young and growing colony of this difficult territory. The present method

Raleigh

istence than in any other place on these the capital of Swain county, from the south or west, is by fording the river not far from the stockade, and climbing a mountain which has been settled by many good farmers during the last twenty years, the traveler having first forded the Tennessee river about two miles from the Nanperfection agriculture has reached in this part of the world-orchards, com fields, wheat lands, and sheep pastures are everywhere. As has been said by many travelers, it is in truth a second Switzerland, but without the denser population of that heavy winds and tempestuous storms. But a few miles from the northern base of valley is narrow for several miles up stream, but on the other it spreads out into broad

ceedingly fertile. SWAIN COUNTY, AND GRAHAM, its next neighbor, are alike in many respects, but unlike in others. Both of them are rich in iron and copper ores, in the quantity and excellence of their timber, in respect of the new republic, at the outset, they are prospects only), and in their fine had coped with European statesmen on Danville at that place. The station bears Some twenty miles west of Franklin, on the name of the springs, and has become the upper Nantahala, is however, got the start of its neighbor in This-was the case with each of the early to Tennessee, it has gained upon the other | was not needed. Perhaps it was in a difrapidly in numbers and wealth. To these ferent way a sign of self-respect that the excepting the present. Situated in the midst of lovely scenery, and the centre of summer in the mountains painted this and as from the natural formation it must tradition, and take boldly from the ranks crossing the high ridge that walls-in its the nation certainly had it. course, or journeying up the valley of any It must be remembered that Jackson department of agriculture.

> western end of the State are CLAY AND CHEROKEE.

the citizens of that county are determined or unveil; his merits and demerits were as to thrive, and believing that a good edu- visible as his long, narrow, firmly set featcation will be worth more to their chil- ures, or as the old military stock that endren than bank stocks or railway shares, circled his neck. There he was, always they are investing all their spare money to fully revealed; everybody could see him: secure the best that can be had. Chero- the people might take him or leave himkee, though last, is any thing but least of and they never left him. the season, is a weather prophet that broad, lengthy and rich valleys of the Val- much patience; but he was always piquant. every year when suitably cultivated, while "Jack Downing" letters, but we might so called. In the same vicinity is a very flowing with milk and honey, Cherokee able that during his progresses through sold at a price much less than they could with the railroad system of the former these expeditions brought forth, and John high mountains with scores of streams her sisters, will reach the great cities of the crude first fruits of what is now known lurder, is Casher's valley, a long and maple, of hemlock and cedar, surpass all pay, and the rearing of veal, lamb and impetuous President enraged many and description, while the rocks are covered mutton for the shambles. Winter apples, delighted many, but it is something to far and near for its beauty, and for its with mosses, tiny ferns, and multiform always worth more in the cities of the know that under him a serious people first lichens, and the rich soil along the river's | Cotton States than oranges, will no longer | found that it knew how to laugh. bank from spring to fall is a mass of be left to waste, but the enormous surplus | The very extreme, the perfectly need-

Ought Not to Complain.

(Arkansaw Traveller.) What hab yer named your boy?" asked 'I'se named him airter myse'f.'

" W'y, so?" "'Case yer see, de libin' pusson mout

"Dat's a fack," replied Nelson, "an'

"OLD HICKORY." THE REIGN OF ANDREW JACKSON.

Mr. Higginson in Harper's Magazine. Dr. Von Holst, the most philosophic of historians, when he passes from the period of John Quincy Adams to that of his successor, is reluctantly compelled to leave the realm of pure history for that of biography, and to entitle a chapter "The Reign of Andrew Jockson." This change of treatment could, indeed, hardly be helped. Under Adams all was impersonal, methodical, a government of laws and not of men With an individuality quite as strong as that of Jackson-as the whole nation learned ere his life ended-it had vet tahala. On this mountain can be seen the been the training of his earlier career to suppress himself, and be simply a perfect official. His policy aided the vast progress of the nation, but won no credit by the process. Men saw with wonder the westward march of an expanding people, but forgot to notice the sedate, passioncountry. The houses also do not rise one less, orderly administration that held the above another, as though built on terraces, door open, and kept the peace for all. In but usually occupy a cove, the common studying the time of Adams, we think of name for a level stretch of land scooped the nation; in observing that of Jackson, by nature in the side of the mountain, a we think of Jackson himself. In him we warm sheltered nook, where cabins, out- see the first popular favorite of a nation buildings and fruit trees are protected from now well out of leading-strings, and particularly bent on going alone. By so much as he differed from Adams, by so much the this mountain is Charleston, a small vil- people liked him better. His conquests lage on the banks of the Tuckaseege, twelve had been those of war, always more dazmiles from its mouth. On this side the zling than those of peace; his temperament was of fire, always more attractive than one of marble. He was helped by meadows and magnificent stretches of high what he had done, and by what he had table land, the soil everywhere being ex- not done. Even his absence of diplomatic training was almost counted for a virtue, because all this training was then necessarily European, and the demand had ripened for a purely American product.

It had been quite essential to the selftheir prospects of gold and silver (as yet | that it should have at its head men who population, and having the advantage of successors of Washington, and in view of being nearer to Asheville and equally near his manifest superiority this advantage follow the north side of the river into the a strong and ill-trained leader, to whom adjoining State, population will increase all European precedent-and, indeed, all in a much greater ratio than heretofore, other precedent-counted for nothing. In Now the most western settler of that re- Jackson, moreover, there first appeared gion lives near to Hazel Creck, a bold upon our national stage the since familiar clear mountain stream about sixteen miles figure of the self-made man. Other Presifrom the State line. The entire valley in dents had sprung from a modest origin, Swain county, from six miles west of but nobody had made an especial point of Charleston, seems to have been arranged it. Nobody had urged Washington for by nature purposely for a railway, and office because he had been a surveyor's from that point until within three miles of lad; nobody had voted for Adams merely the dividing line, the estimated average because stately old ladies designated him cost of grading, bridging and laying down as "that cobbler's son." But when Jackcross-ties does not exceed \$6,000 a mile. son came into office the people had just One peculiarity of this part of the State had almost a surfeit of regular training in is that while very little arable land is seen | their Chief Magistrates. There was a cernear the banks of the Tennessee, yet on tain zest in the thought of a change, and

one of the creeks that have cut channels was in many ways far above the successive through it to the river, the eve ranges over modern imitators who have posed in his a vast region admirably adapted to every image. He was narrow, ignorant, violent, unreasonable; he punished his enemies and The last two counties at the extreme rewarded his friends. But he was, on the other hand-and his worst opponents hardly denied it-chaste, honest, truthful, The first is a county of comparatively and sincere. It was not commonly charged small area, but a large proportion of it is upon him that he enriched himself at the fertile and well watered. In it are mines public expense, or that he deliberately inof corundum and other minerals of value, vented falsehoods. And as he was for a and it is inhabited by a people noted for time more bitterly hated than any one who industry, energy and intelligence. It has ever occupied his high office, we may be plenty of timber, fine water powers, and very sure that these things would have raises large crops of grain and many fat been charged had it been possible. In cattle. Hayesville, its chief town, is built this respect the contrast was enormous beon a hillside, and has a superior academy, tween Jackson and his imitators, and it while in the suburbs are two new churches, explains his prolonged influence. He one of them of an architectural design never was found out or exposed before the both novel and pleasing. Railroad or not, | world, because there was nothing to detect

"Sir," said Mr. Webster, "if General Jack-Mr Marshall who must soon retire and ington and Mr. Justice Story will resign. A majority will be left with Mr. Johnson, and every constitutional decision hitherto made will be reversed." As a matter of Wall, I allus makes it er rule neber fact, none of these results followed. But the very ecstacy of these fears stimulated the excitement of the public mind. No matter how extravagant the supportturn out bad. He mout be hung. It is ers of Jackson might be, they could

hardly go farther in that direction than did the Websters in the other. But it was not the fault of the Jackson

says, "talked of 'going the whole hog' knows why it was, and says it was just for one another, of being 'up to the hub' what any one might have foreseen. Eze-(nave) for General Jackson, who was 'all kiel Webster, writing from New Hampbrimstone but the head, and that was aqua- shire, laid the result chiefly on the candi he ought to be 'set straddle of an iceberg, would persist in leaving his bitter oppoand shot through with a streak of light- nents in office. The people, he said, "aldespair of Daniel Webster and the adula- sense of duty, and not from any liking of tory slang of these gentry we must look the man. We soon satisfy ourselves," he for the actual truth about Jackson's ad- added, "that we have discharged our duty ministration. The fears of the statesman to the cause of any man when we do not were not wholly groundless, for it is al- entertain for him one personal kind feelways hard to count in advance upon the ing, nor can not, unless we disembowel tendency of high office to make men more ourselves, like a trussed turkey, of all that reasonable. The enthusiasm of the edities human within us." There is, indeed, ors had a certain foundation; at any rate no doubt that Mr. Adams helped on his it was a part of their profession to like own defeat, both by his defects, and by stirring times, and they had now the prom- what would now be considered his virtues. ise of them. After four years of Adams, The trouble, however, lay further back. preceded by eight years of Monroe, any party of editors in America, assembled in a stage-coach, would have showered epi- popular character, like Mr. Clay, or any thets of endearment on the man who gave such promise in the way of lively items. No acute journalist could help seeing that a man had a career before him who was But we can now see that all this would called "Old Hickory" by three-quarters really have made no difference at all. Had of the nation, and who made "Hurrah for Mr. Adams been personally the most at-

There was, indeed, unbounded room for

force of a popular decree.

popular enthusiasm in the review of Jackson's early career. Born in such obscurity that it is doubtful to this day whether he was born in South Carolina, as he himself claimed, or on the North Carolina side of the line, as Mr. Parton thinks, he had a the Revolution, and could never forget that he had been wounded by a British officer whose boots he had refused to brush. was successively farmer, shop-keeper, law student, lawver, district attorney, judge, tive from Tennessee, and then Senator, ing over his brows and face, and a queue at Philadelphia-then the seat of national volunteer sexton. planter in Tennessee, fought duels, sub- quite subordidate, for the time being, in lued Tecumseh and the Creek Indians, men's minds. The opposition to Jackson, winning finally the great opportunity of like his popularity, was personal. the United States army on May 31, 1814.

Orleans. 'That Mr. Madison will find it conven-Americans was but thirteen. By a single

All these things must be taken into aclishmen and Spaniards, practically conquering that region in a few months, but lated neutral territory, had hung two Indeath, with no authority, two Englishmen, Ambrister and Arbuthnot. These irreguof his admirers; they seemed in the line of hurt him. In the winter of 1823-4 he was again chosen a Senator from Tennessee. Thenceforth he was in the field as a candidate for the Presidency.

There was at that time (1824) no real who aspired to office claimed to be Democratic-Republican. Nominations were ir-105,300 for Adams, 44,200 for Crawford. 46,000 for Clay. Even with this strong on the first trial John Quincy Adams.

there could be nothing more fortunate. The mere ghost of a corrupt bargain is When it came the turn of the Adams

fortis,' and swore if any one abused him date, whom everybody disliked, and who Somewhere between the dignified | ways supported his cause from a cold Ezekiel Webster thought that "if there had been at the head of affairs a man of man whom we were not compelled by our natures, instinct, and fixed fate to dislike, the result would have been different. Jackson!" a cry so potent that it had the tractive of men, instead of being a conscientious iceberg, the same result would have followed, the people would have felt that Jackson's turn had come, and the demand for the "old ticket" would have

been irresistible. Accordingly, the next election, that of 1828, was easily settled. Jackson had 178 electoral votes; Adams but 83-more than childhood of poverty and ignorance. He two to one. Adams had not an electoral was taken prisoner as a mere boy during vote south of the Potomac or west of the Alleghanies, though Daniel Webster, writing to Jeremiah Mason, had predicted that he would carry six Western and Southern Afterward, in a frontier community, he States. In Georgia no Adams ticket was even nominated, he being there unpopular for one of his best acts-the protection of and Congressman, being first Representa- the Cherokees. On the other hand, but one Jackson elector was chosen from New and all before the age of thirty-one. In England, and he by less than two hun-Congress Albert Gallatin describes him dred majority. This was in the Maine as "a tall, lank, uncouth-looking per- district that included Bowdoin College, sonage, with long locks of hair hang- and I have heard from an old friend of mine the tale how he, being then a studown his back tied in an eel-skin; his dent at Bowdoin, tolled the college bell dress singular, his manners and deportate at midnight to express the shame of the ment those of a backwoodsman." He restudents, although the elector thus chosen mained, however, but a year or two in all (Judge Preble) was the own uncle of this government—and afterward became a But even this important fact was really

his life by being made a Major General in not a mere party matter. The older statesmen distrusted him, without much regard He now had his old captors, the British to their political opinions. When Monroe with whom to deal, and entered into the asked Jefferson in 1818 if it would not be work with a relish. By way of prelimi. well to give Jackson the embassy to Rusnary he took Pensacola, without any defi- sia, Jefferson utterly disapproved it. "He nite authority, from the Spaniards, to would breed you a quarrel," he said, "bewhom it belonged, and the English whom fore he had been there a month." At a they harbored; and then turned, without later period Jefferson said to Daniel Weborders, without support, and without sup. ster: "I feel much alarmed at the prosplies, to undertake the defence of New pect of seeing General Jackson President. He is one of the most unfit men I know of Important as was this city, and plain as for such a place. He has had very little it was that the British threatened it, the respect for laws or constitutions, and is, in national authorities had done nothing to fact, an able military chief. His passions defend it. The impression prevailed at are terrible. When I was President of Washington that it must already have the Senate he was a Senator, and he could been taken, but that the President would never speak on account of the rashness of not let it be known. The Washington his feelings. I have seen him attempt it Republican of January 17, 1815, said, repeatedly, and as often choke with rage. His passions are no doubt cooler now; he ient and will finally determine to abandon has been much tried since I knew him; the State of Louisiana, we have not a but he is a dangerous man." And dandoubt." A New York newspaper of Jan- gerous indeed the public office-holders uary 30, quoted in Mr. Andrew Steven- soon found him. As has been already son's eulogy on Jackson, said: "It is the seen, a large part of those who held office general opinion here that the city of New under Adams were already partisans of Orleans must fall." Apparently but one Jackson; but the rest soon discovered that thing averted its fall-the energy and will a changed policy had come in. Between of Andrew Jackson. On his own respon- March 4, 1829, and March 22, 1830, 491 sibility he declared martial law, impressed postmasters and 230 other officers were resoldiers, seized powder and supplies, built moved, making, as it was thought, with fortifications of cotton bales, if nothing their subordinates, at least two thousand else came to hand. When the news of the changes. Mr. Sumner well points out battle of New Orleans came to the seat of that it is unfair to charge this, as we often government it was almost too bewildering do, solely upon Jackson. Crawford, as for belief. The British veterans of the has already been seen, prepared the way Peninsular war, whose march wherever for the practice; it had been perfected in they had landed had heretofore seemed a the local politics of New York and Pennholiday parade, were repulsed in a manner | sylvania. It was simply a disease which so astounding that their loss was more the nation must undergo-must ultimately than two thousand, while that of the overthrow, indeed, unless overthrown by it; but it will always be identified, by costroke the national self-respect was re- incidence of time at least, with the Presistored: and Henry Clay, at Paris, said, dency of Andrew Jackson. If not the "Now I can go to England without mor- father of the evil, he will always stand in

history as its godfather. It is a curious fact in political history count in estimating what Dr. Von Holst | that a public man is almost always, to a calls "the reign of Andrew Jackson." certain extent, truthfully criticised by the After this climax of military success he party opposed to him. His opponents may was for a time employed on frontier serv- exaggerate, they may distort, but the inice, again went to Florida to fight Eng- stinct of the people-or even of any large portion of the people-generally goes to the right point, and finds out the weak this time with an overwhelming force, spot. Jackson was as vehemently attacked Already his impetuosity had proved to as Jefferson, and by the same class of peohave a troublesome side to it; he had vio- ple, but the points of the criticism were wholly different. Those who had habitdians without justification, and had put to ually denounced Jefferson for being timid in action were equally hard on Jackson for brimming over with superfluous courage,

larities did not harm him in the judgment and being ready to slap every one in the face. The discrimination of charges was his character, and helped more than they just. A merely vague and blundering assailant would have been just as likely to call Jackson a coward and Jefferson a fire-eater, which would have been absurd. The summing up of the Federalist William Sullivan, written in 1834, was not so very division in parties. The Federalists had far from the sober judgment of posterity been effectually put down, and every man "Andrew Jackson . . . is a sort of lusus reinublicae, held by no rules or laws, and who honestly believes his sycophants that regularly made, sometimes by a Congres- he was born to command. With a head sional caucus, sometimes by State Legisla- and heart not better than Thomas Jeffertures. Tennessee, and afterward Penn- son had, but freed from the inconvenience sylvania, nominated Jackson. When it of that gentleman's constitutional timidicame to the vote, he proved to be by all ty, and familiar with the sword, he has odds the popular candidate. Professor disclosed the real purpose of the Ameri-W. G. Sumner, counting up the vote of can people in fighting the battles of the the people, finds 155,800 votes for Jackson, Revolution and establishing a national republic, viz., that the will of Andrew Jackson shall be the law and only law of the year.

Really General Jackson himself would Seldom in our history has the cup of pow- timate could he have had patience to read make a majority. For General Jackson

THE DEAD BISHOP. GEORGE F. PIERCE PASSES INTO HIS FINAL REST.

Close of a Remarkable and Illustrious Life—Family History—Early Days of the Great Itinerant—Later Life —The Deathbed.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

Bishop George F. Pierce is dead! What sorrow this announcement will oring to thousands of hearts is not within numan power to tell. Ever since that day in 1834, when, in the prime of manhood, his gifts were consecrated to God, his has been a life of labor. In the days when there were not even roadways in Georgia, on his little pony, Cherokee Prince, the son of Lovic Pierce followed the wilderness paths in search of his appointments. He preached with earnestness; he grew to be a part of the tradition of every Methodist household. The years brought him honors, but no relief from work, for his was a labor which could only be laid down Dr. Capers, who was to locate in Georgia. with his life. From ocean to ocean At the close of a year I returned to Georhis voice, like that of the Great Baptist, has been heard calling men to salvation. But life's task is now over, and the good bishop sleeps, while his bride of half a century weeps by his side. and clasping her hands her silent prayer is for that reunion which only another world

When the news went abroad that George F. Pierce lay stretched on the bed of death a thrill of pain came over his friends. Telegrams poured in from General Toombs; rom Dr. Fitzgerald, the friend of his Californian itineracy; from Dr. McFerran; from his brother bishops, all hoping for his restoration to life. The bishop had faith in his power to live. Dr. Alfriend, whose practiced eye saw that death was the only relief, found it necessary to tell the bishop that the time had come. The sick man, turning wearily in his bed, smiled and asked:

"How long will I have to wait ?"

"Only a few hours." All heads were bowed. The touch of God's finger made every tongue silent. Thus the hours passed. Friends came in and received the good man's blessing. Daylight brought with it delusive hope, that even yet he might live. At eight o'clock it was observed that he was growing worse. Silently his wife took her place by the dying man's side, holding his hand in her's. Children, grandchildren, fifteen minutes to nine a voice whispered:

And thus the story of a life was told- undergoing many hardships of travel." a life that shall long serve as a sweet mem-ory and an example for those who knew

It is but a few months since the preparations for his golden wedding brought to Bishop Pierce and his bride of fifty years bickering into the church, the singers the congratulations of friends in all parts of the union. Through an interview with representative of the Constitution the pishop permitted the world to get an inside view of his home, and to share in the joy which crowned an active life of over half a century. On that occasion Bishop Pierce, in an informal way, gave the story of his family, substantially, as follows:

"There were three branches of our family," he said, in answer to a question. 'Two brothers went north, and were lost sight of, while the third found his home in Halifax county, North Carolina, where my father was born in 1784. The family s of English and Genevan origin, the Pierces being English and the Flournoys from Geneva. Many members of the latter family are now to be found in Virginia. When Franklin Pierce was president I called upon him, and we found great similarity in many of our family tralitions, but no positive proof of relation ship. However, I said jocularly to the

president: "Since you have reached the presidency, we will agree to call you Cousin Frank. "After my father was born, but while yet an infant, my grandmother removed to South Carolina, where he became deeply identified with the State, and later still he became a citizen of Greene county, where my father grew up and married George W. Foster, in 1809. At this time he was presiding elder of the Oconec district, extending from Jackson county in the north to St. Mary's in the South, and as far west as the frontiersmen dared to boro, in one of those hewn log houses such as were fashionable in those early until 1836, and afterward at Columbus, I went to school in Greensboro, first to Mrs. Scott, and afterwards to her husband, Mr. Archibald Scott, one of the most famous teachers of his day. One peculiarity of his teaching was this: The pupil was at perfect liberty to do what he pleased, but ne had to have his lesson. When the lesson was not perfect, Mr. Scott had a good supply of hickory and the muscle to wield it. As a result the lessons were generally perfect. At the age of fifteen I was sent to Athens University, and graduated in 1829. Among those who were my companions were Robert Toombs, Alexander H. Stephens, Howell Cobb, and several others whose names have since become impressed upon the history of the State. None of my own class, however, became specially distinguished, though many of them took respectable places in the world. During my college days my father was pastor of the church in Athens. Under his teaching a powerful revival of religion took place, through which I professed re- bishop on the bench, has been in consulting ligion. I graduated at my eighteenth councils of the church during the entire

not have so very much objected to this es- bent of my inclinations, and under the ence he declared that never once in any of advice of my uncle, Colonel Foster, I the governing councils of the church was er come so near to the lips of a candidate it. He was singularly free from hypocrisy | began the study of the law. A year later | the question of slavery or politics discussed; or concealment, was not much of a talker, my convictions led me to seek service in that the gospel, pure and simple, was the Swain on the north and Macon on the unit purple bells, and wax plants covered snarc, for whatever benefits even the least son is elected, the government of our that the gospel, pure and simple, was the country will be overthrown; the judiciary only question with which they concerned will be destroyed; Mr. Justice Johnson swing of the pendulum, afterward, in favor names for what he did. But on another to that time, consisted of South Carolina, themselves. Re-union with the Northern will be made Chief Justice in the room of of any candidate to whom a special injust- point where he was as sharply criticised Georgia and Florida. In 1831, however, church he considered undesirable. The ice has been done, and in the case of a he was very vulnerable; like most igno- the Georgia Conference was organized, and education of the negro, beyond certain then in half an hour Mr. Justice Wash. popular favorite like Jackson this might rant and self-willed men, he was easily I became one of its first members. I was limits, was harmful to the negro himself have been foreseen to be irresistible. His managed by those who understood him. appointed to the Alcova circuit, composed as well as dangerous to the whites. The election four years later was almost a forc- Here again was an illustration of the dis- of Putnam, Jasper, Newton and Morgan, future he regarded as full of hope, howgone conclusion, but, as if to make it cernment of even vehement enemies. No- with Rev. Jeremiah Freeman as my senior ever, as the good sense of the people wholly sure, there came up the rumor of a body charged Jefferson with being over- in charge of the circuit. Within the first would lead them out of all difficulties, "corrupt bargain" between the successful influenced by a set of inferior men, though | quarter he broke down under the excescandidate and Mr. Clay, whose forces had indeed joined with those of Mr. Adams to it. The reason was that it was true, and sive labor, and I was left alone to fill twenty-two appointments over a territory so vast during the greater part of his two admin- that my home seemed to be continually in he would have been equally great in whatistrations there was constant talk of what the saddle. I preached twenty-four ser- ever calling of life he undertook. He was Webster called the "cabinet improper," as mons every twenty-eight days, besides surrounded in his late years by a happy worth many thousand votes to the lucky man who conjures up the ghost.

Wester cannot many thousand votes to the lucky distinct from the cabinet proper—what man who conjures up the ghost.

Wester cannot many thousand votes to the lucky distinct from the cabinet proper—what sermons on extra occasions, such as wed-dings, funerals and household services. Surrounded in his late jeans of a mappy and appreciative family, who anticipated dings, funerals and household services. "kitchen cabinet." Here again came in During that year I received into the church their summits, all of these lofty peaks easy of ascent; watered by innumerable streams, some of which wind sinuously through verdant meadows, while others dash in Nantahala whose mouth is not many miles no harder on de boy den it would on de records the exuberant conversation of six Jackson, and partly to the unfortunate wore his old clothes hardly surpassed the afterward became so prominent. In May

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During all these years the church had made great progress. I was then appointed presiding elder of the Augusta district,

Macon, whence I was reappointed in Augusta for the years 1843 and 1844, during the presidency of Emory College, and I was appointed to fill the vacant chair,

VIEWS ON CURRENT TOPICS.

God. The Methodism of the present day his own hand he wrote the following lines when waited upon by The Constitution's

representative last February:

'The subject of sanctification, or Christian perfection, or holiness, has been the matter of controversy in the church, promday down to the present. The great difficulty has been, not so much an actual disattempt to define what is undefinable. To matter of fact and of feeling rather than of doctrine, is always sure to confuse the com-Miss Annie M. Foster, daughter of Colonel methods of its modern advocates in all go. I was born in 1811, at the home of been accomplished and more general good my grandfather, three miles from Greens- will follow, if its peculiar advocates are days. The family lived in Greensboro I think that if less was said in the way of

provided they did not forget God.

cased his dying pillow with the tenderness

More than half of this was of cotton, on a crop short 400,000 bales.