

Acts Committed During the War.

One of the saddest features attending the close of the late struggle between the North and South, is the emphy and bitterness left behind, consequent upon the general lawlessness and violence produced by the demoralization of society. The war not only excited the worst passions of the people, but the restraints upon crime were withdrawn, and violence and outrage ran riot. The inability of civil officers to execute the laws and the universal carelessness into which their observance fell, even with the better class of citizens, caused the respect our people felt for the majesty of the law, and the regard for the rights of others, which constitute the foundations of social harmony, and form the dividing line between order and discord, to be entirely lost sight of or totally disregarded. The former character of our people and their present conduct are evidence that these irregularities and outrages were the result of the wide-spread demoralization and destructive influences of the terrible convulsion through which we were passing, than caused by any pre-disposition to injure individuals or certain classes of people. In certain portions of our State, especially in the extreme Western counties, where communities and districts were divided in their support of the State and Confederate Government, we are sorry to see that the enmities and ill-feelings, engendered then, are still ranking in the hearts of many, and in some neighborhoods the most deplorable condition of affairs exist. The criminal and civil dockets of their courts are crowded with indictments and suits for offenses or injuries committed upon one another during the war. The efforts of their best citizens and the advice of friends have failed in many instances of stopping these prosecutions, and in not a few cases, violence, even to the taking of human life, has attended these unhappy affairs. Those who have been offended and wronged on either side, not being willing to relinquish their claims to reparation or vengeance, and compromise in a spirit of harmony and good feeling, the re-establishment of which should be the honorable aspiration of every patriotic citizen, but insisting upon the rigors of the law being visited upon their neighbors, have caused others to retaliate, the consequence of which has been that neighborhood feuds and personal quarrels, disturbing the general peace and prosperity, have become more a number of counties.

How much better would it have been to have met together in mutual harmony and forgiveness, and by general consent to have declared universal amnesty, conditioned only upon the future good behavior of the offending parties. The Convention, by all means, should have passed the ordinance dissolving by that body, declaring pardon from all criminal responsibility for acts committed during the war, and under the influence of causes then operating upon our people. We trust, they having failed to do so, that the Governor will, in every instance, extend the clemency of his pardoning power, to all thus convicted. Or, better still, the example set by his Honor, Judge Fowle and Mr. Solicitor Settle, at the late term of Rockingham Superior Court, in the case of Capt. R. E. Wilson, which we publish elsewhere, will, we trust, be accepted as the just compromise between the law and the fell spirit of vengeance now extant. By this means, we know many violent and lawless men, who have justly forfeited their lives, will escape righteous judgment, but, as in the instance we have cited, good men will be saved from the prosecutions of enemies, for acts, in strict conformity, at the time of committal, with orders and laws in force, but made criminal, if so, by the result of the war. We can approach the General Government with appeals for universal pardon and amnesty with but a poor grace when our own people, yes, neighbors, are seeking the blood of neighbors, for these same offenses.

The case of Captain Wilson came under our attention during last fall and winter, while he was held a prisoner by the military commandant at Raleigh, for acts committed under the orders of his superior officers and by virtue of his commission as Captain in the Confederate army. He was especially, an object of the tenderest compassion of any one, in his cruel and wicked confinement, as he was then an invalid, by reason of the recent amputation of a leg, made necessary from a wound received in one of the final engagements around Petersburg. General Grant, upon the occasion of his visit to Raleigh, on an investigating matter, summarily discharged him, but he was thrown into prison immediately upon his return home, by the same parties who had occasioned his first arrest and imprisonment, and was saved from a lengthy and loathsome incarceration by means of a writ of habeas corpus tried before Judge Fowle last Spring. We are confident the conduct of this officer, as well as that of Mr. Settle, in the matter, will meet the approbation of the entire State, and we trust the result of this case will be the harbinger of the re-establishment of good feeling, and that indictments now pending against some of the best men in that section of the State may be dismissed, or that the same judgment and good sense, which so happily and properly adjusted this trial, may prevail when similar cases come up for hearing.

Our people have already suffered enough; distress is already too familiar to our citizens, and blood sufficient has been shed to appease the appetite of the most insatiate. The President of one section died by the hands of an assassin, and that of the other is wasting his life in cruel confinement. The bones of hundreds of thousands are bleaching on the hillsides or lie buried in the valleys of the scores of battle-fields throughout our land; our homes are yet in blackened ruins; our lands are yet despoiled; and widows and orphans, bowed down with mourning and cramped with poverty, invite the assistance of every tender feeling of humanity and pity, and eloquently call us away from all feeling of vengeance and

revenge. The result of the war has caused to be made so many heart-rending appeals to our charity and forgiveness, that certainly before their irresistible claims, and in view of a common ruin, the less hallowed feelings of the heart should be consumed. Let us so conduct ourselves, that when we approach the Throne of Grace, craving pardon, we can with contrite hearts repeat, "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us."

Southern Histories of the War.

Below we give the circular of General Hood making known his intention to prepare a history of his campaigns. Whatever may now be thought of this officer, he was one of the few in the Confederate army who rose by successive gradations in less than three years from a Lieutenant to the command of an army. He bears serious marks upon his person of the dangers he encountered as any survivor of the struggle. And while we recognize the fact that this is no time to discuss his merits as a soldier, still the reference to these facts will not detract from the modest and soldierly appeal he makes to the officers of his various commands.

The object he proposes must commend itself to all. While the North is overflowing with histories of the Rebellion, we have seen but few attempts upon the part of Southern authors to place upon record an account of the War, and in most instances these efforts are from men who will carry but little weight with them. It is said General Lee is preparing a history of the Army of Northern Virginia, and that General Alexander, at the request of General Longstreet, is engaged in writing the history of Longstreet's corps, and we are glad to see that General Hood will gather up the records of his command and hand them down to posterity in an authentic form. We hope, as Jackson's corps has, in the lives of that illustrious officer already published, found a "local habitation and a name," that some persons will be found to gather together the glorious annals which tell of Ewell and Hill, (A. P.), and the achievements of their veterans, and sincerely trust that General D. H. Hill will continue to give, in the pages of the Magazine over which he presides with so much ability, the history of his campaigns.

It may be too soon to write an impartial history of the war, but it will be too late when the actors have all passed off the stage, with no authentic record of the deeds accomplished, and with no official reports of the most important battles. Not from any fault of ours should our children be compelled to learn from Northern histories of the rebellion of their section and the treason of their fathers. Rather let them, from many, dignified and impartial records prepared by those, at least, not hostile to the South, read of deeds that must render the actors renowned as long as gallantry and heroism are honored.

We hope, therefore, that the example set by General Hood will be promptly followed by others, so that the future historian may have reliable facts to base his work upon. General Hood's Card is as follows: "History cannot be compiled from official records alone. Personal memoirs often explain points on which official papers are silent; and it is by comparison of different authentic accounts of the same scenes viewed from various points of view, that a just judgment of events is formed. It is too soon to write an impartial history of the late war, but it will be too late when the actors in the struggle shall have passed away, to collect facts which will do with the actors unless collected in the most judicious and embodied in narrative form. We, therefore, heartily approve the design of General Hood, and commend his example to the imitation of our commanders."

Circular.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 1, 1866. Deeming it a duty to the officers and men who served with me in the late war, to place on record a brief account of the operations in which I have the honor to request all commanders of batteries, battalions, brigades, divisions and corps to forward me reports of the battles, engagements, marches, movements, and other incidents in which they were engaged while under my direction. This will begin with the companies of Virginia Cavalry which I first commanded under Colonel John B. Magruder, at Yorktown, in May, 1861, and pass through the successive commands which I held to the period of the surrender of the late Confederate army. I request the commander of each separate organization to send, with his report, his photograph, and the photograph of any one of his command who fell in action, together with such facts relating to his career and death as may be interesting. All officers who served upon my staff are requested to furnish me with their photographs and reports of their labors and observations.

The following is regarded as the best form to embody the most important facts: NAME. RANK. PLACE. Date of action. Position on field. Result of the fight. Troops in front and rear. With diagrams. NUMBER OF OFFICERS AND MEN PRESENT. NAMES OF ALL COMPLEMENTED. NUMBER OF OFFICERS AND MEN IN OFFICIAL REPORTS. NUMBER KILLED. NUMBER WOUNDED. CAPTURED MISSILES. CAPTURED OFFICERS, MEN, GUNS AND FLAGS. LOSSES OF OFFICERS, MEN, GUNS AND FLAGS. THE HISTORY OF THE BATTLE AND OF THE OPERATIONS, WHICH I particularly desire to see, are particularly desired to send me. The officers who were thus associated with me are to be found engaged in the occupations of civil life from Baltimore and St. Louis to the Rio Grande, and I must, therefore, appeal to the newspaper press to assist me in accomplishing my undertaking by publishing this circular. I wish to devote the time I can spare from my business to relate with the directness and brevity of a soldier, what I saw on many battle-fields and arduous campaigns, and the part my comrades performed. Respectfully, J. B. Hood.

Political Troubles.

The Radicals having carried the entire North by a series of unbroken successes, and secured the requisite majorities in both branches of the National Legislature to render the veto of the Executive powerless, are now, without taking breathing time, marshaling their forces and adjusting their terms for the grand onslaught upon the South, the President and the Constitution. In what form or in what quarter the attack may be expected we cannot tell, nor do we think that their political leaders have yet definitely settled. Thad. Stevens, Boutwell and the more honest among the fanatics desire to plunge "in medias res," and aim their shafts full breast-high at the President of the United States, and overcoming this mighty bulwark of the Constitution by a grand and signal coup de main, become immediately masters of the situation. To proceed further in their schemes against the South without resort to some

new plan of operation, or bold and successful attack upon the President, seems impossible. Congressional legislation has gone as far as possible. The Freedmen's Bureau bill and the Civil Rights bill, passed over the great constitutional objections urged by the President in his veto messages, seems to have exhausted the legal limits upon that line of operations, and it was abandoned for another, by means of constitutional amendment. But as this line of attack forces the South into the engagement, it is not likely to prove so successful to the Radicals. The ten excluded States, with Maryland, Delaware and Kentucky, are able to control amendments to the Constitution until the number of States are increased to fifty-two, which is not probable during the present generation. The New York World, in discussing this question, very forcibly says that the South, then, has nothing worse to fear, as a consequence of the late elections, than a protracted exclusion from Congress. Negro suffrage cannot be forced upon them except by an amendment to the Constitution, which they can checkmate. New penalties for treason are equally impossible, by the prohibition to pass *ex post facto* laws. The old penalties have been remitted by the President's proclamation of amnesty and his individual pardons. The State governments which have been formed in the South cannot be upset, because Congress never comes in contact with them except in judging of their competency to furnish credentials to members of that body. Congress having already done its utmost against the South, that section has nothing to fear in consequence of these elections beyond what it already suffers.

Congress being powerless to wreak additional vengeance on the South, will probably concentrate their hostility upon the President. If they could replace him by a Radical, they might admit the Southern Representatives without endangering their power, and thus escape the odium—an odium which will grow—of preventing a restoration of the Union. With every Southern Senator and Representative in his seat, the Radicals would still have a majority both with this Congress and the next. But so long as we have a President disposed to veto their bills, they would surrender their power by admitting the South. With the South excluded, the Radicals are too strong for the veto; with the South admitted, the veto would be too strong for them. If they could depose President Johnson, their chief objection to the immediate restoration of the South would be the Southern vote in the Presidential election.

On account of this inability of Congress to inflict further punishment upon the South, having exhausted legislation and being unable to amend the Constitution, we are prepared to see them attempt the more bold and less prudent plan of direct attack upon the President, in which entire success or utter defeat and destruction attend them. A powerful organization, intoxicated with uninterrupted and brilliant victories are not easily checked by obstructions of an ordinary character, and will hardly be curbed by the more prudent, when the objects of their desires are nearly attained, and between them and the goal of their aspirations stands but one man, even though he be paupered in the robes of law and order and peace.

It has been proposed, by papers in the interests of the dominant party, that their object could be attained by laws curtailing the President's patronage, and thus render him utterly powerless to interfere with them. They pretend to allege that the victories of their party have defeated a plot of his to set up a bogus Congress, and as the complexion of that body is now settled for the remainder of his term of office, that he will, by fair seeming professions, so as to induce a hope for his return to the embrace of the Republicans, attempt by diplomacy and intrigue to accomplish what he has failed by open opposition. Members are therefore warned not to regard any professions the President may make, and Congress urged to use the power lodged in their hands by the Constitution, to take from the President the power he has abused, and to establish some permanent system of appointments to office. The general sentiment of the country they declare to be that the autocratic power of the national Executive is fraught with peril to our liberties and free institutions, and ought to be reduced.

This mode of attack is subject to two drawbacks, one of power, and the other of policy. In the first place, to change the mode of appointments to office, will require a change of the Constitution; and if it did not, in view of the probable certainty of a Radical President and the uncertainty of a Radical Congress in 1869, such a change might crush its own authors. We, therefore, rather expect an attempt to impeach the President, and by his expulsion fill the Executive chair with one of their own partisans. Unless they do something of this kind, we see no practical results attained by Radical successes at the late elections, except the power to exclude the electoral votes of the Southern States in the next Presidential election; and in the event of their being necessary, with the Conservative vote of the North, to elect the Conservative candidate, a resolution declaring they shall not be counted will probably be more easily and safely passed by both Houses of Congress, than carried into practical effect. We shall see.

Titles in the South.

The Raleigh Standard urges that the rejection of the Howard amendment may lead Congress to the reorganization of the State Governments, and the consequent making null and void of everything that has thus far been done, and says, "the result will be that all pardons granted by the President will fall to the ground." It warns purchasers, therefore, to be careful about their titles. In reply to this the National Intelligencer says that Congress is not likely to be guilty of any such folly; but, in any event, it cannot touch the pardoning power of the President. That is secured by the Constitution, and is beyond the reach of a two-thirds vote.

The Official Vote for Governor of North Carolina, 1866.

We are indebted to R. W. Best, Esq., Secretary of State, for a statement of the official vote in the late election for Governor in this State. Mr. Best informs us that not one of the returns were informal, but all came up strictly as the law directs. We give the table of returns as follows: WORTH. DOCKETY. Alameda.....563 130 Bonham.....313 91 Alesh.....220 81 Ash.....512 199 Beaufort.....413 178 Beesonburg.....360 134 Brunswick.....335 100 Burke.....582 334 Cabarrus.....349 25 Camden.....294 100 Carteret.....327 79 Caswell.....342 127 Chatham.....884 211 Cherokee.....149 51 Clay.....129 95 Cleveland.....619 93 Columbus.....318 99 Craven.....362 8 Cumberland.....390 17 Davidson.....735 598 Davidson.....476 598 Forsyth.....391 141 Edgecombe.....340 107 Forsyth.....544 267 Gaston.....314 101 Gates.....252 252 Gaston.....119 139 Guilford.....179 122 Guilford.....892 438 Harney.....360 267 Haywood.....378 206 Hertford.....126 21 Hyde.....320 21 Johnston.....404 28 Johnson.....189 250 Jones.....290 120 Lincoln.....203 44 Macon.....271 49 Martin.....180 21 McDowell.....440 108 Madison.....230 79 Mitchell.....116 168 Montgomery.....235 386 Nash.....389 10 New Hanover.....498 194 New River.....263 90 Onslow.....190 106 Orange.....916 377 Perquimans.....221 84 Polk.....479 84 Polk.....72 173 Richmond.....562 793 Rockingham.....369 130 Rowan.....616 94 Rowan.....582 618 Sampson.....465 38 Stanley.....400 210 Surry.....474 153 Transylvania (see Henderson).....169 22 Union.....432 51 Wake.....718 341 Washington.....203 175 Watauga.....282 69 Wilkes.....530 462 Wilson.....261 84 Yancey.....383 83 Total.....34,245 10,749 Worth's majority.....23,496

For the Journal.

Internal Improvements.

Messrs. Editors.—A writer in your issue of the 15th, who signs himself a "Friend of Wilmington," writes of the "Future of Wilmington" with some feeling and considerable truth and reason. It is the first note in the way of revival of business by new avenues that we have heard in many a day. It reminds us of the old days of "Internal Improvement Conventions," "River and Harbor Improvements," new lines of railway to be opened, &c., &c. Really, let us look around and see if nothing is to be done, and if nothing can be done to revive the prosperity of our dear old town, now become a city.

This is a good time; our two oldest railways are about to hold their annual meetings here, when and where many of our citizens from the country may be expected. We propose that a Convention, to be called an "Internal Improvement Convention," be held in Wilmington some day or evening next week, say Wednesday evening, after the Wilmington & Weldon railway meeting, and if necessary adjourn it from that to the following Wednesday, when the Wilmington & Manchester railway hold their meeting.

I will propose a subject for consideration at the meeting, on Wednesday evening, 21st, viz: "A Railway to the Coast, and the Wilmington, North State," city and County of Fayetteville, or by way of a direct line to Deep River, from say Faison's Station. A most favorable route, it is said to be, from Faison to Deep River via Ayrsvboro', making a very short line for the coal region, not exceeding 25 miles from the mines to the tide water at Wilmington. From some point on the Wilmington & Weldon Railway, say about 30 to 40 miles from this point, a line can be found to Fayetteville not more than 50 miles long. To this, add the Western Railroad distance—45 miles—making 95 miles, and 35 to Wilmington, whole distance 130 miles by way of Fayetteville. Either of these lines will do; and as we desire to connect ourselves with our sister town, Fayetteville, we are inclined to that line, and its extension to the West by which much produce and business may be made to reach this city for a market, and from this city supply a vast region of North Carolina with coal. We have but touched upon the advantages of this line to the city of Wilmington. Look for yourself, my fellow-citizens, and see what a country you may reach by connecting our old railway with Fayetteville, and thence by rail to High Point, or some other point on the N. C. Railroad, and thence to the foot of the mountains, and ultimately across to Asheville. Or, better still, by way of Salem (from High Point) to the rich borders of Virginia!

Look it out on the map, and see if you can't tap Virginia. She is tapping you long enough, and deep enough, to satisfy her people. Try the counter-tapping, and see how she likes it! Then, again, a hotel must be built.—Don't let us sleep on that any longer. Help ourselves and others will come and help us. Capital can be had for all these works, if we are in earnest, and will show our earnestness by our actions. Will show you? S. L. F. Right Rev. F. A. Rutledge, Bishop of Florida, died in Tallahassee, on the 6th of November, in the sixty-eighth year of his age and the forty-fourth year of his ministry. He was a native of South Carolina, and the earlier years of his ministry were spent in that State. He was educated in Yale College. His father was the venerated Chancellor Rutledge.

Consecration of Bishop Wilmer.

IMPOSING RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES.

The Consecration Service and Sermon.

On the 16th of May, 1866, the Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Louisiana, assembled in the city of New Orleans. The most important of its deliberations and actions was the selecting of a Bishop for the State of Louisiana, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of that venerable and beloved man of God, Bishop Polk. The choice of the Convention fell upon the Rev. J. P. B. Wilmer, D. D., of the diocese of Maryland—and the Presbyteries throughout the State warmly gave their adhesion to the selection. The 7th of November, Wednesday last, was fixed upon as the day of the consecration. We copy from the Crescent, of Thursday, the subjoined interesting account of the ceremonies of the occasion:

THE NEW BISHOP.

The Rev. Dr. J. P. B. Wilmer was born in Scottsville, Albemarle county, Virginia, and received a classical and theological education. He is about 45 years of age, and in the possession of good health. He was for many years the rector of St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, and while there made a reputation for piety, energy, goodness of heart, and oratorical abilities, which was wide-spread throughout the country. At the commencement of the war, in 1861, he resigned his rectorship and repaired to Virginia. For some time past he has been attached to the diocese of Maryland, and throughout that State has many warm and ardent admirers of his Christian zeal. His wife, daughter and niece accompany him to this city, his new home, and new sphere of religious duties. Much of the present week will be devoted by him to receive the calls of the clergy and laity of this city, and to confer with municipal authorities, and all citizens who may see fit to do honor to and congratulate the new incumbent of the Episcopacy of the State; this being generally customary upon the inauguration of Bishops of any denomination into their new See.

THE RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

Christ Church, corner of Canal and Dauphin streets, Rev. Dr. Leacock, Rector, was selected as the place of consecration, it being the mother church of this city, and also said to be the largest and most central. The ceremonies were announced to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., but by 9 o'clock the church was well lighted, and at the appointed hour was literally crowded with a congregation all evincing anxious interest in the imposing ceremonies attending the consecration of a bishop. The bishops, viz: Right Rev. John Henry Hopkins, D. D. L. D., presiding bishop of the States; Right Rev. Chas. S. Quintard, D. D., of Tennessee; Right Rev. Richard H. Wilmer, of Alabama, and the Right Rev. Wm. M. Crozer, D. D., of Mississippi, attended by about twenty of the clergy, all surpliced, marched in procession from the vestry through the side yard to the front entrance to the church, and thence to the altar, the bishops taking seats while the reading, and the clergy in the front pews. Upon the entrance of the procession, the organ pealed forth a new chant, and the services were fairly begun. The Rev. Dr. Wilmer took a seat outside of the altar railing just in front of the altar, until after the consecration was performed.

The religious exercises of the church, known as the morning prayer, were then duly and fully observed, the Rev. Dr. Hodges, rector of St. Luke's, the Rev. Robert B. Beckwith, of Trinity Church, and the Right Rev. Bishops Crozer and Quintard, reading or singing the various prayers and hymns.

THE CHOIR.

During the morning prayer exercises the choir, with the organist, Professor Theo. Wehrlein, rendered some very beautiful and enchanting music. The *Veni Sanctus Spiritus*, by Madame Sawyer, soprano, and Mr. Tracy, tenor, was grand, and indeed a rare religious composition. The choir services was no small feature of the impressive ceremonies, and reflects much credit upon the performers.

THE CONSECRATION SERVICE.

After the morning prayer was concluded the Right Rev. Bishop Hopkins then delivered a sermon, commenced the consecration service, by reading the collect. Then followed the Epistle, the Gospel, and the consecration sermon was delivered.

THE CONSECRATION SERMON.

Bishop Hopkins then ascended the rostrum, and read for his text from St. Paul—I Tim. iii: "This is the true saying, if a man desire the office of a bishop, he desireth a good work. A bishop must then be blameless." And he gave the following sermon to the Rev. Bishop as follows: He regretted the absence of Bishop Elliott by the clergy as well as the laity. The eloquent head of the Church in Georgia was to have delivered the consecration sermon, but his unavoidable absence was much regretted by Bishop Hopkins, and he asked the kind indulgences of those present in his efforts to deliver the sermon instead. He would present in plain and simple terms the subject of the day, but he would also advert to the solemnity of the occasion. In the most learned manner did Bishop Hopkins dwell upon the reasons and necessities and actual rights of the existence of bishopric in the Protestant Episcopal Church. To the text he referred frequently, accepting it as the Word of God, given by inspiration. He dwelt at length upon the arguments and objections of many in the Church to the creation of bishops for the episcopacy. "If a man desires a bishopric, he desireth a good work," said the apostle; and all good works should have a government. He contended that the office was not an unnecessary one—not superfluous—as many, doubtless good persons, thought and yet think. He drew the line of distinction from the Roman Church, and said the fact should not be drawn from popery, but from God. He called on his hearers to refer to ecclesiastical history. The bible and history of the church should be observed, and the higher authority of heaven followed. The head of the Kingdom of Christ upon earth. It must have its visible government here, from whence emanates His doctrines and His benevolence. Through these organs of church government we are preserved from the perils of heresy and persecutions. He came for redemption; the church was established. Is it possible that we could think for a moment that God intended that church to be without a government on earth? It is absurd, and yet the highest christian men may be found, who think that they are the government of the church, and the reverend gentlemen contended was an inspiration, an act of Christ. He referred in full extent to the acts of the apostles; to the Holy Scriptures generally; to the good done in the church of Israel; the High Priest, the Priest and the Levites, and the instruments of Moses. Suppose, he asked, had it been left without system, without government, would it not have been an absurdity? We expect in every work of man much care as to every detail, and as we progress to be so perturbed as not to sink into oblivion—This could not be done without form. Religion was intended for man. Has he no

form? Why not religion as well as man? The reverend speaker drew the comparisons of the nature and necessity of the church and civil government and the spiritual analogy, and referred to the true exemplifications of the apostles, drawn three-fold, viz: a Bishop, the High Priests, a Priest and a Deacon; the government of three persons—one God.

He drew many learned comparisons, and alluded to the manner in which we cling to civil government, the constitutional authority, and reasoned well the church's proper position to the sacred right. He remarked that having considered the office and its rights and necessities, he would pass on to consider the work of the office, as set forth in the scripture. He (the bishop of the government or the church) fed the flock of Christ with the food of wisdom and religion; the lamb as well as the fold; the little ones as well as the matured; fed them with the word of God. Admonition, rebuke, with all authority, when necessary; raised the falling, and confirmed the kind, gentle, humane. All these qualifications should be had.

For such an office, strength from Christ should be sought for, by him that shall seek to be a bishop. When Christ ascended into heaven, he said that it was not always, even to the end of the earth, and the church is with that promise, and the government of the church looks with hope and joy to the always promised help of that Great Power, to enable them to do well their duty, and give them strength and grace to maintain and defend by necessary to say that of the nature of the office there was a prejudice existing, but he contended that it was even patriotic in his character, to be exercised in a spirit of love in and out of the church; for all Christians in the religion of love take foundation of spirit of love that seeks to forget itself in the happiness of all others—the love of all its true character. This is the true government of the church, which, if rightly understood, no man would or could feel prejudice against, but would be contented referring to the often-asked question why the office was ever abandoned, and in detail referred to the action of the Roman Church; as to its corruptions and innovations; to the actions of its heads or popes, or of the suppliance of a vicar of St. Peter, or of the loss of the original intent, which particularly understood that he wished not to refer to the Roman Church with any feeling at this time. He referred to the many good men in that church, and of the vast amount of good they had done in this world, and in his many references to them in the same feeling of christianity, with which he hoped to enter the kingdom of Heaven. But he further said, history does not change; and he fully reviewed this history of the Roman Church in the seventh century, and fully developed its corruptions, etc., etc., and how it finally reverted to Martin Luther and the Reformation, and the period of Christianity from 1517 to the present time. Of the actions of Henry VIII, and of his son Edward VI, and of the times then of Luther Calvin and other reformers, and how they would have been glad to have had them, only made a virtue of necessity, and they were created as soon as practicable. This church is the government of Heaven—

"My father, send me, and send I you—it is the kingdom of Christ, and its only authority. He then compared the church to all life, joys and happiness, and after death, of that boundless hereafter, and marked it that there was nothing better, purer or holier—a solemn subject—the government of Christ, and its only authority; that there was no dignity equal to this position, and the satisfaction of the lasting joy and felicity, in that government of Christ.

The reverend speaker then addressed himself to the newly consecrated bishop, saying: My beloved Brother—In the presence of God, you have been called to that apostolic office; you have the same reverence, you have the same humility as any Christian man, and it has pleased the Lord, glory to him, to call you to the sacred trust. I have known many good men, and of the Christian brotherhood, an sure you are perfectly placed in the faith, and capable of the full performance of your duties, and thus, by your christian zeal, you will have that strength to labor in your works of good.

Bishop Hopkins then made full and feeling remarks, as related to the late Bishop Polk, the predecessor of Bishop Wilmer. He said in substance: Your predecessor, the late Bishop of Louisiana, was a man of uncommon energy and character, and of the highest rank. You are the successor of such a man; none who knew him but admired and loved him. I was often connected with, and met him frequently at one of the universities of his founding, (many of these will you meet with me in my own country, and upon frequent occasions of Christian unity, and it is among the pleasant and sad recollections of the past. You will find in your path many mentemes of his zeal; monuments of his worth; it is indeed a high privilege to be his successor. We claim no perfection for Bishops, and yet it is in his career; he may have made mistakes, but his soul of christianity and magnanimity, which his life exhibited, is a true prestige for you, and God grant you all the faith and support to its proper ends. I hold that you are called to bestow the unity of Bishop upon you, and I do it in the fullest confidence that heaven has and will continue to give you strength, and direct your course, and in your zeal relieve your every Godly exertion for the well government of the church, and I call upon all to pray for you.

Here the reverend bishop delivered a most beautiful prayer, and with the apostolic blessing of Father, Son and Holy Ghost, concluded his sermon. It was listened to with the greatest attention, and marked attention, and was most eloquent and impressive.

CONCLUDING CEREMONIES.

After the sermon, Bishop Hopkins received the new candidate for the bishopric. He was presented by the Rev. Dr. Hodges and the Rev. Robert F. Clute, with the introductory words, "Reverend Father in God, we present unto you this godly and well learned man, to be ordained and consecrated bishop." The thirty-sixth Psalm was sung—"My heart showeth me the wickedness of the ungodly." Then the lessons were read by the Rev. J. W. Beckwith, of Trinity Church. He also read the constitution of the various dioceses, and certificates from the officers of the Louisiana Diocesan Convention, announcing Rev. Dr. Wilmer as their choice for Bishop of Louisiana.

The Rev. Dr. Wilmer then made the following prayer: "O God, the Father, discipline, discipline and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church; 'In the name of God, Amen, I, chosen bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Louisiana, do promise conformity and obedience to the disciplinary authority of the Bishop of Louisiana, and to the laws of the State of America; so help me God, through Jesus Christ.' He was then fully enrolled in the bishop's religious habiliments, and the presiding bishop continued the services by reading the many questions, and repeating the prayer which had been their being answered by Bishop Wilmer. Thereupon being concluded and the questions answered, the *Veni Creator Spiritus* was sung by the choir, the clergy and the congregation, and at its conclusion the Rev. Dr. Wilmer placed his hands upon the head of the elected bishop, and repeat-

ed the prayer "Receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a Bishop in the Church of God."

The presiding bishop then delivered his Bible, he entered the inside railing of the sanctuary, and was ordained bishop—Communion was then partaken of by the bishops, clergy and many of the congregation and the grand and imposing sacred ceremony was concluded by an Episcopal benediction from Bishop Hopkins.

From the Western Sentinel.

This case which has attracted so much attention in North Carolina, came before his Honor, Judge Fowle, at the late term of the Superior Court of Law and Equity, held for the county of Rockingham, the cause having been removed from the county of Forsythe to that place. The important witnesses for the prosecution, as we understood it, all being in attendance, and after due consultation and investigation, outside of the bar, the Hon. Thos. Settle, the Attorney for the State, agreed to the cause being a *quasi delicto*, "in all the charges whereof the defendant stood indicted. Whereupon the defendant, Captain Wilson, agreed to a compromise in all the civil suits for damages that had hitherto been instituted against him by paying to the parties claiming such sums of money as were their agreed-upon best year's salary. And thus, one of the most unfortunate cases growing out of the late war has been brought to such a termination as can but be gratifying to all good men.

A brief statement of the history and the facts in this case, now that it has terminated, may be interesting to our readers. In all the charges whereof the defendant stood indicted, whereupon the defendant, Captain Wilson, agreed to a compromise in all the civil suits for damages that had hitherto been instituted against him by paying to the parties claiming such sums of money as were their agreed-upon best year's salary. And thus, one of the most unfortunate cases growing out of the late war has been brought to such a termination as can but be gratifying to all good men.

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When these extremes and rigid orders were tendered the Captain, we have understood that he asked to be excused, stating that he was not in the habit of disobeying any general orders. After the arrival of the military, attempted the former. Capt. Wilson with his battalion of Sharp Shooters was detailed to come into this section, as many other officers were, into other sections of the South, under strict orders to suppress any disorderly conduct, and to arrest and return to the army all who had deserted their posts. In doing this he had every discretionary power, and a strict charge from his commanding general, that in the performance of his duty to use "power and boldness." Indeed, it was understood that his instructions were to make examples. When these extremes and rigid orders were tendered the Captain, we have understood that he asked to be excused, stating that he was not in the habit of disobeying any general orders. After the arrival of the military, attempted the former. Capt. Wilson with his battalion of Sharp Shooters was detailed to come into this section, as many other officers were, into other sections of the South, under strict orders to suppress any disorderly conduct, and to arrest and return to the army all who had deserted their posts. In doing this he had every discretionary power, and a strict charge from his commanding general, that in the performance of his duty to use "power and boldness." Indeed, it was understood that his instructions were to make examples.

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Message of Governor Patton of Alabama.

HE Opposes the Constitutional Amendment.

MOBILE Nov. 13.—The Governor's Message takes strong grounds against the Constitutional Amendment. After reviewing the whole subject, he says: "I am decidedly of the opinion that this Amendment ought not to be ratified. The first section enlarges the powers of Congress, and well known of the whole country, and is applicable to New York, Massachusetts and Alabama.—The third section would bring possible good to represented States. It would reduce those unrepresented to utter anarchy and anarchy. We are sincerely desiring for complete restoration to the Union, and for complete harmony and national tranquility. We feel that we have given every evidence of honest purpose to conform in good faith to the condition of things surrounding us. Alabama is as true to-day to the Constitution as she was on the day of her government as any State in the Union. Under the Internal Revenue Law—tax on cotton—the people of this State now pay revenue to the Government to the amount of nearly two million dollars, per year—in the execution of which laws they have no voice. The Amendment was proposed when nearly one-third of the States were unrepresented, and all its harsh features are aimed at its features thus excluded. The ratification of such an amendment, under such circumstances, cannot accomplish any good to the country, and might bring irrevocable disaster."

The Governor of Florida is well.