The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

VOL. 2. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1867. NO. 3.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

[illegible] OF THE PRESIDENT. The [illegible] and suite left this City on yes[terday] morning, at 9 o'clock, on a special [train] for Chapel Hill, where they will re[main until] Friday morning, in attendance [upon the exer]cises at the University. This [is] the third occasion, within the last [illegible] on which that venerable in[stitution] has been honored by the presence [of the] Chief Magistrate of the nation. Mr. [illegible] visited his Alma Mater in 184[illegible]; Mr. Buchanan having attended the [commence]ment of 1859. We hope to be [able to] present to our readers a full account [of what] was said and done at the [illegible] during the next few days.

[The] President and suite were escorted to [the depot] in the Yarborough House, on [this] morning, by the same military [escort] that welcomed their arrival. [Gov.] Worth and Gen. Sickles accompanied [the party] to the University. A number of [distinguished] gentlemen also went up. [The] prospect, therefore, is, that the an[nual] festival will be one, every way, [of un]surpassed attractions.

[The] President, en route for the Depot, was greeted with many demonstrations of [respect]. [The] ladies on the line of proces[sion waved] their handkerchiefs in token of [welcome], and the President acknowledged all [these] attentions in an appropriate manner. [The] President, and his distinguished as[sociates] expressed themselves, we are grat[ified to] know, in the most cordial terms of [illegible] the character of their reception [and enter]tainment in Raleigh. They left [with the] most grateful feelings for our peo[ple, and our] President with a heightened [regard for] his native City.

[illegible] our City authorities the [illegible] all their arrangements have [been] well and judiciously ordered, and were [such as] to reflect credit upon their good [taste]. The police of the City were active, [vigilant] and successful in their efforts to [preserve] order and maintain quiet. We [have] heard of nothing unpleasant having [occurred] to mar the harmony and general [illegible] of the occasion.

IS IT TRUE?

Whatever may be the doubts which have [been] excited in Southern minds, by the di[verse] statements of members of Congress, [as to whe]ther the Reconstruction Acts are pre[sented] to the Southern people as a final [settle]ment of the sectional difficulties of the [nation], yet we are forced, by the facts con[nected] with the legislation on those acts, as well as the language used to express the [will of] Congress, to regard them as a final [illegible] and we believe the country will hold [that] body to a strict compliance with its [con]ditions, provided the South will fully comply.

[Our] people desire a settlement. They are [not] in a condition to tamper, to be tampered with, in a matter of such moment. Believing the Congress to be sincere, they are ready to do what the law demands, however hu[mil]iating to them, for the sake of peace and quiet. Under such circumstances, we have not hesitated to advise all classes, who are entitled to vote under the law, to register [illegible]. This our friends throughout the State should encourage every one to do.

We have been well aware that the Recon[struc]tion Acts were not satisfactory to Rad[ic]als in the South. We know that the vin[dic]tive among them desire more violent and more oppressive measures. But we were not prepared to believe that they were disposed, after the endorsement which they have given the Congressional platform, to adopt the most effective measures to prevent Recon[stru]ction.

We learn that the rumor is well founded, that the Radicals in this State, disappointed at the readiness which the people manifest to reconstruct on the Congressional platform, have determined to use every effort to in[duce] the colored people to register, and then [to] work against the calling of a Convention. We have no direct means of ascertaining the truth or falsity of this rumor. But we ask those who know, if this be the policy or [not]. The argument to be employed in thus inflaming the blacks, is confiscation. The ignorant may be disposed to listen to this, and, so far as the colored vote may go, they may yield to this flimsy pretence, but, un[less a] change which we do not look for comes over the spirit of our people, we ex[pect] the Conservative men of the State to carry the reconstruction in spite of the Rad[i]cals and to place in the Convention men of integrity, who will do their duty to the State and to the Union.

THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Messrs. Seward and Randall, Gov. Worth and Gen. Sickles took a walk about the City, on Tuesday afternoon, visiting, among other places of interest, the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution, by invitation of the Super[in]tendent, W. J. Palmer, Esq., and the In[s]ane Asylum, by invitation of Dr. Fisher. The party expressed themselves greatly pleased with what they saw, and we under[stand] that Gen. Sickles, on leaving, divided $20 among the children of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

It is a significant fact, and one to which we call the especial attention of the colored men of this State, *that there was not a sin[gle] colored man elected on the Radical ticket*, at the municipal election in Washington, on Monday last. The Radicals had everything completely in their own hands, and their re[fu]sal to confer any of the offices upon blacks is the best commentary upon the *sincerity* of their regard for the negro!

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—IMPORTANT DECISION BY CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

The Chief Justice of the United States, in opening the Circuit Court, on yesterday morning, and before proceeding to the regular discharge of business, addressed the gentlemen of the Bar as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BAR: Before proceeding to regular business I think it proper to address a few observations to you.

For more than four years the Courts of the Union were excluded from North Carolina by rebellion. When active hostilities ceased in 1865, the national military authority took the place of all ordinary civil jurisdiction, or controlled its exercise. All Courts, whether State or National, were subordinated to military supremacy, and acted, when they acted at all, under such limitations and in [illegible] as the Commanding General, under the direction of the President, thought fit to prescribe. Their process [was] disregarded, and their judgments and decrees set aside by military order.

Under these circumstances the Justices of the Supreme Court allotted to the Circuits which included the insurgent States, ab[stained] from joining the District Judges in holding the Circuit Courts.

Their attendance was unnecessary, for the District Judges were fully authorized by law to hold the Circuit Courts without the Justice of the Supreme Court, and to exercise complete jurisdiction in the trial of all criminal, and almost all civil, causes. And their attendance was unnecessary for another reason. The military tribunals, at that time and under the existing circumstances, were competent to the exercise of all jurisdiction, criminal and civil, which belongs, under ordinary circumstances, to civil Courts.

Being unnecessary, the Justices thought that their attendance would be improper and unbecoming. They regarded it as unfit in itself and as [illegible], many ways, to the public interests, that the highest officer of the Judicial Department of the Government should exercise their functions under the supervision and control of the Executive Department.

At length, however, the military control over the civil tribunals was withdrawn by the President. The writ of *habeas corpus*, which had been suspended, was restored, and military authority in civil matters was abrogated. This was effected partially by the proclamation of April 2, and fully by the proclamation of August 20th, 1866.

These proclamations reinstated the full authority of the National Courts in all matters within their jurisdiction; and the Justices of the Supreme Court had expected to join the District Judges in holding the Circuit Courts during the interval between the terms at Washington, whenever that authority should be fully reinstated by executive or legislative action.

On the 23d of July, 1866, however, an act of Congress reduced the number of the Circuits and changed materially the Districts of which the Southern Circuits were composed, without making or providing for an allotment of the members of the Supreme Court to the new Circuits; and without such allotment the Justices of that Court have no Circuit Court jurisdiction. The effect of the act therefore was to suspend the authority of Justices to hold the Circuit Courts in the [illegible] Circuits.

[illegible] was removed by the act of March [illegible], 1867, which [illegible]. Under this act the Justices of the Supreme Court have been [re]assigned to Circuit duties, and the Chief Justice has been allotted to hold, with the District Judges, the National Courts in the Circuit of which the District of North Carolina is made a part.

I am here, therefore, to join my brother, the District Judge, in holding the Circuit Court for this District. It is the first Circuit Court held in any District within the insurgent States at which a Justice of the Supreme Court could be present, without disregard of superior duty, or [illegible] or usurpation of jurisdiction.

The associate Justices allotted to the other Southern Circuits will join in holding the Courts at the regular terms prescribed by law, and thus the national civil jurisdiction will be fully restored throughout the Union.

It is true that military authority is still exercised within these Southern circuits, but not now as formerly, in consequence of the disappearance of local civil authority and in supervision or control of all tribunals, whether State or National. It is now used under acts of Congress, and only to prevent illegal violence to persons and property, and to facilitate the restoration of every State to equal rights and benefits in the Union. This military authority does not extend in any respects to the Courts of the United States.

Let us hope that neither rebellion nor any other occasion for the assertion of any military authority over Courts of justice, will hereafter suspend the due course of judicial administration by the national tribunals in any part of the Republic.

This language admits of no misinterpretation. It is a plain and emphatic decision that General Order No. 10, of the District Commander, does not apply to the civil jurisdiction of the U. S. Courts, and will therefore be disregarded by them. It is rumored, we learn, that Gen. Sickles holds that his Order does apply. In this event, we are likely to have a conflict of authority. The question was raised by Judge Biggs, as to whether the rules of practice and pleading in the Federal Court should correspond with those obtaining in the State Courts, as was the case prior to 1860. In other words, whether the Stay Law would be observed by the Court.

After some remarks by Mr. Moore, in opposition to such recognition, and by Judge Biggs, on the other side, the Chief Justice announced that he would reserve a hearing until to-morrow.

The following gentlemen, in addition to those heretofore named, were admitted to practice in the Court, viz: Messrs. P. H. Winston, A. W. Tourgee, W. H. Bagley, George Howard, W. W. Peebles, W. J. Clarke, John F. Wooten, Thos. Wilson, D. M. Carter and C. R. Thomas.

WE INVITE attention to the grand Poem on our fourth page, which was read by George D. Prentice, at the inauguration of the statue of Henry Clay, in Louisville, on the 30th ult.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT.

The *Standard's* account of the President's visit is a mere caricature—an attempt to be funny, in order to cover up its malice. So far from being a cold, unmeaning or formal reception, from the blacks and whites of the lower order, as intimated, we are sure that the citizens of Raleigh, and of the State, who were here, never gave a more flattering reception to any man, since the days of Henry Clay. Many of the first citizens of the State were here, and all did the honor due to the Chief Magistrate of the United States. As to the reception at the House of Commons, all classes of our citizens of every position and color called on him there, excepting, perhaps, those who had previously made his acquaintance at the Hotel.

The following extract from the *Standard's* article is especially [illegible]:

"But few of the [illegible] of this aristocratical city came to [illegible] the tailor boy's hand. Only the friends [illegible] the descendants of the friends of [illegible] came. Those who would [illegible] through a thousand in the attempt [illegible] the hand of Jefferson Davis [illegible] dent, were not there. [illegible] think it was proper that they [illegible] we applaud their [illegible] complain, only it is a fact, and we [illegible] as such."

We defy the *Standard* to name any gentleman, whom it may class among the "aristocrats" of the city, who did not at some time call upon the President or otherwise show his respect for the Chief Magistrate, who was not unavoidably prevented. His friends, as well as the enemies of Mr. Davis, were there, except Mr. H. [illegible] and some of the blacks who were [illegible] by his influence and example. [illegible] were not there, at [illegible]. It is well known [illegible] we think [illegible] we applaud [illegible].

IMPEACHMENT.

After a long and laborious session, conducted in all the spirit of the Star Chamber, the Judiciary Committee of Congress, which was charged with the matter of the impeachment of President Johnson, has at last arrived at a conclusion. The most corrupt and iniquitous tribunal of which history makes any mention, have not prosecuted their inquisition with more rigid, unscrupulous, [illegible] details. An inquisition has been instituted into even the most private moments of the President's life, a degrading and disgusting espionage [illegible] over his household and domestic affairs, and prominent members of the Committee have not scrupled, in the dark and secret hours of the night, to hold converse with a criminal, convicted of perjury and confined in a felon's cell, for the purpose of extracting something (probably with a promise of pardon) as the reward to the prejudice of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation.

After such an ordeal [illegible] the Committee are compelled to acknowledge that they have utterly failed to find anything in the private or public life of the President to justify their cherished project of impeachment. But conscious that something must be done to excuse their conduct before the country, they could not adjourn without [illegible] in the shape of a vague and indefinite declaration that the President deserves the censure [illegible]. [illegible] impotent conclusion! Such a sequel to such labors will elevate the President still higher in the confidence of all good men, and is the severest reflection that this Committee could have heaped upon themselves.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S ORDER.

The Virginia papers very generally, without due consideration, immediately upon the appearance of Gen. Schofield's registration order, were greatly disgruntled at it, and affirmed that it disfranchised every one and that it paid no attention to the Attorney General's opinion. The [illegible] been repeated in this city. An examination of the order satisfies us, that the number disfranchised is comparatively small, and that, while the Attorney General's opinion cannot in its present form be regarded as law, yet Gen. Schofield has very closely adhered to it, except in the [illegible] county officers, with respect to whom the opinion of the Attorney General has not yet been definitely given.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, which at first was shocked, has since taken the precaution to consult Col. Chaffin for an official *expose*, and now says:

"The Colonel expressed his regret that the order should have been misconceived by the press generally. He thought it plainly enough worded, and was fearful that some of the registering officers in the country might be misled, and adopt the interpretation first put upon it by the press. The order, he thought, sufficiently indicated that none were disfranchised but such as had formerly held office under the Government of the United States and of the State, and afterwards given *voluntary* aid to the rebellion. No man that had never been an officer of the State or United States previous to the war was disfranchised. He requested us to correct the wrong impression the order had created."

Judge Kelley on returning from his Southern tour was proffered money by the Congressional Republican Committee, to reimburse him for expenses and outlays incurred in his travels. The Judge, however, declined, alleging that the practical knowledge he had received during his tour had more than repaid him for the money invested.

As an instance of the great depreciation in the value of property in the Southern States, it is reported that a plantation in Louisiana which anterior to the war yielded an income of $50,000, was sold the other day for $2,000.

LETTER FROM GOV. GRAHAM.

We have the pleasure of giving below an admirable letter from Gov. Graham, in reply to an invitation to be present on the occasion of the recent inauguration of Hart's statue of Henry Clay, at Louisville. Like everything else from Gov. Graham's pen, it is dignified, manly and able.

HILLSBORO', N. C., May 28, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: I regret that it is not in my power to accept the invitation of the City of Louisville, so politely tendered through your note of the 6th inst., to be present at the inauguration of the statue of Henry Clay, by the Kentucky artist Hart, in the Court House of the City, on the 30th of the present month.

That Kentucky should have, in a native of the State, an artist capable of perpetuating in sculpture [illegible] the lineaments and [illegible] the great American whom Kentucky claims as her first citizen, is itself a [illegible] of felicitation, rendering all the more appropriate her tribute to the genius [illegible] of the illustrious statesman. [illegible] purpose to her hospitality [illegible] persons from all parts of our common country, whose intercourse has been interrupted, and whose friendships may have been [illegible] by the events of a sanguinary civil war, affording an occasion to bury the animosities of the late contest, to [illegible] relations and to exchange pledges of amity and mutual good will, [illegible] a common friend [illegible] which I trust may assemble [illegible] as honor to the dead.

The [illegible] public service of Mr. Clay, [illegible] with [illegible] intervals [illegible] in which he threw [illegible] the conciliation of [illegible] and healing in [illegible] of intestine discord, [illegible] part in all [illegible] and diplomacy, [illegible] place among [illegible] of the revolution. His eloquence [illegible] would have given him distinction in any deliberative assembly of the world, [illegible] profound comprehension of American institutions, and practical wisdom in American affairs, which were [illegible] distinguishing characteristics, [illegible] source of his usefulness [illegible] power. With all his affections were [illegible] tempered with no local jealousies or [illegible] bounded by any sectional limits [illegible] the love of Union and sense of the importance of its preservation did [illegible] the smiles of fortune [illegible] to-day and another's to-morrow, [illegible] fixed and abiding sentiments which nothing in his long [illegible] could ever shake.

I [illegible] without wounding the [illegible] of any among my countrymen, that [illegible] preceding the late [illegible] in 1860 and '61, the old disciples of Mr. Clay in this State did not fail to bring [illegible] to the remembrance of the people [illegible] example and teachings on the [illegible] and the downward course of events, [illegible] I have not space to record, in their [illegible] the embarkation of the State [illegible] a necessity. May I be pardoned [illegible] the remark that, during [illegible] impressed with the [illegible] statesman in discus[sing] [illegible] the Union was [illegible]. More than twenty-five years ago, [illegible] conversation [illegible] in the Senate, and connected with the ever agitated theme of slavery, he observed to me, with emphasis, "Sir, there are four States of this Union on which I rely for its preservation in all time to come. They are North Carolina and Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky." He went on to assign the reasons for this [illegible] geographical position, the character of their inhabitants, etc. I often thought of it afterwards, and repeated it to the people in the discussions to which allusion has been already made. And it was, as I conceived in a good degree verified when [illegible]. When, after the Presidential election of 1860, the States of the extreme South, claiming that of right they possessed such a power, shot from their spheres as members of the Union, and essayed the formation of a separate Government, with a plain intimation of a resort to force if their proceedings were not acquiesced in, and were met from the opposite quarter of the Union with a scowl of defiance as stern as that which they had themselves [illegible], it was then that the intermediate States, in accordance with the prophetic expectation of Clay, [illegible] peace, conference and [illegible] remonstrance, came forward to plead for conciliation and Union, [illegible] the mantle of Clay and stood between the [illegible] hosts, in an endeavor to stay the impending calamity, and [illegible] by the States in [illegible]. I do not mean that [illegible] in every instance indicated this sentiment. I admit that it did not, but it was [illegible] in the manifestations of the [illegible] and affections of their people. And when the three States first mentioned [illegible] became parties in [illegible], it was with no exultant hope of [illegible] or of gratifying revenge, but from a conviction that their safety [illegible] and honor [illegible] were about to [illegible]. Kentucky, with the exception of a minority of her people who identified their fortune with the South, retained her connection with the Government. In the struggle which ensued, all acquitted themselves with a gallantry and heroism worthy of those ancestors, who, in the common [illegible] battled the North and South, achieved [illegible] American Independence. And when the bloody contest closed, with success to the arms of the United States, and a capitulation was made, which has been kept with the most scrupulous fidelity, the citizens of these at least had not far to go, to resume their old connection with the people of the other States, and a sincere and contented obedience to the constitutional authorities of the Union.

In speaking thus of the citizens of the States which have been named, I would not be understood to intimate any doubt of the perfect good faith and sincerity of the people of any other. On the contrary, I am satisfied that all who were involved in the late attempt at revolution made their submission in a spirit of the highest candor, and contemplate nothing but "one Union, one Constitution, one destiny." And nothing is wanting but the magnanimity, the genius, the all embracing patriotism and statesmanship of Clay, to mould the elements lately in commotion into harmony and repose. Those having the power, and, consequently, the reponsibility, of dealing with the present state of affairs, would best learn from the maxims, counsel, and example of him, who so often saved the Union, how it can be most effectually restored.

With every sentiment of respect,
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
W. A. GRAHAM.

Messrs.
HON. PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor,
ROBT. BAIRD,
CHAS. F. MILLER,
A. J. HERRINGTON, Com., &c.

Our Chapel Hill Correspondence.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE UNIVERSITY—SPEECHES OF THE PRESIDENT, MR. SEWARD, MR. RANDALL, GEN. SICKLES, &c.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., [illegible] P. M.

After a delightful and prosperous journey, the President and party reached here soon after 2 P. M. They left Raleigh at 9 A. M. The North Carolina Railroad Company placed a train at their disposal at the Raleigh depot. The President's car contained himself, Mr. Seward, Mr. Randall, Gov. Worth, Gens. Sickles, Battle and Avery, Adjt. Gen. [illegible], Col. O'Beirne, Mr. Gobright, of the Associated Press, Mr. Mattingly, Agent of the Potomac Steamship Company, Dr. [illegible] and a number of other gentlemen.

The day was pleasant, the train in the finest order, and the trip was made to Durham's in [illegible]. The locomotive [illegible] of the Company [illegible]. The engineer [illegible] Melton [illegible] of North Carolina's very purest and best men. The [illegible] highly improved [illegible] are very highly finished. The President of the Company, Mr. Thos. Webb, was on board in person and [illegible] pleasure in rendering our [illegible] President all the courtesy [illegible]. Altogether, the transportation was [illegible] and it reflects credit upon the Railroad Company and its management and no doubt gave "the party" a favorable idea of North Carolina Railroads.

The train merely halted at Morrisville. It made no other stop. Here the President was welcomed by a collection of [illegible] citizens.

On reaching Durham's [illegible] a large collection of people presented themselves to him, and he addressed a few happy remarks to the assembly.

Ample provision had been made at Durham's, for the transportation of the entire company to the University. After a pleasant, though warm ride, the party reached the village.

The President was met by Gov. Swain and welcomed in happy style. He responded in a very handsome address. He expressed himself in clear and confident [illegible] and planted himself firmly upon the Union and the Constitution, "properly administered."

President Swain made some interesting statistics, and introduced Gov. Seward in answer to a loud call from the audience. Gov. S. made a very agreeable speech. He had seen many parties rise and fall [illegible] ever pursued the policy and was determined to do the same, of doing what [illegible] interest of his country demanded. [illegible] interests of America [illegible] he was for that [illegible] politan government he was for it.

Mr. Randall answered a loud call and made a chaste and solid address [illegible] students of the University, to use their [illegible] advantage. He touched upon the general condition of the [illegible] and he earnestly exhorted his countrymen to maintain a united government. [illegible] there seemed to be a cordial response.

Gen. Sickles was called for. He appeared and made an agreeable address. He says he is not responsible for any measure of Congress—is here only as an executive, to do whatever he thinks for the interests of all our people. He was very kindly received.

The gathering then dispersed to dinner.

The general appearance of Chapel Hill is cheerful and encouraging. But how sad to see it with but a hundred students! *It ought be revived.*

There is a good number of visitors. I see Gov. Clark, Gen. [illegible] of Charlotte, Gen. Rufus Barringer, and other[s].

But I must look around a little, before I say more. H.

[From the Nashville Banner, 5th.]

A BROWNLOW BUTCHERY.

We have received intelligence from Winchester that a squad of Brownlow's militia company, under the command of [illegible] named Holt, went to the house of Mr. [illegible] last Tuesday morning, took him out into the woods, tied him to a tree with [illegible] of bark, and literally riddled his body with balls.

They also took a young man named [illegible] tried him by a "drum head court martial," condemned him to be shot, and [illegible] carrying the sentence into effect, when the tragedy was prevented by the [illegible] position of a gentleman who had been a Union man throughout the war.

Our informant states that many of the citizens of Franklin county have been plundered and maltreated within the past few days, and that others have been compelled to seek refuge in the woods.

These enormities have been committed on a people whose conduct has been above even suspicion. The only excuse alleged for killing Brown, was that he had served in the Confederate army during the war, and the indications at present are that the best citizens of the county will fall victims to the vindictive hatred of these licensed assassins.

So great is the feeling of alarm throughout the section of country named, that the people have already begun to organize for mutual protection, being determined that one company of Brownlow's mercenaries shall not rob and murder them with impunity. A meeting was to have been held at Winchester last night to consider what was best to be done.

Only four thousand white voters have been registered in the Second Congressional district of Louisiana, against fourteen thousand colored voters.

We are very sorry to hear reports of the appearance of *rust* in the wheat fields of this section. The late moist and sultry weather is the sort to produce it.—*Richmond Enquirer, 5th.*

Henry S. Foote is determined to start in time for the next political speculation. He has declared himself for female suffrage.

From the Tarboro' Southerner.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Convention of the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina has resolved to hold its next annual meeting in Tarboro', on the first Wednesday in May, 1868. At that Convention an Assistant Bishop is to be elected for this Diocese.—These facts recall some interesting reminiscences of "the olden time" in connection with the Church in this State, which may not be uninteresting to your readers. The Convention which elected the first Bishop of North Carolina was held in this place on the 28th day of May, 1794. The Church in this State organized itself into a Diocese in [illegible], and sent deputies to the General Convention held in New York in September of the same year.

Previous to the General Convention of 1795, an effort was made to obtain the Episcopal [illegible] for this Diocese, and a Convention was held for that purpose in Tarboro', to elect a suitable person for the office of Bishop, as will appear by the following copy of a document recorded in the history of the Church.

"We the subscribers, having met in Convention at Tarborough, North Carolina, on the 28th day of May, 1794, for the purpose of considering the declining situation of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this State, and having chosen the Rev. Charles Pettigrew as a person fit to be our Bishop, and worthy to be recommended for consecration to that holy office, but being sensible that the [illegible] at which the laity [illegible] of the State live from each other, [illegible] of sufficient personal [illegible] another to subscribe [illegible] prescribed by the [illegible] Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, [illegible] necessary and [illegible] to make [illegible] deviation therefrom, which [illegible] hope will be no obstacle [illegible]. We therefore [illegible] consecrated to the office of Bishop the said Rev. Charles Pettigrew, [illegible] morality, religious principles [illegible] of life, from his general [illegible] character, from the personal knowledge we have of him, and [illegible] in good learning and soundness in the faith, we are induced to believe worthy of being consecrated to that important office. We hereby promise and engage to receive him as such when canonically consecrated and invested therewith, and to render that canonical obedience which is believed to be necessary to the due and proper discharge of so important a trust in the Church of Christ. And we [illegible] the Right Reverend, the Bishops in the several United States, praying their [illegible] in consecrating this our said brother, and solemnly investing him with the apostolic office and powers.

In testimony whereof, we hereunto subscribe our names the day and year above written.

CLERGY—N. Blount, J. S. Wilson, J. Gur[illegible], [illegible], R. J. Miller.

LAITY—J. Leigh, M. D., J. Gunn, M. D., R. White, Lawyer, B. Woods, Lawyer, W. Clements, I. Dossey, W. Grimes, R. Greer."

The Rev. Charles Pettigrew, thus elected to the office of a Bishop, set off to attend the General Convention of 1795, which was to be held in the city of Philadelphia, in [illegible] September [illegible] with a view to his consecration, but was prevented from prosecuting [illegible] by the prevalence of an [illegible] Norfolk, which had suspended [illegible] facilities for traveling [illegible] opportunity for his consecration [illegible]. He [illegible] died. After [illegible] of 74 years, "the Church of [illegible]" proposes again to assemble [illegible] and lay, in this place, and to elect on the spot where she elected [illegible] Bishop, an assistant to her [illegible] work of the Lord, which is growing too great for one to do.

We anticipate for that meeting of Convention such a gathering of the Church and such a social and spiritual blessing for our community by the interchange of hospitality and religious acts and influences as will make it long to be remembered in the history of our flourishing town.

THE GRAVE OF A CAROLINIAN.—At the decoration of the graves of the Confederate soldiers, interred in the Richmond Cemeteries, on the 31st ultimo, no soldier, whatever his State or rank, was forgotten, and it will be seen by the Richmond papers that the grave of Peyton Gwynn, of this State, [illegible] Gen. Walter Gwynn, which lies alone near the centre of Hollywood Cemetery, on a sloping hill side, beneath the [illegible] of a branching oak, was beautifully [illegible] a cross of choice flowers [illegible] with a magnificent cross [illegible] with roses was planted at the head. Peyton Gwynn was a member of the Rockingham Rangers, Company A, Second North Carolina Cavalry, and was killed at the early age of 16, while acting gallantly in a charge near Martinsburg, about the middle of October, 1862, just after Stuart's [illegible] into Pennsylvania, in which Gwynn was the first man to enter Pennsylvania soil.—*Charleston Mercury.*

GREELEY vs. PHILLIPS.—Mr. Greeley is certainly putting Wendell Phillips in rather a tight spot, in view of the latter's vehement denunciations of the release of Jeff. Davis. The *Tribune* quotes declarations from speeches of Mr. Phillips running back for two years past, in which he scouts and scoffs the idea of hanging Davis. In May, 1865, he declared that he "would never consent to the death of Davis till he tried his life." In October he said "they might set all the traitors free if they would only enfranchise the blacks." In February, 1866, he said the time had passed for punishing traitors, and in October he said he did not care what became of Davis—he "was older than the Ark, the question of his punishment is one that landed on Mount Ararat." These declarations are certainly in very strong and striking contrast with what he is saying now on the same subject.—*New York Times, June 1.*

Reports from South America to May 9th, via London, June 1st, say that Brazil has rejected the offered mediation of the United States, and will prosecute the war to an end. Gen. Uriques, with 10,000 men, has deserted the Allies.

Prentice says, "no doubt Wendell Phillips, when he calls General Rousseau a coward, borrows courage from the remembered fact that the cane with which the general caned Grinnell was broken in the operation."

"The Independant Bumblebee and Brownlow Blow Gun," is the title of a Radical paper soon to be started in Chattanooga.

SHERIDAN'S ORDER REMOVING GOVERNOR WELLS FROM OFFICE, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, June 4.

Special Orders No. 59, extract fourth, and the following telegram, having been received at headquarters, the duties of the Board of Levee Commissioners, appointed in paragraph 3, of Special Orders No. 34, current series, are hereby suspended until further instructions in accordance with the order of the Secretary of War:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 3, 1867.

Major General P. H. Sheridan, New Orleans:

Application having been made to the President of the United States, by the Governor of Louisiana and others, for revocation of your order removing the Board of Levee Commissioners, and that the State authorities be permitted to proceed in the execution of the State laws, the President directs that all further proceedings be suspended until further instructions. You will please report the facts in relation to your order, with the reasons for giving it.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

By command of Major General P. H. SHERIDAN,
GEORGE L. HARTSUFF, Assistant Adjutant General.

General Sheridan, in answer to the Secretary of War, in reference to the Levee Commissioners, states, as the reason for abolishing the two former boards, that the Legislature last winter passed an act continuing the old Levee board in office, so that $4,000,000 appropriated might be disbursed by a board of rebellious antecedents. After the adjournment the Governor appointed a board of his own, in violation of this act, and made the acknowledgment to General Sheridan that his object was to disburse the money in the interest of his own party by securing for it votes at the time of election. The old board refused to turn over its papers to the new Board, and appealed to General Sheridan to sustain it, which he would not do, as the question would then have gone to the courts and have taken a year to decide. The State was then overflowed and poor people suffering. To abate this trouble and afford immediate relief, which the honest disbursement of four millions would give, an order dissolving both Boards was issued. I say now unequivocally that Governor Wells is a political trickster and a disunionist. I have seen him myself, when I first came to this command, turn out all the Union men who had supported the government, and put in their stead rebel soldiers, some of whom had not doffed the gray uniform. I have seen him again, during the July riot of 1866, skulk away where I could not find him to give him a guard, instead of coming out as a manly representative of the State, and joining those who were desirous of preserving the peace. I have watched him since, and his conduct has been as sinuous as the mark left in the dust by the movement of a snake. I say again that he is dishonest, and dishonesty is more than must be expected of me.

SPECIAL ORDER—NO 59.

HEADQ'RS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, June 3, 1867.

[Extract V.]

His Excellency, the Governor of Louisiana, J. Madison Wells, having made himself an impediment to the faithful execution of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, by directly and indirectly impeding the General in command in the faithful execution of the law, is hereby removed from the office of Governor of Louisiana, and Mr. Thomas J. Durant appointed thereto. Mr. Durant will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of
Major General P. H. SHERIDAN.
GEORGE L. HOOD, A. A. G.

The Petersburg *Index* says that a wedding took place in Prince George county a few evenings since, which terminated in a most distressing manner. Soon after the bride had retired, a stranger made his appearance and inquired for the groom, who, on presenting himself, was taken into custody, charged with stealing a horse in Brunswick. He begged for permission to take leave of his bride, and went to her room for that purpose, when she upbraided him for deceiving her, and drove him from her apartment. The groom was taken away and confined in jail. The bride will at once apply for a divorce.

A lady who went to one of the great mourning warehouses in London, and on mentioning what she required, was politely requested by one of the shopmen to go further on. "This, madam, is the light affliction department; the heavy bereavement is further on.

We greatly fear that this story describes the present condition of the unhappy South, with but too much fidelity.

In the Supreme Court at New York, on Thursday morning, Wm. M. Britton commenced an action against Gen. Butler to recover $7,500, which Britton alleges was fraudulently taken from him by the defendant while in command at New Orleans.—Having occasion to pass the pickets, he says he was stopped and searched, and a check for the above amount taken from him, which Butler is said to have subsequently converted to his own account. On motion of defendant's counsel, the case was transferred to the United States courts.

A political meeting at Knoxville, on Saturday, was addressed by Messrs Stokes and Etheridge. During the meeting several disturbances occurred between whites and negroes. Several militia companies have been sworn in at Knoxville to keep order during the election.

GOOD NEWS FROM ALABAMA.—The Mobile *Register* says:

"We verily believe that the Radicals cannot carry a majority of the colored men, much less of both colors, and that except in the cities and towns they will not make a decent show of hands."

In a recent number of the Foxtown *[illegible]* appeared the following kind editorial notice: "Postscript. We stop the press with pleasure to announce the decease of our contemporary, Mr. Snuggs, editor of the Foxtown *Flash*. He has now gone to another and a better world. Persons who have taken the *Flash* will find the *[illegible]* a good paper."

General Pope has been petitioned by five hundred colored men to remove the Mayor and Aldermen of Savannah. The petitioners allege that they cannot expect justice from the present incumbents. A white man named Curtis is recommended for Mayor, and he is said to have promised the negroes a full share of the spoils of office.