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Report of the Reconstruction Committee. The following is the list of witnesses exam ined by this Committee, whose testimony relates to North Catolina, viz :

Rev. James Sinclair, of Robeson County, Lieut, George A. Sauderson, of Mass., Freedmen's Bureau.

Col. E. Whittlesey, Malae, Freedmen's Bureau.

Homer A. Cook, Qua termasier. Rev. Hope Bain, Universalist preacher. Lt. Col. Dexter H. Clap., Mass., P

Bureau J. A. Campbell, Adjutant General. Hon, Bedford Brown, of North Croolina,

Lt. Col. W. H. H. Beadle, Michigan. Thos. M. Cook, Wilmington Herald, New Yorker and army correspondent of New York Herald

Major Henry C. Lawrence, Freedmen's Bu-10:013

With the exception of Col. Brown, (the only native of the State in all the eleven, and who, as might be expected, spoke favorably gad trutafelly of his fellow-citizens,) and Major Lawrence, of Illinois, some time on duty 'a connection with the Freedman's Bureau in Watten County and in Fayetteville, and who did honor to himself by the candor and full justice to the people of the State in his evidence, all these witnesses exhibit the bias of strong prejudice.

We are anxious to know who suggested this particular selection of witness as to the character and political condition of North Carolina. Besides Col. Brown, there is hardly any one, that any citizen of the State, of our acquaintance, would have summoned to prove his individual character. Yet they are sufficient to determine the momentous question of the right of the State to representation in Congress.

The Rev. Mr. Sinclair lost his connection with the Presbyterian Church, we had understood, by sentence of exclusion. His deposition would make the impression that this was but the consequence of his loyalty. Our information is, that politics did not enter into the question .-that it was an affair of morals and the decalogue. He manifests an especial antipathy to the Clergy of that respectable denomination in the State. He admits, that since the war, he has heard some of the M'nisters pray for "all in authority over us," but he has never heard them pray for "His Excellency, the President of the United States." This, to him is evidence of their disaffection. Who ever did hear a sensible man, Clergyman or Layman, insult Omnipotence by a parade of earthly titles, when acknowledging the insignificance of all worldly things, and praying the divine blessing and forgiveness?

The other reverend witness, Mr. Hope Bain,



RALEIGH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1866.

The Howard Amendment---Its Supporters.

VOL. 1.

The very small and comparatively insignificant portion of the people of this State who endorse the Howard amendment, and the Radical plan genera"y, may be divided into the following classes :

1. A few disappointed and vindictive politicians, who, scouted and i nored by their fellowcitizens, seek the gratification of a mean revenge by their degradation, and build their only hopes of office and p omotion upow the triumph . w'cal schemes,

2. Men who were guilty of crimes and misdemegnors during the way, and since, who, when ove taken by the violated law, clamor that they are "persecuted Union men," and who wor'd welcome any change that promises the interruption or the subversion of the Cou is.

3. Men who are, r id always have b en, constimuignally Redicals.

4. Mos who favor neg to suffrage per se. 5 A few Yankee residents or sojourners, (not all, by any means) whom the ebb of the war left on our soil. And

6. Some honest, timorous, detuded and weakkneed men who are frightened with the assertion, and misled by the unman'y plea that "it is the best we can get."

If Gen. Dockery had accepted the Holden-Radical nomination, or it he now endorses the Howard amendment, we could not conscientiously class him under either of the foregoing heads, - He has no malice to grafily that we are away of, and although his course duing the war war was fall of stange inconsistencies, he never to feited the out're respect of his immediate fellow-citizens. When he made speeches to eacourage volunter 'ng, sent his negroes to work on the for fications, and indignantly denied that he was a reconstructionist, his friends and neighbors warmly applauded his course; and when his action in other respects was calculated to bring suspicion upon the sincerity of his professed devotion to the cause in which his State had embarked its all, they were charitable and forgiving. Nor, certainly, could the General be included in either of the other classifications,-not even the last, for the old gentleman has always had the credit of being bold and opinionative. He has not been in the habit of allowing others to manu lacture opinions for him. He has generally been as independent in his sentiments as Mr. Holden anid, in 1854, he was in his lex cography and pronunciation.

We could have found, then, but one category in which to locke the General. We will not insult him by supposing that he at heart approves the doctrines of the Howard amendment. They are at total variance with his lifelong political sentiments, and destructive of all those reserved rights of the States for which be has always contended. The third section would disqualify himself from holding office and throw him, for absolution, upon the tender mercies of Congress, while it would disfranchise many of those who have heretofore supported and honored him.

The Libels on North Carolina. The last Greenshoro' Paleiol ventifates, in the following slashing and trenchant style, the slanders upon the good name of North Caroli a that have been so freely circulated by the man Tourgee, who had the insolence and effre 'ery to assume to hail from this State in the Radical Convention in Philadelp.ia, as he now does in the so-called Soldiers' Convention Pittsburg. Tourgse, however, is by no me the only guilty party in this matter, and . Patriot, over his unworthy shoulders, administers a severe castig on to all the defamers of the State.

From the Geensboro Patriot. If a state of ill feeling against the Southern States has a place in the hearts of our Northern brothers, and if they have a desire to ostraostracize the larger portion of our people, the facts carnot excite a scial wonder. Bad men are iadustriously at work. Men who claim -to be citizens of Southern States, are constantly plying their tongues to Northern audiences, or their pens through the press of the North, every word which they speak or write being uttered solely for the purpose of deceiving the North to the prejudice and injury of the South.

a fellow who claims to be a representative North Carolina, impudentl- told in he recent onvention in Philadelphia ! And n only this story absurd and without four atica fact, but mean, low, dastardly, cowardl, and contemptible is the whole of the harang which it is embodied, and which was published in all the leading papers of the North. Of course it was extensively read, and, pe haps believed; but shameless as it is, the spea could be excused, had he not told a dozen otoer falsehoods in the same breath.

to say that as many who have "worn the Gray" have sought homes in the West as aby other class of our people. And we may be pardoaed for adding that wherever they may be, they are deporting themselves as gentlemen, and not meddling with affairs which do not conce.a

menable to the laws of the land + Does the jacka! suppose that a man, from the fact of his having worn a "blue uniform," is now licensed to trample our laws under foot ?---to violate the license law-commit for alcation and adultery to shoot p'stols at unoffending men, &of It is a p'ivilege which heretofore has been denied those who have wora "the Gray," and from which all others, no difference what may have been their previous training, will be required to desist, while living in the law-abiding State of No th Carolina, It may seem that we are attaching undue

importance to the vile wretch, who "went to the conven io with instructions from two thousand Union men of North Carolina," but justice to the people of the State requires this no.i.e. We doubt whether he can establish the fact that he represented "two thousand" Unioa mea, even in his sense of the term, while true Union mei spurn him as they would a' mangy dog. He says the men whom he represents demand the disfranch'sement of a'l *treitors*, and the infranchisement ci all loyal men. He would exclude ex-Confederate soldlers from voting and admit negroes to the ballot box, but he was never instructed by two thousend Ucion men to make sfe're demands. Nor would be was never instructed by two sthousand bane himse'f by the operation. The negroes are a vid of him. He could'nt obtain filly ne-gro votes in Guilford couly. He tells a Le when he says twelve hundred loyal men have been driven from the State. He tells a lie when he says loyal men were threatened with dea h if they were the blue and that they are now wearing the gray. In the county in which i.e live , disgracing by his vile presence the very dogs, that, as it by instinct, avoid him as they would a leper, he cunnot point out a hundred mea of Northern and Southern birth who wear gray, nor can he find ten who wear it as a choice. Hisstory of the filceen murdered negroes is a "a. His story in reg. rd to the petition of seven hundred loyal men is a lie. he imputes disloyalty to the Governor of No in Ca oliva he lies. When he appeals to the "'y-

al inen of the North through their press and their pulpits, to give us (himself) help ere we die," he or 'y invokes aid from the recking, covardly, lechricus, ranting "blood hounds of Z on" who disgace the pulpit by preaching negro equality for the South, but who do not put it in practice among themselves. When he cantingly asks, "Is there no rescue for us ? Shall we save the Union men there ?" his simul... tion, his hypocrisy, his deceittuiness, his false pretcations, only stand out the more; and when he make: the imputation that in this State rebels are in power, in office, on the bench, and

Union meain the dungeon," he adds the cap sheaf to more lies than were ever before crowd ed is so small a space as his "speech" in the Plilade'plia Convention, to which dark concern he is a silgma and a reproach.

[From the Faye:teville Observer, August, 1864] **Richmond County Politics.**

MESSUS, EDITORS :- The first political discusion in the County of Richmond came off at Little's Mil's, on the 14th of July, 1864, between Col. B. F. Little, of the 52d Regiment N. C. V., who lost his left arm in the battle of Gettysburg, and was a prisoner for eight months, and Col. O. H. Dockery.

Col. Little o ened the debate, and in a frank

that he, Dockery, was opposed to acceding from the Confederacy, and that Gov. Vance, upon certain conlingencies, said he was for secoding. (W to ever heard of it before !) He said Gov. Vance said if reverses about befa!! us he would be for seceding, when he made his speech in Fayettevi"e. Upon the whole, he was in fayor of independence, and for the unervisitious par-tizan, W. W. Holden. C.J. D. failed to say that he believed in the justice of our cause, ta'ked about the horrors of war and the blesings of place. (Wao did no how all this before f) His sim was to minimal the people, () has all the blane on the secession as of the Soalo, for the beginning and continuance of this war. In one pair that he d^{-1} well, -kadidnob'y-he had heavy blows on W. W. Holden, Had Hold a come in all that the , he would have said Col. D. was a destructive of the de es dye. Ve 'ly he d'd i s'den more injuit than Col. L., while professing fieldship for W. W. H., he was standing I'm under the fifth rib, and surely far self-appo' d candidate to. Gove nor may well c y out, "s we me on my fileads !"

NO. 38.

Your concondent also heard the condidates at the Ulcaba Springer end at Rocking ham." After the conditates we e throng a at Rockinghem, loud c. 'ls were made for Col. Jno. W. Cam-eros, who made o col List happiest choits.-He completely iduled Holdes; soid he wanted him to draw off and fi'e us search a po"tical bankvust. Among other things, he wanted him to account for his surped breeches, with which he standdled fire log crists in 1840. He had heard dust termentine was a preventallye of moths, and his apton, his enloge of Henry Clay, and his abase of Heary Clay and every other prominent man of the country, and even of his lend Gen. Dockery.

This stirled up the '.e of the old wa - 10 se, Gen. B. He arose and said that he ver be-'eved he would have been Governor of N. C. had it not been for this same E'll Holden --That others had fied on him ; but Holden had out-'ied them all; that no m a could be elected Governor of N. C. who would not "e, (aumi'i-ating confession) and closed by saying he would vote for said Bill Holden under protest. Thus closed the debate. No man had a good word for W. W. Holden.

Nors.-Gen. Dockery is the Holden-Rad cal

candidate for Governor, and Col. O. H. Docke.y, his son, is oue of the Holden-Radical State Committee of fifteen.1

From the New York World. Death of Dr. Francis Lister Hawks.

Rev. Francis Lister Hawks, D. D., died at his residence in this city yesterday morning, aged 69 years. He was born in Newbern, North Carolina, June 10, 1798. He was gradented at the University of North Carolina in 1815, and was admitted to the bar in 1819, and practised in North Carolina. He was elected to the Legislature of his native State at the age of 23, but soon after turned his attention to theology, and was ordained in 1827. He first officiated in New Haven, Conn., as assistant minister to Dr. Harry Croswell, in Trinity Caurch, and was, in 1829, assistant minister at St. James, in Philadelphie. . In 1821 he was rector of St. Stephen's, in this city, and was next called to SL. Thom-

THE SENTINEL. RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The circulation of the Susvinat makes it one of the most desirable mediums of advertising in State.

Advertisements, occupying the space of 10 lines of minion type or less, which we call a square, we charge as follows for insertion in the weekly :

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NEL OFFICE.

among the very first and most eminent divines of that denomination. We can recall no cler-gymen who has had more honors actually thrust upon him,-honors which he has almost invariably declined. He seemed satisfied with ('c's' is le charge of a congregation, and in his connections with different parishes in widely eparated sections of the country he has wo all hear a. No rector was every more loved in his prices by capacity and as a man. His minis-trations in his deck and in the pulpit will to be grean above by all who heard them. To a actual and the highest order he added the winning ways with which nature had endowed him. Tacte was a perseasive carnestness in his presching, a solum sweetness in his voice, and au imprestives: s in his diction that always en-listed the attention and the admiration of his heartes; as a more chetorician he was surpassed by few on the stage, and by no one in the cherch, naless by Wainwright and by Doane .-In private life he was warm, genial, a charming companion, and ca ever faithful friend. His conversion, rich with illustrations gathered f om exansive andy, travel, and observation,

was lighted up at times with flashes of the pu cal and most spatkling wit. Everyone with recall the time when he was overwhelmed with the difficulties resulting from his educational en.crp.ise at Flusaing. The future scened dark enough. A iclead consoled him with a quota-tion from the Psalmis, that the Lord would "feed the young ravens." "Ab, yes," said the doctor, smitingly, "but there is nothing said about the young Hawks." Hundreds of like say ings are treasured up by the doctor's friends, and these flashes are the reliefs to more solemn and sacred hours in houses of mourning and affliction, where the doctor came sometimes as an ever-welcome genial guest, and again as a ministering angel, with the consolations of his restly office for all but broken hearts. There 'e many mourners for him now.

As a scholar and author, Dr. Hawks will be remembered by his "Contributions to the Eccle-sisetical History of the United States" (2 vols. 8vo., embracing Virginia and Maryland, New York, 1836-41;) "Egypt and its Monuments," (8vo., 1849;) "Auricular Confession in the Pro-testant Episcopal Church" (12mo., 1840.) He translated Rovero and Tschudi's "Antiquities of Peru" (1854.) and has edited the "Official and other State papers of the late Major General Al-exander Hamilton," (2vo., 1842.) Before he entered the ebu ch he published "Reports of Creves adjudged in the Supreme Court of North Cerevina, 1820-226" (4 vois, Svo., Raleigh, 1827-'8;) and "Digest of all the Cases Decided and Reported in North Carolina;" and he was an indust lous and frequent contributor to religious and other meriodicals and other periodicita.

Whatever vlews may have been expressed or ente sin d with regard to Dr. Hawks' position in respect of the rebellion, no one will now speak of him will suy other thoughts then those of reverence and respect. His name was absolute ly without a stain ; his character without a spot ; and his memory will be cherished as long as his many acts of charity and kindness are remem-bered, with the grateful affection of his hosts of devoted friends."

The Case of Mr. Davis.

The probabilities of the trial of Mr. Davis at the approaching term of the United States Court appointed to be held at Richmond, Va., next month, are exciding considerable attention

How extremely absurd the story > "fittee murdered negroes taken f om one ma? wi'e

He uttered a positive lie when he said nothing but disfranchisement of all traitors, (by which he meant those who were in the federate Armies) can save loyal men in North Carolina, who have worn the blue uniform .---He cannot show a single instance of persocution of a Northere man, soldier or civilian, by any person or civil authority in the State.

He told a base he when he said, "Selling everything they had at a nominal value, twelve hundred of these loyal men have been driven from the State?" Who has been "driven" from North Carolina ? Does he slude to the emi grants who have been leaving the State during the past year, not on account of any creed o party, but simply with a view to botter, their uniary condition, and join Weir friends and relatives who have been emigrating to the same section for years previous to the war? The tide of emigration from No th Carolina, prived from leaving, as her people were, de "ag four years, which would necessarily increase the number desiring to go, has not been so g cat as any year previous to the war. Not a man has gone on account of persecution, and we veature

who, as we published in a late number of this paper, in his deposition leaves the question "in doubt whether or not Gov. Hulden is a loyal MAN," believes no Upion man can be elected to an office 'n North Capolina, certainly not in the County of Wayne ; and that in a foreign war a majority would go with the enemy, &c. Mr. Hope, we fer", is but a poor "comforter of the weetched," and in h's politics, at least, is more 'nel' ned to universal condemnation than universal salvation. He certainly "deals damnation round the land" quite unsparingly.

Adjuct it General Campbell thinks "some . Is tocrais about Raleigh wish for a monarchy," and, sitange to relate, this officer took it into his head that North Carolina was bound indidually for a pert of the Confederate debt. Be' 1g asked what they wou'd do in regard to the Confederate debt, &c., he replies : "They would assume and pay that part of it for which they think the State of North Caroltna responsible. The State of North Carolina, I believe. endorsed some of the bonds. The debt is in such a condition that they consider the State of North Carolina responsible for a pr t of it .-Tuat part they would pay."

It is perfectly noto lous 'est this State never endoused one dollar of the Conjederate debt. a al that the people have not the least lisposition to assume rid pay roy part of it. We wish this pamphlet of 800 pages (small print) could be generally seen and examined by the people of the country. We may notice extracts f om it with more leisure than at present.

We repeat our admiration of the imparial and just testimony of Major Lawrence, who it seems happened opportunely to be in Washington, and was cited before the Committee at the instance of Senator Reveroy Johnson, And when Senator Howard, of Michigan, who seems yer." to have had special charge of the State, found him representing the condition in a favorable light, he inquired of him how he happened to be in Washington, and being answered that he was there on his way home, after an absence of five years in military service, he inquired whether he had not been summoned before the Committee by request of Mr. Johnson, We had supposed that Mr. Johnson, being a member of the Committee, had a right to suggest witnesses as well as others, but the interrogatory brings that into question. This kind of cross examination was practiced on no other witness as to this State. Her people may well exclaim :

" STRIKE BUT HEAR." They certainly have had but a partial hearing

as vet.

This, therefore, must have been the melancholy conclusion: Gen. Dockery, if he had yielded to the solicitations of the Radical San Salvadoreans, would have sacrificed the confidence of friends, the consistency of a long public life, the honor of his State, all the safegue ds of constitutional liberty, for the poor, empty bauble of a nomination at the hands of a mr : who had maligned and denounced him without st'ut in times past, without the faintest shadow

of a possibility of an election !

The Newbern Times and the Working-men.

The Newbern Times norompasies the publication of the proceedings of the late Workingmen's meet'ng in this c'ty with the following com.neaf :

"These 'men have been led astray by demagogues at the capital. The constitutions ame adment does not propose to disfranchise a single mon, it doe not pre, one to force neg.o suffrage on the States. They are inischoods manufactored declo h, by political demagognes, out of the wh purposely to deceive the working mea, and it seems they have bad their desired effect."

This is a grass reflection upon the intelligence of our mechanics and working-men, because, in the exercise of their honest judgment, they w'll not go with the Times in its support of Radi, calism. We tell that paper that there were many men in that meeting who are more capable of forming an enlightened opinion than its Editor, and but few who cannot make a more fair and intelligent analysis of the Howand amendment than its "constitutional law-

It is a miserable begging of the question to assert that that amendment "does not propose to disfranchise a single man." In the sense of excluding from voting, this is so, but a jull citizen has other franchises than the right to vote. The right of every man in a Republican government to hold office, for which he may be constitutionally eligible, is one of his dearest franchises ; and this right the proposed amendment takes away from a large and the most intel"gent portion of our people.

True again, the Howard amendment "does not propose to force negro suffrage on the States." But if they accept it, the door is opened to a Congressional legislation, which will ultimately and surely force it upon an unwilling people.

them, nor stirring up strie the communities in which, they live, And yet we must notice - another a rotion

He, a lie blacker than the diabolic heart which prompted his forked, slimy, vicious tong he to give it uttarance. "Seven hundred loyal i "Seven hundred loval men from the rebel depredations and the petition was referred back to the disloyal Governor of that State, and came back to the author Hes of the'r own town." What toxa docs he mean It can be shown and, proven satisfactor ly to all who may be at the trouble of ascertaining the facts in the case, that the only petitions even referred by the President to Goy, nor Wor , were, one from Camden cot ity, and the other from the county of Clay. There were forth is names on the Camden perition, who is the that they had been Up ted States fold cost out home they were wiched a courts being indicted for return on their prosecuted by the courts, being indicted for every petty and trivial offense and acts dore as soldiers of the United States. The untire set forth in the petrion were investigated by D. D. Ferebee, Esq., of Camer, and G. W. B. ook Exq., who is District Judge of the Ur' States. They severally reported that only the of the petitioners were indicted for any of of the petitioners were indicated for any of the -one for retailing liquor without license. I the other for formication and net tery, 's new two "Union soldiers" considered an infraction of the statutes of North Crobins a pelly all and the retailing of mean whiskey without cense, and formication and adultery, as tries offences! The Count of Justice in North Cr. off a are intended to soverate a more healthy sentiment in regard more's than fee "peli-tioners coresaid" would provider, and so heroughly imbued with the same sentiment are the people of the State, that no person in like memor offending would be exempt from the penalty thereby incurred, The other petition-from Clay county, was at the instance of one I dford, who represented that he, too, had been a United States soldier

and that owing to the prejudice growing out of this fact, he had been indicted, convicted and cruelly purished by Judge Merrimon, to with fined \$100. He avers hat he was defended by a Union lawyer who told his client if he didn't charge \$50 for his fee, the Judge said the f would be \$200. This petition, on be ; ice ved by the Gove nor, from the Pr sident, wr referred to Judge Mertimon, asking him to r. port the facts. His report stated the ; the of lense of which Let"ord was conv. d was shooting a naval pistol twice at the h ...d of an unoffending man, who had saved his life only be dodging, and who had offered no insult or offense to the defendent. The statement of Judge Mertimon was submitted to the lawyer, General Henry, who defended Lediord, a state General Henry, who detended Locitord, a state-ment of the facts being requested from hi-While he did not suntain directly or deny the facts as stated by Judge Merrimon, he declared that a fair scrutiny into the conduct of the Judge would, in his opinion, suntain him as an immediat officer. These are the Incle respecting the only peti-tions referred by the President to Goy. Worth. To which of them did this hyens of humanity refer? In either case were not the defendants partial offic

and monest and cornest speech, of one hour and a hall declared the honest convictions of his neart on the state of the country, without coacentureat or prevatication. He open'y declared convictions of the justice of our cause, and that he was fally personded that, under the guidance of Providence, we should succeed in ue establishment of our independence. He calle l upon a's competitor to be equally plain, and state whether he believed our cause was just one, as he had always understood him to be of a c. atrary opinion. He exposed the positive claim of his Holdesite competitor, and in p. iv, 'o a desire for prace, as every man and party was for peace; that he desired peace on the basis of our independence, and upon no other terms; an i called on Col. D. to declare his section at on this satisfies. Col. L. was for peace at the earliest possible moment, and was in favor of any constitutional efforts which could in layer of any cost and that's of an entire sep-be made, it is only on the bas's of an entire sepa alica how or caemies ; and soid that G. Vance and done seo. e then any other Governor to uppe the President and Congress to had e ove larce f a pear of Col. 1, and he was opposed to the surgers and of the will of hobers was sind a needed y as was coaldmplated the Constitution. He looked upon Gov. Vaure as the model Gavernery for he and deficientike soldiers of North Calorina better then the soldie of any other Sinte, and that is this war he hed s ican h mee's commission of their at home, a d. ectom from the enemies of our W. H. let non 1840 to be sets and doings of W. W. H. let non 1840 to be present, me has so true a "go none could fail to see that he was many, by the office of Gove not of the State. He cased by asking his Holden com-petitor to be equally finally and plain in his dec-land; as; and by the se diag of certificates from gentlement of undoubled we aciv, showed that Col. D. had deciated is favor of a convenion and reconst. at, on, with additional guar enters, as colly as January in 1. Col. Dockely became much-excited, declared that the certificates were false, and that those who gave them we've lines, (one a prominent Pays, and the cosh y of Mostgome y, and the gas a coldier who had loss a legin defence of his country.) Said he had never nucle such declarations, and was willing to have it to declarging and was with a to have it to another gentleman who was present. (Col. Lit-tie, a Rock aginm, read a certificate from said gentleman, a Fiend of Col. D's, substantially stating the same truths.) Col. D. ta'ked long

stating the same truths.) Con D. and long about appointing Commissioners to negotiate a peace, and about secession; abused W. W. Holder, pronoucced him an *unscrupu*. lous partizan, and Vance a model Governo: ; in the end said be would vote for the unserupulous partisan, rether than the model Gover-Col. D. said he knew Gentry and Horton well, and that they were uncapable of telling a full head, and if some proof could be had from Raigh to the same effect, (the Releigh clique) he would not support Holden. He said his op-position to Vance arose from his Wilkesboro' speech. Gov. Vance was too much of a war in man (the crificates said that he was opposed to Gov. Vance in January) in that speech, and

nor.

Hawks was appointed to the missionary bisisoptic of the Southwest, at the same time that Bishop Kemper was put in charge of the Northwest; but no provision being made for his sup-port, he declined the appointment. Ha ag been appointed historiographer of the Ameri-can Episcopal Church, Dr. Hawks, under the authority of the General Convention, went to England and obtained copies of a number valuable and important papers relating to the early history of Episcopacy in America. In 1837, in conjunction with Dr. Heary, he foundrest, in conjunction with DL nearly, he found ent the New York I = ine, of which he was for some time editor and a principal contribut x_{c} — About the same date he founded St. Thomas's Hall, at Flushing, L. I., an enterprise which in-volved him dreply in debt. When he was af-ferwards chosen Bishop of Miss — ppl, this indebted ac a was made an objection to bis con-s challon by the House of Bish pr, but he was trium phant's expectated, and then declined the position. At the clase of 12-1, he became rec-tor of Calastia Gaurch, in New Orleans, succreed in the Rev. Dr. Wienion. He e ac comparate five years, and was, dr. ang fast time, elected P esident of the University of Leulairen. To 1849 he come to New York, and became reor of the Church of the Mediator, which was soon me ged in Calvory Carech. Jn 1854 lite was elected Bishop of Rhede Island, but de-clined the office, preferring to retain his rector-

ship ia fais day. S x pleasant years followed, and during that time Calvary Church, which was much in debt. when Dr. Hawks assumed charge of the congle-gation, was entirely in ed, and became one of the largest and most potable concregations in the city. The doc.or, too, meanwhile, had been relieved from his embarrassments, and secured to have set.lel down for life, free from care, other than that imposed by the duties of his situation, in a leved and loving home. But 1861, with the accession of the Southern States, brought dissensions and divisions in the congre galica and ves.y of Cellary, and for days it was discussed whether Dr. Hawks, Southernborn, and a known sympa hizer with scessior, should be asked to resign. At the annual Easter meeting of the vestry in that year it was as good as decided the the dector must go. The proceedings of several subsequent meetings were published in the daily papers, and Dr. Hawks finally resigned, virtually exchanging parishes with Dr. Arthur Cleveland Coxe (now Bishop of Western New York.) Dr. Hawks going to Christ Church, Baltimore, and Dr. Coxe coming to Calvary in this city. Dr. Hawks coming to calvary in this papers,', so far as expressing his opinion about the political situa-tion was concerned, and, like most clergymen of the Episcopal Cauch, he never preached politics in the public; and during the four years of war he retained the love and affection of his old friends, alike at see North and the South .-Soon after fue peace last year he was recalled to tule city by some of his former paishioners, and it is only a few days since the corner stone of a new and splended Church, of which he was to be rector, was faid in Madison symue.

but it is not at all likely that any trial will take place al that time, and this for the same reasons that have actuated Chief Justice Chase hitherto in ref. sing to take up the case. Some time ago the Chief Justice, in an interview with the President, expressed doubts as to the full bear-ing of the President's peace proclamation, and manifested some fear that if did not fully remove martial law. He was willing, however, that Judge Underwood should proceed to hold a term of the District Court as an experiment, and in case there was no military interference he would go down and held a term of the Circuit The District Court was held and con-Court siderable business was transacted, all its man-da cs and proces es being respected and obeyed precisely as in the Northern States; but Judge Cha e still decland to hold a term of the C. cult Court. At a recent conference between the Cutef Justice, Judge Underwood and other officials of the judicial branch of the governmea. Another objection was discovered to the holding of fairs c. u.e. The legislation of the last session of Congress is considered so to have an sted the court that the adjourned session no related to be held next month cannot legally be actil. However this may be, ft is looked unce by the outside public as a persistent effort, to suick the responsibility of the trial of Ma. Davis. Prior to the application that was made some monical again for a writ of inheas corpus for the perpose of bringing Mr. Davis before the clyst contra, some interviews were had with the P. esident in regard to the matter, when he dis-tionly informed the judicial authorities that no interference whatever would be "put forth by he milliary anthonics with the execution of the will were one issued. It was then contend-ed that, should the courts take the prisoner f on the cust dy of the military fauthorities they and no secure place in which to confine him. The President then tendered to them the use of Fortre.s Monroe as a prison for that pu pose. Nevertheless the application for the w.i. was refused. Hence it must appear that all the responsibility for holding Mr. Davis without that resis with the Chiel Justice, Judge Underwood and the officials of the United States Court for the Circuit and District of Virginia -- Washington Cor. N. Y. Herald

grapes.

Dr. Livingstone writes, July 11th, from some where in the middle of Africa, that he is well and "pushing along."

Fifty-foor members of Congress will be eleted in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, October

NASHVILLE, September 27 .- Fwenty-two NASUVILLE, September 27.—Fwenty-two deaths are reported from cholors, and thirteen from other causes, which the last twenty four hours. This decrease has infinited more anima-tion into business. Alcontees are daily return-ing. It is believed that the present favorable weather will soon entitely remove the epidem-

Doctor Hawks' position in his church was