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By't. Major Gen. N. A. MILES, Commissioner By't. Lt. Col. Jacob F. Churr, A. A. G. Fourth Sub-District of North Carolina, consisting of the counties of Brunswick, Columbus, Robeson, Bladen, Duplin, Sampson and New

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Concord Chapter No. 1, Meets 1st and 3d Mondays in each month. T. B. CARR, M. E. H. P. A. P. REPITON, Sec'y.

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appropriate the black to the tree of

Congress.

Nov. 21. SENATE, -Mr. Sumner introduced a bill for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia. This bill was passed at the last Session, but not returned by the President, therefore it must be lished in the Second Military District passed again. The bill was read, as fol-

Be it enacted, &c., That the word "white," wherever it occurs in the laws relating to the six months...... 600 dinances of the city of Washington or George town, and operating as a limitation on the right of any elector of said District, or either of said cities, to hold any office, or to be selected and to serve as a juror, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and it shall be unlawful for any person or officer to enforce, or attempt to enforce, said limitation after the passage of this act.

Mr. Davis objecting, the resolution was laid over.

Mr. Edmunds offered the following joint resolution, which was read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. He said he would call it up at an early day, and hoped it would be passed with entire unanimity;

Whereas the public debt of the United States was (except when specially otherwise provided) contracted and incurred upon the faith and credit of the United States that the same would be paid or redeemed in coin or its equivalent; and whereas doubts have been raised as to to the duty and propriety of discharging such debt in coin or its equivalent; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Rep. resentatives of the United States in Congress assembled. That the public debt of the the United States (except in the cases where in the law authorizing the same other provision was expressly made) is owing in coin or its equivalent, and the faith of the United States is hereby pledged in payment accord-

Mr. Wilson offered the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treas Sub District. Office, City Hall, Wilmington, NC. | ury be directed to communicate, for the in A. A. Surg. Robert Harris, Surgeon in charge | formation of the Senate, any facts or reports in possession of that department relating to the repeal of the tax on cotton.

Mr. Grimes moved that when the Senate adjourn it adjourn to Monday next. Carried. House.-Mr. Stevens was in his seat, his physical condition, apparently, as good as

at last Session. Messrs, Woodward and Cary, new mem-

When the eight members elect from Tennessee approached the Speaker's Chair, to take the oath prescribed by law, objection was made by Mr. Eldridge to the administration of the oath to Mr. Stokes. Mr. Brooks. of New York, objected to administering the oath to any one of the Tennessee delegates, on the ground that two if not more of them had been guilty of treason to the Government, and had taken the oath of allegience to Jefferson Davis, and that there does not now exist in Tennessee a republican form of M Harris, E Murray, Wm S Anderson, of Will government. In view of his character as a mington; and Swift Galloway, of Smitville, T Know Nothing Copperhead Democrat and opposer of the Government, the Republicans were much amused at this move of Mr. Brooks.

> He argued that the electoral law of Tennessee disfranchises a large proportion (a majority) of its white citizens. The whole vote of the State being 140,000, 100,000 vo ters had controlled the election - 55,000 of whom were negroes, controlling the 45,000 white voters who were not distranchised.-An oligarchy now existed and reigned in Tennessee, and the franchise law was a disgrace to any free form of government, a dishonor to civilization, and a reprobation to all the forms of republican selfgovernment. Having disposed of this general objection, he proceeded to state his special objection to the swearing in of Mr. But ler, as a member from Tennessee, because, as a member of the Tennesse Legislature, before and during the rebellion, he had introduced, supported, and voted for resolutions and measures proving his disloyalty to the Uni ted States Government. Among those were resolutions to reject the confirmation of any man to office who endorsed the Helper book condemning the appointment of Mr. Seward in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet as an act of hostility to the South, and for the calling of a convention to take the State out of the Union. He quoted the precedent established by the Republican side of the House last July in regatd to the Kentucky members, and argued that they were now irrevocably bound by it. He objected to the swearing in of Mr. Mullins as a member from Tennessee, on the ground that he had given aid and comfort to the rebellion; had made speeches in behalf of it; had lent his aid and support to it, and had attempted to raise troops for it having made a speech in Bedford county, in 1861, in which he urged the young men to engage in a rebel company, and to defend their homes and firesides. He objected to the swearing in of Mr. Arnell, on the ground that he had established in Lawrence county, Tennessee, a tannery, which was devoted to supplying shoes to the rebel soldiers. His objection to Mr. Trimble was information that, if he voted at all on the question of secession, he had voted for taking Tennessee_

out of the Union. Mr. Trimble (in his seat) assured Mr. Brooks that he had not done so. Mr. Brooks accepted the denial, and there fore withdrew all special objection to Mr.

Trimble. Mr. Stokes, of Tennessee has objected to because of his having admitted in the House on the 7th of July, 1866, his having written a letter to John Duncan on the 10th of May, 1861, stating that he understood some gross misrepresentations were going the rounds of his section in reference to his position, which he wished to correct; that he had been a zealous advocate of the Union up to the time Lincoln had called for 75,000 troops, in violation of law and for the subjugation of their parishes by the Congregational min of the South; that he commended Governor isters of Connecticut shows that in one hun-Harris, of Tennessee, for his course, and for dred towns, at least one-third of the families arming the State and resisting Lincoln at are not in the habit of going to church. Irthe point of the bayonet, and that he had religion was found to increase in proportion enrolled his name as a volunteer to resist

Lincoln's usurpation. Mr. Dawes moved as a substitute for the pending motions that the credentials of Mr. Butler be referred to the Committee of Elections, and that pending the decision of the question, he be not sworn in. He understood the gentleman from New York [Mr. Brooks] to make his motion in good faith, and he assumed that that gentleman had made wonderful progress since last session, when he put himself on the ground that no charge of disloyalty, however flagrant and palpable, was sufficient ground for the ex- purely native American. clusion of a member who held the certificate of his election. He congratulated the country on this wonderful conversion, for which | nonger to be stopped in favor of the sutler. | in my life."

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there was no parallelel since the celebrated journey to Damascus. He trusted that Mr. Brooks would continue journeying on until he saw, more clearly even than the members on the Republican side, what did constitute loyalty and disloyalty. The genleman had also taken the ground to-day that it was proper for the House to look into the constitution of a State and decide whether it is republican or not. He was happy, for once, to be able to stand with the gentlemen from New York, and to vote with him. He welcomed him as a new convert, and expected him, like all converts, to take the lead, and

to do works meet for repentance. Mr. Kelley opposed all the motions looking to the exclusion of any of the Tennessee members, and eulogized the character and services of Mr. Stokes. He wished the men of the South to know that it was the Democratic party on this floor which did not acknowledge any place or time for repentance which could relieve disfranchisement, not for rebellion, but for the holding of opinions in 1861, which they held to-day on the subject of States rights and the deg radation of colored people.

Here Mr. Dawes moved the previous question which was seconded and Mr. Stokes'

credentials were referred. Mr. Dawes closed the debate by moving the previous question, remarking that the House could pass on the question of Mr. Stokes as well to-day as at any other time. the only thing in it being the Duncan letter. The previous question was seconded, and

the resolution of Mr. Eldridge was rejected.

So Mr. Stokes' credentials were not referred. Mr. Brooks then submitted a resolution to refer the credentials of Mr. Mullins to the Committee of Elections, and sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from lieutenant in the 12th United States infantry, supporting the statement made in respect to that case. Referring to a remark of Mr. Logan's, he said that the only differ ence between Mr. Logan and himself was that, at the beginning of the war, Mr. Logan was a terrible Copperhead, and himself a Union man; while now Mr. Logan was a terrible disunion man and Jacobite, and himself still a Union man. As to the remarks of Mr. Schenck, he said that that gentleman was not a very amiable personhad not that suavity of manner which, as a student of Chesterfield, he ought to have, and that he was the regular scold of the House. He defended his own course and

consistency in this matter. Mr. Dawes replied to Mr. Brooks, Mr. Shellabarger said he would not discuss the proposition whether the House might disregard the requirements of the test oath law. The House would be doing a most dangerous thing if it let down the high and important requirements of the test-oath for members on either side. It should hold up in the utmost good faith the standard to where the law had fixed it, and require that vigilance shall be brought to bear to see that no one shall be sworn in who could not properly take it. He would not assent to his colleague's (Mr. Schenck's) proposition that Mr. Stokes should judge for himself whether he could take the test oath.

Mr. Schenk explained and justified his remark, and having referred to the case of Senator Patterson, he said that he would have permitted him to take the oath, but would the next moment have moved to expel him tor manifest perjury.

Mr. Shellabarger (resuming) argued that the resolution to refe Mr. Mullin's credgatials

should be adopted. Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, opposed the resolution on the ground, principally, that the charge against Mr. Mullins was made simply on an unsworn statement contained in the letter of a person unvouched for. Referring to Mr. Brooks, he remarked that it would hardly be believed that a leader of the Know Nothing party should be found now boasting by how many Irish votes he coulb be returned to Congress if he were expelled for misconduct. He believed in repentance, and was very glad that a gentleanti-Catholic, church-burning, and orphan asylum-burning party should change and become the leader of cohorts of Irishmen, if Irishmen could be found so deluded as to

Mr. Dawes, in behalf of Mr. Mullins, entered the full and complete denial of that gentleman of all the matters alleged in the letter submitted to the House.

The House voted on the resolution, and it was rejected unanimously.

The Tennissee members then, except Mr. chair, and had the test-oath solemnly administered to them.

Delegates from Washington and Montana Territories were sworn in. Papers announcing the election of Mr. Cleaver from New Mexico were referred to

the Committee on Elections. The order requiring the Judiciary Com-Wilson, Chairman, stated that the report of the committee was not yet complete, but that the Foundry recently turned out in once mouth on Monday next the whole subject would be seventynine tons of stove casting. The casting submitted to the House. The consideration of stoves seems to be a business peculiarly adapof the order was accordingly postponed to ted for co-o perative endearors.

Mr. Robinson submitted a resolution charing Charles Francis Adams, United of duty toward American citizens in England and Ireland, (Fenians), and instructing the fourth of the necessary money; the remainder is Judiciary Committee to inquire into the facts, and if the charges are found true, to present articles of impeachment against Mr.

Pending the discussion of this matter the House adjourned to Monday, when the commitlees will be announced.

THE Hartford Courant says that a canvass of their parishes by the Congregational min to the distance from the centre of the towns It prevails more in sparsely settled farming districts than in manufacturing villages. some thought of God, and some respect for their own religious observances. Uniformly lation are districts occupied by a population

Third Military District.

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE QUESTION DE-CIDED IN THE ALABAMA RECON-

STRUCTION CONVENTION. MONTGOMERY, Nov. 21.—The following is the article on the elective franchise, as finally adopted by the reconstruction convention, as a part of the new constitution:

ART-, Sec. 1. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, or who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and is twenty-one years old and upward, and who has resided in this State six months next preceding the election, and three months in the county in which he offers to vote, except as hereinafter provided, shall be declared an elector : Provided, That no soldier or sailor or marine in the military or naval service of the United Staies shall bereafter acquire a residence by reason of being stationed in this State.

Assembly to provide, from time to time, for tne registration of all electors but the following classes of persons, who shall not be permitted to register, vote or hold office:

First. Those who, during the late rebellion, inflicted or caused to be inflicted any cruel or unusual punishment upon any sailor. soldier or marine employed, or citizen of the United Seates, or who in any other way violated the rules of civilized warfare.

Second. Those who are or may be disfranchised by the proposed constitutional amendment, known as thn fourteenth article, and the act of Congress passed March 2, 1867. except such persons as have aided the plan of reconstruction proposed by Congress and accepted the political equality of all men before the law: Provided, The General Assembly shall have power to remove the disabilities incurred under this last clause.

Third. That those who shall have been convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office, crime punish able by law with imprisonment in the penitentiary, or bribery.

Fourth. No idiot or insane person shall be permitted to register or vote in this State. SEC. 3. All persons, before registering, must take and subscribe to the following

I do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I wil support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the constitution and laws of the State of Alabama; that I am not excluded from registering by any of the clauses in section 2d of this article; that I will never countenance or aid in the secession of this State from the United States; that I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons on account of race, color, or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men; and furthermore, that I will not, in any way, in jure, or countenance in others any attempt to ibjure, any person or persons on account of present or past support of the Government of the United States, the laws of the United States, or the principles of the political and civil equality of all men, or of affiliation with any political party."

Resolutions were adopted expressing entire satisfaction with the military administration of General JohntPope, and tendering him the tranks of the people of Alabama for the firm and impartial course which he has pursued. Three votes were given against the reso

Co-Operative Societies.

Of the Co-operative stores projected in this city during the present year, but one remains, that on the southwest corner of 7th avenue and 25th street, opened on the 15th of October for the the sale of coal and flour, but since the lst of this month groceries in general. It is said to be the only store yet established in New York exclinsively on the principles of the Proneer Society of Rochdalc. The subscription necessary for membership is \$5, which purchases one share of the capital stock. One dollar of this must be paid down, and the remainder in four, weekly sums. In addition to this, twenty-five cents is charged man heretofore the leader of the dark-lantern, as entrance fce. A membership entitles purchaser to articles at wholesale cost price, with a slight addition on account of rent, salaries and other expenses. The reduction in the prices of the mass of goods is very notable when compared with the charges of other groceries, but neighboring shops strive to compete by lowering their rates on sugar and the heavier staple articles This reduces the profits of all very consiperably. The co-operative store sells to those who are not members at the same rates charved by its riva's Of the many co-operative workshops projected in this city, that of the p inters only has been successful, Of 25 members with which it began, but 6 were employed in the office at first. the rest worked elswhere. All have been called in, Butler, were called in front of the Speaker's | and are now constantly occupied. If their arcommodations were larger, a greater number of men could be employed

In Broklyn, the Co-operative glass-cutters, near the Navy Yard, are doing well. The Cooperative stove foundry in Troy, now established more than two years, is succeeding remarkab y. The company are building two large brick stores on their property froming the foundry, one for the sale of their products and one to let. The West Tory Co-operative Foundry, which also mittee to report forthwith on the Impeach- makes stoves, was established last June, and is ment of the President was taken up. Mr. also thriving. The Albany Co-operative Stove

Of co-perative building associations there are the Metropolitan, the First Co-operative and the Second Co-operative societies, with headquarters at 49 Lombard street. The former have bought States Minister to Great Britain, with neglect | twenty lost at Morrisania, with four houses already upon them. The 500 members raise a furnished at seven per cent. by capitalists. In ing on public conveyances, which caused Brooklyn there are the Metropolitan Building and Mutual Association, corner of Smith and Atlantic streets, and the Brooklyn Co-operative Homestead Association, without headquarters. A Co-operative Goal and Flour Society is forming at 49 Ludlow street, under the auspices of Mr. John W. Farmer. Three hundred barrels of flour have been ordered from Milwaucee, of three qualities, ranging fron \$9 75 to \$11 85 per barrel, delivered here: also 350 tous of coal, at \$6 per ton of 2.240 pounds, the retail price of which is now \$6 75, with the disadvantage to the buyer of ton, and often less—N. Y. Post.

BENEFICEND .- The Duke of Montmoreaci, who was beheaded at Toulouse, loved to dis ribute his favors. This nobleman, while travelling in Languedoc, observed four husbandmen in a field who were dining in the shade of a bush. districts than in manufacturing villages.
The State Committee on Home Evangalization say, in their report: "The returns give the impression that the Roman Catholic population do not often sink to so low a grade of heathenism as the irreligious native born population. They do not entirely abandon some thought of God, and some respect for some thought of God, and so "And if you had that inheritance," said M. de the districts most utterly given over to deso
| Montmorenei, "would you be content?" "As |
| Indicate the content of the districts occupied by a population | much so as I could be," replied the deasant. |
| The districts most utterly given over to deso | Montmorenei, "would you be content?" "As |
| much so as I could be," replied the deasant. |
| "How much is it worth?" asked the Duke. | The amount due from soldiers to sutlers is let it be said that I have rendered one man hap-Le Vassor.

TELEGRAPHIC. REPORTED FOR THE DAILY POST.

THE IMPACHMENT FEELING.

SUSPENSION NEW ORLEANS.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the General Trial of Jefferson Davis

The Louisiana Convention.

Alabama Convention.

The Market Reports.

From Washington.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Gen. Albion P. Howe, of the Freedman's Bureau, has gone South to sell the Bureau property turned over to it at the close of the war, for the school fund. The first sale will occur on the 3d of December at Augusta.

The following is Kelly's resolution: Re solved, That the welfare of the people, the maintenance of the faith, and credit of the government require the repeal of the tax imposed by existing laws on cotton, and the productions of mechanical and manufacturng industry.

It is said the wool interest will oppose the repeal of the tax. Schr Presto, of Newport, was wrecked at

Abaco on the 9th. Denmark retains Santa Cruz. Judge Wylie, in equity, in the case mak-

ing Mary Beckett's property liable for her alleged husband's debt, decided adversely, because Mary was not, in law, Beckett's wife. They came together during slavery and the relations of man and wife are unknown to the slave law. Both parties deny matrimony subsequent to emancipation, and therefore, in law, are living together in concubinage. The bill was dismissed with costs.

The feeling regarding the impeachment is

The Election Committee will not report on the Kentucky delegation until after the impeachment reports are submitted, when unless the interests of the impeachers require exclusion, the delegation, except Maj. Young from McKee's district, will doubtless be ad-

Alabama Reconstruction Convention. Montgomery, Nov. 23.—The Convention passed an ordinance imposing an additional tax of ten per cent, on the taxes otherwise assessed on the taxable property in this State for the purpose of paying the expenses of the Convention, to be assessed and collected during the tax year of 1868.

The Bill of Rights of the Constitution provides, among other things, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that all persons and classes in this State who are or may be declared citizens of the United States by the Constitution thereof, are hereby declared citizens of the State of Alabama, possessing equal civil and political rights and public privileges, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition. The section in the Bill of Rights defining

treason, as passed, says: No one shall be convicted of treason except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or upon his own confession in open court. The franchise article provides that those

who shall be convicted of treason shall not exercise the right of suffrage. It is believed that all persons who come within the \$20,000 clause of President Johnson's amnesty proclamation, and

against whom proceedings were instituted in U.S. District Courts, who, on being pardoned by the President had to appear in court and enter the plea of pardon and guilty, are disfranchised by the new Constitution. If this is correct, thirty or forty thousand whites are disfranchised at one blow in this State. In the Evening Session an amendment to

the Bill of Rights was offered, that common carriers shall not make any discrimination on account of color, between persons travelgreat excitement. Several black delegates delivered inflammatory harangues, demanding entire social equality, and the right to ride in sleeping cars, &c. Two whites, Griffin and Keffer, favored the amendment, making violent speeches. Several whites opposed it in strong speeches, and after a heated and protracted debate, the subject was postponed until Monday.

From New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 23 .- The Republican of this morning has an editorial headed, "Who is Responsible?" alluding to suspensions and removals by Gen. Mower, by orders from Washing, in which it uses the following language:

"The day will come, and perhaps it may be a bloody one, when the loyal people of Louisiana will hold the authors of this interference in the progress of reconstruction, to a strict account .-The war of the rebellion is not yet over. The States of the South are not yet reconstructed .-The grand army of the Republic is double the the poem, Fitz-Greene Halleck's is numbers of old. The grand army of the Potomac has tried soldiers and dusky faces, who still love their profession and cherish the old muskets they carried so bravely on many a well fought field. The lowly and humble have learned their rights, and know how to fight, and, if need be, to die for them. No power save that of the Al- insufficiency of water,

mighty God can keep the loyal people, in the end, from achieving their own liberty, and trampling to the dust the minions of the old and still dominant slave power." The same article calls Andrew Johnson "the arch traitor and assassin." The Convention met at noon to day. It elected negroes as temporary chairman and secretary. No permanent organization was arrived at. It adjourned until Monday. 44 negroes and 25 whites were present in caucus. Judge Taliafero seemed to be their choice for permanent chairman, but probably the negro members will elect one of their own color. It is understood that it was resolved, in caucus last night, that the first step of the Convention would be to declare all State offices vacant, and fill them with appointees acceptable to the Radical party. The recent ap-

ceptions, don't suit the members. Dr. Avery, the newly appointed Sheriff, is in quiet possession of his office this morning. He swore in most of the old deputies. The Court proceeded to the business which had been interrupted by the late confusion.

pointments by Gen. Mower, with one or two ex-

From Richmond.

RICHWOND, Nov. 23 .- The Davis trial commences Monday, at 11 o'clock. At that hour he will place himself in the custody of the United States Marshal, and it is believed be will be bailed from day to day, on his own recognizance.-About fifteen witnesses are summoned for the Government, including James A. Seddon, late Confederate Secretary of War, and Gen. Jos. E. Johnson. It is stated Mr. Davis will be tried on a new indictment to be made by the Grand Jury here. Chief Justice Chase and Judge Underwood arrived he.e Monday morning. Messrs. Chandler and Everts, of the prosecution, and O'conner and Shea, of the defence, will arrive here tomorrow morning. Mr. Davis spent nearly all of to-day with his counsel.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Nov. 23 .- Noon .- Consols 944. Bonds LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23.-Noon.-Cotton heavy, lands 1; Orleans 81. Sales 8,000 bales. Bread

LONDON, Nov. 23.-2 o'clock.-Noon.-Bonds LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23 .- 2 o'clock .- Cotton stealy and rather more doing. Sales reach 10,000 bales. Lard 51d. Bacon 48d., others unaltered.

New York Market.

New York, Nov. 23.—Eve.—Money easy at 7. Discounts unsettled—Banks not discounting freely a d capitalists afraid of business paper owing to reports of failures. A bull on stock Exchange failed to-day. The Bank statement shows the increase loan nine hundred and three thousand dollars and of Specie one million seven hundred and sixty four thousanddollars. Decrease of circulation, 400,000. Deposits three millions and twenty one thousand. Legal tenders three million two hundred and seven thousand.

Securities stronger. Gold closed firm at \$1 401. Cotton lower, sales of 2,000 bales at 171@ Flour dull, State \$8@\$10. Wheat dull Corn \$1 36@1 36i. Whiskey quiet. Mess Pork \$20 65. Lard steady at 12t a 13t. Naval Stores steady. Freights quiet.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 .- Noon -Flour 10 a 20c. lower. Wheat 1 a 2c. lower. Corn drooping. Mess Pork drooping at \$20 65. Lard dull. Cotton dull at 17tc. Freights steady, 54t a 55. Rosin dull, Common \$3. Money 7. Sterling 9t a 94. Gold \$1 394. Bonds, old 81; New 74.

It will be seen by a telegraphic dispatch.

elsewhere published, that the poet, Fitz-

Death of the Poet Hallcck.

Greene Halleck, died at Guilford, Connecicut, on Tuesday night. He was borne at the same place, in July, 1795, his mother being a decendant of Rev. John Eliot, known in history as a missionary among the Indians of New England. A few years before attaining his majority, young Halleck removed to New York, and entered the banking house of Jacob Barker, where he remained for many years. For a considerable length of time prior to the decease of John Jacob Astor, Halleck was employed by that wealthy merchant, and so far gained his esteem as to be named as one of the original trustees of the Astor Library, a position which he tilled up to the time of his death. During his early days Mr. Halleck gave evidence of his poetical inclination in the production of several poems, a few of which were printed in the papers of that day, but which the author did not deem sufficiently meritorious to be incorporated in the collected editions of his poems published in latter life, His lines to "Twilight," the earliest in date of his collected poems, was printed in the New York Evening Post in 1818; and in the following spring he assisted J. Rodman Drake, a warm personal friend, in the preparation of the humorous "Croaker" papers for that journal. The Death of Mr. Drake, in 1820, compelled a conclusion of the series of papers, and Mr. Halleck commemorated the departure of his beloved friend in a most touching poetical effusion. In 1819 he produced an amusing satire entitled "Fanny," written in the measure of Byron's "Don Juan,," and criticising the follles, fashions, and public characters of the day. The authorship of this production as well as that of several papers of the "Croaker," series, was not acknowledged for a number of years, but finally they were published in the collected editions of his works, In 1822 he visited Europe, and upon his return published an edition of poems, among which "Alnwick Castle,", "Burns," and "Marco Bozzaris," have acchieved the greatest popularity. The latter poem is familiarly known throughout the whole country, and more or less so, perhaps, in European literary circles. His reputation, however rests mainly upon some of his poems published in earlier works. The authorship of the familiar poem, "The American Flag," has sometimes been attributed both to Haleck and his warm personal friend, J. Rodman Drake author of the beautiful poem, "The Culprit Fay." Mr. Halleck was accustomed in life to pay a yearly visit to New York city, where for two or three weeks, he enjoyed the society of artists and the leading literary men of the nation, all of whom looked with pleasure to his coming, and delighted to do the distinguished old man reverence. N .P. Willis, the brilliant but eccentric author, deceased, was in life a great admirer of Mr. Halleck, and never failed to devote a column to an account of the literary reunions which invariably occured on the occasion of his annual visits, The good old man has

will tell their pupils that, like the hero of One of the few, the immortal names, That are not born to die."

Washington Chronicle.

passed away; but from every school-house

in the land the story of Marco Bozzaris will

be declaimed for centuries, and teachers

Busines on the Ohio and Chesapeake canal is very much delayed on account of our