

THE WILMINGTON DAILY POST.

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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 passed again. The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the word "white," wherever it occurs in the laws relating to the District of Columbia, or in the charter or ordinances of the city of Washington or Georgetown, 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or either of said cities, to hold any office, or to be selected and to serve as a juror, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and it shall be unlawful for any person or officer to enforce, or attempt to enforce, said limitation after the passage of this act.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 it 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 (as 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 the duty and propriety of discharging such debt in coin or its equivalent; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the public debt of 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 accordingly.

Mr. Wilson offered the following, which was adopted: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate, for the information 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 members, were sworn in.

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. 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 allegiance to Jefferson Davis, and that there does not now exist in Tennessee a republican form of government.

In view of his character as a Know-Nothing Copperhead Democrat and opponent 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 voters had controlled the election—55,000 of whom were negroes, controlling the 45,000 white voters who were not disfranchised. 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 reproach to all the forms of republican self-government. Having disposed of this general objection, he proceeded to state his special objection to the swearing in of Mr. Butler, as a member from Tennessee, because, as a member of the Tennessee Legislature, before and during the rebellion, he had introduced, supported, and voted for resolutions and measures proving his disloyalty to the United 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 regard 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 families. He objected to the swearing in of Mr. Arrell, 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 therefore withdrew all special objection to Mr. Trimble.

Mr. Stokes, of Tennessee has objected to his being admitted in the House on the 7th of July, 1866, his having written a letter to John D. McCann 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 the South; that he commended Governor Harris, of Tennessee, for his course, and for arming the State and resisting Lincoln at the point of the bayonet, and that he had 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 change of disloyalty, however flagrant and chargeable, was sufficient ground for the exclusion of a member who held the certificate of his election. He congratulated the country on this wonderful conversion, for which

there was no parallel 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 gentleman 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 degradation 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. Brooks' 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 a 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 difference 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 person—had 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 should be heeded 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. Schenck 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 for manifest perjury.

Mr. Shellabarger (resuming) argued that the resolution to refer Mr. Mullin's credentials 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 he would hardly be believed that a leader of the Know Nothing party should be found now boasting by how many Irish votes he could be returned to Congress if he were expelled for misconduct. He believed in repentance, and was very glad that a gentleman heretofore the leader of the dark-lantern, anti-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 follow him.

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 Tennessee members, then, except Mr. Butler, were called in front of the Speaker's 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 Committee to report forthwith on the impeachment of the President was taken up. Mr. Wilson, Chairman, stated that the report of the committee was not yet complete, but that on Monday next the whole subject would be submitted to the House. The consideration of the order was accordingly postponed to Monday.

Mr. Robinson submitted a resolution charging Charles Francis Adams, United States Minister to Great Britain, with neglect of duty toward American citizens in England and Ireland, (Fenians), and instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the facts, and if the charges are found true, to present articles of impeachment against Mr. Adams.

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

The Hartford Courant says that a canvass of their parishes by the Congregational ministers of Connecticut shows that in one hundred towns, at least one-third of the parishes are not in the habit of going to church. In religion was found to increase in proportion to the distance from the centre of the towns. It prevails more in sparsely settled farming districts than in manufacturing villages. The State Committee on Home Evangelization 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 their thought of God, and some respect for their own religious observances. Uniformly the districts most utterly given over to desolation are districts occupied by a population purely native American.

The amount due from soldiers to sutlers is longer to be stopped in favor of the sutler.

Third Military District.

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE QUESTION DECIDED IN THE ALABAMA RECONSTRUCTION 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. I. 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 States shall hereafter acquire a residence by reason of being stationed in this State.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide, from time to time, for the 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 States, 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 the 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 punishable 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 oath:

I do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will 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 classes 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 any, or countenance in others any attempt to injure, 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 John Pope, and tendering him the thanks of the people of Alabama for his fair and impartial course which he has pursued.

Three votes were given against the resolutions.

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 and avenue and 23d streets, and on the 15th of October for the sale of coal and flour, but since the last of this month groceries in general. It is said to be the only store yet established in New York exclusive of the firm of the Pommeroy & Co. of Rochdale. 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, twelve five cents is charged as entrance fee. A membership entitles purchaser to articles at whole-sale cost price, with a slight addition on account of rent, salaries and other expenses. The distribution in the premises is very profitable when compared with the charges of other groceries, but neighboring stores strive to compete by lowering their rates on sugar and the heavier staples articles.

The store on the 15th of October for the Co-operative store foundry in Troy, now established more than two years, is succeeding remarkably. The company are building two large brick stores on their property fronting the foundry, one for the reduction of the stock, and one for the West Troy Co-operative Foundry, which also makes shoes, was established last June, and is also thriving. The Albany Co-operative Store foundry, opened in February, has since been enlarged. In Rochester, the Equitable Co-operative Foundry recently turned out in one month seventy-nine tons of cast-iron. The casting foundry, opened in February, has since been enlarged to a business peculiarly adapted for co-operative endeavors.

Of co-operative building associations there are the Metropolitan, the First Co-operative and the Second Co-operative societies, with headquarters at 42 Lombard street. The former have bought twenty lots at Morrisania, with four houses already upon them. The 500 members raise a fourth of the necessary money, the remainder is furnished at seven per cent, by capitalists. In 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 Milwaukee, of three qualities, ranging from \$9 75 to \$11 25 per barrel, delivered here; also 250 tons 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 receiving more than 2,800 pounds to this ton, and often less—N. Y. Post.

BENEVOLENCE.—The Duke of Montmorency, who was beheaded at Touon, loved to distribute his favors. This nobleman, while travelling in the West Indies, observed one husbandman in a field who were dining in the shade of a bush. "Let us approach these good people," said he to those who followed him, "and ask them if they believe them to be happy?" "Surely," replied they, "but their felicity to certain conveniences of their condition, which God had given them, they desired nothing in the world. The fourth frankly acknowledged that one thing was wanting to their happiness: it was that of being able to acquire a certain inheritance which his father possessed.

"And if you had that inheritance," said M. de Montmorency, "would you be content?" "As much as I could be," replied the peasant. "How much is it worth?" asked the Duke. "Two thousand francs," replied the peasant. "Let them be given him," replied the Duke, "and let it be said that I have rendered one man happy in my life."

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY POST.

THE COTTON TAX.

THE IMPACHMENT FEELING.

THE SUSPENSION IN NEW ORLEANS.

Trial of Jefferson Davis.

The Louisiana Convention.

The Alabama Convention.

The Market Reports.

Foreign Markets.

New York Market.

Death of the Poet Halleck.

Alabama Reconstruction Convention.

From New Orleans.

BENEVOLENCE.

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 arranged at 11 adjourned until Monday. 44 negroes and 25 whites were present in caucus. Judge Tallaferr 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 appointments by Gen. Mower, with one or two exceptions, 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.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Nov. 23.—The Davis trial comes Monday, at 11 o'clock. At that hour he will place himself in the custody of the United States Marshal, and it is believed he will be held 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. Johnston. 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 here Monday morning. Messrs. Chandler and Everts, of the prosecution, and O'Connor and Shea, of the defence, will arrive here tomorrow morning. Mr. Davis spent nearly all of to-day with his counsel.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Gen. Albin 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 24th of December at Augusta.

The following is Kelly's resolution: Resolved, 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 manufacturing industry.

It is said the wool interest will oppose the repeal of the tax.

Denmark retains Santa Cruz. Judge Wylie, in equity, in the case making 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 feverish. 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 admitted.

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