[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

allowed to enter the State House, were required to surrender their private arms, which were promptly given up, but were again stopped at the hall door. The Republican members were not questioned regarding arms. The Democrats who bore certificates from the Board of Canvassers entered the hall, where the Republicans had already organized with a Speaker in the chair and a clerk at the desk. They retired to the door and was refused egress, until they threatened members with prosecution for false imprisonment.

Mr. Riddish, Republican member, refuses to enter the hall with Federal bayonets at the door. Mr. Riddish is now acting with the Democrats. An immense crowd has gathered. A Federal officer asked if General Hampton was in the State House.

To prevent the crowd passing in, General Hampton appeared on the front steps and addressed the crowd: "My friends, I am truly doing what I have been earnestly doing during this whole exciting contest, 'pouring oil on the troubled waters.' It is of the greatest importance to us all as citizens of South Carolina that peace should be preserved. I appeal to you all, white men and colored, as Carolinians to use every effort to keep down violence or turbulence; one act of violence may precipitate bloodshed and desolation. I implore you, then, to preserve the peace. I beg all of my friends to disperse, to leave the grounds of the Capitol, and I advise all the colored men to do the same, keep perfectly quiet, leave the streets, and do nothing to provoke a riot. We trust to the law and the constitution, and we have perfect faith in the justice of our cause."

The whites immediately dispersed, followed by a great many colored people.

Jones, clerk of the House, called the roll. Fifty-nine members answered, which he declared a quorum. E. W. M. Mackey beat N. Myers, colored, for speaker. No Democrats were present. MacKey took the chair. In explanation of these proceedings it may be stated that a full House consists of 124, and sixty-three is a quorum. The Democrats, including the nine disputed members, are sixty-four in number; the Republicans, when all present, sixty. The Republicans claim a majority of those to whom credentials have been issued, which makes a quorum. The House went to work with fifty-nine members, and the members were sworn in. Mr. Jones, the former clerk, was sworn in.

There are only three whites in the House. Democratic session secret.

The Supreme Court of the State to-day continued the case of contempt against the United States district attorney, counsel for the board, till to-morrow.

Counsel for the sheriff of Richland county, who had the canvassers in custody, stated to the Supreme Court that the members of the Board of Canvassers had been taken from him by a writ of habeas corpus, and he was ordered to file copies of the papers in court to-morrow.

General Ruger arrived here from Tallahassee to-night.

General Hampton's home was burned on Friday night last, three miles from this city. The flames burst simultaneously from all parts of the building, and the General's two sisters and two young sons had only time to escape with their lives. Everything was destroyed, including the library and articles of vertu saved from the fire of 1865, when Hampton's father's home was burned at the same time as his own. Silverware, clothing and everything were burned.

The ladies escaped, saving only their dressing gowns, and General Hampton has no articles of clothing except those he had on. The only thing saved was a bust of General Wade Hampton, of revolutionary fame. The fire was incendiary. That night, by accident, the General lodged in the city. The evident intention was to burn the house and its inmates. No insurance.

The Democratic members elects to the House of Representatives met at 7 P. M. in Carolina Hall. Sixty-four Democrats and two Republicans participated, and were sworn in by Judge Cook. The House organized and will claim recognition to-morrow. This leaves fifty-eight members in Republican House, one less than the quorum claimed by them, and five less than the number which the Democrats claim is necessary for a quorum. Each House will demand of the Secretary of State the returns of the vote for Governor. All quiet to-night. The Supreme Court has not yet decided the question of counting the electoral vote.

WASHINGTON.

Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, November 28.—There was a full Cabinet to-day, except Secretary Robeson.

Senators Morton, West, General Sickles and Caleb Cushing interviewed the President.

The Chief Justice Wanted.

The following correspondence has passed:

NEW YORK, November 27, 1876.

Hon. Morrison R. Waite, Chief Justice of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

I am satisfied that your immediate presence at Columbia, at this juncture, may save the country from very serious complications. I hope that you will see your way clear to go.

ABRAM S. HEWITT,
Chairman National Democratic Committee.

To which the following reply has been received:

WASHINGTON, November 27, 1876.

Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman, etc.:

The business of the Supreme Court require my presence here.

M. R. WAITE.

COLUMBIA, November 27, 1876.

To Hon. Mr. Waite, Washington, District of Columbia:

The Board of State Canvassers, committed for contempt by the Supreme Court of the State, have been taken from the sheriff by order of the United States circuit judge on habeas corpus. A conflict of jurisdiction arises and the issues are grave. We earnestly appeal to you to preside in court, on Wednesday, the twenty-ninth instant, at 10 A. M., to hear the case. Or, if you will announce a day when you can attend, we will apply for a postponement.

Signed by James Conner, Bradley T. Johnson, Leroy F. Romans, E. W. Moise, John T. Rhett, counsel.

WASHINGTON, November 27, 1876.

To Messrs James Conners and others, Columbia, South Carolina:

The business of the Supreme Court requires my presence here.

M. R. WAITE.

Appropriations for Ordnance Recommended.

General Benet, in his report, recommends a large increase in appropriations for his department.

POLITICAL.

The Alabama Senatorship.

MONTGOMERY, November 27.—The caucus made no nomination for Senator. Messrs. Morgan and Pugh are the only candidates. Neither received the necessary two-thirds. The caucus meets again to-morrow night.

Later.

General John T. Morgan was nominated by the Democratic caucus for United States Senator.

Hayes' Majority in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 28.—Official Hayes' majority, 2767.

An Elector to be Chosen in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, November 28.—It is understood that a special session of the Assembly will convene Friday to choose an elector, vice Corliss, the centennial commissioner.

WAR PATH.

Colonel MacKenzie Captures a Cheyenne Camp—Lieutenant McKinney Killed.

CHICAGO, November 28.—General Crook reports that Colonel MacKenzie, of the Fourth Cavalry, attacked a Cheyenne camp, consisting of 100 lodges, on the west fork of Powder river, and captured the village and herds. The loss on both sides, though considerable, is not definitely ascertained. Lieutent John A. McKinney, of the Fourth Cavalry, was killed. The weather was very severe when the courier left.

The Dead Lieutenant.

MEMPHIS, November 28.—Lieutenant John A. McKinney of the Fourth Cavalry, who was killed in the engagement with Indians on the twenty-fifth, as reported in press dispatches to-day, was a native of this city, and his untimely death causes profound sorrow among his many friends.

NEW YORK.

Billiard Tournament.

NEW YORK, November 28.—Three games played. Slosson won on thirty-first inning, leaving Dion 298. Rudolph and Daly—Rudolph won, leaving Daly 122. Garnier won; Schaffer 167.

The Decline in Gold.

The *Post* says the decline in gold is not strange when it is remembered that $5,000,000 are on the way from Europe.

FOREIGN.

Russia's Position.

LONDON, November 28.—The *Standard's* Paris correspondent says the feeling is gaining ground that Russia will be glad to retreat from a position involving a disastrous war if she can do so without the loss of prestige.

The Berlin dispatch to the *Standard* says England would not oppose Russia's occupation of Bulgaria if Germany and Austria guarantee that the occupation shall last only until affairs are regulated. Germany, it is understood, refuses to enter upon such a guarantee.

In Russian and German diplomatic circles it is doubted whether conference will be able to settle the complications.

Gold Shipped to New York.

One million dollars in American eagles was withdrawn from the bank yesterday for shipment to New York.

Carlyle Indorses Gladstone.

Thomas Carlyle writes to friends on the Eastern question indorsing Gladstone's proposition expelling the governing Turkish classes from Europe.

The Crisis at an End.

The crisis is Austria is over. The Austro-Hungarian Bank has been renewed. The Hungarian finance minister has started suddenly for Vienna, called there by the Emperor. Reuter's telegram from Vienna says a heated feeling exists between the government and the constitutional party in the Reichrath on the bank question.

Turkey's Protest.

Turkey has formally protested against the line of demarkation conceded by the commissioners.

Complications are feared in connection with the revictualing of besieged places.

Specie for New York.

One million five hundred thousand dollars in specie was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to New York.

A Crisis in Athens.

A Reuter's telegram from Athens announces a ministerial crisis. A new Cabinet is proposed and a modification of at least of the present ministry is regarded as inevitable.

In the Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, November 28.—The Chamber of Deputies, last night, by a vote of 263 to 239, rejected a vote which was supported by M. Dufaure, President of the Council and Minister of Justice and Worship, for an increase of priests' stipends. It is expected that the Chamber will to-day reject a grant which M. Dufaure urgently demands for clerical scholarships. These differences are thought to be important in connection with a threatened ministerial crisis.

The Feeling at Vienna—Improved Condition of Affairs.

The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna says: The general impression from the presence of the Marquis of Salisbury is pacific, but the belief is growing there and at Berlin that matters have gone too far to be easily stopped. The occupation of Bulgaria has become almost a political point of honor with Russia, from which she will not recede, while nothing will induce Turkey to acquiesce. This occupation, now first on the Russian programme, taken in connection with Salisbury's tour to the different courts, is not fortuitous.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the Marquis of Salisbury is to reach Constantinople December 6. Conference is to open after the preliminary meetings, which begin on December 8 at the residence of General Ignatieff, and at which the decision of the European powers is to be settled. The opening of the conference will imply that the divergencies between the powers have been settled. Their resolution will then be submitted to the Porte for its adhesion.

A dispatch from Constantinople, to the *Daily News*, says an understanding between the powers now appears to be more probable. The recent declaration of Russia has greatly improved the position of affairs.

Protecting the Printers.

BERLIN, November 28.—The Reichstag to-day adopted clause forty-four of the penal code bill, which prescribes that no publisher, printer or member of staff of a newspaper shall be compelled to give evidence in court when a responsible editor holds himself ready to answer for all offense.

The Revolution in Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 28.—A San Diego press dispatch says a letter has been received from San Ratel, the capital of Lower California, confirming the report that Governor Villagerano's government has been overturned, but says the facts are the Governor was himself a revolutionist in favor of Diaz, and has been arrested and sent to Gauyamos on the charges of rebellion, abuse of the elector law, fraudulent practices, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Strictly Constitutional.

ST. PAUL, November 28.—The Supreme Court decided that the inebriate asylum law which assesses $10 from each liquor seller for the support of the asylum is constitutional.

Under the Debris.

MEMPHIS, November 28.—About half-past three o'clock this afternoon the floor of the storeroom adjoining the south wall of the City Hall, which was used for storing iron ties and cotton seed, gave way, and the roof fell in with a terrible crash. James Newsome, controller of the city, his brother William, and Thomas McKean, occupied rooms in the second story, and their cries for help soon attracted a large crowd. Controller Newsome was soon released, and found to be slight hurt by falling debris, but two hours' hard work were required to extricate the others, who were found to be considerably bruised, but not seriously.

The Washington Library Sale.

PHILADELPHIA, November 28.—The Washington library sale to-day attracted numerous bidders. The bidding was quite spirited on some of the fine works bearing the imprint of the Washington coat of arms and marked by the General's autography. The prices realized were satisfactory to the sellers. The volumes averaged about $8 each, and the sum realized for the lot was $1933. The proceeds of the entire collection sold to-day, General Washington's own library, that formerly owned by other members of his family and the few books sold on other accounts, was about $5000.

River and Marine News.

SOUTHWEST PASS, November 28.—Arrived—Steamship City of Mexico, Sherwood, master, from New York, via Havana and Mexican ports, to J. M. Witherspoon. Sailed—Steamship Ithuriel, for Liverpool.

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, November 28.—Arrived—Bark Moland, Emanuelson, seventy days from London, to master.

VICKSBURG, November 28.—Weather cool and fair. River fell three inches, and now stands at twelve feet eight inches. Down—Susie Silver, at 2 P. M.; Natchez, at 6 P. M. Up—City of Vicksburg, at 5 P. M.

MEMPHIS, November 28.—River fell one inch, and now stands eight feet four inches. Maximum thermometer 55. Arrived—Grand Republic, from New Orleans, and Baum, from Cincinnati; both last night. Departed—Hard Cash, for White river; Helena, for St. Louis; Trant, for Ohio river; Illinois and Capitol City, for Vicksburg.

CINCINNATI, November 28.—River sixteen feet eight inches and falling. Arrived A. C. Donnelly, from New Orleans. Weather clear and cool.

EVANSVILLE, November 28.—River rising. Down—A. P. Schenck, at 5:30 P. M. Weather cool.

PITTSBURG, November 28.—River five feet two inches and falling. Weather cloudy and cool.

CAIRO, November 28.—Arrived—Charles Morgan, from New Orleans, at 9 P. M.; Sherlock, from Cincinnati, at 10 P. M.; Colorado, from Vicksburg, at 1 A. M.; future City, from New Orleans, at noon. Departed—Morgan, for Cincinnati, at 9 P. M.; Sherlock, for New Orleans, at 11 P. M.; Colorado, for St. Louis, at 6 A. M.; Bismarck, for New Orleans, 6 A. M. River eleven feet and rising. Weather cloudy; mercury 38°.

LOUISVILLE, November 28.—River stationary; eight feet four inches in the canal. Weather clear and pleasant.

Stocks active and steady.

Sub-treasury balances—Gold, $55,097,424; currency, $43,316,696.

Customs receipts, $140,000.

CHICAGO, November 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat generally unchanged, but some sales; rather light demand, but holders firm. Corn firmer, but not quotably higher. Rye steady and firm. Barley fairly active and a shade higher. Pork dull, weak and lower; $15 60 cash; $15 80 @15 82½ for January. Lard in fair demand and lower; 9.70c cash or January. Bulk meats dull and a shade lower; shoulders 6¼c; clear rib sides 8¼c; clear sides 8⅝c. Whisky active and a shade lower; $1 06.

ST. LOUIS, November 28.—Depreted—Grand Tower, for Vicksburg. River falling slowly. Weather cool.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, November 28, Evening.—Money easy offered at 4. Sterling quiet; $4 82. Gold 118⅝. Governments dull and lower; new fives 111⅞. States quiet and nominal; Louisiana ceotols 57 @59.

Cotton firm; sales 293 bales; middling uplands 12¼c; Orleans 12 7-16c; consolidated net receipts 101,396 bales; exports to Great Britain 529,300; to France 13,214; to the continent 10,216; to the channel 6916.

Cotton—Net receipts 1465 bales gross 76,700.

Futures closed steady: sales 18,000 bales, as follows: November 12 5-16@12 11-32c; December 12 11-32@12¾c; January 12 15-32@12¾c; February 12⅝@12 21-32c; March 12 13-16c; April 12 31-32@13c; May 13⅛@13 5-32c; June 13 9-32@13 5-16c; July 14 1-16c; August 13 11-32c.

Flour—Medium and low grades rule slightly in favor of sellers; fair export demand; other grades without decided change; superfine Western and State $4 30@5 30; Southern unchanged. Wheat scarcely so much doing; prices generally without decided change; very moderate export and milling demand. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and drooping. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar quiet and firm. Molasses—New Orleans lower, 53@55½c. Rice steady. Tallow dull, 8 7-16@8c. Rosin and turpentine steady. Pork easier; $16 87½. Lard lower; prime steam 10 15@10 25c. Whisky dull, $1 03. Freights firmer.

CINCINNATI, November 28.—Flour steady; firm demand. Wheat inactive; red $1 15@1 27. Corn in good demand; ear 39c; shelled 42@43c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye steady. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork steady; fair demand; $16 cash; $15 70 all year; $16 20 February. Lard easier, steam 9⅝@9¾c spot; closing 9.65 bid; kettle 10¼@10½c. Bulk meats easier. Salt, ten to fifteen days in sheds, 5¾@6c. Short rib sides 7⅞@8c; short clear sides 8¾c loose. Bacon nominally unchanged. Whisky steady; fair demand at $1 05. Butter dull and unchanged. Hogs in fair demand and firm; packing $5 60@5 75.

ST. LOUIS, November 28.—Flour scarce; firm for low and medium grades. Wheat—Demand light; holders firm; No. 2 red fall $1 27; No. 3 do $1 20½. Corn strong; No. 2 red 45½c bid. Oats dull; No. 2 36c bid. Rye 67c. Barley firm for best grades; no one to strictly choice Minnesota 90c@$1. Whisky quiet at $1 06. Pork dull; $16. Lard dull; 9½c. Bulk meats dull and weak; 5¾@6c, 6¾@6c, 8@8½c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides, according to age. Bacon dull and unchanged. Hogs inactive; packers generally standing off. Cattle dull and unchanged.

Twenty Thousand Stand of Arms and Artillery Sent South to Count in Tilden.

The sale of arms and cannon to the rebel rifle clubs, which is described below, has been going on ever since the commencement of the canvass, and to add to the ignominy of the transaction, the Governor of the State and present "claimant" for the office of chief magistrate appears as the purveyor of field ordnance of the rebel artillery companies of Mississippi. It has been ascertained from no less responsible authority than the dealers in arms themselves, that during the past three months fully 20,000 stand of arms have been bought, paid for and shipped to the Southern States, the largest share going to South Carolina and Mississippi. The purchasers were generally merchants and banking houses, who acted as middlemen of rifle clubs and artillery companies, or purchase them, according to the demand, for sale in the local markets. Every extensive dealer in arms and ammunition in this city has done a good business in this way, a fact which all of them acknowledge, although few of the firms are willing to state the extent to which their sales have been carried. A member of a prominent firm on Broadway stated yesterday that there never had been so great a demand for small arms, such as pistols and revolvers, in the South, as during the late Presidential canvass. In the State of South Carolina alone this firm has disposed of 1500 pistols and revolvers during the two months previous to the election, and the demand had been good from other Southern States, although not in such large proportion. An extensive dealer in fire-arms in Chambers street said he had done a good trade in shotguns in the Southern States during the entire fall. His customers had been merchants and dealers in hardware, who had bought these weapons in lots of from half a dozen to a dozen in nearly every bill of goods purchased. A member of a firm in Maiden Lane, while he was not willing to particularize, stated that he thought it was fair to say that 10,000 to 20,000 stand of arms had been shipped to the South from this city during the three months previous to the election, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition was also distributed throughout the South from Baltimore and other Southern cities, which had been purchased direct from the manufacturers.

In nearly every town in Mississippi artillery companies and rifle clubs have been established, and a large proportion of the arms furnished were shipped from this city. This is only a small sample of the extent to which the business of selling arms is being carried on between New York and various towns in Mississippi, but a sufficient amount to fill an entire page of a newspaper could be obtained, if necessary, to corroborate the statements here given. In South Carolina rifle clubs are more in vogue, as being less expensive, and answering the purpose of terrifying the blacks equally as well as artillery. As an instance how the trade in arms and ammunition is flourishing in that State, the following telegrams are submitted in evidence:

"CHARLESTON, September 27, 1876.

"Send by Saturday's steamship sixty muskets, model forty two, with bayonets, five short Enfield rifles, 1000 Enfield cartridges. S. B. MARSHALL & CO."

Before this order was filled the exigencies of the case in Charleston increased, and the number of guns was largely swelled by means of the following telegram:

"CHARLESTON, September 29, 1876.

"By first steamer, add eighty muskets, model forty-two, no bayonets. Can you execute? Answer.

"S. B. MARSHALL & CO."

The cash being immediately forthcoming, the order was duly executed. From Columbia, South Carolina, the following order was received:

"COLUMBIA, September 28, 1876.

"Ship us by express to Ridgeway, South Carolina, forty Roberts' breech-loading Enfield rifles, altered, $5; 1000 metallic cartridges for same, $15.

"R. S. DESPORTES & CO."

—New York Times.

Postponement is poverty.
Postponement is poverty.

Get your tickets.
Get your tickets.
Get your tickets.

Grand extra drawing.
Grand extra drawing.
Grand extra drawing.

Only a few days off.
Only a few days off.

Tilden's Talesmen.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

There is a peculiarity about the composition of the Democratic witnesses present during the sessions of the Louisiana board of canvassers, that has not been sufficiently observed and marked. There are no old Democrats looking on. Palmer, one of the Conservative observers, is an ex-Abolitionist of the highest flavor. He is the man who abolished slavery in Kentucky at the point of the bayonet. He is the man who arrested conductors in Kentucky because they refused seats promiscuously with the whites in the cars to colored persons, and who, by proclamation, prohibited rebel sympathizers from voting. His qualifications in overlooking a canvassing board so as to secure a fair count for the Democrats are exceptional. They are even superior to those of Lyman Trumbull and George W. Julian.

Roll in riches.
Roll in riches.

Get your ticket. Extra drawing.
Get your ticket. Extra drawing.
Get your ticket. Extra drawing.

In a few days.
In a few days.

$50,000 cash. $50,000 cash.
$50,000 cash. $50,000 cash.
$50,000 cash. $50,000 cash

FLORIDA.

Wind of the Southland, sigh along
Thy everlides, and roll a
Huge vote for Hayes, correct and strong,
From Apalachicola.

For Hayes or Tilden? Which is what?
Why should the news so slow be?
How went the vote in that sweet spot
Swamp landed Okeechobee?

How stood the dauntless colored man?
For Hayes or Tilden spoke he?
How voted each true Southern clan
In dark Okeefenokee?

Where flows the silver Perdido
Past hammocks dark and grassy,
How did Wakulla's hundred go?
And how went Tallahassee?

Did Pensacola's striplings vote
As went each gray-haired gran'pa—
And whose majority was wrote
Above thy gates, oh Tampa?

O'd Ouitchahonkee's waves are blue
By Ocklawaha's gray thatches,
And Hayes has carried Choctawhu-
Latockafeekoowhatchez.

Authority for Democrats.

During the debates which took place in the Senate at the last session, on the bill for regulating the counting of the electoral votes, several of the propositions now freely urged by the Democratic journals with reference to the count next February received incidental attention, and we now lay before our readers the opinions of several of the most prominent Democratic Senators on those propositions:

In the first place, it is now suggested by some of the Democratic journals that the twenty-second joint rule is still in force. No one ventured to bring forward that view in the Senate. On the contrary, the abrogation of that rule was advanced as a reason why Senator Morton's bill should pass, since there was no other regulation on the subject. In this connection, Senator Bayard, of Delaware, referred to the action of the Senate in wiping out the rule, and added, "The concurrence of the House is not essential."

There is not only no authority for, but there is good Democratic authority against, the notion that the House can still throw out a vote from any State under the twenty-second joint rule, and so get the election into Congress.

The second main proposition of the Democrats is that there is in the House an inherent right to share in the counting of the votes, and that that is not a process which is intrusted to the President of the Senate. On this point Senator Bayard said: "Were the two houses of Congress ever intended to become the judges of the electoral vote of the people of the country? Apparently, by the constitution, their duties would seem to be of a ministerial character only. They were to stand by and witness the counting, and their presence in that way, as witnesses, was supposed to be a security."

Senator Whyte, of Maryland, went much further. He would not listen to the suggestion that either House, or both, acting separately or together, could have anything to do with the electoral vote, except to be present as witnesses to its counting by the President of the Senate. He said:

"It belongs to the President of the Senate to count the electoral vote. I differ with the Senator from Massachusetts when he speaks of the two Houses counting the electoral votes. I differ with the Senators who doubt for a moment that our fathers meant to leave it in the power of the President of the Senate to open the certificates, to state the votes of the people of the States, and to declare what the people had determined should be in the future their will. I am surprised that we should stop here to-day to discuss the question whether we have a right, by legal enactments, to take away from the people that power put in the constitution of the United States for their benefit, merely authorizing the Vice President of the United States to enunciate their will."

Mr. Morton raised precisely the issue which would be raised if the Democrats should send up a second batch of electoral votes from Louisiana. He asked: "Where there are two returns, each purporting to be the return of a State, does the Senator hold that the Vice President is authorized to select the return which is to be counted?" To which Mr. Whyte answered in the following distinct and unmistakable language: "I do hold that the Vice President of the United States is the proper person to state which vote shall be counted, because the constitution has put it in his hands."

And when Mr. Whyte was asked if he would trust so much power in the hands of one man, he replied: "It would be safer to have a question of this kind in the hands of one man than in the hands of many."

This remarkable exposition of Democratic doctrine was indorsed by Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, who said: "I concur in the able argument of the Senator from Maryland. I agree with him that the President of the Senate is the only agency selected by the framers of the constitution and named in that instrument, as invested with the sole power of receiving, opening and counting the votes for President, as returned by the Electoral College, and of declaring the result of that election."

Finally, when it was suggested that the two houses might differ as to the vote of some one of the States, Mr. Merrimon, a very able and well-read Democrat of North Carolina, thus stated what would be the consequence: "But suppose that the wrangle, the conflict that the Senator suggests, should arise, " " " and the two parties, or the three parties, should consent to be prostituted by party zeal so that they could not make a decision, the controversy would simply go on till the fourth of March, when it would end by limitation of time, and the President pro tempore of the Senate would be the President of the United States temporarily, and a new election would take place under the constitution and the laws."

This collection of Democratic authorities is respectfully submitted to the Democratic journals. It will be found profitable for doctrine, for reproof and for instruction.—*New York Times.*

Tilden Studying.

A Washington special to the Chicago *Tribune* says:

A member of the House, lately arrived from New York, says Mr. Tilden is very busy reading everything in the law books, congressional proceedings, and commentaries on the constitution upon questions touching the election of President, counting of the votes, and routine of inauguration. He is also carefully studying the laws of all the States, and particularly those now disputed at the South, and those where ineligible electors have been found, for the purpose of fully informing himself of the different methods of filling vacancies among the electors. He is besides engaged upon the study of the laws creating the returning boards, and the debates in Congress upon the board in Louisiana. He is in constant consultation with prominent Democratic politicians and lawyers in regard to all questions now arising or which are likely to arise at the South or in Congress previous to the fourth of March. The intention of all this is believed to be the preparation of plans to pursue by the Democrats in Congress in case Hayes electors receive certificates in Louisiana and Florida. It is regarded as very important by prominent Democrats to have a definite understanding before Congress meets, in order, if possible, to prevent any but recognized spokesmen being obtained to take the initiative in steps looking to rules regulating the count, or any other questions which it may be decided best to consider at an early day.

You can't wait.
You can't wait.

Get your tickets at once.
Get your tickets at once.
Get your tickets at once.

Grand extra drawing.
Grand extra drawing.
Grand extra drawing.

Only a few days off.
Only a few days off.

Another State in Trouble.

A Cincinnati special of the twenty-third says:

There is a flutter among Kentucky politicians over the allegation just made that at the election in that State the voters did not cast their ballots for presidential electors, but for Hayes and Wheeler and Tilden and Hendricks direct. This raises the question as to whether the twelve electoral votes of Kentucky can be legally counted for Tilden, and if maintained may result in a loss to the Democrats of twelve votes in the Electoral College. At any rate the discussion of the question has created a profound sensation.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN,
MONDAY EVENING, November 28, 1876.

We noticed less demand for money at the banks, but the loanable capital on the street was offered to a limited extent only, and on first class collaterals. The rates of commercial paper were unchanged. Under the decline at New York gold gave way ⅛@⅜c for eagles and double eagles, while smaller denominations were quoted by the bankers ⅛c lower, and offered at New York rates by Mr. Heaman. A fair business was transacted in large gold. In sympathy with the course of gold, sterling exchange declined 3c, or about 6-16 ₱ cent, and francs ⅛ ₱ cent, but the movement was only fair. New York commercial sight was unchanged. Stocks exhibited no new feature. With a slight stiffening in the demand premium bonds were easier, without being quotably lower. The offerings being light and the demand fair, State consols advanced ¼ ₱ cent.

A good deal of interest is felt in financial circles in relation to the time when the Funding Board will be convened, as it is understood that at this session on some $3,000,000 of old bonds will be offered by representatives of foreign bondholders for conversion, which will involve heavy payments in cash for matured interest. Governor Kellogg has been already addressed on the subject, and, awaiting his reply, the parties principally interested will hold a meeting in a few days to determine what action may be expedient in the matter.

We continue to quote exceptional commercial paper at 9@10 ₱ cent ₱ annum discount; A1 do at 12@18, and second grade nominal. First class mortgages continue to rule at 10@— ₱ cent, and second grade are still quoted entirely nominal.

NEW ORLEANS CLEARING HOUSE.

	Clearings.	Balances.
November 25	$1,386,978 03	$103,361 47
November 27	1,853,162 68	69,897 12
November 28	2,346,780 93	129,821 26
This fair this week	$5,586,921 64	$303 079 85
Same time last week	6,132,135 03	524 848 65
Total last week	11,378,776 66	1,927 249 65
Total week before	11,238,557 89	1,112 959 84

Gold opened at 109½@109¾, against 109 at New York, and after a fair business, closed at 108⅞@109¼, against 108⅝ in that market. The above quotations for this market are for eagles and double eagles, and gold being quoted ⅛c lower; and in some instances at the New York ruling rate. The sales summed up $51,000, embracing $3000 at 109; $3000 and $5000 at 109¼; $3000 at 109⅜; $25,000 at 109¼@109⅜; $4000 and $15,000 at 109½, and $3000 at 109⅝.

Under the decline in gold at New York sterling was 3c or about 6-16 ₱ cent lower, and francs ⅛ ₱ cent. The movement in both was fair.

The sales of sterling comprised £53,500, embracing £1000 and £2000 At clear at $5 17; £12,000 do at $5 17@5 17⅛; £3000 do at $5 17⅜; £25,000 do and bills of lading at $5 16⅞@5 18, and £3500 At clear and £7000 bill of lading at $5 17⅜@5 18.

The sales of francs comprised 750,000 commercial, embracing 100,000 and 300,000 at 4.83⅛@4.87½, and 300,000 at 4.87½@4.86¼.

At the close sterling bills were quoted at $5 16⅞@5 17⅛ for bill of lading and At clear, and —@$5 22 for bank (bank counter rate —@$5 22½), and francs at 4.88⅛@4.87½ for commercial and nominal for bank.

New York commercial sight was unchanged. The sales comprised $155,000, embracing $25,000 commercial, $60,000 private bankers', and $20,000 bank at 9-16 ₱ cent discount, and $50,000 private bankers' at ½. We also noticed a sale of $10,000 commercial on Providence at ½ ₱ cent discount.

The banks continued to check on New York at ¼ ₱ cent discount, and commercial sight was still quoted at 9-16.

The following is the official statement of the sales reported to-day to the Stock Exchange:

20 shares Louisiana National Bank	$112 00
$1,000 State consols	58¼
25,000 State consols	58¾
3,000 Premium bonds	31⅜
9,500 Premium bonds	31⅜
10,000 Premium bonds	31⅞
1,500 Premium bonds	32
10,000 Premium bonds	32⅛

Making a total of $47,000 premium bonds.

$1,000 State warrants (judges', 1876)	53

Stocks were without any new feature.

With light offerings and a fair demand, State consols were ¼ per cent higher, closing at 58¾@58¾.

Premium bonds ruled at about previous rates, closing at 31¾@32.

COMMERCIAL.

The members of the Cotton Exchange are reminded that the annual meeting will be held tomorrow (Wednesday) evening, and the general election on Monday next.

COTTON—The sales to-day summed up 7250 bales, at prices requiring an advance of ⅛c in low middling to strict middling inclusive, and of a partial ⅛c in other grades. We give also the figures and report of the Exchange, as below:

AMERICAN STANDARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

	General quotations.	Exchange quotations.
Inferior	—@—	—
Low ordinary	—@—	—
Ordinary	—@—	—
Strict ordinary	—@—	—
Good ordinary	11 @11⅛	11⅛
Strict good ordinary	11⅜@11½	—
Low middling	11⅝@11¾	11½
Strict low middling	11⅞@11¾	—
Middling	11¾@12	11⅞
Strict middling	12 @12⅛	—
Good middling	12⅛@12¼	12⅛
Middling fair	12⅜@12⅝	12⅜
Fair	12¾@13¾	—

Under further favorable telegrams from Liverpool, Havre and New York, the market opened with a continued upward tendency, but the movement being checked by the stringent pretensions of factors, the sales during the morning hardly exceeded 3000 bales, partly at yesterday's advance and partly at a further improvement of ⅛c, with exceptional transactions at ¼c, after which the demand continued fair, but slackened off toward the close, when prices showed less buoyancy, the ⅛c advance being barely maintained; and further transactions were reported to the extent of 4250 bales, making a total for the day, as noted above, of 7250 bales. Prices exhibited considerable irregularity, but on the whole appeared to warrant the advance noted above by our amended quotations. Among the sales we noticed middling at 11¾c, 11⅞c and 12c, and good middling at 12⅛c, 12⅜c and 12½c. Some ordinary has sold within a few days past at 9¾@10c.

The dispatches reported Liverpool 1-16d higher, with sales of 10,000 bales, and arrivals ruling at noon 1-32@1-16d higher, but closing flat; Havre with a good demand and tree ordidaire spot advanced 1 franc, and New York ⅛c higher for spots and 1-32@3-32c for futures.

The sales of the past three days sum up 28,750 bales (10,300 on Saturday, including 400 not reported until Monday, 10,700 yesterday, and 7250 to-day), against 19,400 for the corresponding time last week, and 14,050 the week before.

Receipts since Friday evening, 34,470 bales, embracing 4518 from other delivery ports (of which 1615 from Mobile and 2903 from Texas) and 29,958 proper, against 26,181 last week and 27,010 last year. Total proper since August 31, 429,232 bales, against 323,417 last year—increase 39,815.

The exports comprise 18,851 bales, embracing 4373 to Liverpool, 3038 to Havre, 3322 to Amsterdam, and 2618 to Barcelona.

The Exchange telegrams make the receipts at all the ports from 12 M. yesterday to 12 M. to-day 52,377 bales, against 27,797 last week and 25,654 last year, and since Friday evening 101,596 bales, against 105,557 last week and 86,454 last year. Total since August 31, 1,745,339 bales, against 1,473,986 up to Sunday noon, November 26, last year—increase 269,344.

Exports (Friday to Monday inclusive) to Great Britain 19,881 bales, against 33,630 last week and 51,566 last year, and to the continent 23,430 bales, against 16,292 last week and 22,972 last year.

Stocks at all the delivery ports made up to 12 M., 894,639 bales, against 896,347 last week and 592,134 last year.

The Exchange makes the amount on shipboard not cleared (before to-day's exports) 96,512 bales, embracing 51,675 for Liverpool, 21,799 for Havre, 10,732 for the North sea, 5718 for Bremen, 312 for Spain, 3849 for the Mediterranean and 2427 for coastwise ports, leaving in presses, agreeably to its account at 12 M., 153,266 bales, a large part of which is not on sale.

At noon to-day middling was quoted at Galveston at 11¾c, at Mobile at 11⅞@11¾c, at Savannah at 11¾c, at Charleston at 12@12⅛c, at Wilmington at 11¾c, at Norfolk at 11¾c, at Baltimore at 12⅛c, at New York at 12⅛c, at Boston at 12⅜c, at Memphis at 11⅝c, and at Augusta at 11¾c.

The Exchange reports: "Sales 7000 bales. Market opened strong, closing quiet." Its quotations for middling and the grades below are raised ⅛c, with no change in the higher grades.

COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Stock on hand September 1, 1876	29,377
Arrived since last statement	14 948
Arrived previously	493,960—508,908
Total	538,285
Cleared to-day	6,720
Cleared previously	285,549—292,269
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	246,016
Same time last year	182,550

To-day's exports embraced 3398 bales to Liverpool and 3322 to Amsterdam.

Receipts proper since last evening 13,838 bales, against 3027 on last Tuesday, and 13,380 last year.

For comparative totals for the past three days' exports and receipts, see above report.

TOBACCO—We did not hear of a transaction to day. The amount on sale is estimated at 8750 hhds. We continue to quote as follows: Frosted nominal; low lugs 5⅛@6c; medium to good lugs 6⅛@7½c; low leaf 8@9c; medium 10@11c; good 12@13½c; fine 14@15c; selections 15½@16c; nondescripts nominal.

FREIGHTS—Another ship was fixed for Liverpool to-day at ½d for cotton, and three laid on for Bremen at 1-16c. The going rates are 15 32d for Liverpool, and 15-16c the rates for consignment ⅜d and 31-32@1c for Havre. Cotton has been shipped to Liverpool at 7-16d, but we hear of no room left under 15-32d. We quote as follows: By steam—Cotton to Liverpool 10⅛@11d; to Bremen 11-16d; to New York ⅝c; to Boston, Providence and Philadelphia, via New York, ¾c. Grain to Liverpool 11d; sugar to New York $5 ₱ hhd; molasses $2 ₱ bbl.

By sail—Cotton to Liverpool 15 32@⅜d; to Havre 15-16@1c; to Bremen 1 1-16c, and to Genoa 1-16c.

SUGAR—Received this morning 1653 hhds. More inquiry to-day and prices are firmer, without any quotable change. All the receipts sold. Inferior to low common 5@5¾c; common to good common 7@7⅜c; fair to good f