GRANT AND THE SOUTH.

Ex-Senator Clingman, of North Carolina, on the Campaign of 1880.

A NEW NATIONAL PARTY WANTED.

Any Candidate Welcome to the South who Guarantees Good Govemment.

Having ascertained that ex-United States Senator Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina, was temporarily stopping at the New York Hotel, a HERALD reporter called upon him there yesterday. About sixty-seven years old, of tall, spare figure, erect as an Indian chief, having hair and beard of iron gray, which intensifies his somewhat weather-beaten appearance, the ex-Senator, or, as he is better known at home, General Clingman, may be regarded as a venerable connecting link between the present and that era of the past when the utterances of Southern statesmen were all potent in the councils of the nation. Thirty-six years ago General Clingman was elected from the Pine Tree State to the House of Representatives, where he continued to sit for fourteen years, each time being re-elected as an independent candidate. In the spring of 1858 he was first appointed United States Senator by the Governor of North Carolina, and was subsequently elected twice to the Upper House of Congress by the Legislature of that State. About the time the war commenced he had entered upon his second term as United States Senator, but in the early days of the struggle he offered his sword and services to his native State. He had four years of steady service in the Confederate army, the last three of which were passed as a general officer, and with his brigade he participated in some hard fighting, receiving at various times six wounds, some of which he still suffers from. He has not been a candidate for any political office since the war closed.

GENERAL CLINGMAN ON PARTIES.

Having been asked by the reporter in the course of conversation what he thought of the result of the recent elections, and also as to how the Grant movement was progressing among the Southern people, General Clingman replied as follows:—"I have not been disappointed at all in the elections this year. On the contrary, I told our friends last winter, and have repeated it from time to time, that the republicans would carry the elections in the Northern States this year. After the commencement of the panic the democrats could have beaten the republicans as the whigs did Mr. Van Buren in 1840 on the hard times issue. They neglected to do this, however, and as they failed to make any earnest or united effort to relieve the country from its distress the people have been disgusted with them and have been inclined to leave them. The democrats have also, during the past year, been playing into the hands of their opponents. The republicans, seeing that they had lost the confidence of the country by their bad civil government, sought to recover their ground by reviving the animosities of the war. The people at the North connect the war in their minds with the question of State rights. A horse that has been badly frightened at any place, when he comes back to it will be startled with the flutter of a bird. The democrats, very unfortunately for themselves, accepted the banter of the republicans and kept up the debate on the subject of State rights. The elections of the past two years have made it evident that neither of these parties has the confidence and support of the majority of the people of the United States. Last year eleven States in the North, which gave more than 160 electoral votes, threw heavy majorities against the republicans, and with the solid Southern vote could have beaten them overwhelmingly. During the present year the democracy have been disastrously beaten. Both of these parties are to a certain extent sectional at this time. When the republicans are assailed in the North, instead of defending themselves they say in effect, 'Though we have done badly you had better bear with us than let the rebels come in.' On the other hand, in the South, when complained of, the democrats say, 'If you don't stand by us the radicals will get the control. You will be put under military government and be plundered again, as you were by the carpet-baggers.' One is reminded by them of the story of the old fox in the fable, with this alteration, that when the fox complained of the flies sucking his blood the flies replied to him, 'You had better stand us, for if we leave you a swarm of wasps will settle on you and make it much the worse for you.' Intelligent people, both in the North and in the South, see that these parties are mere machines for keeping certain men in office. To that extent has it gone in some places that a respectable gentleman told me in North Carolina some time ago that he had been earnestly urged to join a secret political party that was organized to elect a certain individual to an office."

SOUTHERN OPINION OF GENERAL GRANT.

"What is your impression of the Grant movement in the South?"

"There are two causes for it. First, a general discontent and a desire for a change have something to do with it; second, people in the South generally believe that Grant would be more liberal as a President than such men as Blaine, Sherman or Conkling, who, to strengthen themselves in the North, are constantly repeating malignant calumnies against the Southern people. Both parties in the South complain of the manner in which they are treated by their associates in the North. Though a majority of the Southern States voted for Grant in both his elections, yet the Southern republicans complain that they are ignored and snubbed by their associates in the North. In fact, Northern men are sent into North Carolina now to fill many of the best local offices, though the natives are very anxious to occupy them. The Southern democrats have similar grounds of complaint. The course of the republican party in the North has made the democratic party also sectional in its action. Though Tilden expected to get a majority of his votes in the South, yet to sustain himself in the North he deemed it necessary to write a letter especially against Southern claims. Any other candidate would have said in former times that he would oppose unjust claims and pay honest ones. But Southern claims were to be rejected without reference to justice. A prominent Northern democratic member of Congress told me that he would have been beaten in his district if Tilden had not written that letter. Again, Northern democratic members said that if Southern men got subordinate places in the Capitol at Washington they could not stand it at home. The case of the Southern democracy is like that of a man who is asked to enter partnership and contribute his full share of money, but is told that he must not enter the parlor or dining room, but eat in the kitchen and sleep in the cellar. Though very few Southern men are really office-seekers, yet they feel humiliated by acting with parties that are ashamed of their association.

A NEW PARTY PROPOSED.

"I am satisfied," continued the General, "that a large majority of the people of the South would be willing to enter into a fair and liberal new national organization. At present we are in slack water; but there will be a movement of the waters ere long, and the current will probably prove a strong one. There is, however, in the minds of men at present an indisposition to commit themselves to any particular candidate. They think that man was a wise one who determined not to cross the bridge until he got to it. I mean to say, however, that a majority are ready for something new, and that they will look anxiously to the developments of the next six months. In this connection I may have something important to communicate to the HERALD at an early day."

"Do you think that a majority of the Southern people would accept General Grant as a candidate?"

"While the Southern people are not, I think, settled as to any particular candidate—as their paramount desire is to get good government, peace and quiet for the whole country—they will be prepared to support such candidates as may seem most likely to promote that end. What is most desirable is that we have national parties that may be maintained in all the States. When thirty-six years ago I was first a member of Congress my speeches were as well received in the whig States of Vermont and Massachusetts as they were in my own district. One day, when dining with Senator Davis (known as 'Honest John'), of Massachusetts, he said to me:—'I cannot satisfy my people with that speech of yours. I have already sent home seven thousand copies and they are writing for more.' I would like to see a similar state of things as when there was no sectionalism in our politics."

"What truth is there in the reports that the elections are carried on unfairly in the South?"

"I think there is little if any ground for general complaint on that score. In North Carolina the elections have been perfectly fair for the last ten years at least. For two or three years after the war the loyal leagues did endeavor to compel the negroes to vote the republican ticket. Several negroes that I had previously known well, said to me, 'I would like to vote with you democrats, but I am afraid of the leagues.' The only disturbance I ever knew in the State on an election day occurred at Asheville, where I live, in 1868, when a number of negroes attempted to kill, by throwing stones and shooting at, a mulatto man named Silas, a waiter in the Eagle Hotel, where I board, because he persisted in voting for Seymour and Blair. In fact, from what I have read in the papers and have heard from respectable gentlemen, there was more improper influence, or 'bulldozing,' in Massachusetts last year to beat Ben Butler than there was in the general election in all the Southern States combined."

DIVERSE OPINIONS OF SOUTHERN JOURNALS—WHAT GENERAL GRANT'S CANDIDACY WOULD MEAN—BAYARD AND GRANT THE REPRESENTATIVE MEN OF THE TIME.

PARTISAN TO THE CORE.

[From the Richmond (Va.) State—dem.]

Eight years in the Presidency is sufficient to test the ability of any public man. During this period it was shown that General Grant was the wrong man for the place. President Hayes' term has surely been not so long that a mind of average forgetfulness is too weak to go back to the time when General Grant was President. A review of these two terms of office will make clear the fact that General Grant has no right to such a title as non-partisan. Let the people look to this before they cry for the man whom some want to call "the Pacificator."

CAN GRANT CARRY VIRGINIA?

[From the Baltimore (Md.) Gazette—dem.]

Well informed politicians say that if Grant is nominated for President it will be hard work to keep him from carrying Virginia.

GRANT AND BAYARD.

[From the New Orleans Times—dem.]

On Wednesday General Grant reached Chicago from his home in Galena to attend a meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. He was received with an outburst of popular enthusiasm; he was fêted and honored, and he made two speeches, one apparently extempore, the other significantly written out—"the longest speech of his life," as a Western paper terms it. On the day previous Senator Bayard was received in Wilmington, his native city, not less enthusiastically; he spoke not less significantly. And so it is that these two remarkable men—the most prominent figures to-day in American public life—stand forth and represent, in a striking manner and degree, the opposite civic tendencies of American thought; the opposing theories of American polity. Grant, the soldier, in his plain, blunt, common sense way and style, grasps and expresses the idea of consolidation and nationality—the idea which has been exalted and almost worshipped by a portion of our countrymen in recent years. Bayard, the statesman, the man of culture and refinement, whose father and grandfather were Senators before him, honestly upholds and eloquently defends the adverse course of American politics—the opposing drift of our tentative civic institutions. He is a fair representative of the idea of decentralization—of State rights and State sovereignty, within the bounds and bands of the federal Union. Let it be conceded that both men are sincere: that both are patriotic Americans. Nevertheless, they stand far apart—at the opposite political poles.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

[From the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer—dem.]

The South has nothing but indignity to expect at the hands of General Grant.

IS IT A BREAKUP?

[From the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal—dem.]

The idea of rallying beneath the banner of General Grant has a certain attractiveness to the adventurous fancy, and, indeed, stranger things have happened than a union of the Bourbons of the South and the stalwarts of the North under the leadership of a popular soldier, promising a new deal and a lively future. The total abandonment of all principle, however, must precede such a meeting of extremes. That it is a topic of frequent discussion shows only how the public mind of both sections is debauched. During the early days of the extra session there arose a hot dispute between two democrats, a Senator and an editor, over Tilden. The journalist was for Tilden. The politician was against him. At last, says the latter, with a very big D:—"If that — — old — — is put up again I'll go home and make speeches for Grant!" To which the gentle quill driver responded:—"I'll have you know that the distance between me and Grant is only half as long as it is between you and Grant, and, if that is your game, you'll find when you get there that I shall be receiving with him." Chaffing merely, but chaff, like straws, shows which way the wind blows. That Grant and an empire, a splendid government and a foreign war are familiar topics of speculation in the South is an undoubted fact, and further, it is true that a considerable section of the Southern mind regards them with complacency, if not with hope. If Grant be an ambitious man the means of gratifying his ambition are not wholly wanting. It is conceivable that under a possible condition of things he might carry every Southern State except Missouri and Kentucky. The reason is to be found in the blundering and divisions of an incapable body of democratic leaders in the Senate of the United States, proving that men sometimes protest more loudly against the idiocy of friends than the malignity of enemies.

THE NEXT CAMPAIGN.

[From the Baltimore (Md.) Gazette—dem.]

The issues of the campaign of 1880, should Grant receive the nomination—which now seems almost a certainty—will be whether or not a radical change shall take place in the government. The money power, the corporations, the federal office holders, the rings that thrived during Grant's two terms, those who fear "the mob" and those who have lost faith in local self-government and the military aristocracy—all of these want a strong government, even if it should be a military dictatorship. When this issue is fairly presented to the people we shall have no fears of the result. There is still a vast and resolute majority in this country who believe in a government of the people for the people and by the people.

HOW TO END SECTIONALISM.

[From the Galveston (Texas) News—dem.]

The NEW YORK HERALD recently remarked that "in many parts of the South prominent and influential democratic journals have of late expressed their preference for General Grant over any other republican and over most democrats," and that all over the Southern States there was to be seen cropping out "a desire for a strong man at the head of the government." The New Orleans *Picayune* makes these statements the text of some excellent rhetoric of the flamboyant description in protest against an incongruous mass of misrepresentations, falsehoods, detractions and calumnies which partisan cunning and sectional malignity have accumulated upon the heads of the Southern people, crowned, as it alleges, by an imputation of matchless enormity contributed by the HERALD. "Now comes the NEW YORK HERALD," says the *Picayune*, "and imputes to them a crime surpassing all of which they have hitherto been accused, and a folly exceeding any with which they have hitherto been charged. What, we have a right to ask, have we done that this thing should be laid at our door? Wherein have we shown that we are so vicious as to embrace the cause against which we have so long struggled, or so drivellingly idiotic as to help to impose on ourselves the chains and slavery which the re-election of Grant would fasten upon us? The HERALD says that prominent and influential democratic journals in the South have declared a preference for Grant. Where are those prominent and influential journals? Let them be pointed out. Let the public know who the men are that are willing, for the sake of that kind of peace which reigned in Warsaw, to ally themselves with all that is most infamous in American politics," &c. After much more in this indignant strain, the *Picayune*, "on behalf of the people of Louisiana and of all the other Southern States," repels "this astounding charge." In conclusion it says:—"There is no such feeling in the South. No proposal so degrading could find favor except among a few scheming adventurers who fancy that their personal fortunes might be advanced by a coalition with the worst elements of the republican party. Such persons may cherish the illusion to which the HERALD refers; but to say that it has spread to any extent in Southern communities is an insult to the morality and the intelligence of a large proportion of the American people." All of which is, doubtless, fine sentiment as well as ably constructed rhetoric. But whether it encompasses all the inspirations and all the suggestions of practical statesmanship, and is enlightened by deductions from all the drifts and currents of political tendencies and developments, is another question. That the idea of passively accepting, if not actively supporting, Grant for President, is not strange to conservative minds in the South, is a fact denoted in many ways. At Brenham, for instance, in the midst of one of the oldest and most intelligent communities of Texas, we are informed by a special to the *News* of yesterday's date, that "several leading democrats have hinted broadly to your correspondent that the Southern States would act wisely to nominate General Grant for the next Presidency." Such a nomination, strange as it might seem, would scarcely be stronger or more stultifying than the nomination of Greeley. And the conservative purpose of it would be the same—to refute Northern suspicion, disarm stalwartism and put an end to the baneful prevalence of sectionalism in national politics.

WHO IS HE?

THE COMING DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

We have just received the following interesting and important letter from Judge Comstock:—

WINDSOR HOTEL, New York, Nov. 19, 1879.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Your telegram sent to me at Syracuse has just reached me here. You ask if I would favor a plan of submitting supposed difficulties in the democratic party to the arbitrament of a retired statesman of great eminence and purity belonging to that political faith. I answer—certainly I would not. I consider any such plan as utterly impracticable and without the commendation of good sense. The difficulties, if they exist, must and will be worked out in the accustomed modes of action.

But I do not think the situation is such as the plan supposes. The developments of public opinion during the past year have caused the disappearance of more than one distinguished name from the list of Presidential candidates. As the result, we are looking with clearer and more hopeful vision to the future, and I do not doubt we shall find the leader distinguished for sound opinions upon public questions, disinterested services and private virtues, whom the praise of all men has marked as the most suitable bearer of the standard of our faith. Truly yours, GEO. F. COMSTOCK.

DEMOCRATIC REUNION.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION TO BE FORMED IN THE CITY—AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

The Democratic State Central Committee, after the renomination of Governor Robinson, appointed a committee of fifteen representative members of the party in this city to assist in the campaign in behalf of the regular State ticket. This Committee of Fifteen at once formed organizations in each of the twenty-four Assembly districts and organized a Central Committee, composed of ten representatives from each district. This Central Committee was known throughout the campaign as the Committee of Two Hundred and Forty, and it was generally understood that their organization would terminate after election day; but the committee, after many conferences, determined not to disband, and at a meeting in the Astor House some weeks since appointed a committee to preface an address to the democracy of the city of New York.

This address was submitted to the Central organization last night at a meeting held in Cooper Institute. Mr. E. Ellery Anderson occupied the chair, and a call of the roll showed that every district in the city was represented except the First and Sixteenth. Chairman Anderson, in calling the members to order, explained the object of the meeting, and called upon ex-Alderman Louis C. Waehner to read the address that had been prepared, and Mr. Waehner complied. After dealing in a general manner with the objects and purposes of the organization the address continues as follows:—

THE ADDRESS.

"The end we wish to attain is the restoration of peace and harmony in the ranks of the democracy of the city of New York. There are to-day in this city 125,000 democratic voters. Our object is to secure the entire vote in all future elections, whether for national, State or municipal purposes. We believe in democratic principles. We believe that their ascendancy will bring better government to our country, will heal all national dissensions, and will in municipal matters result in a more intelligent and economical administration of the affairs of our city."

The address then considers at length the relation existing between the individual States and the national government, and deprecates all interference in elections by United States Supervisors and Marshals. In the formation of the new party the people of the district, it is said, are to have absolute power and authority in all district matters. No interference by a "Boss" or on the part of a general committee is to be allowed.

The address in conclusion urged the adoption of a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of twenty-four to prepare a plan of organization, and generally to look after the interests of all preliminary matters. It was also advised that a corresponding committee of seven be appointed, the duty of which is to secure the aid and countenance of influential democrats in the city and State. Mr. Waehner, in moving the adoption of the address, said the system in both Tammany and Irving Hall was radically wrong. Each Assembly district should be allowed to manage its own affairs and not be interfered with by a central authority.

The address was adopted unanimously. Some desultory discussion at this point took place as to the proper manner to raise money, and it was agreed that each district should contribute $10. Ex-Congressman Morgan Jones here inquired whether the Committee of Fifteen was to be admitted to the new organization, and his question at once called forth a long argument. A man who said he was the secretary of the Committee of Fifteen arose and "protested against leaving its members out in the cold." "School Inspector James Oliver also pleaded for the Committee of Fifteen, and amid some confusion declared that if its members were not admitted "this organization will not make powder enough to blow itself out of the building." Mr. Oliver moved that the Committee of Fifteen be regarded as a sort of advisory committee, but his motion was lost. After a half hour's further discourse the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

CONGRESSMAN VOORHIS' AFFAIRS.

The First National Bank of Hackensack, N. J., of which Congressman Voorhis was president, closed its doors yesterday and gave official announcement of a suspension of payment. The directors and stockholders are at a loss to know how to proceed in settling up the affairs of the bank. Should the Comptroller of the Currency force it into the hands of a receiver, they say, nothing will ever be realized by the stockholders, and that, on the other hand, if the bank goes into voluntary liquidation the expenses will be trivial, and as much as twenty-five per cent can be secured by creditors and depositors. President Hardenbergh, of the Hudson County National Bank, and also receiver of the Hackensack Water Works, attempted yesterday to make an examination into the present status of that company. He was unable to arrive at any results whatever, owing to the fact that no books had ever been kept. He declares the original stock of the company was ostensibly $50,000, owned principally by Mr. Voorhis. Of this amount there is no record of more than $13,000 having ever been paid in. The builders received $10,000 worth of the stock in part payment, and at present hold a judgment for a like amount against the company. The receiver has succeeded in unearthing a book of minutes belonging to the Water Company and finds therein a resolution empowering the president, Mr. Voorhis, to increase the capital stock to $100,000 and issue certificates of stock up to that amount. What has ever become of this stock or whether a dollar was ever paid into the treasury of the company for the same cannot at present be ascertained. The receiver will petition the Chancellor of the State to appoint a special master in order to ascertain the real holders of the stock and the manner in which they came into possession of it.

WALL STREET IN A FLURRY.

A DECLINE IN STOCKS OF 1 TO 19 3-4 PER CENT AND A REACTION OF 1 TO 13 1-2 PER CENT—ONLY ONE SMALL FAILURE.

As was predicted after the close of business on Thursday by some of the most persistent bears on the "street" the decline in stocks continued yesterday and the excitement in the Stock Exchange was unabated. Immediately after the opening of business the downward movement set in. All the brokers appeared anxious to sell, and many of them seemed to care little what prices they obtained for their stocks so long as they disposed of them. In consequence the market went down with a rush. This decline brought to the surface another batch of sales, as many brokers had numerous orders from customers to sell as soon as stocks reached certain figures. These "stop orders" seemed to increase the decline in prices until it ranged from one to nineteen and three-quarters per cent. The decline was also helped along by telegrams to sell received by brokers from many country customers who had heard of a panic and who desired to get out of the market before they were swamped. The thoroughfare in the neighborhood of Wall street was almost impassable on account of the number of messenger and telegraph boys rushing with messages and orders to the brokers in the Board room from their different offices. The stock indicators in the stores and barrooms around Wall street were surrounded by excited throngs, who eagerly scanned the price of each transaction as it came out upon the tape. The first stock to break was Delaware and Hudson, which tumbled in the space of fifteen minutes from 78¾ to 59. It was immediately followed by a break in Union Pacific, which tumbled from 87 to 73. This caused a general decline along the whole line. Every stock was affected and many margins wiped out thereby. Brokers could be heard offering Erie in blocks of from 1,000 to 5,000 shares, and in a short time the price of this security dropped from 40⅜ to 32½, and the preferred stock fell off from 68¾ to 60¼.

A STARTLING RUMOR.

The cause of the heavy decline in Erie was ascribed to the reported sale by Mr. William H. Vanderbilt of 200,000 shares of New York Central stock to a syndicate composed of Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, Cyrus W. Field, Russell Sage and others. This rumor was subsequently put at rest by the flat denial of Mr. Vanderbilt, and also of many of the parties supposed to be interested in the sale. It was said to have been given out simply for stock jobbing purposes. The story, however, was told that certain parties had made propositions of the kind to Mr. Vanderbilt, but the latter had rejected them without a moment's hesitation. The reported sale had the effect of making the Vanderbilt stocks firm for a time, but when its denial was bruited around even these succumbed to the general depression, New York Central declining 3¼ per cent, Lake Shore 2⅝ per cent, Canada Southern 7½ per cent and Michigan Central 4½ per cent. All the coal stocks were more or less affected, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declining 8 per cent, New Jersey Central 9 per cent and Morris and Essex 4 per cent. The Southwestern stocks also felt the decline and the granger stocks, which were well sustained in the beginning, dropped several points. Between one and two o'clock a panicky feeling prevailed, but after the Second Board the bearish feeling began to relax, and reports were freely circulated that the heavy operators, who are accused of hammering at the market for the past three days, had quietly purchased large lots of all classes of securities at the heavy decline of the morning.

A GENERAL RECOVERY.

This created a better feeling in the market, and on the strength of purchases made by the more timid operators there was an advance from the lowest point of the day of from 1 to 13½ per cent. Among the stocks that recovered most were Erie, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, New Jersey Central, Delaware and Hudson, Northwest, St. Paul and all the Vanderbilt interests.

In consequence of the excitement and the heavy decline in prices a great many expected that several failures would ensue, and it was predicted that if any of the large operators should go under that a panic would result. These fears, however, proved groundless, as there was only one broker who succumbed and whose failure was considered as very trifling. That unfortunate individual, Edward Livermore, notified the Exchange that he was unable to meet his engagements, and 200 shares of Northwest and 200 shares of Michigan Central were bought in for him under the rule. He ascribed his suspension to the failure of his customers to respond to his call for margins.

THE OFFICIAL FIGURES.

Conclusion of the Labors of the County Canvassers.

TOTALS, MAJORITIES AND PLURALITIES.

The Vote on County and Legislative Officers.

The Board of County Canvassers concluded their labors yesterday, as far as tabulating the figures in all the districts of the city and county of New York is concerned. Nothing now remains but the mere formal duty of declaring the canvass. The Board will meet at two o'clock to-day for the purpose of attending to this business. The controversy between Messrs. Strahan and Browning, in the Eighth Senatorial district, has been settled by awarding the certificate of election to the former. The following are the official figures of totals in cases where there has been some doubt:—

ALDERMEN-AT-LARGE.

Nicholas Houghton, anti-Tammany democrat	47,806
C. H. Marshall, anti-Tammany democrat	46,580
B. W. Ellison, anti-Tammany democrat	45,903
N. F. Buteschon, anti-Tammany democrat	44,032
Patrick Keenan, Tammany democrat	51,564
J. J. Slevin, Tammany democrat	46,996
William Sauer, Tammany democrat	48,313
J. W. Guntser, Tammany democrat	45,710
M. W. Burns, republican	45,264
L. Horton, republican	45,658
William Wade, republican	47,863
F. Snyder, republican	46,036

Messrs. Keenan, Houghton, Wade, Marshall, Slevin and Sauer are elected.

DISTRICT ALDERMEN.

Dist.		
4	Jeremiah Murphy, anti-Tammany dem.	6,620
	Thomas Brady, anti-Tammany democrat.	6,333
	Thomas Sheils, Tammany democrat	9,193
	W. P. Kirk, Tammany democrat	9,000
	M. Stewart, republican	4,850
	Bryan Reilly, anti-Tammany republican.	3,930
5	R. Parker, Jr., anti-Tammany democrat	5,746
	J. Cavanagh, Tammany democrat	6,052
	Bernard Goodwin, Tammany democrat	6,142
	J. J. Morris, republican	10,628
	J. W. Jacobus, republican	12,550
6	Bernard Kenny, anti-Tammany democrat.	8,814
	Joseph P. Strack, anti-Tammany dem.	8,214
	Frederick Finck, republican	8,131
	George Hall, Tammany democrat	7,069
	Henry Bischoff, Tammany democrat	6,447
7	R. R. Hamilton, republican	8,044
	W. M. Montgomery, republican	7,530
	Robert Hall, anti-Tammany democrat	9,638
	J. W. McLean, anti-Tammany democrat	6,762
	F. R. Helbig, anti-Tammany democrat	10,109
	Robert Foster, Tammany democrat	9,462
8	M. J. Coggey, anti-Tammany democrat	11,817
	J. F. Long, anti-Tammany democrat	11,301
	H. C. Perley, republican	14,306
	J. McClave, republican	13,784
	E. C. Sheehy, Tammany democrat	11,207
	Thomas Carroll, Tammany democrat	11,217

Wards.

23d and 24th	H. Haffen, Tammany democrat.	3,048
	S. J. Everett	1,472
	William Cauldwell, A. T. D.	1,288
	James J. Williams	262

The following are the district Aldermen elected:—

Dist.
4—Thomas Sheils, Tammany democrat.
W. P. Kirk, Tammany democrat.
Jeremiah Murphy, anti-Tammany democrat.
5—John W. Jacobus, republican.
John J. Morris, republican.
Bernard Goodwin, Tammany democrat.
6—B. Kenney, anti-Tammany democrat.
Joseph P. Strack, anti-Tammany democrat.
Frederick Finck, republican.
7—Robert Hall, anti-Tammany democrat.
Robert Foster, Tammany democrat.
F. R. Helbig, Tammany democrat.
8—Henry C. Perley, republican.
J. McClave, republican.
M. J. Coggey, anti-Tammany democrat.
Wards.
23d and 24th—Henry Haffen, Tammany democrat.

The Board will therefore stand nine Tammanyites, six republicans and seven anti-Tammanyites.

SENATORS.

Dist.		
7	Ferdinand Eidman, republican	9,900
	Thomas J. Creamer, democrat	9,472
	Eidman's majority	428
8	B. H. Strahan, republican	11,345
	J. W. Browning, Tam. and anti-Tam. dem.	11,315
	W. W. Evans	25
	Strahan over Browning	30
11	George H. Forster, republican	7,802
	J. B. Haskin, Tammany democrat	7,176
	T. C. E. Ecclesine, anti-Tammany dem.	6,623
	Foster's plurality	626

THE ASSEMBLY.

1	James Fitzgerald, Tam. dem.	2,522
	M. C. Murphy, anti-Tammany democrat.	2,220
	Fitzgerald's majority	302
2	T. P. Walsh, Tammany democrat	2,696
	C. Donohue, anti-Tammany democrat	1,739
	W. M. Doyle, republican	438
	Walsh's plurality	519
3	W. H. McIntire, Tammany democrat	2,060
	George Gibbs, anti-Tammany democrat	2,086
	C. W. Hovey, republican	1,498
	Gibbs' plurality	26
5	E. M. Fox, Tammany democrat	1,180
	W. C. Bennett, anti-Tammany democrat	1,930
	W. J. Keys, republican	1,097
	James Winterbottom, republican	1,040
	Bennett's plurality	750
6	P. O'Connor, Tammany democrat	2,204
	J. Scherding, anti-Tammany democrat	1,476
	J. Simpson, republican	2,163
	O'Connor's plurality	41
9	A. V. Davidson, Tam. and anti-Tam. dem.	3,182
	G. B. Deane, republican	3,819
	Deane's majority	637
10	F. Levy, Tammany democrat	1,824
	J. C. Carl, anti-Tammany democrat	1,522
	E. Grosse, republican	2,618
	F. S. Karda	578
	Grosse's plurality	794
12	M. F. Holahan, Tammany democrat	1,749
	L. Cohen, anti-Tammany democrat	2,281
	Louis Helm, republican	1,932
	Cohen's plurality	349
13	Ralph Ogle, Tam. and anti-Tam. dem.	2,852
	C. H. Duell, republican	3,388
	Duell's majority	536
14	James Costello, Tammany democrat	1,874
	M. J. Strain, anti-Tammany democrat	1,775
	D. S. Brown, republican	1,216
	Costello's plurality	99
15	M. J. Dougherty, Tammany democrat	3,805
	Robert Power, anti-Tammany democrat	3,135
	Dougherty's majority	670
16	F. B. Spinola, Tammany democrat	2,821
	E. P. Hagen, anti-Tammany democrat	3,057
	Hagen's majority	236
19	J. J. McEvoy, Tammany democrat	2,923
	H. Knubel, Jr., anti-Tammany democrat.	1,821
	J. B. Fassitt, republican	1,582
	McEvoy's plurality	1,102
20	F. Thielman, anti-Tammany democrat	1,999
	William Law, republican	1,719
	S. D. Sewards	734
	D. A. Levien, Jr.	1,349
	Thielman's plurality	280
21	Joseph Hock, Tam. and anti-Tam. dem.	2,448
	E. H. Mitchell, republican	3,167
	Mitchell's majority	719
22	J. T. McDonald, Tammany democrat	2,846
	T. McSpedon, anti-Tammany democrat	1,395
	J. McKenna, republican	2,079
	McDonald's plurality	767
23	N. B. Terpenny, Tammany democrat	2,743
	C. W. Dayton, anti-Tammany democrat	2,035
	D. McLean, republican	2,600
	Terpenny's plurality	143
24	J. H. Monaghan, Tammany democrat	2,054
	W. W. Niles, anti-Tammany democrat	1,597
	J. L. Wells, republican	2,311
	Wells' plurality	257

CIVIL JUSTICE.

10	James R. Angel, republican	2,644
	Christopher C. Clarke, Tammany dem.	1,039
	S. M. Purdy, democrat	2,354
	Angell's plurality	290

MR. DESSAR'S CLAIM DISMISSED.

On the opening of Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday the court room was densely crowded by politicians and others interested in the determination of the question whether the Board of County Canvassers were to be prohibited from counting the vote cast for J. C. Julius Langbein at the last election for Judge of the Seventh Judicial Court. Mr. Leo Dessar, a rival aspirant to the office, at whose instigation the proceedings were instituted, was represented by Mr. Ambrose H. Purdy, and ex-Judge Cardozo, associated with ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, appeared on behalf of Mr. Langbein, while the Board of Canvassers was represented by Corporation Counsel Whitney and Assistant Corporation Counsel Stetson. After Mr. Purdy had given his construction of that provision of the State statute prohibiting members of the State Assembly from being elected to any other office while members of the Legislature and its applicability to the present case, Judge Lawrence, without stopping to hear the opposing counsel, said that there was no necessity for further argument about the question. The proper procedure in such a case was by quo warranto. The Board of Canvassers were now about to adjourn, and the only way they could determine who was elected was by counting the votes. He did not believe that any one would be injured by the counting of the vote, for the law provided a remedy. Even conceding that he had the power to interfere, he did not feel justified in stretching out the strong arm of the law, as confusion would be sure to ensue. He declined to take the papers and disposed of the case by dismissing the application.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

HOW THE ALEXANDRIANS GREW EXCITED ABOUT THE REMOVAL OF THE OBELISK—THREATS OF INTERFERENCE OBVIATED BY COMMANDER GORRINGE HOISTING THE STARS AND STRIPES.

CAIRO, Nov. 1, 1879.

The people of Alexandria are just beginning to realize the fact that they are about to lose their only remaining obelisk. For centuries they have not shown a spark of interest in any of the relics of antiquity with which their city abounds. For many years Cleopatra's Needle, which will soon adorn New York, has been surrounded by the rubbish and débris of an Italian carpenter's backyard. On October 20 Lieutenant Commander Gorringe arrived in Cairo. He had an audience with the Khedive, and the Governor of Alexandria was forthwith ordered to put Commander Gorringe in full legal possession of the Needle. On the 23d the work of removal was commenced. Everything went on smoothly until an Italian who owns the land surrounding the obelisk saw a chance to make a little money. He forbade any of the working party to enter upon his land. He threatened lawsuits and the most unheard of damages for trespassing on his property. Being aware, however, of the tortuous ways of the Egyptian law courts, he finally accepted a moderate sum in ready money as an indemnity, and the work proceeded.

EXCITED ALEXANDRIANS.

On October 29 the Governor of Alexandria, in full uniform, accompanied by several high functionaries, paid a visit to the Needle and congratulated Commander Gorringe on his having commenced work so promptly. The Alexandrians, noted since time beyond memory for their fickleness and volatility, seemed to have become suddenly excited by this show of gold lace. The local journals announced that "the die had been cast" and the obelisk was really going to be taken away from them. Some of the Levantine bankers and brokers worked themselves up to a fever heat. Were they not about to be robbed of their cherished Needle? Ought they not to retain it, even if it were to be baptized in blood? These appeals not being responded to by the "dangerous classes" with such warmth as had been hoped, belligerent feelings soon cooled off. A safer plan suggested itself. Was not the Cleopatra's Needle part of the government property already mortgaged to secure payment on the consolidated debt? Would it not be a dead loss to the creditors to have this Needle—valued anywhere under half a million dollars—borne entirely beyond their reach? The Needle, it is true, had been given to New York; but then the Khedive had no more power to give it away than he had to dispose of one of his palaces or of the Pyramids or any other of his property. All was mortgaged. The path was clear—get a writ from the tribunals, seize the Needle and hold it in the name of the creditors of the consolidated debt.

THE ENRAGED LEVANTINES.

Adopting this plan, several Egyptian bondholders took proceedings to obtain a writ of seizure. The judges were about to issue the writ when Ismail Pacha Ayoub, the president of the tribunal, asked them what they expected to do with the writ if they got it. The Pacha said that if the United States had taken possession of the obelisk there would be many difficulties in serving the writ, and suggested that before getting out the writ they should request Commander Gorringe to cease the work of removal, and if he refused to threaten to serve a writ of seizure. They would then have the advantage of knowing what steps Commander Gorringe would take. Ismail Pacha Ayoub's advice was followed, and the bondholders were not long in having the full advantage of Commander Gorringe's views. The Commander hoisted the American flag on the obelisk and told them that there was no court in Egypt competent to issue a writ seizing American property, and that he would resist any attempt to serve such a writ. Whereupon the ardor of the Alexandrians cooled down, and at present writing no forcible means are probable. This fiasco took place on October 30, and, as I telegraphed at the time, the work progresses rapidly.

NO MORE OBELISKS TO BE HAD.

There is also another plan on foot to prevent the obelisk leaving Egypt. Marriett Pacha, the well known French Egyptologist, is bringing a strong influence to bear upon the French Consul to inform the Khedive that the gift of the Cleopatra Needle to a foreign Power is contrary to the express terms of the circular issued by the Khedive Ismail to the European Powers, forbidding the removal of any objects of Egyptian antiquity. Marriett Pacha holds that this circular, being accepted by the Powers, has the force of a treaty which can only be revoked by all the parties to it and cannot be set aside by Egypt alone. The reply to this would seem quite evident. Egypt is part of the Ottoman Empire and cannot make treaties directly with foreign Powers except in two instances—treaties having for their immediate object judicial reform and those concerning the financial administration of the country. Treaties having other objects than these two are expressly declared by the firman in force during the Khedive Ismail's reign to be void. So that even granting that the circular issued to the foreign Powers had the force of a treaty such treaty would be nevertheless void.

It is to be hoped, however, that the early arrival of the American vessel at Alexandria will cut short all these controversies by safely bearing away the Cleopatra's Needle beyond their reach. It is natural that the Alexandrians should regret to bid final adieu to their obelisk, but the matter being finally settled and passed beyond their control they should have sense enough to refrain from enacting any such farces as this late demonstration, and not lose their heads by the mere dramatic incident of the obelisk leaving them