State Library

THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1876. VOL XXXV.--NUMBER 285

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York cotton, 12c. Memphis cotton, 11 1-4c. New York gold, 109 5-8. Memphis gold, 109.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WAR DEP'T., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, November 24, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, winds shift to the south and east, cooler, followed by warmer, clear or hazy weather and falling barometer.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, THURSDAY, Nov. 23, 1876, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Galveston	30.21	48	N.	Cloudy.
Indianola	30.24	47	N.	Cloudy.
Louisville	30.25	33	N.	Clear.
Memphis	30.26	43		Clear.
Nashville	30.14	35		Clear.
New Orleans	30.20	51	N.E.	Clear.
Shreveport	30.31	42		Fair.
Vicksburg	30.29	44	N.E.	Fair.

W. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

THE COUNT SO FAR.

Below will be found the returns of the vote in Louisiana as far as compiled by the returning board:

Parishes.	Tilden.	Hayes.
Assumption	1,987	1,691
Ascension	1,200	2,069
Avoyelles	1,471	1,504
Calcasieu	1,208	84
Cameron	245	52
Iberville	957	2,297
Lafourche	1,694	1,895
Natchitoches	1,761	2,060
Pointe Coupee	1,040	1,987
St. Bernard	346	491
St. James	952	1,387
St. John the Baptist	743	1,287
St. Mary	1,485	2,407
St. Helena	649	520
Tensas	464	3,207
Terre Bonne	1,392	1,970
Union	1,493	94
Vermillion	902	277
Washington	514	165
	20,423	26,253

GARRETT'S GAME.

Captain Garrett made himself offensively conspicuous during the late election, and is still busying himself in a way to prove that he is no better than most of his Radical brethren, and that he regards partisanship the very best proof of patriotism. More than usually active on the day of election in the double capacity of a United States officer and a Republican electioneerer, he has, since the seventh, been an eager prosecutor of what he and those who act with him are endeavoring to prove were violations of law. In this he is very careful not to express any anxiety as to the acts in that direction of his own partisans, who, as we are reliably informed, voted in hundreds of instances when and where they chose, and, it is said, under his own direction, particularly in the first and second wards. In these wards Mr. Garrett made himself felt in his two-fold capacity of Federal office-holder and Radical electioneerer, interfering in more than one case where it was plain he was seeking to overshadow the State officers with the authority of the Federal government and intimidate Democratic voters. It is reported to us of him that he was particularly loud, self-asserting and officious, and that a peremptory rebuke was necessary in one instance, at least, in order to recall him to a sense of his real position. We are also informed that at the fifth ward, under the direction of Messrs. Ed. Shaw and Eaton, irregularities were connived at which, like those in the tenth and first and second, should be investigated by the grand jury of the county. The proof of these irregularities may be found in the comparative figures of this and other elections. For instance, in 1874 Young, Democratic candidate for congress, received 8691 votes, against 3259 for Lewis, the Radical candidate, whereas this year (1876) Young received 5645 votes, or 19 less than Tilden and Hendricks, and 312 less than he received in 1874; Randolph receiving 4588, or 1219 more than Lewis received in 1874, and 20 votes less than Hayes and Wheeler. Again, in 1874 Young, for congress, received in Shelby county 8841 votes, and Lewis 5840, making a total of 14,681 votes; contrasted with which this year (1876) Young received in the county 8503 votes and Randolph 8092 making a total of 16,595 votes, showing an increase over the vote of 1872 of 2588, and over that of 1874 of 1914 votes, and showing also a falling off from the Democratic vote of 1874 of 339 votes, and an increase of 2252 over the Republican vote of 1874, so that while Young runs with his ticket he receives 339 votes less in 1876 than he received in 1874, and Randolph, while he runs behind his ticket, receives 2252 votes more than Barbour Lewis did in 1874. Where did this increase of vote come from? From a tabulated statement of the city vote before us we find 1210 of these votes accounted for those wards being most conspicuous for increase that were under the control of Radical manipulators, backed by the Federal authority of Garrett and his deputies. And yet we do not hear that our extra judicial and extra officious United States commissioner has extended his inquiries into these wards, or that he has busied himself with inquiries into the mode adopted to increase the figures for the late Confederate States attorney of Little Rock. But what he has failed to do may be done by the grand jury of Shelby county. It is competent for that body to summon Citizen Garrett and Ed Shaw, and Eaton and others, who were prominent in assisting to develop a vote that is a surprise to the city, and force from them the facts which lie at the bottom of the otherwise unaccountable increase in the Radical vote.

"BIG SIX" HOME AGAIN.

Boss Tweed Safely Landed Back in Ludlow Street Jail—"I Thought I Would Come and See You Again."

NEW YORK, November 23.—William M. Tweed was landed this afternoon at the foot of Grand street and North river from a revenue cutter. He was taken in a carriage by the sheriff, under-sheriff and Order-of-Arrest-Clerk Stacy to the Ludlow street jail, where he was admitted through the gate, and not by the office, as usual. All he remarked on being admitted to his cell by Warden Watson was: "I thought I would come and see you again." No person was allowed to see him to-night, and no one but the watchman will be permitted to enter the corridor. The experience of his escape has made the officials of Ludlow street very watchful. He will be treated precisely as other prisoners, and will be allowed no privileges. His rooms are much smaller than those he previously occupied, and are accessible only through the warden's apartments.

The French Military Escort Embroglio.

VERSAILLES, November 23.—In order to anticipate the attacks of the left in connection with their interpellation, asking why the military escort to which the funerals of all the members of the legion of honor are legally entitled, has been refused in cases where the deceased have been buried without religious ceremonies, the minister offered a bill to-day in the chamber of deputies providing that military honors only be given to military members dying in active service. It is thought a crisis is thus averted. The bill was referred for investigation.

Fatal Rencounter.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 23.—Thomas Dent, son of the sheriff of Richland county, was shot and fatally wounded by State Senator John Cochran, of Anderson county, here last night. The difficulty grew out of a political discussion.

LOUISIANA.

Progress Made by the Returning Board—The Process of Counting the Parishes Known to have Voted for Hayes.

Pleadings and Arguments to Stay the Board—Names of Parishes Counted and the Votes they Cast for Radicals and Democrats.

Testimony of Colored Republicans—Senator M'Donald's Testimony—An Important Ruling by the Board—The Northern Democrats.

Louisiana this morning reports progress. The parishes known to have voted for Hayes are being counted first; those giving Tilden majorities being reserved for the bitter end. The report of the proceedings of the returning board are lengthy, but will full repay close reading as part of the opening chapter of a history that may record a national drama such as Chamberlain, of South Carolina, fears.

The Returning Board's Proceedings.

NEW ORLEANS, November 23.—The board met at half-past eleven o'clock. Present for the Democrats, Messrs. Palmer, Bigler, Trumbull, Julian and G. B. Smith; for the Republicans, Messrs. Stoughton, Stevenson, Parker, Clarke and Farwell.

On motion of General Anderson, the president of the board instructed the secretary to issue orders to all the supervisors in the city to file their returns immediately.

A request was made by the Democratic counsel that they be notified as to the order in which the contested parishes would be taken up, so they might have time to summon witnesses from distant parts of the State.

President Wells said that the rules governing the board could not be changed, and that notice would be given when a contested parish was to be considered, but that there was no order established.

It was agreed that the parish of East Baton Rouge should be the first contested parish taken up.

General Anderson, rising to a question of privilege, read an article from a newspaper, and said:

I wish the public to know, and also the editor, who has probably not read the act under which this board is acting—act twenty-eight, November, 1872—that since that time, when I resigned my position as a member of the returning board on account of being a candidate for the senate, the law has been changed. Now, for the information of the gentlemen present, and others, I will state that the law under which I was acting, in 1870 and 1872, is different from the law under which I am acting at present. The act twenty-eight, of November, 1872, does not state, as the act of 1870 stated, that no candidate will be eligible to sit on the returning board. Under the act of 1870, the attorney-general, Governor John Lynch, General Longstreet and myself were members of the returning board. I did not act on the board which returned Governor Kellogg or Governor M'Enery, but after this act of 1872 was signed by Governor Warmoth, it was composed of five persons, elected by the senate; that the board should consist of a majority of the members, which established a quorum, and in case of no quorum, by death or otherwise, then the vacancies were to be filled by the residue of the board of returning officers. Now it appears that the session of the returning board following this act, which was in January or February; I don't recollect what date, the election took place. [Governor Wells—"In February."] At any rate the act became a law on the twentieth of November, 1872, the senate not being in session then. At the succeeding session the senate elected the following officers: Governor Wells, John Lynch, General Longstreet, G. Casanave and Louis M. Kenner. Subsequently Mr. Lynch having resigned, J. T. C. Anderson was elected by the board one of its members. That is all the law says on the subject; and now I am acting under this law, and there is nothing in this law said about a man being disqualified on the ground of being a candidate; if there was I would not be sitting at present on this board. Furthermore, I acknowledge that my competitor was elected; but, however, I wish the public to understand that I am not acting under the same law as I did in 1870, when I testified I was ineligible under that law. I hope this explanation will be satisfactory.

Judge Spofford—Mr. President, I want to present a motion in writing with a statement of the reasons.

Governor Wells—Is it lengthy?

Judge Spofford—No, sir, very short.

Governor Wells—Read it, then.

The undersigned, of the counsel for the candidates on the Democratic-Conservative ticket, respectfully represent that they are informed, and believe, that the supervisors of registration for fourteen parishes had not filed their returns here at the time the board adjourned yesterday; that many of these returns have been for some time in the city of New Orleans in the hands of a Republican candidate for congress; that proof of this fact appears in affidavits filed relative to the parishes of Ouachita, Lafayette, East Baton Rouge, Red River, Franklin, and others; that it appears from the statements made by General T. C. Anderson before the board on Monday last that the returns of St. Landry were in New Orleans on that day, though reported not filed yesterday; wherefore the undersigned move that the supervisors or other persons holding said returns be ordered to bring the same before the board of officers forthwith. The annexed proof shows that M. J. Grady, supervisor for Ouachita parish, has had his returns here in this city for a week past; J. A. Veasey, supervisor for Lafayette, had his returns here a week ago; that F. A. Clover, supervisor for East Baton Rouge, has been here with his returns for ten days past; that A. W. Carvaghe, supervisor of Red River, has been here with his returns for seven days past; that W. H. M'Kay, supervisor of Franklin, forwarded his returns on the twelfth instant, and is now in the city, and that George L. Smith, the Republican candidate for congress in the fourth congressional district, is in the city of New Orleans, and brought with him from Shreveport, and has had, and still has under his control, some of the returns from Red River parish, and in said fourth district, and the annexed copy of a circular letter to supervisors of registration from D. J. M. Jewett, secretary of the Republican campaign committee, shows that they were instructed to bring the Republican vote of their parishes up to a presented figure.

Pending the reading of Judge Spofford's motion, General Anderson remarked in regard to the returns from the parish of St. Landry that they were not in the city, because he had ascertained upon the arrival of the steamer Trenton yesterday evening that the supervisor with the returns, and a good many gentlemen, Republicans and Democrats, had been detained on account of low water at the mouth of Red river.

Judge Spofford—However, that does not affect the motion, and I file that motion with the accompanying affidavit, and I ask the board to take action upon it. I merely suggest the fact of this conduct on the part of the supervisors, and it should receive some further notice from the board as a breach of the law and an informality.

Governor Wells—If you will accompany your statement with facts, and point them out—

Judge Spofford—I have done this.

Governor Wells—If you have evidence of that fact, we will take steps to get the returns here, but we have no authority to act. However, we will assume the authority if we are convinced that the officers are here with the returns. It is their duty to file the returns here; but there is no authority by which we can force these gentlemen here.

Judge Spofford—I bring the fact to the attention of the board. I will also file a motion in writing in regard to the order in which the board might prescribe taking up the contested parishes. I don't care whether the board takes them up alphabetically or not, but we desire to know what contested parishes will be taken up first.

Governor Wells—We shall inform you whenever we will take up contested parishes.

Judge Spofford—But can't the board state when the parishes will be taken up, so that we can have our witnesses present?

General Anderson—I would suggest that we commence with Baton Rouge, as being most convenient to the city.

Judge Spofford—East Baton Rouge?

General Anderson—Yes, sir; I shall recommend that myself. I don't know what course the board will pursue.

Judge Spofford—I think that is only a reasonable request.

Governor Wells—We will take up East Baton Rouge first. We will have to be governed by the length of evidence that will be introduced, and we want to open a few of the contested parishes to see the extent of the evidence. We will take them up so as to get through with the least contested ones first. We would prefer that. We cannot answer until we see what is in contest in the parishes.

Judge Spofford—Will the board tell us on what day East Baton Rouge will be taken up?

Governor Wells—We may take it up to-day or to-morrow. However, if we find any difficulty in the parishes, we will open where there are contests. We will pass on to another until you can get your witnesses.

General Anderson—I would suggest that we issue an order to every supervisor in the city who has not filed his returns to do so immediately.

Governor Wells—That will be done; issue the order at once.

General Anderson—Every one we can find will certainly receive notice of that.

Governor Wells—All supervisors in the city will be required to do so at once.

Colonel Zacharie—I have a communication from Colonel Bush to read.

Governor Wells—Is it long?

Colonel Zacharie—No, sir; it is very short.

Colonel Zacharie read a letter from Colonel Bush, vice-president of the Democratic-Conservative State central committee, pressing on the board the necessity of appointing Dr. Kennedy on the board if the proceedings were to be conducted in a spirit of fairness and justice. A request for representation among the clerks was also made.

Governor Wells—Let me interrupt you for a moment as to the word "vacancies;" you use that in the plural.

Colonel Zacharie then changed the term of vacancies to vacancy.

Governor Wells—The clerical force has been completed; we cannot make any alterations; we will attempt to fill the board.

Colonel Zacharie—I understand that when the papers for the parish of Lafourche were opened yesterday there were some objections entered in regard to poll number two. I wish to inform the board we have proof and evidence in regard to the condition of affairs. We have also a certified copy of the affidavits of the commissioners at that poll, filed in the clerk's office.

Governor Wells—If you desire that to go before the board there is no objection.

Colonel Zacharie—There is also accompanying that an affidavit in regard to the conduct of the supervisor in charge of a box from poll number ten, who, it was stated, was intoxicated, and that the box was not sealed, etc. I have an official certified copy from the clerk's office, where the document was filed. I have the statement of the gentleman delivering the box and of the constable accompanying him. I would like to state, in justice to the gentleman who is charged with having been intoxicated, that he does not indulge in intoxicating liquor, and is borne out by affidavits of several gentlemen.

Governor Wells—We have also from that parish a statement in regard to this matter, which was furnished to us this morning.

Colonel Zacharie—I have a copy of a protest and objection against the vote of certain polls in the parish of Lafourche, which I would ask the board to take into consideration, and affidavits in regard to fraudulent voting and not giving the Democratic commissioners representation at the polls; establishing polls in isolated places, and not publishing them according to law; and a statement of the facts in connection with the election. I would like the board to take that into consideration, and fix the case for a particular day.

Mr. M'Gloin stated that the document he had filed on Wednesday, relating to the rules adopted by the board, was not a protest, but a suggestion intended to induce the board to modify certain rules, especially the one referring to the reception of the affidavits of officers of election as *prima facie* evidence. He urged upon the board the necessity of taking the application for a modification of the rules under consideration.

Colonel Zacharie—I would like to ask the board for information. Can the secretary inform us if the returns from the parish of Morehouse have been filed?

Governor Wells—The secretary will get his book and see.

The Clerk—No, sir; the returns are not in.

Colonel Zacharie—Was not Morehouse one of the parishes reported in yesterday?

Clerk—I couldn't tell until I see.

Colonel Zacharie—I will ask the board to order the secretary to furnish a report of what returns are positively in the hands of the board.

General Anderson—We will prepare one for you.

Judge Spofford—The parish of East Baton Rouge, I understand, will be first taken up to-day. I ask now that the gentlemen may allow us to examine the papers immediately.

Mr. M'Gloin—Mr. Chairman, pardon me for interrupting you. Was the request in regard to the opening of all the returns granted or refused?

Governor Wells—We cannot consent to open any returns which will be done here in public—I mean the entire public.

Colonel Zacharie—Then the request is not granted.

Governor Wells—We had a great many charges made against us in 1874 in consequence of having these opened and ready for the inspection of the entire public.

Mr. M'Gloin—How does the board consider the question of completing the count?

Governor Wells—The electoral vote must be completed by the sixth of December.

Mr. M'Gloin—There are several parishes in which there are contests which will require six or seven days to communicate with and get people down here as witnesses. How are we to protect our interests if we receive only two or three days notice? We will not have time to bring our witnesses down here, and I suggest that you might grant the request to open the papers.

Governor Wells—Well, I do not see how that is; as a practicing lawyer you have your witnesses at court ready, when your case comes up; have your witnesses now without request on our part; we will give you a statement whenever there is a contest; you know the nature of the contest.

Mr. M'Gloin—I beg to differ with you in regard to your idea of the proceedings in the contest. As a matter of fact we have the record before us, and we know the character of the demands against us; we know what testimony we have to bring to meet those demands. If we are sueing, we know the nature of our proceedings; we know the proof necessary to establish our claims.

Governor Wells—That is very true; yet you know there is a contest, and you ought to be prepared to meet it.

Mr. M'Gloin—But we don't know the nature of that contest until we see the papers. If a man claims a thousand dollars, we must ascertain if his claim is based on a promissory note or for a horse. We know there are contests in these parishes, but want to know the nature of them.

Judge Spofford—I understand we are authorized to examine contested parishes.

Governor Wells—The seals have not been broken; we are going on with the uncontested parishes. When we are through with the non-contested parishes we will go on with the others.

Judge Spofford—We can come in and see the seals broken?

Governor Wells—Oh, yes.

General Anderson—Oh, no.

Governor Wells—We break the seals ourselves.

Judge Spofford—We can have admission and see them opened?

Governor Wells—No, sir; when the papers are examined.

Judge Spofford—Then as soon as they have been examined by you we can have access to them.

Governor Wells—Yes, sir.

Judge Spofford—Then I understand that we shall have the privilege of inspecting them before any action is taken.

Governor Wells and General Anderson, together—Yes, yes; that's what we mean.

The room was then cleared of outsiders and the board went into executive session.

Governor Wells—Bring the returns from Madison parish; I believe there is no contest there.

The returns from Madison parish were brought in. The packages, two in number, were indorsed, "Parish of Madison, election returns; Philip Joseph, supervisor." They were duly sealed, but no postmark.

Governor Wells—What is written on the other package?

General Anderson—It has the same superscripton (opening the package); I suppose it is the consolidated returns. (In one of the packages an envelope was found containing affidavits and a statement.)

General Anderson, reading—Consolidated statement, parish of Madison.—Remarks: "The election was held at the different polls in conformity with the law, except at poll number eight, from which I have no returns, in regard to which you will find a supplemental report. Signed, Philip Joseph, supervisor of registration. Sworn to the thirteenth day of November, 1876. P. J. Watson, clerk thirteenth judicial district court."

Mr. G. B. Smith—Is that supplemental report attached to that.

General Anderson—No; the report stated that the election was held properly and in accordance with law. Now the supplemental report says that the poll and the election was held properly and in accordance with law up to the time the poll closed, which was six o'clock. When the counting commenced, a body of armed men appeared and presenting their guns and pistols at the heads of the commissioners, took forcible possession of the box and took it away, since which time it has not been seen or heard of. Nothing is known of the vote cast at this poll, except from the sworn statement of the two commissioners at that poll. Their statement give the following results: Kellogg, 63; Burch, 63; Marks, 63; Shields, 63; Levisee, 63; Brewster, 63; Joffrion, 63; Packard, 63; Antoine, 63; all others and parish officers, 63.

Governor Palmer—Is that poll 8, governor?

General Anderson—Poll 8? Yes, sir.

Governor Wells—Did you ask for the poll-list, general?

General Anderson—No. Shall we proceed with the count?

Governor Wells—We might complete the balance, and have this poll over.

Here General Anderson read from the consolidated statement the vote for Presidential electors: "Kellogg, 2521; the other Republicans about the same. Now the Tilden electors: M'Enery, 332; Wickliffe, 315; St. Martin, 331. Here is a little trouble. Three names are given in the place of Mr. Pachi—one is Felix P. Pochi, one is J. O. Pochi, and one is J. B. Pochi.

Governor Wells—How have they been summed up?

General Anderson—F. P. Pachi, 163; J. O. Pachi, 158.

Governor Wells—What is the total of that?

General Anderson—Three hundred and thirty-one. It is evidently all intended for the same man. Put him down 331, I suppose.

Governor Wells—Next is DeBlanc, 306; next is Seay, W. M. Seay (it makes no difference), 300; Cobb, 331; Cross, 316. This is without taking into consideration poll eight.

Wm. Smith—You mean you take poll eight into consideration.

General Anderson—No, sir, poll eight is not in that.

Governor Palmer—I would like to state that there is a return from poll eight, and the result is very near the same as you have.

General Anderson—What do you find for Kellogg?

Governor Palmer—Two hundred and three. There is no return from poll nine here. You say 236?

General Anderson—No; we will look at poll nine.

Governor Palmer—I can see how it is. They have poll nine here in place of poll eight.

Mr. Kenner—Two hundred and thirty-six.

General Anderson—Look at M'Enery on the same.

Mr. Kenner—M'Enery, 119.

General Palmer—I think it shows fully that this return was placed in the column of poll nine.

General Anderson—Yes, sir; because all Kellogg electors have 236, and all Tilden electors 49; that is in poll nine. Packard 2510, Mr. Nichals 287.

To Governor Wells—Will we consider that supplemental poll or not?

Governor Wells—Not for the present; we will require evidence.

General Anderson—What shall we take up now?

Governor Wells—I have ordered Union and Natchitoches. Mr. Zacharie has protested against the count of Natchitoches. We can see better, if we are to be delayed, and send for Mr. Zeabarie if it is necessary.

The bringing of the returns from Natchitoches and Union was delayed over fifteen minutes. Pending the waiting, a communication was read from J. S. Richardson, United State supervisor, asking the privilege of being present at the counting of the votes of Madison parish.

General Anderson—This comes too late; the count has been made.

Governor Wells—Yes, sir; it is too late; we have already passed on it. The returns from Union parish were brought up.

General Anderson—Two packages forwarded by mail, post-marked November 10th. Any protest against this?

Mr. Casanave—I don't know; the packages were then opened, and upon examination were found to be properly certified and sworn to.

General Anderson—Presidential electors and Kellogg 94; all Hayes electors 94.

Mr. Smith—Is that in parish—

General Anderson—Now for the Tilden electors: M'Enery, 1465, etc. For governor: Packard, 8; Nicholls, 1505. Let us look at the returns from the polls. Take poll 2 or 3.

Mr. Kenner—Poll 3.

General Anderson—Yes, I just want to look and see.

Mr. Kenner—Poll 3: M'Enery, 130.

General Anderson—That is right.

Mr. Kenner—DeBlanc, 133; Seay, 133; Cobb, 133; Kross, 133. Nicholls, for governor, 133.

General Anderson—That is right; the other side gets nothing. Now give us poll 2.

Mr. Kenner—Poll 2: M'Enery, 44.

General Anderson—That's right.

Mr. Kenner—Wickliffe, 44; St. Martin, 44; all the way 44 for the Tilden electors; Nicholls get for governor 44.

General Anderson—That's right.

After some further examination the returns were pronounced correct.

Another parish was then taken up.

The board to-day completed the canvass of three parishes, as follows: Natchitoches, Tilden 1761, Hayes 2060; Union, Tilden 1493, Hayes 94; Iberville, Tilden 957, Hayes 2297. At one poll in Natchitoches the board threw out 542 votes for three Republican electors, and 173 votes for three Democratic electors on account of informalities. The vote for five Republican electors in Natchitoches was 1558. In Iberville five Republican electors received only 1848 votes instead of 2297, owing to the omission of names on the ballots. The board will probably take up the contested parishes to-morrow.

A Precedent.

The New Orleans *Picayune*, of Wednesday, calls attention to the fact that the vote in the parish of St. James for Presidential electors (Democratic), as approved by the returning board, stood as follows:

M'Enery	970
Wickliffe	974
St. Martin	942
Poche	944
DeBlanc	942
Seay	942
Cobb	941
Cross	972

It will be seen by an inspection of these figures that there is a difference of about twenty-five between the vote cast for Messrs. M'Enery, Wickliffe and Cross and the vote cast for Messrs. St. Martin, Poche, DeBlanc, Seay and Cobb. This difference originated from the fact that at poll No. 9, in the above mentioned parish, the tickets bore the names only of Messrs. M'Enery, Wickliffe and Cross for Presidential electors; hence they were counted for these electors and not for those whose names had been left off. The returning board sustained this count, and thus set a precedent which must be followed in the case of the omissions made on the tickets used in the fourteenth senatorial district and in the parishes of Concordia and Natchitoches.

The Northern Democratic Committee.

From the New Orleans *Times* we copy the following in regard to the *personnel* of the committee selected by the northern Democrats to watch the count in New Orleans:

Ex-Governor John M. Palmer, who is the chairman of the committee, is a native of Kentucky, but has resided the best part of his life in Illinois, representing that State in congress during several sessions. During the war he commanded an army corps under General Sherman with signal efficiency, and soon after peace was declared he was elected governor of Illinois, and it was during his incumbency in that office, just after the great fire in Chicago, that General Sheridan assumed illegal authority in that city, was by him taught a lesson in constitutional law which was of permanent service. Governor Palmer unites with fine mental powers the more popular qualities of finished manners and kindliness of heart. Thoroughly versed in the laws and political history of the country, and a man of inflexible determination in the performance of his duties, that he will be the right man in the right place as presiding officer of this important committee none who know him can doubt. The life-long, trusted friend of President Lincoln, the people of Illinois will be loth to believe that he would lend himself to any fraudulent or unpatriotic scheme, and the most rabid flaunter of the bloody shirt in the country could never persuade them that he would assist in aught detrimental to the true interests of the colored race.

Judge Lyman Trumbull is a lawyer of national reputation. He was known to the country as one of the ablest members of the judiciary committee of the United States senate. As a lawyer he is careful and conservative. In a time like this Louisiana could have no safer or sounder adviser.

Hon. George B. Smith, of Wisconsin, will be an admirable member of a committee to which general attention is directed at this time. He has the highest character for integrity and patriotism, with a very large experience in public affairs. He has a national reputation as a sagacious and far-sighted political manager. In the northwest, where Mr. Smith is best known, any statement he may make in regard to the case which has now become such an important one will be accepted without questions by the leaders in both the great political parties.

Few public men of the day are better known throughout the Union than Ex-Governor Bigler. In Pennsylvania his name is synonymous with honor, integrity and patriotism. That he has consented to serve on this committee is a fact significant at once of its importance and its fair and honorable purposes.

Hon. P. H. Watson, of Ohio, was assistant secretary of war during Mr. Lincoln's entire administration. This gentleman displayed extraordinary administrative ability, and as he had entire charge of that portion of the army which served in northern Virginia, to him as much as any one else is due the credit of the victory which ultimately crowned the Federal arms. He is a clear-headed, practical business man, whom no difficulties can daunt or swerve from the course he has chosen. This quality was particularly shown by him when at the close of the war he was chosen president of the great Erie railroad company at a time when it was environed by difficulties with its foreign stockholders, and if the corporation was brought through in safety, to him the credit is mainly due. The selection of such a man for this committee is proof positive that the great Conservative party deem the emergency a grave one, which will call forth the exertion of the highest talents.

Colored Republicans Testify.

The New Orleans correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, telegraphing on the twenty-first instant, says: "Thomas J. Lyons, Isaac Randall, William Parsons, Richard Dunn, Richard W. Barrington, W. A. Hill, John Wilson, America Watson, W. G. Head, Peter James, Frank Ashton and Joseph Carroll, an influential and very intelligent body of colored men from the parish of Ouachita, where the Republicans claim the bull-dozers played such havoc, arriving in the city this morning, and at once repaired to the rooms of the Democratic State committee, where they met the five northern Democrats now watching the returning board. They say that the election in Ouachita was one of the fairest and quietest ever held in the State. They were formerly all Republicans, but becoming disgusted with the foulness of that party in this State they joined the Conservatives, and in the last election acted with the Democracy. No inducement or bribe was held out to them to do so, only they felt that their interests and those of the white people, among whom they have always lived, were identical; and so they and hundreds of other negroes joined Democratic clubs, and, despite the protestations of the Radicals, voted for Tilden and reform. They will go before the returning board of their own free will, and give full testimony as to the truth of their statements. As I indicated days ago, there is no truth in the rumor that the returning board intends to count Packard out and give the governorship to Nicholls. It can't be done, for Packard runs right up with his ticket, and leads Hayes in the State, on account of the electoral mistake, fully nineteen hundred."

Senator M'Donald's Testimony.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

INDIANAPOLIS, November 21.—Senator J. E. M'Donald has returned from New Orleans, and has the following to say in regard to the situation in the Pelican State. In the first place, he was furnished most satisfactory evidence by the negroes themselves that thousands of them have voluntarily and freely voted for Tilden, and was further surprised to learn how systematic were the efforts made by Kellogg and Packard to impress northern Republicans with monstrous stories about intimidations. Such alleged tumults and terrorism, circumstantially worked up and highly colored, were related to both Republicans and Democrats of the various parishes where they had been located, and he heard many of them say that they heard the first of these enormities on their arrival in New Orleans. In consequence, the northern missionaries, simply on unsupported testimony of the Radical ring-men at New Orleans, have come home filled with nightmare and indignation against the Democrats, and he felt confident that the investigation would knock the bottom entirely out of these partisan fabrications. He stated that the election law requires the commissioner of elections or the supervisor of registration to affix his protest, in writing, to returns when made first to the board of canvassers. This is taken as *prima facie* evidence of intimidation or irregularity, but no *ex parte* charges can be legally heard unless the poll has been first thus legally contested. The senator thinks this one of the strong points in the Louisiana muddle. He does not think it possible that enough parishes have been thus legally contested to overcome the present Democratic majority. This will be closely watched by the Democratic committee now there. He had seen it stated that the Republican blunder on the electoral ticket in some of the parishes was not large enough to have any effect on the general vote, but this was a mistake. Five Republican electors had been victimized, as follows: West Baton Rouge, 695; Concordia, 575; Iberville, 449; Natchitoches, 534; total, 2253. These figures had been furnished Senator M'Donald by the chairman of the Democratic committee before he left on Sunday. Kellogg's claim that these tickets should be made to include the whole electoral ticket on the ground of good intentions was simply absurd, for Senator Sherman had so admitted, and other Republicans had agreed with him. He doubts the report that Pinchback had two colored members of the board under his control. He also believes it incredible that any compromise will work which will give the electoral vote to Hayes and the State ticket to the Democracy. Pinchback and Warmoth would agree to this if it resulted in decreasing the Republican legislature; but, on the other hand, Packard and Kellogg, who run the State government, could never listen to the scheme, which would virtually banish them from the State of Louisiana. The votes must be canvassed and returned before congress meets, or the State will be thrown out, and this would secure Tilden's election. Members of the house had already planned to secure a competent committee to investigate the returning board the moment the house was organized. He could not see that members of the board were at all exercised about the feeling at the north, and while giving free run to their wish to count Hayes in by fraud, he still believed their own State laws were strong enough to ruin their plans and give a verdict in favor of Tilden. He had no doubt that Florida would join the Democratic column in several days.

PEACE POSSIBLE.

And Yet the Black Sea Harbors Have been Blockaded by Russia, and a Crisis Seems Approaching.

Turkish Army and Navy Movements—The London Times and the Czar of Russia Give Peace Assurances.

The Czar Renews his Peace Assurances

ST. PETERSBURG, November 23.—The czar to-day received the Austrian ambassador, and renewed his assurances of his love of peace.

A Crisis Seems Approaching in Eastern Affairs.

LONDON, November 23.—A dispatch from Belgrade says that a crisis seems approaching in eastern affairs. Russians are coming in great numbers by way of Gladowa, and heavy detachments of Cossacks are *en route* to Belgrade. Its commander says it is the advance guard of thirty thousand men destined for service. All the barracks in Belgrade have been evacuated and repaired. The Servian troops will be quartered in private houses.

It is reported that a distinguished Russian civilian will accompany General Seruppe, General Tchernayeff's successor, to Belgrade, and will reside there during the campaign, and have charge of all civil administration.

The *News* correspondent seems to connect the resignation of the Servian minister with the foregoing statement. He also says that Servia will be the extreme right wing of the Russian line of operations. The Servians will be sent to Bosnia under their own officers. The Roumania pontoon trains are all in the Danube ready for use. He has official information that the Moslems in Bosnia have raised three hundred thousand dollars for the defense of that province, and are determined to resist desperately.

The Harbors of Odessa, Sebastopol, and Other Points Blockaded by Russia.

LONDON, November 23.—The board of trade in this city have received a telegram from Lord Loftus, British ambassador at St. Petersburg, stating that Russia had given official notice that the harbors of Odessa and Sebastopol and the mouths of the river Drieper and the straits of Kertch are obstructed, and that vessels are forbidden to approach in night time, and must communicate with the guard ship before entering in daylight. Entrance without the assistance of the guard ship is absolutely prohibited.

A Hopeful View of the Situation.

LONDON, November 23.—The *Times* this morning concludes a leading editorial on the eastern question with the following statement: "We enter the conference of the powers with something more than hope of peace. For the attainment of peace we shall support any proposals that offer a guarantee of an orderly government of the insurgent provinces without involving a rectification of the international frontiers. If our labors are fruitless, we shall not throw ourselves on the side of either contestant, but shall watch what the future may bring forth."

Turkish Army and Navy Movements.

RAGUSA, November 23.—The Turkish troops in Bosnia have evacuated Glamac, Livno, Petrovaz and Naicif, and concentrated at Serajevo. The Turkish corvette, whose continued presence in the Austrian port of Grovossa, after repeated summons from the authorities to quit, and which excited much comment, has at last sailed on account of threats by the Austrians to search her for contraband of war. The announcement comes from Vienna that Austria will resolutely prevent any abuse by the Turks such as landing or embarking troops, or the privilege of entering the harbors of Klek and Grovossa.

TILDEN AND ENGLAND.

What the Blarsted Britishers Think of Uncle Sammy's Election from a Money Basis.

[L. J. Jennings's London Letter to New York World.]

The result of the Presidential election was not known here till after mid-day on Wednesday. Although the election of Mr. Tilden was probably a surprise to some who can not see beyond their noses, observers who knew the forces at work have been prepared for it for several weeks past. On the first arrival of the news here yesterday afternoon an attempt was made to depress the price of United States securities, but it was an utter failure. The figures quoted this morning are the same as they have been for at least a fortnight back. I dare say another attempt of the same kind will be made before this letter reaches you, but it will not succeed. The confidence of the people here in the people over there is far too strong to be affected by a change of parties, or by the substitution of Mr. Tilden for General Grant. Your party questions or distinctions are not understood over here, but I find that in talking to any body on the subject he goes at once to a solid foundation, and says: "I do not believe the American *people* will ever repudiate their debt." That faith is strong, and it is firmly held by our leading bankers and merchants, as well as by smaller investors. I have often been asked my opinion on the question, and I have given it in pretty nearly the same language that I used in writing from New York as the correspondent of a London paper eleven or twelve years ago, when belief in the United States was not quite so general as it is now. I have seen no reason to regret what I wrote then and consequently I feel all the more confidence in repeating the substance of it. I have found, indeed, to speak frankly, a larger proportion of Americans who have cast doubt on the future of the debt than of Englishmen. Three weeks ago at a very eminent banking-house I was asked by one of the partners what I thought would be the result of the then approaching election. I said "undoubtedly the victory of the Democrats." "How will that affect the bonds?" he asked; "do you think they will be in any danger?" I said, "I have no doubt you will hear some discussion on the subject, and see a few reckless speeches or 'resolutions' now and then, but you must look upon all that as mere gas. The people will pay their debt, and there is no party strong enough to drive them to the infamy of repudiation." I happen to know that this one house holds a very large amount of United States bonds on its own account. I was astonished to see in a recent number of your journal a statement copied from another paper to the effect that the subscriptions to the four-and-a-half per cent. loan on this side would cease "if the Democratic party carried the election in November." There certainly never was the slightest groundwork of fact on which to base this assertion. No alarm or distrust has been expressed in any quarter. Not a single word can be quoted from any of the public journals suggesting that the success of the Democrats would render the public debt less secure than it was before. The prices of all the securities have remained remarkably steady, which, perhaps, was a sufficient answer in itself to the statement of your cotemporary. For, recollect that we have been passing through a period of great excitement and uneasiness, and that all foreign securities suffered greatly for a time, and even consols went down. The sole exception was to be seen in the United States loans, and they showed scarcely any change—in no instance exceeding a decline of three-fourths per cent.; and this at the very time when your cotemporary reported the existence of general distrust. The opinions expressed by Mr. Belmont in his letter to you of the nineteenth ultimo are thoroughly shared by the chief bankers and merchants on this side the Atlantic. Stock exchange cliques cannot break down the public confidence in the honesty and good faith of the American people. I do not express any opinion of my own as to the election of Mr. Tilden; I am merely a reporter of facts, and I am confident that what is stated above will stand the test of time.

POLITICAL.

The Official Count in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, November 23.—The official vote of the State is as follows: Hayes, 41,522; Tilden, 38,449; scattering, 74.

Sollace's Election Certificate Enjoined.

MONTPELIER, VT., November 23.—Aldrich, the Democratic contesting Presidential elector, has served upon the governor a protest against issuing a certificate to Sollace.

Still Another Complication Suggested.

CINCINNATI, November 23.—Some interest has been excited by the manner in which the votes were cast in the State of Kentucky in the recent election. The law of the State provides that the voting shall be *viva voce*. It seems that most of the voting in Covington and Newport, at least, was for Tilden and Hendricks or Hayes and Wheeler direct, without any reference to the electors. Some of the voters state, in interviews, that they didn't know the names of the electors. Whether this irregularity will be considered in determining the general result or not is not definitely known.

Postmaster-Elector Watts to be Looked After.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 23.—Senator Kelley, of Oregon, left here Tuesday, ostensibly for Washington. It now appears that he left the train at Sacramento and took rail and stage for Oregon. It is reported that he returned on a summons by telegraph, to assist in obtaining an injunction from the court restraining the board of canvassers from issuing a certificate of election to Postmaster Watts, elector on the Republican ticket. The Republicans here sent United States District-Attorney Coghland to Portland by steamer yesterday to attend to the interests of their party in Oregon. The board meets Monday next to canvass the returns.

Methodist Episcopal Church Extension.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23.—The annual meeting of the general committee of church extension of the Methodist Episcopal church began in this city to-day. The report of the secretary shows that thus far this year the committee have aided, by donations and loans, one hundred and eighty-two churches in thirty-six different States and Territories. An appeal for aid to the extent of four thousand dollars from the church at Madison, Wisconsin, was referred to a special committee.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Reasons Assigned for the Count Out of the Democracy by the Canvassing Board—They Won't Wash.

The Rascals, Regarded as in Contempt of the Supreme Court, are Ordered to Reconvene and Make Report To-Day.

Chamberlain Doubts the Integrity of the Court, and Thinks the Proceedings So Far May be the First Act in a Great Drama.

The condition of things in South Carolina may be briefly summed up. The Democrats, led by Hampton, regard the supreme court as their harbor of refuge, and feel secure in the protection it affords, while the Radicals, led by Chamberlain, doubt the integrity of the count, and uphold the canvassing board in their attitude of contempt. As to the final figures, we have to wait a few days longer for them. "Let us have peace."

The Action of the Board of Canvassers Claimed to be in Accordance with the Law.

NEW YORK, November 23.—A Columbia dispatch to the *Herald* says that the action of the canvassing board is based upon the law which requires the canvass of the vote to be performed in ten days, which time expired at twelve o'clock. The same dispatch gives the following as the action of the board before adjourning: "On the question as to whether the statement of the county canvassers of Laurens county should be included in the statement and determination of the board, the vote was: Yeas, two; nays three. Those voting in the negative were the adjutant and inspector-general, comptroller-general and state treasurer. Those voting in the affirmative were the secretary of state and attorney-general. On the same question as to the county of Edgefield the members of the board voted for its exclusion except the secretary of state."

Another Version.

NEW YORK, November 23.—A *Times* Columbia dispatch says: "Court adjourned till Tuesday, to hear the argument for and against the new mandamus prayed for by the Democratic counsel in reference to the returns for Presidential electors. Meantime the board of canvassers, who held their session at the other end of the capitol, had taken action which will greatly simplify, if it does not render unnecessary any further proceedings before the court in reference to their powers and duties. The laws of South Carolina, as interpreted by the board, and always acted upon heretofore, require the board to complete their work as State canvassers within ten days from the time they commence their session, Sundays excepted. The time expired at noon to-day. There is a difference of opinion among lawyers as to the true interpretation of the statutes, but at all events there is no law and has been no order of the court requiring them to sit longer than the ten days they have been accustomed to sit; the board therefore completed its work and adjourned *sine die* at the expiration of that time, and is no longer in existence. The board gives as a reason for their adjournment *sine die*: first, that the statute, as they interpret its requires them to do so; and second, that if they had not done it the Democrats might hereafter claim that they have no power to issue certificates, because the time for them to do it has expired. In other words, it was done to prevent the possibility of Democrats getting any advantage hereafter on the pretence that the board had not complied with the law."

Governor Chamberlain Interviewed.

NEW YORK, November 23.—The *World's* correspondent at Columbia interviewed Governor Chamberlain yesterday upon the action of the board of canvassers and the supreme court. The governor sustains the action of the board, and says that under the law, which is mandatory, it could do nothing else but adjourn. The law says it shall sit ten days. The board organized on Friday, the tenth instant, at twelve o'clock noon, and, omitting Sundays, the ten days expired at twelve o'clock noon to-day. The governor says that the board did only its duty by certifying to the election of the Hayes and Wheeler electors, and in throwing out the counties of Edgefield and Laurens. The governor does not admit the power of the supreme court to control the action of the board during the time of its existence, and is certain that the court has no power to extend that time. He also insists that the board has not been guilty of contempt, because the court in all of its proceedings has put no restraining order on the board.

When asked what would be the effect of the action of the board, the governor said he was not certain, but thought it might be the opening act in a large drama, in which the whole nation might be called upon to take a part.

When asked his opinion of the supreme court's action, the governor said that he would not question its motives, and would only say that they had acted in a feeble and tampering manner. If it had made the restraining order in the first place, such action as the board had taken to-day would clearly place the members in contempt. United States Judge Bond is here, but for what purpose I do not know. I do not know but that it is the intention of the Republicans to carry the matter to the Federal courts, but it is my impression that any duties of the board affecting the election of members of congress and Presidential electors might be taken up by the United States courts, and if the State supreme court should take any action hereafter that would affect or threaten to affect the Presidential electors or members of congress, I think it likely that the jurisdiction of the United States court could interfere to protect members of the board on the grounds that they were in the discharge of Federal duties, and having discharged them according to law could, not be punished for contempt by the State court.

In answer to the question whether the United States court could in any way interfere in State matters, the governor said the court might say that the order to reconvene the board of canvassers for any purpose would affect Federal officials, and might interfere and stop such proceedings. If the legislature, as finally organized, should throw out certain counties whose returns have been attacked because of illegality and fraud, and by their action I should be elected, I would certainly stick. It is my opinion that by an honest count I have not less than eight thousand majority.

The correspondent asked the governor what would be the result if two legislatures should meet next Tuesday, to which he replied he did not know, but supposed that if it came to that the Federal government would interfere, as it had done in similar cases, and settle the matter one way or the other.

The correspondent afterward saw General Hampton, who takes the matter quite coolly and says he has no fears of the result. He maintains that the board of canvassers are clearly in contempt, and has faith in the power of the supreme court to compel a fair count.

To-day the court has issued an order reconvening the board of canvassers to-day. A member of the board assured the correspondent that he would not obey it.

Public Opinion Throughout the State.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 23.—Considerable excitement is reported throughout the State but there has been no demonstration of violence. The action of the board of State canvassers is considered final by the Republicans, while the Democrats claim that it has no effect, because the whole question was in in the hands of the supreme court, and that the board is guilty of contempt. They express the determination to continue in the courts and bring matters to a conclusion there. Last night the Democratic counsel served writs of mandamus, issued yesterday by the court, on the officials composing the board. The supreme court will meet to-morrow to hear the return of the board. H. W. Powers, adjutant and inspector-general, and a member of the board of canvassers, says he has resigned his office.

FLORIDA.

The People Anxiously Awaiting the Decision of the Court in the Question of Gubernatorial Jurisdiction.

General Barlow Denies the Court's Jurisdiction, and Attorney-General Cocke Defines the Canvassers' Powers.

The situation in Florida is just now dependent upon a question of jurisdiction, authority and power, that if even decided by the circuit court to-day, will still be subject for the deliberations of a higher court.

The Powers and Duties of the State Board of Canvassers Defined.

NEW YORK, November 23.—Attorney-General Cocke, of Florida, telegraphs to the *Herald*, in answer to an inquiry respecting the powers and duties of the State board of canvassers of Florida; also respecting the claims of Governor Stearns to canvass the votes of the people of the State for Presidential electors, and also respecting the delay to begin the canvassing of the vote of the State, as follows:

First—Governor Stearns has no authority, under the laws of the State of Florida, to canvass the vote for Presidential electors.

Second—A State board of canvassers is constituted by the laws of Florida, act of February 27, 1872, consisting of the secretary of state, comptroller and attorney-general. The same act requires the votes to be counted by the first-named member of the board—the secretary of state—and also requires him to notify the other two members of the board to assemble and proceed to canvass the county returns.

Third—It is the duty of the secretary of state to notify his associated members in the State board of canvassers to assemble and proceed with the canvass of the returns which he has, but which has been publicly protested against by the electors voted for at the last election. Moreover, the members of the board have each of them been commanded by a competent court of this State to show cause why they should not go on with their duty. A continuance of such delay on the part of the secretary of state would have the misfortune of preventing proofs of alleged frauds from being exhibited before the board as a ground for forging returns, or the misfortune possibly of preventing the vote of the Presidential electors of Florida from being cast in conformity to the will of the people.

The Matter in the Court.

TALLAHASSEE, November 23.—The court before which the case of the injunction against the governor and mandamus against the returning board is tried, met this morning. The court-room was crowded. The governor presented, through counsel, an affidavit, in which he stated that he had never made up his mind to canvass the vote, and has not stated to anyone that he done so, and that even up to the present writing he had not decided that he was empowered to canvass the votes. The Democratic counsel, disregarding this affidavit, argued that the governor had no right to canvass the electoral vote, but that such right resided in the canvassing board; and further, that the court did have jurisdiction over the governor, not in restraining him from doing what he was empowered by law to do, but in restraining him from performing an act he had no right to perform under the law.

General Barlow replied in behalf of the governor, and denied the jurisdiction of the court. He said that an injunction issued against the governor by the judge on the bench would have no more effect than if it was issued by a private individual. He abjured the judge to carefully consider the risk he run in issuing a writ of injunction that could not be enforced by any legitimate procedure, if the governor was determined to resist it.

General Barlow did not enter into the merits of the case at all, but merely stood upon the lack of jurisdiction on the part of the court. At the close of his argument the court adjourned.

The decision will probably be rendered to-morrow. There is some excitement in the city. It is very generally believed that the governor will not obey the injunction, even if issued to-morrow. The Republicans all deny that the court has a shadow of jurisdiction. The secretary of state says this evening that the three counties Dade, Brevard and Lafayette have not yet been heard from.

ADDITIONAL RIVER NEWS.

VICKSBURG, November 23.—Weather cold and cloudy. The river fell 3 inches. Up: Alice and Colorado. No boats down.

DIED.

PARSONS—On Thursday, the 23d inst., ROBERT HUNTINGTON, son of Celia G. W. and Charles C. Parsons, aged 5 years and 5 months.

Burial from St. Mary's Cathedral this (FRIDAY) at 2½ o'clock.

HEADQUARTERS BLUFF CITY GRAYS, Memphis, November 23, 1876.

Special Order No. 5.]

THIS command will assemble at Armory, for drill, this (FRIDAY) night, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

By order JOHN F. CAMERON, Captain Commanding.

RUSSELL, Orderly.

Masonic Notice.

THE stated communication of Kilwinning Lodge, No. 341, will be held this (FRIDAY) evening, Nov. 24th, at 7 o'clock, for dispatch of business and election of officers. All M. M.'s are fraternally invited.

By order JAMES S. CARPENTER, W. M.

ZACK T. WHITE, Secretary.

TOYS AT WHOLESALE!

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328 and 330 Main Street, Memphis.

Oliver, Finnie & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

1500 ¼, ½ and whole boxes Raisins.
1500 boxes New Layer Figs.
200 bxs. and brls. Currants and Citron.
1000 boxes Stick and Fancy Candy.
200 brls. Almonds, Brazils, Filberts and Pecans.
50 brls. Cocoanuts.
400 brls. Apples.
700 boxes Cheese.
400 boxes Crackers—St. Louis prices.
700 bags Coffee.
500 barrels Sugar—all kinds.
50 tierces new Hams.
50 boxes Breakfast Bacon.
10,000 cases Oysters, Sardines, Salmon, Lobsters, Jellies, Preserves, every kind of Canned Meats, Fruits and Vegetables.

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