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VOLUME VII.

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WILMINGTON POST ADVERTISING RATES.

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R. KENNEDY, Business Manager.

The amended Constitution.

By the votes of the people on the 7th day of November, they have ratified the amendments to the constitution of North Carolina. The returns must be made to the Chief Justice, within thirty days after the election, or on or before the 7th day of December; and must be certified by him to the Attorney General in the presence of the Governor, within ten days thereafter, and preliminary to the declaration of the result must be made on or before the 17th day of December, but the second meeting shall not take place before the first day of January, 1877.

The Legislature, which met last Monday, a session under the constitution as it now is; and of course can prosecute no legislation under the amended constitution, until after the 31st day of January. By the terms of the amended constitution, the Legislature cannot assemble until the first Wednesday after the first Monday of January next after its election; which would be the 31st day of the following January. It would therefore be an interval of two days, during which there will be no Legislature.

It is to be presumed the sixty days session will commence, under the new arrangement, on the 7th day of January, with a General Assembly will have a part of November and all of December, in addition to its sixty days.

The present General Assembly has a great work before it, to adapt the State laws to the new order of things. As for the constitution itself (part of it) we will have to wait and see what we are to have, for as it is, no one knows. It is to be hoped the incoming Legislature has ability enough to make a constitution for the people, who have blindly entrusted this work to its hands. Will sixty days be enough time?

Missions in the Pools.

It is reported that John Morrissey has deposited \$2,000,000 of pool money in one of the city trust companies. There is probably as much more put into the hands of the other pool managers. It would not be extravagant to say that there are \$5,000,000 to-day pending upon the results of the elections in the various States and this sum is increased hourly by the conflicting stories which come from the doubtful States. If there should be no election or a dispute as to who is President the people who have invested in pools would be deprived of their money for some time to come.

Some fine day large sums of money will suddenly disappear from some of the pool-rooms, and then people will wonder how they were spent. They were willing to trust their property in the hands of gamblers, while they would not be satisfied to place it in a banking institution unless it was known to be thoroughly solvent. We hear that some of this money is very loosely kept. One night over \$100,000 were deposited in the safe of one of the up-town hotels without receipt or other guarantee than the honesty of a hotel clerk. These sporting people are not business men, and have no business habits. It will be as much the fault of the betting public as of the proprietor of the pool-rooms if at some time heavy losses are incurred. All this public gambling ought to be prevented by law. There is excitement enough about our election without without betting so organized that it is a temptation to everybody to "put up" something on the result. As now conducted pool-gambling is even more demoralizing than lotteries.—New York Graphic.

The New York Herald occasionally makes a sensible suggestion, and this is one.

We advise our Democratic friends to keep cool. They made a mistake in 1861 which has cost them and the country very dear. If they should make another mistake of the kind, it will cost them very much dearer. The country means that there shall be no play, but it does not mean to stand any nonsense.

West Point.

The Vicksburg Dispatch, Dr. Bruns of New Orleans, received \$2,000 for his services in fever-stricken Brunswick, Georgia, and the nurse \$1,000 each. Services most faithfully performed.

Low reflections—polished boots.

Unbleached hose, finished with embroidery on the fronts and sides, are now in unusual demand.

Democratic Reform.

PORTSMOUTH, VA., Nov. 11, '76. On the morning of the 7th of November the following printed notice was posted on the door post of the residence of B. S. Staples, postmaster, and Dr. S. B. Henry, clerk in the department of yards and docks, navy yard, Portsmouth, Va.:

A. P. C. Full and Complete. Meet in the Hall 7 30 sharp.

On the same day some parties got on the roof of the post office and nailed a pole to the eaves of the roof with a bloody stain suspended on the end.

At the count of the ballots in the Third ward a proposition was made to take off coats before the ballots were counted. This was agreed to, but the Democrat judge put on a large overcoat, and, as soon as the box was open, thrust his arm in the box. The Republican judge detected a package of "padding tickets" slipping down the sleeve. He succeeded in getting one hundred and fifty before they had mixed with other tickets.

In the Fourth ward there are two Republican clubs, having a membership of one hundred and fifty—about one fourth of the whole Republican vote of the ward. As far as could be ascertained, not less than ninety per cent of the Republican vote was polled. At the count of the ballots after the polls closed but ninety eight Republican votes were found in the box. In this box were found and counted three hundred and fifty two padding tickets. Two hundred and ninety padding tickets were found in the ballot box in the Second ward.

At Norfolk the Republican headquarters were entered by Democratic agents and completely gutted. The names were cut down and turned to shreds, and a life-sized framed lithograph portrait of Richard B. Hayes was taken in the street and, amidst the jeers of the mob, burned. A prominent business man suggested that he would be one of a hundred to go down and clean out the post office and custom house. And this is Democratic reform in this part of Virginia.

The Southern Republicans (Jackson, Mississippi), furnishes this evidence of the way the Democracy gave the Republicans a fair election in our sister State. The spirit shown is akin to that of Louisiana's bulldozers.

GENERAL E. C. WALTHALL.

Are you ready?

"Is your powder dry, boys?"

We have been informed that this gentleman made a speech at Greensboro on the 4th inst., in which he told the voters the vote of the entire south would be cast and counted for Tilden and Hendricks. He was just from the north, and was told by northern Democrats that they would take the matter in hand themselves. He predicted that Tilden would be inaugurated by force, and no votes would be thrown out. He said they would need 500,000 men from the south, and asked "if they were ready." The cries of yes which rent the air proved that the fires of hatred to the government have never died out. He inquired "if their guns were ready" and "their powder dry." And again a deafening yea was his answer. This, coupled with the outrage on the day following (Sunday) at the church, not many miles from there, when the blue was torn from the female worshippers at the altar of Christ and burned before the church door, may have a significance, or it may not.

The New York Herald has discovered that there is strong suspicion of fraud in South Carolina, because Governor Chamberlain was a candidate for reelection and had the appointment of the judges of election in his own hands, which he made chiefly from Republicans, and, furthermore, because he was supported by Judges Moses and Whipper and many others who opposed his re-nomination by their party. Is the Herald aware that these points which it endeavors to make so strongly in the case of South Carolina, if good for anything, would tell with even greater force against Governor Tilden, of its own State, from the fact that the latter was a candidate for a much higher office than the Governor of South Carolina, and whose nomination was even more strenuously opposed by the New York Tammany crowd at St. Louis than was Governor Chamberlain's nomination? The Tammany crowd rolled up a very suspiciously large majority for Tilden in New York, which, upon the Herald's South Carolina theory, should be discarded, the vote of New York State would be counted for Hayes and Wheeler. "It is a poor rule that will not work both ways. Cast out the beam from thine own eye."

The Southern Democratic press fairly howls with disappointed rage over the political situation. For example, the Richmond Whig cries out in bitter anguish:

"Grant, in sending troops to Florida to capture the returns, commenced the revolution. Where will it end? Won't he let us have peace?"

The Whig, it should be remembered, claims to be a Conservative organ, and yet it has the business to give publicity to the assertion that the election returns in Florida are to be captured! This is precisely the kind of misrepresentation of facts resorted to "fire the southern heart" in preparation for another rebellion. It recalls the southern Democratic charge, made in 1860, that Hannibal Hamlin, Republican candidate for Vice President, was a negro.

The Trust Renewed.

The sober sense of the people has triumphed after all. Twenty-one States have been carried by the Republicans, and their 185 electoral votes will make Rutherford B. Hayes the next President of the United States. The victory is one of the greatest moments in the country, and will be the occasion of very sincere thanksgiving to the majority of the intelligent and law-abiding portion of the American people. But the successful result of Tuesday's struggle should not blind us to the perilous nearness with which the Republican party has approached defeat. The contest came so close that our own battle as to leave but little room for jubilation. The country has neither accepted the Republican candidates with pronounced enthusiasm nor rejected the Democrats with decision. After making all deductions on the score of intimidation and sectional feeling, after eliminating, in fact, the action of the South from the moral aspect of the contest altogether, we have still to face the fact of a very decided change of sentiment among Northern voters in regard to the degree of trust to be accorded to the promises of the Republican party. The election of Tuesday did not mark the close of the Republican party's long epoch of power. But it did place the condition of that power on a new basis, and it did accompany the renewed trust with an explicit intimation that it must be more faithfully discharged in the future than it has been in the past.

A Republican Congress.

Important changes were made in the constitution of the next Congress by the elections of Tuesday, following those of October last. The present House of Representatives has a Democratic majority of 78. This has been wiped out in the next House, and the majority already reversed will be made more strongly Republican after the New Hampshire election. The gains by which this change has been effected are as follows:—Arkansas, 1; California, 2; Florida, 1; Illinois, 6; Indiana, 4; Iowa, 1; Kansas, 1; Massachusetts, 3; Michigan, 2; Missouri, 4; New Jersey, 1; New York, 1; Ohio, 5; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 11; Tennessee, 1. These are offset by the following losses: Alabama, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 2; South Carolina, 2—leaving a clear Republican majority of 2. It will be seen that the changes above noted are pretty well scattered throughout the country. We have gained 1 in Arkansas, which is balanced by the loss of 1 in Kentucky; we have gained 4 in Missouri, offset by a loss of 2 in South Carolina; the gain of 1 in Florida and 1 in Tennessee must be surrendered to the loss of 2 in Mississippi. Our gains and losses are nearly equal in the South. But while the losses in South Carolina and Mississippi may be charged in part to intimidation, the gains in Missouri, Tennessee and Florida are wrested from naturally hostile constituencies with no special advantages. In the North all the changes have been favorable to the Republicans. Massachusetts, Ohio, which is a sort of New Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Indiana furnish the chief gains, while the Pacific coast contributes three.

That "Popular Majority"

The Democrats claim a popular majority of 250,000, and insist that Tilden should be President because of that fact. The claim is false when we examine where these majorities come from, but if it were true, would count for nothing. The Democrats have had two Presidents, Polk and Buchanan, and we heard nothing then of the power of "popular majorities." If the frauds and intimidation which have been practiced by the Democrats in this canvass were removed, the "popular majority" would be for Hayes.—Take New York city and all Kings county, which are made to give Tilden 72,000 majority, when it is known that 40,000 is the most that was possible with a fair vote. Virginia gives 40,000, when it is really Republican; Georgia 75,000, when 70,000 is the largest Democratic majority possible; Alabama 40,000, when the State is Republican by 20,000 majority; Mississippi 30,000, when the majority is fully that much the other way; Arkansas 40,000, when it should not be over 10,000. The Republican majority in Louisiana is cut down from 30,000 to 5,000, in South Carolina from 40,000 to 5,000; Kentucky gives 75,000 majority, when there should be but 25,000.

Here we have 865,000 majorities obtained by force—as the Mexican banditti obtain majorities when they "promote" in favor of some chief—amounting to 35,000 by the most glaring frauds ever perpetrated upon the ballot-box. Deduct these votes from Tilden, and Hayes has a popular majority of nearly 200,000. We only write this to show how baseless is the claim that Tilden has a majority of the votes cast, and to show the people how the votes are obtained which it is claimed elect Tilden, not that, even if he had a popular majority, it would affect the question at all. The Constitution settles the manner in which Presidents are to be elected, and Governor Hayes has a majority of one in the Electoral College, which makes him President of the United States after the 4th of March next, and the loyal people of the United States who elected him will see that he is inaugurated at the proper time. There is not the least doubt about that.

The Next Congress

All the members of the next Congress have been elected except the three from New Hampshire, and they will undoubtedly be Republican, as in the late election the Republicans carried every district, and will do so again in the spring. It is now pretty conclusively settled that the members who will receive certificates each party will have 145, leaving New Hampshire to determine the fact whether the next House shall be Democratic or Republican, and in accord with the administration. Should the Republican succeed in securing the organization of the House so that an honest committee on Elections could be had, several Democrats whose seats have been obtained by fraud and force would probably be ousted, and the rightfully elected Republicans put in their places. Among these is that Democratic hypocritical ballot box purifier, John Gode, Jr., of Virginia, who will receive the certificate from that other ex-criminalization of the beauty of the purity of elections, Governor Kemper of Virginia. He will have to give place to the Hon. Jos. Segar, who was rightfully elected, and proposes to contest for his place, and see that the will of the majority who elected him is carried out. General Banning of Cincinnati, is another who will have to give way to Hon. Stanley Matthews, the elected member from that district. Mr. Rapier, from Alabama, will also obtain the seat to which he was elected; while one of the Democrats from Maryland, who was elected according to one of the Democratic Sunday papers, by votes sent from the District of Columbia, will have his right to a seat silted and determined. Hon. John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, will also take the place of Chalmers, of Fort Pillow, notorious, and there are several other cases that it is not now necessary to enumerate. Enough Republicans have been elected to secure a good working majority in the House, and all who have been elected should at once prepare to contest. This practice of stealing into Congress by fraud and intimidation must be stopped if we would retain one solitary atom of the real essence of a popular government. Political blacklegs must be shown to back seats, in order that the voice of the people may be heard.—"Stocking the political cards" is now carried to such an extent in Democratic quarters that honest voters have little or no show in the game of elections.

It is said there was and is more excitement in the north over the result in the three southern "Disputed" States than in the States themselves. The Democrats had virtually conceded the States to Hayes, but the excited dispatches of Tilden's managers, and the presence at the State capitals of some of his lieutenants, have emboldened the former to claim now they have been successful.

The twenty-two northern States give Hayes over 200,000 majority, and if the southern States had not been terrorized they also would have given him a good sized majority. The loyal north give Hayes 165 electoral votes against 65 for Tilden. The rebellious south 19 to Hayes and 119 to Tilden.

Hayes majority over Tilden in Ohio is 7,516. Tilden has 20,000 less majority in New York than he received in that State two years ago for Governor.

Democratic Frontiers.

There is a legitimate Republican majority of 40,000 in South Carolina, of 30,000 in Louisiana and of 5,000 in Florida with a fair and honest election. By murder, violence and every kind of intimidation, and by preventing Republicans from registering, or destroying their ballots after they had voted, the rebels have reduced our majority in two of them to 8,000 or less, and in Florida to about 1,500. But having failed to wipe out by this wholesale system of murder and terrorism the whole Republican majority in either of them, and thus secure the election of Tilden, they now have the sublime effrontery and dishonesty to charge the Republicans with an attempt to cheat him out of their electoral votes by manipulating the returns or throwing out enough to change the result against him. If people will bear in mind that in each of these States I have named there is an overwhelming Republican majority, and especially if they will remember that in Mississippi, with a Republican majority of 40,000, they will be able to appreciate the cool, deliberate, villainous impudence of these charges against the Republicans in South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida.

Curiosities of the Telegraph.

Can you imagine the astonishment of a butler who received a telegram from his master, a certain nobleman, asking him to send at once "ten bob," as he was "greatly in need of it." Of course the message had been wrongly transmitted, "ten bob" having originally been "tin bob." This story, which happened not many years ago, was told me by a gentleman who was in the telegraph service at the time, and had to deal with the complaint which was made about the matter. The following also comes from the same source: At one of the gatherings held periodically at Breemar, some years ago, a certain earl telegraphed to Edinburgh for a "cooked hat," to be sent to him at once. In transmitting the message the article mentioned as wanting was converted into "cooked ham," which was actually forwarded forthwith, greatly to the surprise and indignation of the nobleman. A telegram was once received as follows: "Please send your 'pig' to meet me at the station." Of course it should have been "pig," the instrument having made what, in telegraphic phraseology, is called a false dot. Over and over again jaded railway officials have been caused fruitless searches after a missing "black boy" through this want of power on the part of the telegraph to discriminate between "y" and "z." The stories current on this point are numerous, but the best I have yet heard is the following: Some time ago a station master received a telegram from a lady, stating that she had left at his station "two black boys" in the waiting-room, she believed, and tied together with red tape, would he please forward them at once. The astonished official caused search to be made; but instead of "boys," he found two "boxes" in the waiting-room, as described, which were duly forwarded. From a similar cause on the part of the electric fluid, a lady received from her son-in-law a telegram which astonished her not a little. It stated that his wife had presented him with a "fine box."—Chambers' Journal.

Some Democrats are hopeful of success through the transfer of the election of President to the present Confederate House. In that event they claim the election of Tilden to the Presidency by the House, and of Hayes to the Vice Presidency by the Senate, because of the ineffectuality of Wheeler if Tilden is elected, as the Constitution declares that both President and Vice President shall not be chosen from the same State.

Close of the Centennial Exhibition—Scenes on the Grounds.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12, 1876. THE CLOSING HOURS. Friday opened with one of those cool, chilly autumn mornings, which was followed later in the day by a heavy rain, continuing so long that it was found impossible to hold the ceremonies which they were originally intended to be—at the west end of the main building, where great preparations had been made, including a seating capacity for several thousand persons, in amphitheater style, between the French fountain and the grand stand, consequently they were carried out in Judges' Hall, north of the main building. Most of the time, however, was consumed in speech making, being freely indulged in by Messrs. Morrell, Walsh, Goshen and Hawley, who, in substance, gave a review of the great undertaking and the benefits derived therefrom. After the remarks of General Hawley and the singing of the hymn, "My Country, 'tis of Thee," nothing then remained to conclude the ceremonies but the

GRAND FINALE.

which President Grant took the most prominent part therein. He made a speech of 100, but it was not of very great length. Stepping to the front of the stand he said: "Ladies and gentlemen—I have now the honor to declare the exhibition closed," and at the same time giving a signal to the operator immediately in the rear of him, who notified the engineer of the Corlis engine to "shut down," and precisely at 4 o'clock the greatly expected ceased, and the miles of shafting and belts were silent, when the multitude headed their way homeward, which closed on the last 8,000,000 visitors, who for the past 149 days had flocked within the gates. None of the exhibits were removed on Friday, and a few remained until the buildings were closed up in the evening, taking a look at the exhibits, when the buildings were apparently deserted, and the great crowds had deserted the aisles, and by 9 p.m. quiet reigned supreme upon the grounds.

YESTERDAY ON THE GROUNDS.

There was a very good attendance at the exhibition building yesterday notwithstanding all interest has apparently been lost since Friday. The work of removing exhibits was being pushed forward with great vigor. All kinds of vehicles calculated to carry freight were pressed into service, the grounds and around the building being largely represented by them, and before night some of the more enterprising exhibitors had removed entirely from their space. In Machinery Hall the floors in the main aisles were torn up, exposing the tracks of the Pennsylvania Iron Works Company, which were used in dispatching the heavy pieces of machinery to their places. Most of all the State buildings were closed, and those that remained open had but few if any callers, while the principle buildings were nearly deserted except by workmen and those packing up preparatory to removal.

THE MAIN BUILDING.

Yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, the citizens favorable to making the Main Building a permanent institution, met in Common Council chamber. Among those present were the following citizens of the city: John S. Morton, moved that C. E. Rollins, of the Centennial Board, be appointed treasurer to receive subscriptions. Messrs. Hart, Reeves and Biddle were appointed tellers to conduct the election for directors, to be held on Tuesday, in Common Council chamber. Mr. John Wanamaker moved on a public meeting be held in the same place at 7 o'clock, which was adopted. During the meeting \$20,000 in cash was subscribed, and \$10,000 worth of stock. Mr. Biddle stated that notice of application for a charter had been given for a new company, to be called the "International Exhibition Company" with a capital of 1,000,000 shares.

THE ATTENDANCE.

Yesterday numbered over 15,000. As the crowd was small, it gave those who availed themselves of the opportunity a chance to see the display with comfort. During the week it is probable that the exhibition will be visited by a large number of persons, but as the machinery is motionless now, it will be little or no satisfaction particularly in Machinery Hall. The close had a telling effect on the street-car lines running in that direction, and in most cases during the day all passengers were comfortably seated. The shanties and under boxes on Elm and Lancaster avenues were almost deserted and by the close of this week, I presume that a majority of them will be entirely deserted.

NOTES.

The grounds were open to-day, and a large number were present. Some of the buildings were opened, except one or two restaurants and beer gardens who dispensed their goods to the thirsty and hungry crowd at quite a high figure, which was readily given notwithstanding.

The accommodation trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from Philadelphia and Meadville make the last trips to-day. They have been found great accommodations during the summer, the street-car lines being unable to meet the demand.

These popular concerts of the First Brigade Band, which have given so much satisfaction during the exhibition, will be continued all this week, at least in the open air, at the east end of Machinery Hall.

The much admired piece of statuary in the Art Annex entitled, "The Forced Prayer" has been purchased for the Art Gallery at Washington by one of its greatest admirers.

The aggregate carrying capacity of the railroads to and from the Centennial were 150,000 passengers daily, withstanding the closing hours. The United States Commissioners have still to act on the promiscuous and penny awards.

Photograph tickets still admit the holder within the grounds.

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THE ATTENDANCE.

Yesterday numbered over 15,000. As the crowd was small, it gave those who availed themselves of the opportunity a chance to see the display with comfort. During the week it is probable that the exhibition will be visited by a large number of persons, but as the machinery is motionless now, it will be little or no satisfaction particularly in Machinery Hall. The close had a telling effect on the street-car lines running in that direction, and in most cases during the day all passengers were comfortably seated. The shanties and under boxes on Elm and Lancaster avenues were almost deserted and by the close of this week, I presume that a majority of them will be entirely deserted.

NOTES.

The grounds were open to-day, and a large number were present. Some of the buildings were opened, except one or two restaurants and beer gardens who dispensed their goods to the thirsty and hungry crowd at quite a high figure, which was readily given notwithstanding.

The accommodation trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from Philadelphia and Meadville make the last trips to-day. They have been found great accommodations during the summer, the street-car lines being unable to meet the demand.

These popular concerts of the First Brigade Band, which have given so much satisfaction during the exhibition, will be continued all this week, at least in the open air, at the east end of Machinery Hall.

The much admired piece of statuary in the Art Annex entitled, "The Forced Prayer" has been purchased for the Art Gallery at Washington by one of its greatest admirers.

The aggregate carrying capacity of the railroads to and from the Centennial were 150,000 passengers daily, withstanding the closing hours. The United States Commissioners have still to act on the promiscuous and penny awards.

Photograph tickets still admit the holder within the grounds.

Close of the Centennial Exhibition—Scenes on the Grounds.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12, 1876. THE CLOSING HOURS. Friday opened with one of those cool, chilly autumn mornings, which was followed later in the day by a heavy rain, continuing so long that it was found impossible to hold the ceremonies which they were originally intended to be—at the west end of the main building, where great preparations had been made, including a seating capacity for several thousand persons, in amphitheater style, between the French fountain and the grand stand, consequently they were carried out in Judges' Hall, north of the main building. Most of the time, however, was consumed in speech making, being freely indulged in by Messrs. Morrell, Walsh, Goshen and Hawley, who, in substance, gave a review of the great undertaking and the benefits derived therefrom. After the remarks of General Hawley and the singing of the hymn, "My Country, 'tis of Thee," nothing then remained to conclude the ceremonies but the