

Raleigh Register  
Nov. 15/1878.

This article refers to letter  
Nov. 7, 1878.

### ANOTHER "C" LETTER.

Another effusion from the versatile and sarcastic correspondent of *The Greensboro North State*, who signs himself "C," may be found elsewhere in this paper. It has been evident since the publication of the first letter, that the writer is an adherent of a Democratic combination. "C" doubtless contracted for certain work intended to bull up the combination referred to, and to destroy Messrs. Merrimon, Fowle and Schenck. The public, almost without regard to party, has enjoyed the political annihilation of His Honor, David Schenck, at the hands the Junius-like "C," Mr. Randolph Shotwell, and the gentleman from Cabarrus, who glories in the Apostolic name. This was perfectly legitimate, but the over-reaching and self-appointed attacks on a gentleman who was not a candidate for any position to be filled before 1880, and the persistent assaults in this same direction, have served to breed nausea and contempt in the public mind for the writer of the "C" articles. Seeing that a mistake had been made in the first article, like the man who swore the horse was sixteen feet high, the Democratic supernumerary of *The North State*, repeats his attacks upon a man who is not engaged in the political warfare now going on in this State, and who may be said to be a non-combatant. Such conduct neither shows good sense nor a proper regard for the principle that honesty is the best policy in politics as in all other matters of life. It may be that this line of assault is a part of the contract and must be executed though a loss of self respect and patent degradation is a portion of the price paid for such labor.

The attempt to injure Judge Fowle by asserting that there is an understanding between the Editor of this paper and that gentleman, because we pronounced the first "C" letter to be an unwarranted attack on Judge Fowle, is perfectly in keeping with the object of the "C" letters: that is, to defeat the re-election of Senator Merrimon and to bring down Judge Fowle for the nomination of Governor in 1880. The blunted instincts of "C" does not permit that hermapyrite individual to perceive that a Republican Editor can do justice to a political opponent without being actuated by some other motive than that which is given to the public in the form of a newspaper ar-

cause of complaint have been alluded to for the unwarranted and unjustifiable construction placed upon our defense of Judge Fowle. "C" has proceeded so far in his anonymous course that his wings should be clipped and thus keep him in due bounds. It is time that a large portion of the Democratic party were made acquainted with the fact that leaders of that party formed a conspiracy with "C" with a view to break down other leaders and aspirants in that party; and that a Republican who had carried his principles on his coat sleeves and who regarded them in the same light as an old pair of shoes, to be slipped off and then on again, as might suit the occasion and the object to be attained, has been selected write up certain Democratic leaders, to destroy certain other Democratic leaders, and at the same time cause the Republican party to disband, that the designs of the conspirators may be fully carried out. Having expressed our condemnation of the attack on Judge Fowle, we should have remained silent and given to the public the "C" letters each week as they appeared; but the flings at us in the last letter, which are conclusive evidence that "C" obtained the most of his education and breeding at Five Points, together with the attempt to injure Judge Fowle by making the false impression that the Editor of THE REGISTER and that gentleman had formed an alliance to make Judge Fowle the Union candidate for Governor in 1880, made the ventilation of "C," the exposure of the parties behind the throne, and the objects of the "C" letters, an imperative necessity. We shall not refer to this subject again unless we are compelled to do so by "C" who hides himself behind his *non de plume* and permits a gentleman who is said not to be the author of the "C" letters, to be assaulted upon the highway, and then continues his attacks and hides himself behind his anonymous signature. It is surprising that the conspirators should have selected such a chivalrous (?) gentleman for their nefarious and underhanded work!

Advt. 27 Park Place  
New York City  
Nov. 15, 1878  
For

BY DEAN SIMS  
The undersigned, with thanks the amount of

# FRAUDS IN THE ELECTION.

## THE VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE CENSUS AND THE ELECTION RETURNS—WHOLESALE FRAUDS DEMONSTRATED BY CONVINCING FACTS AND FIGURES—THE BRAZEN RASCALITY OF THE ADVOCATES OF AN HONEST COUNT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I send you herewith a tabular analysis of the election in North Carolina, which will do something toward explaining how it was that the State gave a Democratic majority of 16,000, and cast a vote 38,000 greater than was ever known before. The table may need some brief explanations.

1. The first column gives the number of adult males in the State in 1870, according to the census reports of the United States by counties. This includes Indians, unnaturalized foreigners, and idiots and lunatics. The second column gives the normal increase of the population in each county since that time. The growth of the State has never exceeded 8 per cent. in any census period, or 5 per cent. in six years. The third column is an aggregate of the first two, or the entire adult male population of each county.

2. The next three columns give the Electoral vote of the State by counties, and the remaining four show the comparison between the adult population and the vote of each county. Where the vote is in excess of the adult male population of a county, the difference is put in the column headed "Excess," where it is less, the difference is put in the column headed "Deficiency." The two remaining columns merely show the "excess" or "deficiency" in the form of percentage.

3. In connection with these explanations, it should be remembered that the State of North Carolina has been subject to less change as regards her population, and less fluctuation in the rates of increase during the various census decades, hitherto, than any other State of the Union. Having the lowest rate of intelligence, or rather the highest of illiteracy, she has also the minimum grade of enterprise, of which the American mind seems capable. A population grading low in wealth and intelligence is always indisposed to change, and there is an almost entire absence of internal migration in the State. During the six years from 1870 until 1876 inclusive, there was an entire absence of any immigration which should affect in any material degree the population of the State. On the contrary, there were certain movements of population, from known and visible causes, which tended materially to reduce its population. First among these causes was the return North of men who settled here in business immediately after the close of the war. As is well known, there was a considerable immigration to this State in 1865-6-7-8. Already in 1870 the return tide had set in, so that a study of the census of that year will disclose the startling fact that there were fewer persons living in the State who were born without its limits in 1870 than in 1860 by several hundreds. From 1870 to 1873, the reign of the Ku Klux greatly stimulated the zeal for Northern emigration, until the number of Northern men in the State is hardly a tithe of what were resident here at that time. In further evidence of this outgoing tendency of the population of the State is the fact that three great Northern railroads, having connections and agencies in the State, report about 5,000 tickets sold to different points in the North and West, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873, the greater part of them being what were known as "emigrant tickets," the traffic having assumed such proportions as to justify special rates to that class of travel, from the middle and western portions of the State. In the east, the decadence of the lumber business, and the almost entire cessation of the shingle business, as well as the decrease in the working of turpentine plantations, has led to the removal of very many laborers from this State to South Carolina and other Southern cotton States. So that while there has been no general cause, so known and sufficient influence, to lead us to anticipate an unusual increase of population, we can see many which would induce a thoughtful observer to expect a reduction of the normal rate of increase during the six years last past.

4. Keeping these facts in mind, let us consider some of the deductions which arise upon

a consideration of the table presented. It will be observed that the total male population of the State 21 years old and upward in 1870 was 217,913, adding to which 5 per cent. of itself, we have 228,702 as the total adult male population in 1876, according to the usual rate of increase. Of this population, it is fair to suppose that the usual proportion were idiotic and lunatic; that some were sick upon the 7th day of November last—even too sick to vote; that some were absent from the State, and others by neglect and mischance failed to vote. So that it would be quite unreasonable to expect the vote to equal the whole number of adult males in the State. Upon examination, however, we find that the Electoral vote aggregates 234,731, or 6,023 more than the whole number of adult males in the State! Even this showing is so evidently and astoundingly impossible that it is only pretended to be accounted for by the claim that the census is inaccurate. As each voter represents, at the very lowest estimate, at least five persons, in order that this excuse shall be held valid it is necessary that we suppose an error of more than 30,000 to have been made in a population of a little better than a million, even if every adult male in the State was entitled to vote and did vote. We know that from 1,200 to 2,000 of these adult males were confined in different prisons of the State on that day, so that the census error, if we could adopt that hypothesis, could not by any means be less than 40,000 to make the vote cast an honest one. This showing is of itself sufficiently astounding, and must satisfy any human being possessed of a spark of honesty and a modicum of reason, of the perpetration of the most stupendous frauds; but it pales into absolute insignificance before the fact which a further consideration of the table clearly proves.

It will be observed that in certain of the counties the vote fell below the aggregate number of adult males resident therein, according to the census and normal rate of increase. It may not be improper just here to remark that in every county, except two, in which there was a Republican Board of Commissioners, there was a "deficiency," that is, the vote fell below the aggregate of adult males, and in those two the excess was very slight. The aggregate "deficiency" in the State is 10,041, or, in other words, there were 10,041 adult males scattered through these counties who did not vote. Or, to state it in still another form, these counties lacked 10,041 of their normal aggregate of adult males. It will be recalled that in our former comparison we considered the vote claimed to have been cast with the entire adult strength of the State, but from this analysis we see that there were 10,041 adults in the State who did not vote; consequently they must be deducted also, as well as the 6,023 which are in excess of the total adult population. So that we have the vote which was counted 16,064 in excess of the aggregate of adult males; deducting the difference in those counties in which the vote was less than the aggregate of adult males. If it should be proposed to cover this gap with the cry of error in the census, it will require an error of upward of 80,000 in a little better than 1,000,000. In other words, the census takers must have misaid about every twelfth person in the State. How was it done? By systematically voting "the cradle and the grave!" At hundreds of precincts there was scarcely a Republican who could read. At very few was there anything like equal intelligence with that of the Democrats. At few, comparatively, was there sufficient intelligence and experience to detect fraud. Probably four-fifths of the young white men of the State were banded together in Democratic clubs. No colored men dare dispute the age of one of them. The few white Republicans were unable to obtain accurate data, and so the "infant class" voted solidly for Vance and Tilden. If any one will take the pains to estimate from the census of 1870 the number of white male children in the State who would be at this time between 16 and 21 years old, he will readily see where the bulk of this impossible vote came from. It is a noticeable fact that so astounding is the result that the Democratic papers of the State have not dared to publish the result by counties. It will be seen that the demonstrable fraud was not less than 16,000 votes. The actual fraud was much greater, and no fact can be clearer than that an honest count of the legal vote of the State would have given its 10 Electoral votes to Hayes by a considerable majority. Tilden's money and the combined effort of unscrupulous intelligence against ignorance and poverty were sufficient to overweigh the will of the people and obtain by fraud a State they could not otherwise hope to carry. Yet in the face of this astounding infamy, these political Pharisees clamor for an honest count, and claim the election of Tilden!

**R. K. G.**

This analysis was published in the New York Times of Feb. 10/1877.

Counties	Deficiency Per Cent.	Excess Per Cent.	Deficiency Below Male Adult Population	Excess Above Male Adult Population	Total Vote, 1876	Presidential - Democratic Vote	Presidential - Republican Vote	Male Adults, 1873	Normal Increase, (5 per cent.)	Male Adults, 1870
Albemarle	1.33	4.94	1,732	154	3,208	1,732	1,533	3,118	148	3,064
Bertie	1.42	1.38	1,695	94	2,761	1,695	1,106	2,781	63	2,718
Camden	1.66	1.74	2,209	97	3,198	2,209	1,106	2,781	63	2,718
Chowan	1.33	1.41	1,732	110	3,208	1,732	1,106	2,781	63	2,718
Currituck	1.33	1.41	1,732	110	3,208	1,732	1,106	2,781	63	2,718
Dare	1.33	1.41	1,732	110	3,208	1,732	1,106	2,781	63	2,718
Haywood	1.33	1.41	1,732	110	3,208	1,732	1,106	2,781	63	2,718
Macon	1.33	1.41	1,732	110	3,208	1,732	1,106	2,781	63	2,718
Marion	1.33	1.41	1,732	110	3,208	1,732	1,106	2,781	63	2,718
Perquimans	1.33	1.41	1,732	110	3,208	1,732	1,106	2,781	63	2,718
Ramoth	1.33	1.41	1,732	110	3,208	1,732	1,106	2,781	63	2,718
Swain	1.33	1.41	1,732	110	3,208	1,732	1,106	2,781	63	2,718
Tyler	1.33	1.41	1,732	110	3,208	1,732	1,106	2,781	63	2,718
Washington	1.33	1.41	1,732	110	3,208	1,732	1,106	2,781	63	2,718
Total	1.33	4.94	1,732	154	3,208	1,732	1,533	3,118	148	3,064

There are 11 counties in which the vote is in excess of the adult population. This excess of 16,000 votes was created by the fraud of the Republican party. The excess of 16,000 votes was created by the fraud of the Republican party. The excess of 16,000 votes was created by the fraud of the Republican party.

Counties	Deficiency Per Cent.	Excess Per Cent.	Deficiency Below Male Adult Population	Excess Above Male Adult Population	Total Vote, 1876	Presidential - Democratic Vote	Presidential - Republican Vote	Male Adults, 1873	Normal Increase, (5 per cent.)	Male Adults, 1870
Buncombe	1.33	4.94	1,732	154	3,208	1,732	1,533	3,118	148	3,064
Caldwell	1.33	4.94	1,732	154	3,208	1,732	1,533	3,118	148	3,064
Chatham	1.33	4.94	1,732	154	3,208	1,732	1,533	3,118	148	3,064
Catawba	1.33	4.94	1,732	154	3,208	1,732	1,533	3,118	148	3,064
Gaston	1.33	4.94	1,732	154	3,208	1,732	1,533	3,118	148	3,064
Lincoln	1.33	4.94	1,732	154	3,208	1,732	1,533	3,118	148	3,064
Mecklenburg	1.33	4.94	1,732	154	3,208	1,732	1,533	3,118	148	3,064
Montgomery	1.33	4.94	1,732	154	3,208	1,732	1,533	3,118	148	3,064
Rowan	1.33	4.94	1,732	154	3,208	1,732	1,533	3,118	148	3,064
Rockingham	1.33	4.94	1,732	154	3,208	1,732	1,533	3,118	148	3,064
Wake	1.33	4.94	1,732	154	3,208	1,732	1,533	3,118	148	3,064
Total	1.33	4.94	1,732	154	3,208	1,732	1,533	3,118	148	3,064

Receipts Received  
 1876

**Official Vote for Governor in 1876.**

We annex the official vote for Governor cast in November, 1876. This statement will be found very convenient and useful for reference. The representation in State, Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial Conventions is based upon this vote.

COUNTIES.	VANCE	SETTLE
Alamance.....	1850	1183
Alexander.....	808	852
Alleghany.....	518	154
Anson.....	1685	1807
Ashe.....	1067	975
Beaufort.....	1083	1551
Bertie.....	1120	1660
Bladen.....	1896	1890
Brunswick.....	1006	1041
Buncombe.....	1963	1138
Burke.....	1193	690
Cabarrus.....	1028	924
Caldwell.....	1112	859
Camden.....	578	658
Carteret.....	1141	708
Caswell.....	1462	1628
Catawba.....	1869	448
Chatham.....	2079	192
Cherokee.....	666	557
Chowan.....	620	505
Clay.....	812	180
Cleveland.....	1765	524
Columbus.....	1438	767
Craven.....	1980	2667
Cumberland.....	2179	3132
Currituck.....	974	891
Dare.....	808	240
Davidson.....	1714	1838
Davie.....	1011	708
Duplin.....	2194	1244
Edgecombe.....	1651	3819
Forsyth.....	1454	1640
Franklin.....	1835	1916
Gaston.....	1235	814
Gates.....	940	499
Graham.....		
Granville.....	2184	2411
Greene.....	885	1073
Guilford.....	2204	1977
Hallfax.....	1681	3208
Harnett.....	1050	749
Henderson.....	960	489
Hertford.....	710	776
Hyde.....	1008	1095
Iredell.....	889	665
Jackson.....	2366	1239
Johnston.....	623	288
Jones.....	2050	1751
Lenoir.....	599	602
Lincoln.....	1211	1494
Macon.....	1135	643
Madison.....	747	295
Martin.....	856	812
McDowell.....	1316	1149
Mecklenburg.....	950	642
Mitchell.....	3428	2588
Montgomery.....	559	733
Moore.....	634	759
Nash.....	1347	1202
New Hanover.....	1684	1352
Northampton.....	1622	2938
Onslow.....	1422	2169
Orange.....	1388	647
Pamlico.....	2410	1675
Pasquotank.....	748	516
Pender.....	847	1220
Perquimans.....	1168	1253
Person.....	824	1016
Pitt.....	1191	991
Polk.....	2125	1894
Randolph.....	416	341
Richmond.....	1699	1569
Robeson.....	1343	1436
Rockingham.....	2096	1757
Rowan.....	2100	1521
Rutherford.....	2163	1224
Sampson.....	1231	1143
Stanly.....	2071	1682
Stokes.....	954	472
Surry.....	1129	1816
Swain.....	1336	1042
Sylvania.....	370	56
Tyrrell.....	427	259
Union.....	545	351
Wake.....	1564	735
Warren.....	4182	4467
Washington.....	1315	2455
Watauga.....	676	1005
Wayne.....	676	301
Wilkes.....	2248	2206
Wilson.....	1284	1499
Yadkin.....	1774	1159
Yancey.....	849	1112
Total.....	123208	110178
Vance's majority.....	110178	
*Votes with Cherokee.....	13025	

The Judicial war has ended in an armistice. The lion and the lamb have laid down in peace together. But as the lamb has not laid down inside the lion there are people who are so sceptical as to believe that it is not an honest lie.

**THE BATTLE OF THE DORRINGS; HOW NOT TO DO IT.**

At the assembling of the Democratic State Convention every anticipation was bright, and there was no apprehension of disaster or defeat.

At the last Presidential election the Radicals had been repulsed by about 17,000 votes, and there was hardly a prospect of any serious contest at the polls. Indeed a nomination was regarded as equivalent to an election, and in the division of the spoils, the only question was, *who should have 'em*. However the best of feeling prevailed, for there was no scrambling among the applicants,—and everything was serene and lovely and the goose hung high!

As soon as the Convention had been formally organized, Hon. Mr. Localview moved that the delegates from the several sections of the State should be allowed to withdraw each section to itself, and agree upon a nomination from that section for a place upon the Supreme Court. This resolution was received with great applause, but a Mr. Marplot asked to be heard, and insisted that this was impracticable for there were at least five sections to a State, and there were only three nominations to be made. He repeated that there was a Northern, an Eastern, a Central, a Southern and a Western section to every State. That for himself, as he came from the Northern section, near the Virginia line, he wanted a candidate who was partial to Virginia interests, &c., &c.

But Mr. Marplot was at once voted a very unreasonable fellow, and thereupon "Resolved, That the cardinal principles of the party were only three sections to a State. And while it was somewhat doubtful whether or not there was a central section, yet, for the sake of convenience, it was so declared as a matter of principle."

Mr. Localview's motion having been then agreed to, the several sections at once withdrew to fix upon their respective candidates.

The East announced that it had decided to nominate Mr. C. Cesh, a gentleman of very decided views, &c., &c. The West also with much unanimity nominated as the candidate from their section Mr. D. Callooner, whose name was, &c., &c., &c. The centre was a very long time in finding out exactly what it consisted; but after much discussion it was determined to let in as delegates of the centre all those delegates who had not participated in the meetings of the East or the West.

But notwithstanding this very liberal disposition the centre was in trouble—yea in much trouble. It could find in its borders no one who was desirous of judicial honors and half pay, worthy to be named along with the eminent Mr. C. Cesh and D. Callooner. In its distress it was proposed to invade the sacred precincts of the East and select Judge Jones, a man of singular purity of character, an eminent lawyer of large experience, &c., &c., and after some discussion, this resolution was agreed to, and Judge Jones was formally announced as the nomination of the centre. But Mr. Marplot objecting, the convention determined that each section must select a candidate from itself; so that the centre had to abandon its choice and proceed anew. Eventually the centre, after much tedious balloting and wrangling, hit upon a kind of unknown lawyer who, having a big head, it was shrewdly supposed he would make a big Judge. His name proved to be U. Betternott, Esq.

When everything had thus been amicably arranged between the sections, Mr. Fixemup moved that the convention now proceed to confirm and ratify the nominations submitted by the sections respectively, which motion was about to be carried unanimously when a delegate of unknown antecedents, supposed to be Mr. Croker, mildly suggested that since this was a convention of the whole State, the delegates ought to consider who throughout the whole State were the best men for these exalted stations; at which a great clamor arose and he was whistled down and declared to be a friend of some aspirant who had been left out in the cold.

The nominations of the several sections were then declared to be unanimously ratified, and the convention adjourned with the proud satisfaction of having pleased everybody.

And time wore on. And then it came out that Mr. C. Cesh's record was not entirely agreeable to some of the party in the West and in the centre; and that Hon. D. Callooner's theories were far from acceptable to the people who had to do the voting; and that Mr. U. Betternott had taken strong ground as an old line Jackson Democrat against the right of a State to interfere with the enforcement of a United States law. And then a little tremulous feeling ran over the pulse of the politicians who had arranged matters at the "Convention of the sections."

In the meantime the Radicals had been very quiet, seeing "how the old thing worked." But having plotted and planned they brought out a full ticket for the Supreme Court; Settle for Chief Justice, Bynum and Seymour for Associates. They also delved into the records of the Democratic nominees—and—and—and their had "The Battle of the Dorrings."

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1876.

**INDEPENDENCE IN POLITICS.**

There is no longer a doubt that there will be organized opposition to the Democracy in the coming State election. Of exactly what material it will be composed is of course unknown, but there will be a full Radical ticket for Supreme Court Judges. That we shall defeat it we have no doubt, because we have no doubt that the action of the Democratic State Convention will be all that it should be, and that its nominees will be good men, acceptable to the people, and in all respects fit for the places to which they are commended. But it is well to remember at all times and in all places that the mission of the Democratic party is not yet fulfilled; that we have not yet afforded to divide; that there must be no "Independents."

But we did not intend to do any more preaching on this subject; we do not look, as some do, to any probability of our party's coming to grief by reason of division, or by any other reason. As we wished to do was to reproduce the words of wisdom contained in last evening's *Durham Tobacco Plant*. "The Democratic party," says our esteemed cotemporary, "has proven the salvation of the South, and we shall always praise the bridge that carries us over safely. Ten years ago North Carolina was in the clutches of a party that swooped down upon us like a set of cormorants eager to suck our very life blood and destroy and blot out the once fair name of the good Old North State. That party was controlled by men not 'to the manor born' and who had no interest in us save to plunder our treasury, rob us of our fair name and hand down in disgrace to future generations a State government that had been formed and perpetuated by the best men that ever pressed American soil. They filched our treasury, they burdened us with an onerous debt, they slandered the fair women of our noble mother, but they could not crush us. There was too much manhood, there was too much vitality left in North Carolinians to submit to such outrages, and the people rose up in their might and drove the money-changers from our Legislative halls. They could not and would not longer submit. The Democratic party was ushered into power at a time when by the force of circumstances they were compelled to 'make haste slowly,' but the work has been well done. There may and doubtless have been blunders made; but, are men infallible?"

But we find ourselves as a party confronted with other difficulties. Since 1870 the Legislative department of the government has been in the hands of the Democracy, while the Executive and Judicial have been in the hands of the Republicans, the creatures of the dark days of '68. We have stood shoulder to shoulder and bravely fought the battles until we control all but the Judicial, and if we are true to our State and true to ourselves we can point with pride to our Judiciary after August next. But there is danger of cutting our own throats. Of allowing divisions to spring up in our ranks and so distract us that the enemy seeing our weak point will know where to make the attack and bear off the prize. In unity there is strength, and in division there is weakness. If we are not united we cannot hope to succeed. As long as we are confronted with a Republican party with solid ranks we must maintain party organization. If we divide among ourselves defeat awaits us, and if we are defeated we may look for a return of the black pall that overshadowed our State in 1868.

"It is a matter of impossibility that every man should be pleased in the selection of candidates. We all have a preference but some one must be disappointed. But this is not a justifiable cause for the disruption of the party. It is to be hoped that Democrats in every county in the State will stand firm and maintain our party organization."