The American.

EUGENE B. DRAKE, Editor.

STATESVILLE:

Monday, : : : Nov 11, 1872

THE LATE ELECTION.—Sufficient returns have been received to show that Gen. Grant, if not unanimously re-elected, has received a larger vote than any President since Washington.

NORTH CAROLINA!

THE MUSIC OF AUGUST REPEATED IN NOVEMBER.

THE STATE PROBABLY 25,000 REPUBLICAN.

Carry the News to Pilkins, Blumenburg, and Wood.

"The Old North State Forever."

The following returns are all yet received from the State up to 4 o'clock on Wednesday:

Goldsboro'.—Grant, 513; Greeley, 310. Republican gain of 83 over August vote.

Nahunta township, 82 Republican gain.

Wake.—Raleigh—Grant, 1359; Greeley, 738. Grant's majority 621.

Charlotte.—Grant's majority 118; gain of 94.

Company Shops.—Grant's majority 39.

Greensboro'.—Grant, 524; Greeley, 374. Republican gain of 50.

High Point.—Grant, 156; Greeley, 84. Republican gain of 70.

Weldon.—Grant, 553; Greeley, 196.

Newbern.—Grant's majority 953. Republican gain of 96.

James City.—Grant's majority 443.—Republican gain of 11.

Kittrell.—Grant, 223; Greeley, 126.

Wilmington.—Grant's majority 876.—Republican loss of 76.

Rocky Point.—Republican gain 110.

Abbottsburg.—Republican gain 36.

Henderson.—Greeley gains 13 over the Merrimon vote in August.

Hillsboro'.—Grant, 290; O'Conor, 3. Falling off on both sides.

Franklinton.—Grant, 304; Greeley, 151. Republican gain of 51 over August election.

Morehead City.—Greeley's majority 5.

Cumberland.—Grant's majority nearly 400.

Chatham.—Lockville—Grant, 135; Greeley, 89. Republican gain of 20.

New Hope.—Grant, 174; Greeley, 66; O'Conor, 6.

Mebanesville.—Grant, 131; Greeley, 113. Republican gain of 13.

Mecklenburg.—Greeley's majority 3.—Republican gain of 247.

Cabarrus.—Greeley's majority 25.—Republican gain over 100.

Alamance.—73 majority for Grant.—Republican gain of 330.

Wayne.—600 majority for Grant.—Republican gain over 400.

Lenoir.—500 majority for Grant. Republican gain of 200.

Halifax.—Littleton—Grant, 442; Greeley, 297. Republican gain.

Grant Triumphant.

VOICE FROM THE DIFFERENT STATES.

Pennsylvania.—Philadelphia, 40,000 majority for Grant. In the State, 100,000 majority. The vote in Pittsburg is three to one for Grant.

Rhode Island.—1,000 majority for Grant.

New York.—40,000 majority for Grant. Dix elected Governor by 25,000. Havemeyer elected Mayor. Republicans have a good working majority in the Legislature.

Alabama.—Grant's majority at least 10,000 in the State.

Arkansas.—Large Republican gains. Estimated Republican majority of 7,000.

Michigan.—40,000 majority for Grant. Entire Congressional delegation Republican.

Iowa.—Grant's majority 40,000.

Ohio.—25,000 majority.

Indiana.—Grant's majority from 10 to 20,000.

New Jersey.—Grant's majority 7,000.

Illinois.—Grant's majority 55,000.

Maryland.—Greeley's majority 7,000. Sixth Congressional District Republican.

Nebraska.—Grant's majority 10,000.

Washington, D. C.—Republican, expect Grant's majority at least 20,000. A gain of over 1,000 in Hancock county. Indications again well for Grant.

News from Washington.—Parties in attendance at the inauguration of President Lincoln estimate the number of strangers in the city at 25,000.

Florida.—Partial returns indicate the election of Hoskam, Democrat, for Governor.

South Carolina.—40,000 majority for Grant.

Maine.—30,000 majority for Grant.

Connecticut.—3,000 majority for Grant.

Georgia.—30,000 majority for Greeley. All Democratic candidates for Congress elected.

Virginia.—Richmond—213 majority for Grant. Republican gain 1,150.—State close. Portsmouth, Grant's majority 335—large gain.

Mississippi.—Grant's majority 30,000. Five of the six Congressmen are Republican.

Delaware.—Grant's majority 1,500.

West Virginia.—Large Republican gains. State probably gone for Grant.

Tennessee.—Light vote cast in Memphis. Greeley ahead in the State. Maydard, Republican candidate for Congressman at Large, probably elected.

Louisiana.—A telegram from New Orleans reports that Grant has carried Louisiana by a large majority.

Massachusetts.—65,000 majority for Grant. Banks defeated for Congress. Entire Congressional delegation elected.

THE ELECTION.

gives to Grant twenty-eight States, and to Greeley eight; or, two hundred and sixty-eight Electoral votes for Grant, and ninety for Greeley. The popular majority for Grant is placed at three hundred and fifty thousand.

The *Herald* says editorially: "That whether the result will be accounted for by the popular strength of Gen. Grant on the one hand, or the weakness of Greeley and feebleness of the Liberal Republicans, on the other, it is, in many respects, the most remarkable Presidential election in the history of the country."

The *Tribune* gives Grant 232 Electoral votes at lowest, and 78 for Greeley, with rest doubtful. "There is scarcely a parallel," it says, "in the completeness of rout and triumph." It argues "that Liberalism could not withstand the enormous outlays of money expended by the Republicans in conducting the canvass.

"Gen. Grant now has four years more power with heavy Congressional majorities; and whatever reform he may seek to effect, he will have the aid of the *Tribune*."

The *World* places Grant's popular majority at three hundred thousand. It says "that the defeat is due to the Democracy surrendering to Greeley. That the demoralization consequent upon the New York Ring peculations a year or two ago, disheartened the party and caused the nomination at Baltimore. The party had not recovered in time from the taint of Tammany, to do anything until too late."

The *Times* gives Grant three hundred Electoral votes; Greeley only forty-three, the balance doubtful."

The *Tribune* commenting on the result says: The Liberal Republican strength in North Carolina, Vermont and Maine was nearly neutralized by Democrats who would not "eat crow" when they could get from five to ten dollars for not eating it.

Congressional delegation of New York stands 23 Republican and 10 Democrats; last delegation was 15 Republicans and 16 Democrats.

The Assembly will stand 44 Democrats to 84 Republicans. Senate Republican holding over from last year.

"Vance and Swepson Frauds—How the State was Plundered!"

An issue of the New York *Times*, now before us, contains a letter written by the correspondent of that sheet, from Statesville, under date of Oct. 22d, from which we make the following extracts, that go far to show *who* are implicated in defrauding the State. We omit the political portion of the letter as unnecessary now to publish.

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"Gov. Vance, has, in his numerous speeches, denounced the Republican Party and its members as thieves and scoundrels. Within a few days past I have been given a copy of a letter written by Gov. Vance, which discloses the fact that he is the intimate friend of, and is interested with, one George W. Swepson, a man whom Vance, during the past two years, has pretended to denounce on the stump for robbing North Carolina of seven million dollars of State bonds which went into his hands as President of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company."

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"Geo. W. Swepson has always been a Democrat. At the close of the war he purchased from Thomas D. Carter, of Mitchell county, North Carolina, a very valuable iron property located in that county, known as the Cranberry Ore Bed, for the sum of forty thousand dollars.—The parties soon got into litigation about the property, which continued, and was pending at and after the time that Swepson and his confreres had perpetrated the great railroad frauds, which have so injuriously affected the credit of this State, and which Gov. Vance has made himself especially conspicuous in attributing to Republican misgovernment and corruption. Gov. Vance was one of Carter's counsel in the Cranberry suit.

"Among the steps taken to retrieve the losses inflicted on the State by Swepson's frauds, as President of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, was the appointment, by the Legislature in 1870, of a Special Commission to investigate Swepson's conduct as such President, and to try to effect a settlement which would restore to the Company the funds which had been stolen from it by Swepson. This Commission consisted of S. W. Woodfin, J. L. Henry and W. G. Candler, of Democratic notority; W. P. Welch, of Mayland, and W. W. Rollins, of Madison. While making this investigation and negotiating with Swepson, it was discovered that Carter was in Raleigh, and Swepson, fearing that Carter would expose the Cranberry Iron Company, in which the Company was interested, induced Gov. Vance to call Carter to his office, and induce him to leave the State. Carter was induced to come to Raleigh and put up at the Governor's mansion. If the Commission and his attempt was made to use Carter in this position as a witness against Swepson. All overtures in that direction were rejected by Mr. Woodfin. Mr. Woodfin having been an obstacle to such an arrangement, his departure for Europe was the signal for a new movement on the Commission. Gov. Vance took the matter in hand, and, prompted by what he might call "North Carolina honesty," addressed the following letter to Judge Henry, one of the Commission:

CHARLOTTE, Sept. 5, 1872.

JUDGE HENRY:

Dear Sir: I also am about to put an oar into the famous Cranberry. Swepson will clear off Carter's claim, and put in that property, in part payment to the Commissioners, if they will take it at a big price. I am interested only for Carter, who will get his money only if the trade is made with the Commissioners.

As one of them, what will you agree to receive the property at? I mean clear of all incumbrances. I have got Gen. Vance to see the others, except Woodfin, and will go to see Swepson as soon as I get a definite proposal from the Commissioners. In my opinion, anything you can get from S. at any price is just that much saved, and that you need not fear to give him $200,000.

Please write for or name just what you would be willing to do, that I may show it to Kerr, as the head of a trade, should I be able to agree with

Yours truly, [illegible]

[illegible] by return mail, as I shall be waiting for your reply to start to Baltimore.

(Signed.) Z. B. VANCE.

Judge Henry would not entertain or countenance this attempt at fraud.

Gen. Vance spoken of in the foregoing letter is a brother of Gov. Vance. Swepson, at the time the letter was written, was in Baltimore. This letter shows the intimate terms on which Gov. Vance and his friend "Swep." were, and what a deep interest he had in his financial affairs. This interest and friendship may recall to the minds of many the high favor in which Swepson was with Vance through the whole of his administration as Governor of this State during the war. The good-will of a Governor who controlled railroad trains and blockade-runners, may well be alleged as the means by which Swepson, who was a large manufacturer of and dealer in cotton and contraband goods during the war, made most of his colossal fortune.

The property which Gov. Vance proposes in this letter to turn over to the State at the price of two hundred thousand dollars, in part settlement of the seven million dollars of bonds embezzled by Swepson, (and which bonds and theft Vance had and has said so much about on the stump,) was valued in March last, by appraisers acting under an order of Court, at the sum of thirty thousand dollars. It will not bring half that amount in money.

Swepson is notoriously one of the richest men in this State, but being a Democrat and a pet of Gov. Vance and other Democratic leaders, he is screened from justice, although at the bottom of all North Carolina's financial difficulties.—The Reformers are his friends."

"Political Depravity."

Replying to an article contained in a late issue of the Charlotte *Democrat*, the Raleigh *Era*, of a late date, has the following:

"The production of the Charlotte *Democrat*, alluded to and critized by a writer in another column, under the head of communicated, discloses a dangerous state of political depravity in the party of which the *Democrat* is an organ; and after the utter perfidy of that party, shown in the matter of the Senatorial and Congressional gerrymandering, such party, its purposes, propositions and practices, cannot be too severely denounced.

The proposition of the *Democrat* is in the nature of intimidating or bribing a Judge. For while the proposed Constitutional amendments are a matter wherein members are expected to exercise their good sense and discretion, the matter of contesting the State election is one in which no member has any choice whatever. They are made the judges of the election returns, and they sit in judgment on the facts presented with those returns, and have no discretion whatever. Now to say that a majority of those judges shall propose to the minority that they will violate their oaths and not go into a contest, if that minority will do violence to their consciences and their constituencies, is to acknowledge that there lurks in the Democratic party a majority of this character, and a constitutional callousness, we are unwilling to believe can be found anywhere in the Republican party.

Obtaining by fraud, violence and something worse, the power in the Legislature, of which the *Democrat* boasts, and with which it threatens the entire Republican State ticket and our delegation in the General Assembly, it now proposes, coolly and premeditatedly, to supplement that fraud, violence and something else, with an infamy of conduct that any journal with a respectable list of subscribers should, and must, blush to suggest.

The Constitutional amendments must be in a bad way, when it is proposed to carry them through by threat of contesting the State election. On the other hand "contest" must be cheap when it is to be thus compared off for the amendments. The "Third Juntas" are worse off than we thought they were when they assembled in the city last week, unanimously on the day of the destruction of the Second office."

Now, the State election was disposed of on the 1st day of August, by the people, and they do not desire their decision reversed by violence, and any attempt to that end, will but close in the discomfiture of those who engage in it.

We regret to know that, while a Republican celebration was being held in Salisbury last Wednesday night, much disturbance of the speakers took place, instigated by persons not of that faith, which, in a manner, broke up the proceedings. But for the great forbearance of the Republicans present, which was urged by the speakers, doubtless serious consequences would have followed. It is surprising that such outrages should continue.

We spent last Thursday in Raleigh, and could but note the gloom pervading the countenances of one portion of its citizens, and most cheerful faces were by others—including His Excellency Ted. B. Caldwell. It was necessary to be quite late the night, and we doubted not he would be found in bed when the Democratic band passed by serenading the Governor-elect. We hear that Caldwell is now in Washington City, and we hope he will be found there when the Legislature of Wednesday next assembles.

Gerrymander.

Taking the arrangement of Senatorial Districts by the last Legislature altogether, by one attending to his own business and

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exception of being made.

The population of the State, by the Census reports under which the Senatorial Districts were arranged, is 1,071,461 souls. This population divided among fifty Senators would give an average population to each Senator of 21,429

But to the Thirty-two Conservative Senatorial Districts the Legislature allotted an average of 20,239

Short to each Democratic Senator 1,190

Now to each Republican Senatorial District this same Legislature allotted a population of 22,313

Proper average 21,429

An excess over proper average, a population to each Republican Senator, of 884

Taking the average population allotted to Republican Senatorial Districts 22,313

and substracting therefrom the average populations in the Conservative Districts 20,239

we have each Republican Senator representing a population of 1,374

more than the Legislature has permitted its Conservative Senators to represent.

This, we say, is the very best light the matter can be placed in. It is the best phase of the gerrymander. We ask the public to examine into it closely and prepare their minds for the exhibition of infamous gerrymandering we shall proceed to give them from time to time, enhanced by facts always coming to the front and fortified in and substantiated by the well-standing slander here.—*Era*.

State Press on the Senatorial Gerrymander.

THE NEW MEDIATED FAMILY SUBSIDY, OR LEMA.

The Radical party of North Carolina are looking with intense and unsatisfied interest to the election of a United States Senator. The election is in the hands of the Democratic majority in the Legislature. There is no hope for the Radicals in the division of our friends. They are without hope. Unity is a family contest, in which intrusion of strangers does not enter. They must be content to quietly discuss "Ole Vance the Union of fair, delightful peace, disturbed by party rage, to the Ole Vance." We have our choice. It is the right of brothers, that we should be at peace and that as Ole Vance has shown his preference for Union, we should prefer Ole Vance to any other man. Gov. Vance has done more for the State. He has long served the State and gratified and delighted the people. He is a conservative and a lover of peace. He is a patriot, and his love for the State as a whole is paramount to party ties. He is a Democrat, but he is more than a Democrat. He is a Republican, a Whig, a representative of the State, a representative of the entire people, and a representative of the Union. He is a Democrat, but he is more than a Democrat. He is a Republican, but he is more than a Republican. He is a Whig, but he is more than a Whig. He is a representative of the State, but he is more than a representative of the State. He is a representative of the Union, but he is more than a representative of the Union. He is a representative of the people, but he is more than a representative of the people