

NUMBER 947.

this source they come. Also the mud of the River Nile, in Egypt, is very fertile—this is so because it is largely composed of animal matter; so is the mud of the Ganges, of the Amazon, of the Mississippi, and of all the great rivers: so is the mud deposited from curries. The nitrogen from vegetable and animal matter carried down the rivers affords great quantities of food for the fish of various kinds that visit the mouths of the streams, hence the great feeding grounds for fish at the mouth of the Columbia river, the La Plata, the Amazon, the Chesapeake Bay, the St. Lawrence, the Amoor in China, and other notorious streams. So are the deposits of animal matter in the ocean, which raised up have formed the Chincha Islands—guano.

The composition of the guano at the Chincha Islands is evidently marine animal exuviae mixed with lime and soda, which gives out carbonate of ammonia in large quantities when broken: much of the fertility of the guano is lost by exposure to the atmosphere even before it reaches us. The white and blue mud found in our creeks, bays and harbors along the Atlantic coast, is one of the most valuable fertilizers. This mud is mostly composed of animal matter and marine exuviae. Millions of tons are at hand to be transferred to the compost heap. This should always be under a shed to preserve the ammonia, and this creek and bay mud will prove itself adequate to the renovation of the fields of the Atlantic coast. The more animal matter which can be worked into artificial manure, renders them more fertile for vegetable life. Whatever produces ammonia produces fertility.

A snow storm in April is said to be as good for a farmer as a top dressing of manure for his farm. When great storms of snow come down on the earth in winter, we always find heavy crops of vegetation succeed in the summer following. The reason is, when the snow crystallizes in particles in the heavens, they absorb ammonia from the atmosphere, and bring it down to the earth.

The ammonia liquor is the great stimulant for both animal and vegetable life. The reproductive powers of animals contain a superabundance of ammonia, and without it nothing is fertile, but all is barren. During drought time we have often witnessed attempts at irrigation, but the growth of vegetation under irrigation is small indeed compared with the growth during the same length of time under the operation of rains and showers. The great rains within the tropics produce an abundant growth of vegetation. The water from the heavens brings down large quantities of ammonia.

The guano along our coasts, at the mouths of our rivers, and in the bays and creeks through the Atlantic seaboard, is vast in quantity, almost beyond calculation. This can be transferred to the barnyard at one half the cost of Peruvian guano, and will prove an invaluable manure. On the south side of the north island, the rock has much slag and iron ore, and volcanic cinders in it. On this island is the most of the guano which is found at the islands, and it is stratified in its bed. There are many small islands composing the Chincha group, where birds and seal resort, but very little guano, comparatively speaking, is found on them, and this is of an inferior quality. They are not covered with the real guano, but with a deposit of bird lime, or dung, and dead animals, small in quantity and thickness. The seals when they become sick, come on to the islands to die: they are much inclined also to come on to the shore when not disturbed, to bring forth their young: so does the animal called the sea-lion, which is an enormous seal, strong and ferocious. Whales and black fish are plenty around these islands, and come in shore to clean themselves of the barnacles which accumulate on them.

The sea-elephant is a very large species of seal, from which the sea-elephant oil is taken, and occasionally it appears at these islands; the fish around these islands are eels, in a great abundance also a species of bass, and rock cod, herrings, the fly-fish, the shad-fish or a fish very similar, a large shell fish, like sea snails, and cockles, are found in great quantities around these islands. The whole ocean is alive with multitudes. This resort of fish brings the seals and birds into these waters in great quantities, which makes this sea their feeding grounds. The same cause on the western coast of Peru, as those on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, produce the great shoals of fish at the Chincha Islands.

Messrs. Gibbs & Bright, of Liverpool, have a lease of the guano islands from the Peruvian Government for five years, which expires in 1857, they expect a renewal. This house pays the Peruvian Government about \$450 a ton for the privilege of taking all the guano from the islands, the Government furnishing the men to dig the guano.

The ships that load at the islands are mostly ships chartered to carry a cargo, or are sent there by the owners to take away a cargo bought of Gibbs & Bright, who have the entire monopoly of the trade at the islands.

The day will come when the guano at these islands will be drugged up with boats, like mud from our rivers and harbors.

ALANSON NASH,
39 Beekman street, New York.

On the night of the late election in Iowa a mob attacked the office of the Herald, in Oskaloosa, Iowa. A man named Bowen undertook to head the mob and force entry into the building. Mr. Bowen, the proprietor, who was sitting in the second story without even a light, fired upon them just as they were about forcing open the door, and Bowen fell mortally wounded, and died in twenty minutes. The rest of the cowardly mob immediately took to their heels.

"Glorious be to God on high, and on earth peace and good will towards men." These words are to be the first message transmitted over the Atlantic telegraph. In the whole body of literature, (says an exchange), nothing could be found more sublime and appropriate.

An insane man by the name of Meekum, was brought to our jail, on last Friday; it appears that the recent speculations in the newspapers concerning the close proximity of a comet to the earth, completely terrified his brain, and he is now a raving maniac.—Salem Press.

SOME POLITICAL TALK.

The recent election in this State indicates the fact that a very large portion of the people have lost interest in politics, if not confidence in politicians and parties. In this region there was no excitement at all, and but few seemed to care a fig whether they voted or not. We mean but few apart from the rascals, who will always be found on hand, even if they have to swim rivers or brake bolts and bars to get to the polls, and nine-tenths of whom—though clamorous for this or that party—do not know what they are voting for!

We admire their promptness in attending the polls, and that is about all that we do admire. The more intelligent—a large portion at least—having been so often deceived by politicians and disappointed in the acts of party, have fallen into a state of indifference as to the results of elections.

The democratic party was never so strong as it is now, whether considered locally or nationally. Here in the South it is literally without the show of opposition. Its motto ranks number all those fellows who have a distaste for minorities, and a peculiar fondness for going with the crowd or voting on the strong side. Its leaders are led on by old-line Whigs who have leaped over into the ranks of the enemy after the fashion of a dog jumping a fence to catch a bone, or they have stolen themselves into the ranks of the democracy pretty much like rats stealing into a meat-pot. Every mother's son, who hankered after an *excess* to go over to the democracy—and accomplish selfish purposes—has bolted and gone! and we stand almost "solitary and alone." If however there be some more of the same sort left, let us prevail upon the restless soul to shoot over.

The great plea for this ground and lofty tumbling was "Kansas!" glorious "Kansas!" The election of Fillmore, we were told, would result in making Kansas a Free State—"Buck and Buck!" alone could prevent it—elect them and Kansas would be ours, because "the great democratic party" had the interest of the South at heart. Well, "Buck and Buck" were elected, but where is Kansas? Let Gov. Walker answer—Walker who was appointed Governor of Kansas by Mr. Buchanan, and who is now carrying out old Buck's instructions? Don't you hear him telling the Free soilers of Kansas to be of good cheer—that there is no danger of making Kansas a slave State—that when they come to vote on the adoption of a State Constitution, every body in the Territory shall be allowed to vote, even foreigners who may not have been in the United States ten hours? Don't you see the democratic press of the South, without exception, denouncing Walker, indignantly, and demanding his removal? But *perpetui* Old Buck speaks, and endorses Walker's conduct—*instantly* every democratic paper South except the Richmond South, the Charleston Mercury, Columbia Times, and a few others, cease to condemn Walker—may, turn round and swear that he did exactly right! That no body but a fool ever dream'd it possible to make Kansas a slave State! Such now is the position of the party Old Line Whigs and milk-livered Americans went over to, and which promised to bring Kansas as a slave State into the Union!

What have the renegades gained?—What do they expect to gain? We defy mortal man, beast or reptile, to see the least difference between Mr. Buchanan and Fremont, the abolition candidate, on this Kansas question. Buck manoeuvres against the South, by playing his cards up to the hands of the abolitionists, and the Southern and Northern Democracy with one voice exclaim, "right!" And in this behold the "nationality" of the party!

Defunct as the Whig party is—routed and scattered, if not demolished, as the American party is—and standing as we do without a party or a pillar—we cannot consent to go over to a party that is one thing today and another thing tomorrow; now wanting to hang Walker for certain acts, supposed not to meet the President's approbation, but finding him approving of the acts, now glorifying the President's approval. No, we prefer to stand without any party at all.

The democracy is running wild from its extraordinary strength. But few have the nerve to oppose its desolating strides. For our part we "stack arms" in despair! Cross hands and shake our sides with laughter at the political snuffing going on. The rush is for the spoils, and almost every man seems to thirst for a taste, in some shape or form; and all seem to think that there is but one way to get at the spoils and that way is through the democratic party. This thirst or longing after the spoils ruined both the Whig and American parties—too many of their leaders deserted, and their traitorism discouraged those that the traitors turned their backs on. For our part we are content to let the democracy rip. We want the "sovereigns" to see where the party will land the Country—already it begins to smell gunpowder if not brimstone.

THE ELECTION.

Well, the election is over, and the Whigs and Americans are beaten out of countenance. They are literally beaten out of existence, except so far as they may be said to live and move in Mr. JOHN A. GILMER. It is very consoling to know that Mr. Gilmer is a host within himself. We doubt not he is the ablest representative that will go from N. Carolina, and it is not unlikely, in every thing else except in voting, he will more than equal all the democratic delegates put together. Hurray for Gilmer, then, we say, and for the glorious fifth Congressional district.

Well, but, democracy is rampant, there is no mistake about it. Democracy is in and behind the throne. It is the throne from which all power and authority emanates, not only in North Carolina, but in nearly all the States and the U. States. We give it up at last, that democracy is at the present moment, irresistible. It has got every thing in a great swing, and there is no use of talking. But suppose things should be smashed up, and mischief terrible and destructive befall the country—whose fault will it be—who'll be to blame?—Will democracy meekly assume the responsibility? Will they, like honest cock robbers, own to the crime—*—less up,* as the boys say!—Now tell they! Whether or not, we want the people to remember that democracy has got

every thing into its own hands, State and Federal. The leaders of the party made a wonderful do about bringing Kansas into the Union as a Slave State—remember that, and see whether they will do it. They laid themselves out for Buchanan for that express purpose, and of course they will not defeat the expectations of the people. But stand still and see.

And free suffrage is elected. At last, after a ten years struggle, free suffrage, by legislative enactment, is inaugurated. It alone has cost the State more time and money than a Convention for a general revision of the Constitution would have cost. But it makes no difference, as it is a democratic measure. The next thing will be an election of Judges by the people, or some other such innovation. Democracy is progressive and must be doing something—must be tinkering, bringing out glittering baubles to humbug an honest, unsuspecting people. Democracy is everywhere, in every thing, in every way—wonderful in size and shape, and beyond controversy, powerful.—Salem Watchman

A GOOD HIT.

It is needless to say that the following "good one" is from the Louisville Journal:—"The Louisville Democrat, the Memphis Appeal and two or three other Southern Democratic papers, earnestly beg the South to submit quietly to the outrageous attacks of Buchanan, Walker & Co., in Kansas upon Southern rights. These papers think that the thing may certainly be a little painful to the Southern mind, but that it will be the making of the Democratic national administration."

"It reminds us of an anecdote that we see circulating just now. In the bull fighting days, a blacksmith who was rearing a bull-pup, induced his old father to go on all fours and imitate the bull. The canine pup pined the old man by the neck, and the son, disregarding the parental roaring, exclaimed: 'Hold him, Growler, boy, hold him; bear it, fether, bear it, it'll be the making of the pup!'"

The nose of the South in Kansas, now between the teeth of the Buchanan-Walker-Kansasites, bids fair to be worse lacerated than the nose of the old man between the teeth of the "bull pup." It may "be the making" of the national Democracy, and it may be the ruin of the South. We shall see.

SALARIES.

It has been recently stated in numerous papers that there were few offices in the gift of the government that were profitable to the holders of the offices, and the very is, let the salaries be raised. If all the salaries were raised to four times the present amount it is probable that there would be the same complaint. Most of those who run after office have early learned to spend money, and having squandered their fortunes at home, they seek to assist the government in squandering the funds of the people. Most of our patriotic office seekers are bankrupt, or verging upon bankruptcy. Men that take care of their fortunes at home, are not anxious to leave their business to accommodate the public. To raise the salaries of these officers, would be a long step towards ruin. Prodigals must be taught lessons of economy, by withholding the means. Should the Government once begin a system of extravagance it will be hard to resist a general tendency to that direction. We do not send our Consuls abroad to glitter in expensive entertainments, but to do business. If they wish to get drunk on costly wines, let them do it at their own expense. Let the salaries stand at what they are, and if they are found full low, it will have the happy effect of weaning prodigals from the public treat. We shall vote for abolition to roll its dark waters upon the names of every party organization that aids in bringing about that system of extravagance, which seeks to swell the pockets of prodigal office seekers.

THE HON. JOHN A. GILMER.

We had the pleasure of seeing this gentleman in Raleigh, a day or two since. He is looking remarkably well, and seems to have come out of his canvass unscathed by his labors. The majority by which Mr. Gilmer was elected, was by no means a test of his own strength, or that of his party.

The Whigs and Americans were so "cock sure" of his election, that very many of them didn't go to the polls at all. In the next Congress, Mr. Gilmer will be a sure enough "One Star," as he will be the sole representative of Whig and American principles from the States of North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina, and Alabama.

He will not have a great deal of political communion, but may be comforted by his exemption from attendance on night caucuses at the capitol. He can caucus with himself in his own chimney corner, and unanimously carry out his own decreed course of action.—Edinburgh Register.

The next Congress.

With the exception of Maryland, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana, all the States have chosen members of the House of Representatives. The Washington Union gives the political complexion as follows: Democrats 110, Black Republicans 91, Americans 2, and 2 vacancies. And supposing the States above named to vote as they did at the last election, the Democrats will have 125 members, Black Republicans 91, Americans 16, with 2 vacancies will be a Democratic majority of 16.

The Senate is constituted as follows: Democrats 37, Opposition 25. Democratic majority 12.

Gov. Floyd seems to have got into a difficulty with the friends of his predecessor in office, Hon. Jeff. Davis. In an article reviewing the newspaper discussions growing out of Davis' alleged want of courtesy to Gen. Wool, the Mississippi has the following paragraph:

"In the matter of the sword, the garbled extracts of the correspondence published seem designed to distort the facts with a view to the injury of Col. Davis. Governor Floyd, the successor of Col. Davis, by permitting such misrepresentations to go forth, and by conniving at them, has exhibited a littleness of spirit that should merit for him the disgust of all honorable men."

Professor George W. Green, a grandson of General Green, of the Revolution, is about to publish the General's papers.

Patriot and Flag.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1857.

HON. R. C. PURYEAR.

Although the Hon. R. C. Puryear has been beaten, it will be seen by reference to the returns, that he received a larger vote than he did two years ago, so that his defeat has resulted not from any want of confidence in him on the part of his friends, but has been owing entirely to the great exertions of the opposition, by which they succeeded in bringing up every democrat in the district to the polls, while it is a well known fact, that hundreds of the Whigs and Americans, as usual, staid at home, and beyond the impression, that there was no doubt of Mr. Puryear's election. Thus again have we suffered a defeat, not because we are weak, but simply because our friends were over confident. We deeply regret the defeat of Mr. Puryear, but as the people have so willed it, we hope they may never see cause to regret it, but we fear that the time is not far distant, when the South will find, that they have been leaning upon a broken reed, when they trusted to the national democracy to protect our southern institutions. Buchanan in sustaining Walker in his efforts to make Kansas a free State, has done fully as much, if not more, than Fremont could have done, to confine the area of slavery, and as Mr. Seales still endorses Mr. Buchanan, he places himself in a very ridiculous attitude, when he objects to Mr. Puryear's vote on the Kansas Nebraska Bill. As we said last week, we no longer regard the Black Republican party as sectional, for the democracy of the South in sustaining Buchanan in its Kansas policy, are certainly co-operating with them. And it is a little remarkable, that the very men who say Buchanan is right in making Kansas a free State, have voted against Mr. Puryear, because they say his vote on the Kansas Bill, if the bill had not passed, would have prevented slavery from existing in that territory.

MR. GILMER'S MAJORITY.

On reference to our table of election returns, in another column, it will be seen that Mr. Gilmer's majority for Congress, over Mr. Williams, is 847, which is a larger majority, in proportion to the vote polled, than given by the American Whigs at either of the two last elections. On the withdrawal of Mr. Waddell, the American Whigs appeared to take it for granted, that Mr. Gilmer's election was certain, whether they attended the polls or not; and in many counties there was but little interest taken in the Clerks' election; the consequence of which was a very thin vote. Mr. Gilmer's majority could easily have been doubled, had the American Whigs of the District exerted themselves in his behalf, which they would have done had they conceived there was danger of his defeat, and brought out the full strength of the party. The people of no district, in this or any other State, have greater cause to feel proud of their Representative, than those of the 5th District of North Carolina.

IN WHAT DO THEY DIFFER?

The Black Republicans of the North, are opposed to a distribution of the public lands—and so are the Democracy of the South. The Black Republicans of the North are opposed to admitting Kansas into the Union as a slave State, and the democrats of the South, and especially those of the 6th Congressional district of North Carolina, say that Buchanan is right in sustaining Walker in his policy, making Kansas a free State. The democracy of the South says that the question of Slavery is the great and paramount issue of the day, and as the democracy of the South and the Black Republicans of the North seem to be acting in concert to make Kansas a free State, we should like to know in what do they differ?

HON. EDWARD STANLEY.

The Hon. Edward Stanley, formerly of North Carolina, has received and accepted a nomination for Governor, from the "Republican" Party of California. Whether "Republican" means *Abolition*, in California vocabulary, we are not advised. Mr. Weller is the Democratic candidate.

The following is Mr. Stanley's letter of acceptance:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9th, 1857.

To Messrs. T. W. PARK, IRA P. RANKIN, and A. A. SARGENT:

Soon after I learned the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments, I was taught that every man had duties to discharge to his country, in peace as well as in war. California is a part of our country. Among the first to advocate her claims to admission in the Union, I shall be the last to say that she has no claims on me.

If you cannot prevail, as I hope you may, on a better man to be your standard-bearer, and can trust a North Carolinian upon faith in his past life and expressed opinions, my name is at your service.

I know the honest men and patriots who make this nomination will do their country no harm. Yours, &c.,

ED. STANLEY.

FALSE REPORT.

By some unaccountable means, it has been extensively circulated, that a man attempted to rob J. A. Ingold, who is engaged in selling wheat fans, and that Mr. Ingold had killed the robber. We are requested to say that there is no truth in any part of the story.

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Congressional and Free Suffrage Vote.

Below we give a table of the vote, by Districts, for members of Congress and for Free Suffrage. We shall continue to add the votes, as we receive them, until the table is complete.

FIRST DISTRICT.				
Shaw.	Smith.	Ap'd.	Not Ap.	
611	167	634	13	
Currituck,	106	512	000	030
Camden,	356	532	000	000
Pasquotank,	382	372	273	105
Perquimans,	367	386	000	000
Oates,	265	210	000	000
Chowan,	275	457	000	000
Hertford,	672	400	000	000
Northampton,	729	536	707	339
Halifax,	708	334	511	241
Martin,	470	575	397	298
Bertie,	298	385	000	000
Washington,	145	299	000	000
Tyrell,	5293	2255	0000	0000
	5255			
Shaw's maj.	38			

SECOND DISTRICT.				
Ruffin.	Seating.	Ap'd.	Not Ap.	
Hyde,	000	000	305	84
Beaufort,	419	000	390	235
Pitt,	631	182	491	212
Craven,	405	64	216	263
Jones,	269	84	183	130
Lenoir,	456	111	453	85
Wayne,	1007	000	821	195
Greene,	000	000	361	140
Edgecomb,	1305	000	592	205
Onslow,	600	000	481	83
Carteret,	000	000	000	000
	0000	0000	0000	0000
Winlow's maj.	4851			

THIRD DISTRICT.				
Winslow.	Seating.	Ap'd.	Not Ap.	
New Hanovr,	840	167	758	182
Brunswick,	341	164	310	85
Columbus,	507	77	512	75
Bladen,	312	189	000	000
Sampson,	940	111	681	438
Cumberland,	885	219	678	434
Duplin,	697	290	644	316
Richmond,	302	238	375	171
Harnett,	615	18	000	000
	6338	1487	0000	0000
	1487			
Winlow's maj.	4851			

FOURTH DISTRICT.				
Branch.	Seating.	Ap'd.	Not Ap.	
Waze,	1814	205	1458	451
Franklin,	894	126	738	106
Warren,	733	40	493	206
Orange,	1029	300	819	506
Granville,	919	66	627	225
Nash,	949	52	849	121
Johnston,	1006	315	687	282
	7375	1102	5682	2727
	1102		2727	
	6273		2205	
FIFTH DISTRICT.				
Williams.	Gilmer.	Ap'd.	Not Ap.	
Person,	560	277	334	225
Casswell,	694	155	599	325
Alamance,	796	495	602	423
Chatham,	1022	1012	1047	755
Randolph,	635	1067	351	1169
Guilford,	460	1563	522	1243
Moore,	474	510	509	557
Montgomery,	204	613	000	000
	4845	5692	0000	0000
	4815			
Gilmer's maj.	847			

SIXTH DISTRICT.				
Seales.	Puryear.	Ap'd.	Not Ap.	
Stokes,	768	453	000	000
Forsyth,	1012	877	1173	388
Rockingham,	1401	582	1265	195
Davies,	767	1037	722	559
Yadkin,	398	548	471	178
Duke,	688	812	000	000
Surry,	933	300	000	000
Indell,	383	1109	412	739
Alexander,	417	401	610	22
Ashe,	802	721	1415	38
	7079	6050	0000	0000
	6950			
Seales' maj.	729			

SEVENTH DISTRICT.				
Craige.	Seating.	Ap'd.	Not Ap.	
Catawba,	874	000	700	21
Gaston,	819	000	730	12
Lincoln,	000	000	557	38
Mecklenburg,	758		670	192
Rowan,	793	41	669	218
Cabarrus,	000	000	483	304
Union,	279		424	279
Stanly,	000	000	000	000
Cleveland,	000	000	791	42
	0000	0000	1800	0000
	0000			

EIGHTH DISTRICT.			
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