

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NEWBERN, August 30th.

DEAR SENIOR:—After a very pleasant ride I arrived here Saturday evening about 4 o'clock, and have taken quarters at the Gaston House; and from the short experience which I have as yet had of the manner of doing things at this House, I am decidedly pleased. The Gaston House is pleasantly situated immediately on the Trent River just above its junction with the Neuse, and when any breeze is stirring we are sure to enjoy its benefit at this point. I have not as yet been over but a small portion of the town, and can consequently say but little about it. Newbern is very pleasantly and beautifully situated. The streets are rather narrow, though well and beautifully shaded. The trees along the streets not only add much to the appearance of the town, but to the comfort of its citizens. From what we have seen of Newbern we think that so far as the buildings are concerned the place would be greatly improved by a fire. A large portion of the buildings in the business portion of the town are very small and inferior, and give the town a very old appearance.

Having been for several months closely confined to our office, and having for the last six weeks suffered from the intense heat and the dust caused by the severe drought which has so extensively prevailed throughout almost the entire State, and especially in the interior, it is with indelible pleasure that we find ourself in a region of country where, for the last few weeks, the rains have been abundant, and where every thing looks green and refreshing.

This section has not escaped the effects of the drought, but has not by any means suffered to the extent which we of the up counties have, and at this time there is plenty of rain.

We yesterday morning attended service at the Presbyterian church, which is a very neat structure and most pleasantly situated. We heard a very good sermon from the Rev. Mr. Wall, who has been absent for some months on a tour to Europe, and has again returned to take charge as pastor of the Church. There are in this town, one Episcopalian, one Methodist, two Baptist, and one Roman Catholic Church. The Methodist, we understand, are the strongest in this place.

We have had the pleasure of meeting with Mr. Pennington, who is about starting a daily paper; from what we have seen of him, we think he is well calculated for the editorial chair, and if the citizens of Newbern will sustain him as they should, we have no doubt he will give them a most excellent paper.—We have not as yet met up with any others of our brethren of the quill. You will hear from me again at Beaufort, where I intend going to-day. J. A. L.

OUR NEW PRESS.

Where did the Greensborough Patriot get its Power Press?—It does beautiful work. We have been thinking about getting one, but some of our cotemporaries have had such bad luck in that way, that we have been afraid to try one.—Charlotte Democrat.

We purchased our Power Press from Messrs. Francis & Clary, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and paid \$800 at that place for it. We also paid the expenses of one of the Machinists who came to be manufactured to come out and put it up. The freight, premium for Northern funds, wages and traveling expenses of the Machinist, added to the \$800, made the Press cost us \$1,000 or a little more.

It is a Cylinder Press, known as the Greeney Patent. It runs rather heavy, requiring two men to turn it with ease, though it is said that by longer use it will run easier. Its apparatus for throwing off the sheets after they are printed works to perfection. We print between 1,500 and 2,000 copies each week, which requires about four hours to run through on each form. It is a capital Press for large Posters, but unsuited to small circulars, cards, &c. We have not tried it for fine Pamphlet work; but believe it will answer for this kind of printing.

Ours, we believe, is the first Greeney Press put up in the South; though the Fayetteville "Presbyterian" is now printed on the same patent. We are well satisfied with it, and consider it a good Press. But no Press will do nice work without careful and competent workmen to manage it. And a large portion of the credit for the beautiful print in which the Patriot appears, is due to the mechanical skill of our intelligent Foreman, Mr. Dan. N. Sherwood.

We have been thus particular, thinking that perhaps other Publishers as well as our friend of the Democrat, might desire information on the subject.

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

Southern Merchants and others are referred to our advertising columns, where they will find the cards of Messrs. W. S. & G. Donnan, of Richmond, Virginia; Messrs. Armstrong, Cator & Co., of Baltimore, Md.; Messrs. Stevenson, Weddell & Co., of Petersburg, Va.; and Messrs. C. M. & G. Lines, of Thomasville, N. C. These gentlemen are all Southern Merchants and Manufacturers, and consequently have claims on Southern customers; provided they will sell on as favorable terms as can be had farther North, which, we doubt not, they will all do. Give them a trial.

NEWBERN GAZETTE.

A large and neatly printed literary and commercial newspaper, bearing the above title, has just been started at Newbern, the first No. of which has been received. It is, we believe, the largest paper in the State, the Patriot and the Presbyterian excepted; and appears to be well filled with literary and news articles, original and selected. T. R. Murray, Esq., Editor and Proprietor: \$2.00 a year, in advance. May success attend the enterprise.

The Late Election—The Mountain District—Avery—Clingman.

We have reflected a good deal upon the result of the late elections in North Carolina, and while we find much over which to mourn, there is also much at which to rejoice. While the general result exhibits a great degree of political corruption, and shows beyond doubt that in North Carolina, as in almost every other State of the Union, party and party ties are still stronger than patriotism, yet as we glance over the whole field, we find many refreshing and beautiful spots on which the eye lingers with delight, and which serve to revive and invigorate the drooping spirits of the old Henry Clay Whigs, and those who are co-operating with them in carrying out those conservative principles, upon which alone depend the prosperity and perpetuity of our institutions. In the result of the gubernatorial election, we have not been at all disappointed. We were well satisfied from the first, that if all the Whigs and all who were in favor of distribution would vote for Mr. McRae, that he would be elected by a large majority, but at the same time we knew that such would not be the case. We knew that there were thousands of democrats who favored distribution, and yet who had not the manliness and independence, to disobey their masters, and whose fear of the party lash was tenfold stronger than their love of country. We knew also that there were thousands of the Whigs who could not be induced under any considerations, to vote for McRae, or any other man who upheld and supported the present ruinous and extravagant administration. The late election however, has shown that in many of the strong holds of democracy, the people are waking up to a proper knowledge of their rights, and are beginning to act and think for themselves. The Whigs, then, so far from being discouraged by the result of the late canvass, have every thing to encourage them, and to inspire them with hope. The election in the mountain district is a glorious victory, and Mr. Vance is entitled to the thanks of his Whig friends throughout the whole State for his gallant and noble bearing, and for the ability with which he conducted the canvass. Mr. Vance's election is, we say, a glorious victory, and is well calculated to inspire the Whigs with strong hopes of soon seeing the whole State regenerated.

We would here, however, take occasion to remind our Whig friends that they must not count with too much certainty, on carrying the mountain district in the next election. With proper exertions it can be easily done, but unless the Whigs organize and put forth their whole strength, they may find themselves very unexpectedly defeated. Why do we say so? Simply, because we regard it as the election of Mr. Vance as owing in a great measure to the treachery of Clingman. That Clingman has proved himself treacherous to Mr. Avery, no one can doubt for a moment, who will take the least trouble to reflect. Let us consider a few facts, and see if it could be otherwise. Mr. Clingman has heretofore carried the district by some 3,000 majority. Again, Mr. Avery was the first choice of the democracy of that district for Governor, and when he was thrown aside, they preferred Mr. Holden, and it was generally understood that Ellis was personally unpopular in the mountain counties, and it is well known that Clingman and Ellis have been hostile to each other for several years. Now, Ellis running for Governor and Avery for Congress, what would we naturally expect from the above state of facts, when we take into consideration, the unbounded influence which Clingman has heretofore exerted in that district? Why, every body would at once suppose that Ellis would fall behind, and that Avery would run up to, if not go ahead of his party—for if the Asheville News is to be relied on—and we suppose the democracy will not doubt its authority—before Clingman returned home from Congress, there was great enthusiasm in the district for Avery, and the News said that he was decidedly stronger than Mr. Coleman, who, it is well known, is considered one of the most popular men West of the Ridge. But Coleman retires from the contest; Clingman, Avery's friend, and Mr. Ellis' enemy—the all powerful Clingman returns home, and lo! and behold! his friend Avery, the first choice for Governor in the mountain district is beaten over 2,000; and his political enemy, Ellis, whom nobody in the mountains wanted nominated, walks over the track most triumphantly.

Now we are highly gratified at the election of Mr. Vance, and although it shows beyond doubt, that a great and important revolution has taken place in the mountains, a revolution which should inspire the Whigs with courage, and which if rightly improved, is a sure pledge of a complete overthrow of democracy in the whole State—yet we think it right, and best to consider of the matter in its true light, and while we believe that a returning sense of what is best for themselves and their country, would have induced the people of that district, independent of all other causes, to have elected Mr. Vance, yet we think it right to say, for we are well satisfied of the fact, that Clingman's treachery to Mr. Avery has added greatly to Mr. Vance's majority.

And why should Clingman desire the defeat of Mr. Avery? A very simple question for any body to ask, who has the least knowledge of Clingman's over-weening ambition, and of his intriguing disposition. Mr. Clingman has no idea of elevating any democrat in the West, who from his position or talents, might become a rival, and who might some day be ready to unseat him. Mr. Clingman wishes it to be understood, that he, and he alone, is King among the mountains. Mr. Clingman looks ahead, and always keeps his eye on the main chance—and thus he reasoned: If I should not be elected to the U. S. Senate, and Mr. Avery is elected to Congress from my district, my political days are numbered—but if Mr. Vance is elected, I can defeat him in 1859, and take my old seat in Congress; and so friend Avery I reckon upon the whole, it is the safest to sacrifice you; not friend Avery that I love you and democracy any the less, but because I love Thomas L. Clingman more.

We give the democracy much joy over their friend, and ally the renegade Clingman, and as they are indebted to him for their great losses in the West, we hope that in reward of his treachery, they will promote him to still greater honors, and triumphantly elect him next winter to the Senate of the United States. His election is due to Mr. Avery and his friends, for it would certainly console them very much for Mr. Avery's defeat. And as Mr. Clingman has done the Whigs such good service in the last election, giving them through his influence a member of Congress with such a large majority, we hope they will not prove ungrateful, but will come up with great unanimity, and that there will be a generous rivalry among the whigs and democrats, to see which party can show the most gratitude, and do the most honor to him who has been twice a traitor, and who is ever ready to betray his friends for his own self-aggrandizement. The election of Clingman to the Senate, by Whigs and Democrats, would be a spectacle worthy of the palmist days of the Republic.

THE ELECTION IN KANSAS.

The Board of Election Commissioners, constituted by the English Bill, have issued a proclamation, declaring the proposition rejected by nine thousand five hundred and twelve majority. The whole vote was thirteen thousand and eighty-eight, being 11,800 against and 1788 for Leocompton. No fraudulent votes were received, but a few precincts were rejected on account of informalities. Thus another grand locofoco humbug is laid out. After spending thousands upon thousands of dollars of the people's money, discussing Leocompton, and trying to force it upon the people of the Territory of Kansas, whether they wanted it or not, using, alternately, threats, entreaties, and bribes to accomplish their purpose, the Administration have the mortification to see that all their efforts have proved abortive. The people may expect to be bored through another session or two of Congress, by speeches on Kansas; the proper business of legislation neglected; sectional strife engendered, and the public money squandered. Such is the beauty of locofocoism.

A GREAT FALLING OFF.

From the returns of the late election, it appears that Judge Ellis has fallen behind Gov. Bragg's vote in 1856, over 6,000. Thus it will be seen that the democracy are growing tired of sustaining a party who do nothing but make fair promises, but never think of redeeming their pledges. The democratic papers are rejoicing greatly over the election of Judge Ellis, and claiming it as a great victory. They are actually rejoicing and throwing up their hats and shouting hurrah, over the fact that one democrat, who had been regularly nominated by a convention, composed principally of renegade Whigs, has beaten another democrat, for whom at least 20 thousand Whigs refused to vote.

If any party has cause to rejoice over the result of the last election, it is the Whigs, for it has served to show them their own strength, and also the weakness of modern democracy. No one now pretends to doubt that in 1860, a Whig Governor will be elected by an overwhelming majority. And the democratic loss in 1860, instead of being 6,000, will be five times that amount. Rejoice then, and be of good courage, ye Whigs who have so long and so manfully battled for the best interests of your country.—6,000 who were opposed to you two years ago, are now with you, and the number is daily increasing.

THE ABOLITION SCARECROW.

For some years the cry of abolition has been constantly on the lips of every Southern locofoco leader. No other argument was considered so potent to induce the people of the South to unite with the Democratic party. Abolitionism formed the text for every locofoco speech, and our people were plead with and urged to hold up the hands of Northern democrats, who were designated as "allies of the South." Many honest voters were, no doubt, deceived by all this stuff, this tomfoolery and humbug, and induced to vote with the democratic party. And what has been gained to the South by it? Nothing, worse than nothing. When you come to try them out, there is precious little difference, so far as justice to the South is concerned, between these "allies of the South," and the "Black Republicans." And, we think, the people of the South are beginning to see that this everlasting cry of abolition by Southern locofocos is all a gull, all hypocrisy; and that those who make it will turn right round and collogue and coalesce with the rankest abolitionist on the face of the globe, for the sake of the "leaves and fishes."

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

We again publish our table of the vote for Governor, embracing returns from all the counties; though the returns from Burke, Chowan, Cherokee, Davie, Franklin, Davidson, Polk, Rowan, Richmond, Surry and Watauga are not official, but believed to be correct. According to these returns the vote stands thus:

Ellis,	56,212
McRae,	39,965
Majority for Ellis,	16,247
Aggregate vote in the State,	96,177
Aggregate vote two years ago,	102,516
Falling off, in 1858 from 1856	6,339

Members of the next Legislature.

We publish on our first page, a list of the members of the next Legislature, designating their political affinities. It will be seen that we concede a majority of 14 in the Senate, and 42 in the Commons, making 56 majority on joint ballot. In thus classifying them, we have designated a number as democrats who were elected by whig votes, against the nominees of the democratic party. The future acts of all such will decide to which party they belong. The Standard designates Col. Fagg as a Democrat. In this we think it will find its mistake in the acts of Col. F. We have

no evidence of his having deserted the whigs. We believe there will be found other mistakes in the Standard's classification.

HON. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

The Hon. Lewis D. Campbell has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the third Congressional district of Ohio. Mr. Campbell was returned as a member of the present Congress; but his seat was contested by a freesoiler by the name of Vallindigham. By a union of Northern freesoilers and Southern Democracy, Campbell was displaced from the seat to which he was elected, and a worse freesoiler placed in it, for the reason that Vallindigham had shown himself willing to be a tool for a corrupt and profligate Administration.

THE GARDNER GOLD MINE.

On Friday of last week, we took a jaunt into the country, visiting the Gardner Gold Mine and another mine of less note in the same vicinity. The Gardner Mine is situated in Guilford county, about eight miles south-west of Greensborough, and has been profitably worked, with occasional intervals, for the last forty years,—most of the time without Machinery other than the simplest kinds, though now supplied with a steam Engine and other labor-saving improvements, to the value of some ten or fifteen thousand dollars.

Every thing about this Mine appeared to move on like clock-work, under the efficient management of Capt. Eudy; and large quantities of rich gold and copper ore have recently been taken from this mine, yielding a bountiful reward for the capital and labor expended.

We were informed that this mine has for some time yielded an average of about \$700 per week in gold; and copper ore enough, say about \$200, to pay all the expenses of working it.

The mine on the adjoining lands, belonging to Messrs. Peter Adams, F. A. Garrett, H. C. Worth, C. P. Mendenhall, and others, bids fair to prove rich in the precious metal, though not yet sufficiently developed to show its value. A small force is at work at this Mine, with encouraging prospects.

There are other Mines in the county, which we will hereafter notice, whenever we have leisure to visit them, and learn from personal inspection their condition and prospects.

SALISBURY.

In buildings—in the improving condition of the streets—in the enterprise of our merchants—in mechanical skill and industry—in hotel management—in the cultivation of musical taste—in a high-toned military spirit—in the exalted character of our clergyman—in a refined social intercourse, which appears to be spreading among the worthy—in Rail-Road facilities, and in many other respects, Salisbury seems to be progressing; but alas! so strongly have vice, immorality, and brazen-faced obscenity fortified themselves in certain localities—in some instances contaminating the very atmosphere which surrounds respectable families—that virtue, purity, and piety, with all their attendant graces, are in great danger of being swallowed up and destroyed by the overwhelming avalanche of wickedness, sin, and debauchery which seems every where to prevail. Can nothing be done to strengthen the arm of the law and bring its assistance to the aid of virtue in her struggle for life in the town of Salisbury? Can nothing legally be done to arrest or turn aside the appalling stream of drunken debauchery and lewdness which are polluting the very atmosphere in which we breathe? Must we sit still and see our children dragged to perdition in this vortex of inevitable ruin? Never!

Parents, awake!—arouse!—unite your energies—call legal means to your aid; but, law or no law, slumber not in peace, until you shall have devised some means to suppress public drunkenness, and drive shameless lewdness back into its secret hiding places.

Every observer knows that a modest female, though attended by a parent, cannot pass our streets without exciting sights shocking to her purity; and at our most public places, hourly exhibitions of drunken debauchery are presented to our sons, and schemes are laid with such tempting skill as to render it almost impossible for them to escape pollution. Are we to submit to it? Must we give up in despair, and let Salisbury become a bye-word and a reproach in the land? We appeal first to the legal authorities; and then, if that be unable to protect the public morals, we shall appear to the hearts of all. Sit not quietly down and see all you hold dear swept away to perdition upon this food of public debauchery.—Salisbury Banner.

The above comes with a bad grace from the Banner, which, only a few days ago, shouted and hurrahed over the democratic victory gained in Salisbury; when the Banner well knew that said victory was achieved by its party friends causing the liquor to flow like water in the streets, and by Judge Ellis himself presenting the degrading spectacle of a candidate for the high office of Governor, appearing upon the hustings and pulling and hauling men up to the polls to vote for him. Why does not the Banner cry out against its party for such doings. While a candidate for Governor, and a citizen of Salisbury, can go surging through a crowd, begging men to vote for him, while at the same time his party friends are pouring out liquor, and urging all to drink—the Banner must expect to see in the streets of Salisbury, such scenes as it describes. If what the Banner says is true, won't Salisbury be a nice place for Judge Ellis to take his bride to? What, our newly elected Governor take his wife from the refined city of Newbern, to a place where a lady can't walk the streets without being insulted? Too bad, too bad. We would advise the Judge on his return, to tarry at Gold Hill, until Salisbury can be regenerated, for from the Banner's account, it is not fit now for a respectable hog to wallow in, and certainly, nobody but a democratic editor could tolerate such filth.

MOORE SUPERIOR COURT.—The only case of public interest decided at Carthage last week was that of Frank Jackson, (negro) vs. his next friend, es. F. W. Swann, Esq. It was proved that Frank was born free in Pennsylvania; that he left Pennsylvania with a horse-drover, by whom he was sold on the block in Richmond, Va., to a South Carolina trader; by the trader to McInnis and Marchison, of Wilmington, N. C., and by them to Frederick W. Swann, Esq. The necessary facts were established by depositions and a witness from Pennsylvania. The Judge charged the Jury and they found a verdict in accordance with the facts, and Frank was discharged.—Fayetteville Observer.

Religious Revival at Chapel Hill.

An extensive religious revival has been going on at Chapel Hill for several weeks.—The Chapel Hill Gazette of Saturday last, says:

"The Religious Revival noticed in our two last papers is still in progress at the Methodist church and the feeling has also extended to the other denominations. Prayed meetings are held daily in the Presbyterian church at 12 m. and divine service at night. Religious services are also held nightly at the Baptist Church; so far has been over one hundred converts at the Methodist Church, fifty five of whom are Students of the University. Great concern is manifested, by the Students especially, and scores are daily awakened by the stirring and eloquent appeals from our several pulpits, to a sense of their awful condition of Christ. Our Ministers are zealously at work "but the cry is still they come—there are no volunteers who will "come up to the help of Israel against the mighty!"

PLAIN TALK.

The Richmond Whig has a fashion of saying what it pleases, and in its own way, without much regard to who it pleases or displeases. In last Saturday's issue, we were amused by reading the following sentence, which has the merit of being plain, and to the point: "If we were the key-holder to the gates of the New Jerusalem, we should only ask of applicants for admission a single question—Were you ever a Democrat in the flesh? If he replied "No," we should embrace him with the right hand and with the left, and tell him to walk in, and make himself at home. But if he replied "Yes," we should slam the door in his face, give him a cordial kick, and turn him over to the hospitalities of his distinguished relation, the Prince of Darkness."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM EUROPE.

We find the following dispatches, through the Ocean Telegraph, in the Petersburg Intelligence of Saturday, August 28. It still seems almost incredible, that we can have in this country news from London in a few hours. But such has been the result of the wonderful achievements of science. The Intelligence says the subjoined telegram was received at its office a few minutes before 2 o'clock, P. M., August 28:

LONDON, Aug. 27th.
The Emperor of France will return to Paris to-morrow, from his visit to Brittany. The King of Prussia is too sick to visit Queen Victoria during her sojourn in his dominions. The Queen return home Monday. The Treaty of Peace between England and France, on the one side, and China, on the other, opens the Empire to the trade of all nations. The Christian religion is to be allowed, and diplomatic agents of other nations admitted. Full indemnity is granted to France and Russia. Nothing is said in the Treaty about the United States.

Dates are from St. Petersburg to the 21st of August. The announcement of the peace with China gave great satisfaction to the Emperor and his Court.

Advices are from Alexandria to the 9th August. The steamer Madras arrived at Suez on the 7th, with dates from Bombay to July 19th. There is nothing important from these regions to add to the intelligence of yesterday.

No commercial news has been or will be transmitted over the Telegraph, until after the line shall have been thrown open to the public.

THE DANVILLE BANK, as heretofore announced, commenced operations on last Tuesday, and we learn that the Directors discounted paper to the amount of nearly \$50,000. Too much cannot be said about this institution, for we believe that the day of its commencement was the dawn of the most prosperous era known in the history of this section for a great many years.—Danville (Va.) Transcript.

We are glad to hear that the Danville Bank has gone into operation, and is discounting so liberally. Couldn't you send a few of your *regs* over here? Bank notes are not as plenty in this region as blackberries in July. We would not reject a few of these bills if accompanied with orders for the Patriot.

[For the Greensborough Patriot.]

"HAIL FELLOWS WELL MET."

MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the members elected to the next Legislature, I was struck with two names among the Democratic members elected, and only regretted that they would not occupy seats in the same Hall. These two were Gen. Balis M. Edney elected to the Senate from Buncombe, Henderson, &c., and the Hon. John Kerr elected to the Commons from Caswell. Could they have had the good fortune to have been both sent to the same House, they would have made the best match that could have been found in the City. Both renegade Whigs; both fond of "cutting a swell;" both having stentorian voices, with no objection to hearing themselves talk; and both having more words than ideas. I have heard the opinion expressed, that there will not be two more unprofitable members, so far as business is concerned, in the whole Legislature; though it is suspected that each will make, in his own estimation, some great speeches.

JEOSEPHAT.

The Charleston Nominee.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times states that the Hon. Pierre Soule, while in that city lately on his way to New York, expressed the confident opinion that the Democracy could not succeed in 1860, with Senator Douglas as their nominee for the Presidency, and that there is but one opinion in his State as to the course of the Washington Union in its suicidal warfare on the "Little Giant."

We should not be surprised if Soule were right in the "confident opinion" he expresses on this subject. We could cite many reasons in support of that opinion; and not the least among them is the fixed fact, whatever may be said to the contrary now, that the Charleston Convention, if it expects the success of its candidate, will be obliged to confer the nomination upon a Northern man; and Douglas is the only Democrat who has any real or any great strength in the North. He would carry the Northwestern States, and run for Governor in the Middle States, than any other member of the party. This fact will hold good, whether he is successful or defeated in his present contest in Illinois. We suspect, therefore, that the Democracy will be compelled to adopt the "Little Giant" as their candidate in 1860, or suffer a woful defeat. A pleasant alternative, truly!—Richmond Whig.

Vote for Governor of North Carolina.

COUNTIES.	1856.		1858.	
	BRAGG, D.	GILMER, A.	ELLIS, D.	McRAE, D.
Alamance,	916	645	825	616
Alexander,	466	411	430	350
Anson,	334	772	325	774
Ashe,	734	708	809	683
Burke,	523	459	525	521
Buncombe,	969	786	980	701
Bladen,	608	481	683	329
Bertie,	470	545	459	321
Beaufort,	539	833	585	780
Barnwell,	404	468	336	435
Cabarrus,	426	665	481	582
Catawba,	968	158	990	181
Craven,	784	535	759	559
Cumberland,	1575	928	854	652
Chowan,	291	230	307	184
Columbus,	589	306	689	291
Camden,	107	474	112	454
Carteret,	493	502	423	261
Cherokee,	632	574	551	616
Caswell,	1120	211	996	184
Chatham,	1166	1062	1077	1113
Caldwell,	438	425	371	500
Currituck,	556	148	638	142
Cleveland,	1109	138	1104	207
Davieson,	823	1199	971	1064
Davie,	353	586	432	587
Duplin,	1113	155	1257	132
Edgecombe,	1563	189	871	108
Forsyth,	1080	926	882	634
Franklin,	744	334	825	372
Gaston,	759	133	845	99
Granville,	1225	994	1083	783
Guilford,	571	2059	409	1819
Greene,	432	289	328	151
Gates,	459	392	402	393
Haywood,	537	254	527	215
Halifax,	736	584	732	401
Hertford,	335	393	309	325
Hyde,	332	501	421	412
Harnett,*	665	647	526	671
Iredell,	351	1349	384	1256
Jackson,	570	112	587	99
Jones,	261	180	238	182
Johnston,	1036	817	819	728
Lenoir,	447	263	462	274
Lincoln,	614	222	601	222
Madison,	576	247	499	231
Martin,	703	340	646	150
McDowell,	536	395	429	368
Moore,	733	677	658	666
Montgomery,	311	725	323	581
Macon,	367	393	307	357
Mecklenburg,	1024	623	998	455
Nash,	1107	93	798	321
N. Harnett,*	1522	570	1410	407
Northampton,	695	428	648	365
Onslow,	771	108	777	141
Orange,	1119	1045	1012	1087
Pasquotank,	330	502	324	436
Perquimans,	304	348	300	320
Pitt,	775	716	733	723
Polk,*	678	384	636	196
Person,	773	669	759	532
Robeson,	1168	439	1127	332
Rockingham,	884	905	1226	852
Rowan,	1070	781	900	689

