

Message of President Davis.

To the Congress of the Confederate States:
The few weeks which have elapsed since your adjournment, has brought us so near the close of the year that we are now able to sum up the general results. The retrospect is such as should fill the hearts of our people with gratitude to Providence for his kind interposition in their behalf.

Abundant yields have rewarded the labor of the agriculturist, whilst the manufacturing industry of the Confederate States was never as prosperous as now. The necessities of the times have called into existence new branches of manufactures, and given a fresh impulse to the activity of those heretofore in operation. The means of the Confederate States for manufacturing the necessities and comforts of life, within themselves, increases as the conflict continues, and we are gradually becoming independent of the rest of the world for the supply of such military stores and munitions as are indispensable for war.

The operations of the army, soon to be partially interrupted by the approaching winter, have afforded a protection to the country and shed a lustre upon its arms, through the trying vicissitudes of more than one arduous campaign, which entitle our brave volunteers to our praise and our gratitude. From its commencement up to the present period, the war has been constantly enlarging its proportions and extending its boundaries, so as to include new fields. The conflict now extends from the shores of the Chesapeake to the confines of Missouri and Arizona. Yet, sudden calls from the remotest points for military aid have been met with promptness enough not only to avert disasters in the face of superior numbers, but also to roll back the tide of invasion from the border.

When the war commenced, the enemy were possessed of certain strategic points and strong places within the Confederate States. They greatly excelled in numbers, in available resources, and in the supplies necessary for war; military establishments had been long organized and were complete, the navy, and for the most part the army, once common to both, were in their possession. To meet all this, we had to create not only an army, in the face of war itself, but also the military establishments necessary to equip and place it in the field. It ought, indeed, to be a subject of gratification that the spirit of the people have enabled us, under Providence, to grapple successfully with these difficulties. A succession of glorious victories at Bethel, Bull Run, Manassas, Springfield, Lexington, Leesburg, and Belmont, has checked the wicked invasion which greed of gain and the unhallowed lust of power brought upon our soil, and has proved that numbers cease to avail when directed against a people fighting for the sacred right of self-government and the privileges of freemen. After more than seven months of war, the enemy have not only failed to extend their occupation of our soil, but new States and Territories have been added to our Confederacy, while, instead of their threatened march of conquest, they have been driven to assume the defensive and upon a fair comparison between the two belligerents, as to men, military means and financial condition, the Confederate States are, relatively, much stronger now than when the struggle commenced.

Since your adjournment, the people of Missouri have conducted the war in the face of almost unparalleled difficulties, with a spirit and success alike worthy of themselves and of the great cause in which they are struggling.

Since that time Kentucky, too, has become the theatre of active hostilities. The Federal forces have not only refused to acknowledge her right to neutrality in this war, but have invaded her for the purpose of attacking the Confederate States. Outrages of the most despotie character have been perpetrated upon her people. Some of her most eminent citizens have been seized and borne away to languish in foreign prisons, without knowing who were their accusers, or specifications of charges made against them, while others have been forced to abandon their homes, families and property and seek a refuge in distant lands. Finding that the Confederate States were about to be invaded through Kentucky, and that her people, after being deceived into a mistaken security, were unarmcd and in danger of being subjugated by the Federal forces, our armies were marched into that State to repel the enemy and prevent their occupancy of certain strategic points which would have given them advantages in the contest—a step which was justified, not only by the necessity of self defence, on the part of the Confederate States, but also by a desire to aid the people of Kentucky. It was never intended by the Confederate Government to conquer or coerce the people of that State, but, on the contrary, it was declared by our Generals that they would withdraw their troops if the Federal Government would do likewise. Proclamations were also made of the desire to respect the neutrality of Kentucky and the intention to abide by the wishes of her people, as soon as they were free to express their opinions. These declarations were approved by me, and I should regard it as one of the best effects of the march of our troops into Kentucky, if it should lead in giving to her people the liberty of choice and a free opportunity to decide their own destiny according to their own will.

The army has been chiefly instrumental in prosecuting the great contest in which we are engaged; but the navy has also been effective in full proportion to its means. The naval officers, deprived to a great extent of an opportunity to make their professional skill available at sea, have served with commendable zeal and gallantry on shore and upon inland waters; further details of which will be found in the reports of the Secretaries of the Navy and War.

In the transportation of the mails many difficulties have arisen, which will be fully developed in the report of the Postmaster General. The absorption of the ordinary means of transportation for the movement of troops and military supplies, the insufficiency of the existing stock of railroads for the accumulation of business, resulting both from military operations and the obstruction of water communication by the enemy's fleet, the failure and even refusal of contractors to comply with the terms of their agreements, the difficulties inherent in inaugurating so vast and complicated a system as that which requires postal facilities for every town and village in a territory so extended as ours, have all combined to impede the best directed efforts of the Postmaster General whose zeal, industry and ability have been taxed to the utmost extent. Some of these difficulties can be overcome by time, and an improved condition of the country, by the restoration of peace; but others may be remedied by legislation, and your attention is invited to the recommendations contained in the report of the head of that department.

The condition of the Treasury will, doubtless, be a subject of anxious inquiry on your part. I am happy to say that the financial system already adopted, has worked well, so far, and promises good results for the future. To the extent that Treasury Notes may be issued, the Government is enabled to borrow money without interest, and

thus facilitate the conduct of the war. This extent is measured by the portion of the field of circulation which these notes can be made to occupy. The proportion of the field thus occupied, depends again upon the amount of the debts for which they are receivable; and when due, not only to the Confederate and State Governments, but also to corporations and individuals, are payable in this medium, a large amount of it may be circulated at par. There is every reason to believe that the Confederate Treasury notes are fast becoming such a medium. The provision that these notes shall be converted into Confederate Stock, bearing eight per cent. interest, at the pleasure of the holder, insures them against a depreciation below the value that would be feared, so long as the interest shall be punctually paid. The punctual payment of this interest has been secured by the Act passed by the last session, imposing such a rate of taxation as must provide sufficient means for that purpose.

For the successful prosecution of this war, it is indispensable that the means of transporting troops and military supplies be furnished, as far as possible, in such manner as not to interrupt the commercial intercourse between the people, nor place a check on their productive energies. To this end, the means of transportation from one section of our country to the other, must be carefully guarded and improved, and this should be the object of anxious care on the part of the State and Confederate Governments, so far as they may have power over the subject. We have already two main systems of through transportation from the North to the South—one from Richmond and along the sea-board, the other through Western Virginia to New Orleans. A third might be secured by completing a link of about forty miles between Danville, in Virginia, and Greensboro, in North Carolina. The construction of this comparatively short line would give us a through line from North to South, in the interior of the Confederate States, and give us access to a population and to military resources, from which we are in a great measure debarred. We should increase greatly the safety and capacity of our means for transporting military supplies. If the construction of this road should, in the judgment of Congress, as it is in mine, be indispensable for the most successful prosecution of the war, the action of the Government will not be restrained by the constitutional objection which would attach to a work for commercial purposes, and your attention is invited to the practicability of securing its early completion by giving the necessary aid to the company organization and administration.

If we husband our means and make a judicious use of our resources, it would be difficult to fix a limit to the period during which we could conduct a war against the adversary whom we now encounter. The very efforts which he makes to isolate and invade us, must exhaust his means, whilst they serve to complete the circle and diversify the productions of our industrial system.

The reconstruction which he seeks to effect by arms, becomes daily more and more palpably impossible. Not only the causes which induced us to separate still exist in full force but they have been strengthened; and whatever doubt may have lingered in the minds of any, has been completely dispelled by the subsequent events. If, instead of being a dissolution of a league, it were indeed a rebellion in which we are engaged, we might find ample vindication for the course we have adopted in the scenes which are now being enacted in the United States.

Our people look with contemptuous astonishment on those with whom they had been so recently associated. They shrink with aversion from the bare idea of renewing such a connection—when they see a President making war without the assent of Congress—when they behold Judges threatened because they maintain the writ of *habeas corpus*, so sacred to freemen—when they see justice and law trampled under the armed heel of military authority, and upright men and innocent women dragged to distant dungeons upon the mere edict of a despot—when they find all this tolerated and applauded by a people who had been in the full enjoyment of freedom but a few months ago, they believe that there must be some radical incompatibility between such a people and themselves. With such a people we may be content to live at peace, but the separation is final, and for the independence we have asserted we will accept no alternative.

The nature of the hostilities which they have waged against us must be characterized as barbarous wherever it is understood. They have bombarded undefended villages without giving notice to women and children to enable them to escape, and, in one instance, selected the night as the period when they might surprise them most effectually whilst asleep and unsuspecting of danger. Arson and rapine, the destruction of private houses and property and injuries of the most wanton character, even upon non-combatants, have marked their forays along our borders and upon our territory. Although we ought to have been admonished by these things that they were disposed to make upon us war in the most cruel and relentless spirit, yet we were not prepared to see them fit out a large naval expedition with the confessed purpose not only of plunder, but to incite a servile insurrection in the midst of us. If they convert their soldiers into incendiaries and involve us in a species of war which claims non-combatants, women and children, as its victims, they must expect to be treated as outlaws and enemies of mankind. There are certain rights of humanity which are entitled to respect, even in war, and he who refuses to regard them forfeits his claims if captured, to be considered as a prisoner of war, but must expect to be dealt with as an offender against all law, human and divine.

But not content with violating our rights under the laws of nations at home, they have extended these injuries to us within other jurisdictions. The distinguished gentlemen whom, with your approval at the last session, I commissioned to represent the Confederacy at certain foreign Courts, have been recently seized by the captain of a British Stateship-of-war on board a British steamer on the voyage from the neutral Spanish port of Havana to England. They have thus claimed a general jurisdiction over the high seas, and entering a British ship sailing under its country's flag, violated the rights of embassy, for the most part held sacred even amongst barbarians, by seizing our Ministers whilst under the protection and domains of a neutral nation. These gentlemen were as much under the protection of the British Government upon that ship and beneath its flag as if they had been on its soil, and a claim on the part of the United States to seize them in the streets of London would have been as well founded as that to apprehend them where they were taken. Had they been malefactors and citizens of the United States, they could not have been arrested in a British ship or on British soil unless under the express provisions of a treaty, and according to the forms therein provided for the extradition of criminals.

But rights, the most sacred, seem to have lost all respect in their eyes. When Mr Faulkner, a former Minister of the United States to France, commissioned before the secession of Virginia, his

native State, returned in good faith to Washington, to settle his accounts and fulfill all the obligations into which he had entered, he was premeditatedly arrested and imprisoned in New York, where he now is. The unsuspecting confidence with which he reported to his Government was abused, and his desire to fulfill his trust to them used to his injury.

In conducting this war we have sought no aid and proposed no alliance, offensive or defensive, abroad. We have asked for a recognized place in the great family of nations. But in doing so we have demanded nothing for which we did not offer a fair equivalent. The advantages of intercourse are mutual amongst nations, and seeking to establish diplomatic relations we were only endeavoring to place that intercourse under the regulation of public law.

Perhaps we had the right, if we had chosen to exercise it, to ask to know whether the principle, that blockades to be binding must be effectual, so solemnly announced by the great powers of Europe at Paris, is to be generally enforced, or applied only to particular parties. When the Confederate States, at your last session, became a party to the declaration referring to this principle of international law, which has been recognised so long by publicists and Governments, we certainly supposed that it was to be universally enforced.

The customary law of nations is made up of their practice rather than their declarations, and if such declarations are only to be enforced in particular instances, at the pleasure of those who make them, then the commerce of the world, so far from being placed under the regulation of a general law, will become subject to the caprice of those who execute or suspend it at will. If such is to be the course of nations in regard to this law, it is plain that it will thus become a rule for the weak and not for the strong.

Feeling that such views must be taken by the neutral nations of the earth, I have therefore caused the evidence to be collected which proves completely the utter inefficiency of the proclaimed blockade of our coast, and shall direct it to be laid before such Governments as shall afford us the means of being heard.

But although we should be benefited by the enforcement of this law, so solemnly declared by the great Powers of Europe, we are not dependent upon that enforcement for the successful prosecution of the war. As long as hostilities continue, the Confederate States will exhibit a steadily increasing capacity to furnish their troops with food, clothing and arms. If they should be forced to forego many of the luxuries and some of the comforts of life, they will at least have the consolation of knowing that they are thus daily becoming more and more independent of the rest of the world. If in this process labor in the Confederate States should be gradually diverted from those great Southern staples which have given life to so much of the commerce of mankind, into other channels, so as to make them rival producers instead of profitable customers, they will not be the only or the chief losers by the change in the direction of their industry.

Although it is true that the cotton supply from the Southern States could only be totally cut off by the subversion of our social system, yet it is plain that a long continuance of this blockade might, by a diversion of labor and an investment of capital in other employments, so diminish the supply as to bring ruin upon those interests of foreign countries which are dependent on that staple. For every laborer who is diverted from the culture of cotton in the South, perhaps four times as many elsewhere, who have found subsistence in the various employments growing out of its use, will be forced also to change their occupation, while the war which is waged to take from us the right of self-government can never attain that end.

It remains to be seen how far it may work a revolution in the industrial system of the world, which may carry suffering to other lands as well as our own. In the mean time, we shall continue this struggle, in the humble dependence upon Providence, from whose searching scrutiny we cannot conceal the secrets of our hearts, and to whose rule we confidently submit our destinies. For the rest, we shall depend upon ourselves. Liberty is always won where there exists the unconquerable will to be free, and we have reason to know the strength that is given by a conscious sense, not only of the magnitude, but of the righteousness of our cause.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.
Richmond, Nov. 18, 1861.

The annual meeting of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of North Carolina was recently held in Concord, N. C. The following officers of the Grand Division were elected to serve till the annual session in 1862, viz: H. C. Hamilton, of Lincolnton Division, G. W. P. A.; Henry F. Ramsour, of Jacob's Fork Division, Catawba county, W. A. A.; A. M. Gorman, Raleigh, G. Serib; B. W. Alexander of Hopewell Division, Mecklenburg county, G. Treasurer; Rev. D. I. Chapman; J. M. Alexander, of same Division, Concord, G. Conductor; J. B. Grier, of White Hall Division, Mecklenburg, G. Sentinel.

The next annual session of the Grand Division was ordered to be held in Greensboro, commencing at 7 o'clock P. M., of Tuesday before the 2d Wednesday in November, 1862.

TO PERSONS WANTING SALT—Any person or association of persons, wanting Salt, *not for speculation*, are informed that the South-Side Company has made arrangements with the Virginia and Tennessee Company by which they can send an engine and Cars for one or more loads. The conditions upon which the Salt will be sent is, that the parties bespeaking a train must have 2,800 bushels ready to load on the cars when they reach the Salt Works, and hands to load it, and that there shall be no detention of any kind. The charges for sending this train and bringing the Salt from the Salt Works, to Petersburg, or any Depot on the South Side Railroad, will be 65 cents per hundred pounds.

H. D. BIRD, Supt.
The importance of this announcement to us is greatly increased by the fact that since the outbreak of Tories in East Tennessee, and along the Northern borders of North Carolina, it is very doubtful whether or not wagons can safely pass to the Salt Springs and back. A gentleman who has just returned from a trip to Elizabethtown and Carter counties in Tennessee, reports numerous wagons passing through the tory region, but they will undoubtedly experience trouble in getting back with their loads. The probability is that many will be seized, and everything else may be lost, and the men sent off as prisoners.—*Saltbury Watchman*.

We think there is or soon will be a sufficient force there to prevent harm to wagoners, though it would be well for all to go armed.

P. S.—It is stated that there is no salt to be had at the works where Mr Bird proposes to get it.

Senator Gwyn of California, has been arrested by the Lincolnites for alleged treasonable conduct.

CAPTURE OF MESSRS. MASON AND SLIDELL.

News reached Richmond on Sunday, the 17th, that Messrs Slidell and Mason, Ministers to England and France, with their Secretaries, had been brought into Hampton Roads by a Federal war vessel, and delivered to the custody of Gen. Wool, at Fortress Monroe. The fact was communicated by Gen. Wool, under a flag of truce, to Gen. Huger, at Norfolk.

It seems that they had taken passage on the royal mail steam packet from Havana to Liverpool, and that the steamer was boarded by the U. S. man-of-war San Jacinto, under command of Capt. Wilkes, for the purpose of arresting these gentlemen, who, with their Secretaries, were brought forcibly off. The ladies of the commissioners were left on board. It is thought that the boarding was effected shortly after the steamer had left the port of Havana. The U. S. Consul at Havana gave information of their embarkation on the British packet.

The mere capture of two citizens is, of course, a small loss to the Southern Confederacy. The affair assumes importance only in respect to the treatment it may receive from the British Government. The deck of a British vessel is as sacred as British soil. To board a British vessel forcibly and carry off persons, is as great an insult to British sovereignty, as to send armed men to London and to capture ambassadors assembled amid her Court. It is in this aspect of the case that the capture of Messrs Mason and Slidell assumes importance. The British Captain protested against the whole proceeding, and will doubtless report it to his Government.—*Rich. Dispatch*.

The seizure of Messrs. Mason, Slidell and others, diplomatic agents of the Southern Confederacy, on their way to England, on the high seas, upon the deck of a British mail steamer, and under the British flag, is a proof of desperate imbecility in the present Government of the United States which will fill the world with amazement. The imprisonment of these two agents does not cripple the Southern Government. It loses two good men. But it may send twenty others to-morrow on the same errand. The Government of the United States gains nothing beyond the gratification of its spite against two individuals, and engages itself irretrievably in an open quarrel with the Government of Great Britain, whose indisputable and cherished right of maritime independence it has outraged in a manner so clear and so decisive as to render immediate naval hostilities almost certain.

If the Government of Great Britain had not become more spiritless than any Government ever was before, this escapade of Commodore Wilkes will cost Lincoln dearer than any adventure of the war; and Messrs Slidell and Mason may be found more useful to the Confederacy within the walls of their prison than they could have hoped to be, under the most favorable circumstances, either at St. James or in the Tuilleries.—*Rich. Examiner*.

How our Commissioners were overtaken.—Late intelligence explains how Messrs Mason and Slidell were taken by the Yankee frigate San Jacinto. The Commissioners' arrival in Havana, and the nature of their mission was so far from being a secret there, that they received the marked hospitalities of the Captain-General of the island. Immediately upon their arrival, the Consul of Lincoln, one Shufflet, sent a fast yacht, the Nonpareil, to Key West with the news. Thus the enemy had abundant time to mature all their arrangements for the coup. The Commissioners had taken passage on the royal mail steam packet from Havana to Liverpool.

On the 9th inst., shortly after leaving the port of Havana, the steamer was boarded by the United States man-of-war San Jacinto, under command of Capt. Wilkes, for the purpose of arresting Messrs Mason and Slidell, who with their Secretaries, were brought forcibly off. The party of ladies who accompanied the Commissioners proceeded on their way, and took with them, it is said, the official letters and despatches of the Commissioners.—*Charleston Mercury*.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The following is the Northern account of an affair heretofore mentioned:

CINCINNATI, NOV. 12.—The defeat of the Union troops at Guyandotte, Va., was accomplished by the treachery of the inhabitants conspiring with a force of rebels, variously estimated at from five hundred to a thousand men, who concentrated in the country back of the town. These troops proposed, with the assistance of the rebel inhabitants of Guyandotte, to annihilate the Federal troops stationed at the town consisting of 250 men, part of a Virginia regiment and a few of Col. Zeigler's Virginia Cavalry.

It was arranged between the rebel cavalry and rebel citizens to massacre our troops in cold blood. Accordingly these rebel citizens assumed a very friendly manner to our troops last Sunday evening and invited them to their houses on various pretexts, and all who were off duty accepted the invitations. While being thus entertained the rebel cavalry dashed into the town. Signals were displayed from every house where the federals were, and into these the rebels rushed, murdering the unarmed soldiers in cold blood.

The rebel citizens, both men and women, rushed to arms and aided the cavalry in the slaughter. The small body of Federals in camp prepared as soon as possible for a defence, but they were overpowered and had to break and retreat. Very few were killed in the engagement with the rebels, nearly all the killed being murdered in the houses of the secessionists. Under these circumstances, when Gen. Zeigler arrived there, and learned the particulars of the affair, he ordered the destruction of the town, when the buildings were immediately fired and the whole town reduced to ashes.

Commodore Dupont, in his official report to Secretary Welles, says that in the storm the Isaac Smith had to throw her battery overboard, and the Governor and Peelle went down—the former with seven marines on board.

The loss in the bombardment of the forts is stated at 8 killed and 20 wounded.

The N. Y. Herald states that it has good reason to believe that the Federal Government has finally agreed to an exchange of prisoners.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says that the under firing at the capital, publicly expressed, is that our foreign relations are in a critical state, Secretary Seward is not at present upon the best terms, personally, with the foreign ministers.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

SALT.—The Newbern Progress says that the cargo of salt which recently reached Wilmington, sold at 85 per bushel from the vessel. We suppose it was what is called alum salt, large grains.

Common Schools.
OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD, Raleigh, November 13th, 1861.
The President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of said Fund for the year 1861, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the Spring and Fall Distribution to each county, and the sum total distributed during the year.
The amount of the Fall Distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to the same on and after the 1st day of April, 1862, on application to the Treasury Department.
The counties of Clay, Mitchell and Transylvania will receive their shares from the counties out of which they were respectively formed—there having been no report from said counties, under the law of the General Assembly.
PRANK COWPER, Secretary to the Board.

Counties.	Fed. Pop.	Spring Dis.	Fall Dis.	Total Dis.	Total Dis. Deduct for Deaf and Dumb and Blind.
Alamance	10,475	\$609.98	\$1101.10	\$1711.06	
Alexander	5,778	300.18	607.37	907.55	
Ashe	10,884	645.36	1144.09	1789.45	
Anson	3,507	512.34	819.91	1332.25	
Alleghany	12,428	702.96	1306.39	2009.35	
Ashe	11,030	598.32	1160.07	1758.39	
Bladen	9,864	481.44	1036.87	1518.31	
Brunswick	6,954	357.06	730.88	1087.94	
Burke	11,348	740.28	1249.00	1989.28	
Camden	8,288	415.14	871.20	1286.34	
Cabarrus	9,330	520.44	980.74	1501.18	
Caldwell	7,064	350.16	712.54	1062.70	
Camden	4,492	310.44	472.18	782.62	
Carteret	7,398	372.45	777.65	1150.10	
Caswell	12,473	729.66	1311.12	2040.78	
Catawba	10,064	494.04	1057.90	1551.94	
Chatham	16,607	963.30	1745.68	2708.98	
Cherokee	8,958	402.18	841.64	1243.82	
Chowan	5,357	315.12	563.11	878.23	
Clay	11,495	581.82	1208.32	1790.14	
Cleveland	7,612	318.48	800.15	1118.63	
Craven	13,797	739.74	1450.20	2189.94	
Cumberland	14,037	638.03	1475.53	2113.56	
Curry	4,406	475.88	810.87	1286.75	
Davidson	15,371	847.38	1615.75	2463.13	
Davie	7,537	419.88	792.27	1212.15	
Duplin	12,936	666.66	1359.80	2026.46	
Edgecombe	13,333	601.06	1401.52	2002.58	
Forsyth	11,985	637.87	1259.78	1897.65	
Franklin	1,378	570.11	1051.51	1621.62	
Gaston	8,451	433.68	886.24	1319.92	
Gates	6,883	412.68	723.52	1136.20	
Granville	18,962	1028.18	1903.23	3031.41	
Greene	6,346	319.28	667.07	986.35	
Guilford	18,606	1108.80	1955.88	3064.68	
Halifax	15,301	729.42	1698.40	2427.82	
Harnett	7,005	425.25	736.35	1161.60	
Haywood	5,676	414.42	596.64	1011.06	
Henderson	9,895	412.89	1640.13	1453.11	
Hertford	7,726	309.36	812.13	1221.49	
Hyde	6,617	305.70	635.66	941.36	
Iredell	13,676	783.32	1437.58	2220.90	
Jackson	5,416	356.31	569.31	925.62	
Johnston	13,690	778.86	1439.05	2217.91	
Jones	4,365	236.10	458.83	694.93	
Lenoir	8,158	370.86	857.54	1228.40	
Lincoln	7,349	415.44	772.50	1187.94	
Macon	5,796	301.14	609.25	910.39	
Madison	5,823	412.68	612.10	1024.78	
Martin	8,468	417.66	800.13	1217.79	
McDowell	6,598	344.46	693.56	1038.02	
Mecklenburg	14,758	733.44	1551.32	2284.76	
Mitchell	6,920	369.78	727.41	1097.19	
Montgomery	15,420	513.13	1095.32	1608.45	
Nash	9,815	474.30	1031.72	1506.02	
New Hanover	17,582	854.16	1548.17	2402.33	
Northampton	19,652	643.36	1198.81	1842.17	
Onslow	7,457	422.40	783.85	1206.25	
Orange	14,905	897.42	1566.77	2464.19	
Pasquotank	7,747	462.48	814.34	1276.82	
Perquimans	5,820	361.80	611.78	973.58	
Person	9,143	495.49	1029.09	1524.58	
Pitt	12,491	644.70	1234.04	1878.74	