The Eagle.

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1868.

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The North Carolina Standard.

We read the *Standard* from our boyhood up to the war, with much pleasure and profit. We must always entertain some respect for the former Editor and manager of that paper, however much we abhor his political course for the last few years. The *Standard* has become so contemptible recently that it is beneath the notice of most decent people. We have never exchanged with it, though at first we wished to do so. When that base and lascivious article on "Work" appeared as editorial, we felt that civilization should forever more scorn the filthy sheet. Its wilful falsehoods, its base slanders, its corrupt purposes, all thicken and increase under its new management. It is a fit organ of thieves and prostitutes; a true exponent of mongrel fanaticism, animal equality, perjury, barbarism, despotism and every other vice and ism that infest the scabs and scum of a polluted world.

As we said, we never see a copy of the *Standard* unless a friend brings us one. About a month ago a gentleman showed us a copy of the *Standard* —(published two or three days previous) in which was an editorial article headed: "Judge Ralph P. Buxton." This article contained a most base and malignant attack on the editor of this paper and the people of Fayetteville—especially the Episcopal church. The same paper also cotained a long rigmarole of nonsense, peculiarly absurd, signed "Mrs. Rebecca Bledsoe Buxton," which communication might be cause for a suit for slander, if the writer was not regarded as insane. But the editorial article of the *Standard* above referred to, perhaps deserves some notice. We hastily read this article just before leaving Fayetteville on business to an adjoining county, where we were detained nearly three weeks.

A few days ago on our return we obtained the same paper after some search, and this is the first opportunity for reply that we have had. We only quote one or two sentences as follows: "We have the facts from Mrs. Buxton herself, &c. And not only this, but a contemptible coward in the traitorous newspaper in Fayetteville, pronounced her statement false, when he knew his reply to 'Justitia' was directed against a woman. We learn also, that certain of the decayed and seedy oligarchy who belong to the Episcopal church in Fayetteville have threatened to close the Church door against Judge Buxton and his family, on account of his decision."

Is not this enough to surprise saints and devils! The slimy, base villain who mocks and scorns female virtue in his article on "Work" in the next breath assumes to be the protector of womanly purity!

It is but a fiend of hell "stealing the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in." It would be difficult, perhaps, to find out the real author of the *Standard's* editorials. John B. Neathery is the *apparent* editor. But whoever is the author of the editorial article referred to, we pronounce him a base, wilful and malicious liar, slanderer, and coward. This fellow Neathery has a sneaking hang-dog countenance and is well-fitted to do the dirty work of the radical organ—except that brains, like his honesty—are scarce.

He was employed as publisher of the Student's Magazine at Chapel Hill before the war, which position he left somewhat abruptly "under a cloud." We next find him in a sort of clerk, Lieutenant and Assistant Adjutant General in Raleigh [illegible] about the beginning of the war. Here he worked hard for the Confederacy "in the shade" for a year or two or more. He hurled the poor conscripts to the front—was a furious war man—but believing that the pen was mightier than the sword, thought it best to lay aside his sword and his Second Lieutenant's suit of Salem jeans and fight with his pen. He became connected with a paper called the *Conservative*. After Col. Hyman ceased as editor, there was an interval of some weeks or months before Mr. Robbins assumed the duties of editor.

During this interval, Neathery was the *supposed* editor, as he is now the *supposed* editor. Thus when things play out, Neathery is used as the most pliant and convenient material to fill up with, until some arrangement can be made. During his flat, blank career as war editor, he published *officially* some of those "rebellious" proclamations of Gov. Vance, which he now copies into the *Standard* as evidence of Vance's cruelty and treason. He omits however, the flaming editorials he published then in the *Conservative*, applauding the wisdom, justice and patriotism of those same "treasonable" proclamations.

The war left him as it found him—a ready tool for the highest bidder. He first licked the boots of the Secessionists.

When the war became tiresome he acted as wet-nurse for the Union-War-Peace men, and now he drinks the slops of the carpet-baggers, and mongrel scalawags. Oh! ye "rebel," ye *loyal* "traitor," ye mangy scalawag. There is no use in saying it is not you, for we see the scabs on you!

Neathery may mean *Nether-y* for being undermost or at the bottom in the filth. Or it may be *Neither-y*, as being of *neither* party. But any how the fellow's name probably means the slippery, slimy, nasty part of the dirty *Standard*, that is, unless John Be *nether-y, neither-y*, nothing.

Judge R. P. Buxton.—This official has not attempted to give any satisfactory explanation of his appointment of a contemptible carpet-bagger from Pennsylvania—a man without character, means or citizenship here, as Superior Court Clerk and Judge of Probate for this County.

Perhaps Judge Buxton had a right by law to make this appointment. We also have the right by law to think what we please of his conduct in so doing. Had he been a Tourgee or other outcast, we would feel no surprise. But having voluntarily professed and pledged himself as conservative, and having been supported, sustained and honored himself and his family name, for years and years back by this liberal confiding people, we cannot conceal our indignation at this treacherous betrayal of our best interests.

In 1865 Judge Buxton was sent from Cumberland we believe to our state convention to re-establish the government. He then supported Johnson's plan of restoration and was elected by the men who now constitute the Democratic party. In 1866 he was elected Judge by a Conservative Legislature through his avowed conservatism, while at the same time his sympathies and sentiments were with Holden far enough to secure any necessary appointment or nomination at the disposal of that leader. Last March, when the State Executive committee of the Conservative party were nominating candidates for the various offices to be filled at the April election, objection was made to Buxton. Our information is, that some of the Committee thought him Radical or doubtful, and it was agreed to wait and see Buxton or consult him. We learn that he was pointed in convincing the committee that he was no radical but in every way conservative &c The Conservatives did not recognise any necessity or law for changing our officials or government, and with Buxton's plain professions run him on their ticket with nearly all the other incumbents throughout the State. The radicals also put Buxton on their ticket because, as we have reason to believe, he had been in full understanding with Holden all the while, and probably made the same pledges and professions to the Radical leaders. Pearson and Mitchell were run by the Radicals probably because they were available, and not from any party affiliation. The plan of that party then—as now—was to nominate no ordinary man, unless he was fully pledged to their party principles. Men like Pearson and Mitchell would give the party strength and character in a section where such aid was needed. The first political act of importance which Judge Buxton does then is to appoint J. C. Collaban Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland. This stamps him, in the estimation of his former friends, as a confirmed Radical, notwithstanding all his wishy-washy pretensions and pledges. He tries still to conceal his real purpose and motives by raising a fine sight—that it was an "*extension*" not an absolute appointment and "*forfeiture*" is not duly *elected by the people* and all such sickly metaphysics. Buxton *appointed* Collaham Superior Court Clerk of Cumberland ten days after the time expired for Collaham to go in office by his election. Buxton ascertained officially from Mr. Hopkins, chairman of County Commissioners, that the Clerk's office was *vacant* and then he deliberately appointed this incendiary ultra radical to the office, and we are compelled to have him as our Clerk for years. Let us remember these facts, and know well how we have nurtured and built up worthless men, from our childhood even, who bring us to grief, who laugh at our calamity and mock when our fear cometh, and then say to us "Help yourselves, if you can."

Oh, Carolina, your ancient and honored judicial robes have become as dish rags! The bitter pangs of silent grief can endure yet a while with manly fortitude. The counsels, the wiles, and prejudices of the weak, the mean and faithless, cannot long prevail. The clear dawn of Justice and Freedom and Truth. must soon again shine on this benighted country; and then the reaction in favor of Virture, Honor, and Law will be so powerful as to blot from existence the mongrel scum that now blight all government and civilization, and establish forever the pure principles of Republican Liberty.

Exciting.—We were startled, a few evenings since at the sight of a horse running up the pavement, with something like a pole attached to each side. On enquiry, we found that said horse had started to run away with a cart, but had scattered said cart promiscuously along the street. In a few minutes we saw the owner going along with a dray gathering up the fragments, and with the use of a hatchet and the genius of a true Scotchman he soon had his cart repaired, and went on his way rejoicing. The same afternoon on Person street another horse ran away with a cart, but soon he disappeared from our view, which reminded us of the sudden manner, in which the Seymour & Blair Clubs disappeared on the 3d November, and the result of both is yet to be ascertained

Whereas, Messrs. J. K. Kyle & Co., being instigated by a feeling of generosity, and having the love of gentility before their eyes, did, on the 4th inst., present, ye local, with one superior stylish hat: Now, therefore, this is to commend the said Messrs. Kyle for the excellent taste and judgment displayed; first, in purchasing such *superior* and *fashionable hats*, and secondly, in fitting one to our cranium and bidding us depart.

That hat, though, has been a source of inconvenience to us, for every fashionable gentleman wants to know where that beautiful hat came from. On account of the letters K K in their sign, some timid people imagine they are K Kluxes, but all such are seriously mistaken. The Messrs. Kyle are, affable and obliging gentlemen, and with a fine stock of well selected goods, nicely arranged in a newly finished house, certainly are prepared to give justice to any one honoring them with a call. They have the handsomest *boulevard* skirts we have seen, but having no use for the article, we did not invest,—but recommend them to the consideration of the Ladies, before the supply is exhausted.

One of our Bankrupt officials was in a county west of here a few days ago. He was telling the people about Bankruptcy &c., when one of his amazed hearers said: "Look here, Mister, is going into this here Bankruptcy, anything like jineing the Masons?"

Dolores.—This Novel, from the pen of Benj. Robinson, Esq., of this town, will be ready on the 10th inst. The work will be published for $1 75 a copy by E. J. Hale & Sons, No. 16 Murray street, N. Y; and will be sent by them *post free* to any address upon receipt of the price. Liberal discounts to Agents and Booksellers. Orders sent to the Author at Fayetteville will be supplied with as much promptness as if sent to the Publishers.

Meeting of Electoral Colleges To-day.

The electoral colleges meet to-day to comply with the provision of the constitution of the United States, which directs that the electors, chosen in such manner as the Legislature of each State shall prescribe, shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President. The electors at these meetings, which are known as electoral colleges, are required to make lists of the persons they vote for, and the number of votes cast for each, which lists they are required to sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the President of the Senate of the United States, at the seat of government, where, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the votes are then to be counted, and the person having the greatest number of electoral votes for President if such a number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, is declared to be the President; and so of the Vice-President.

A uniform time for the holding of the presidential election throughout the country was fixed by act of Congress. That act requires the executive authority of each State to cause three certified lists of the electors chosen by said State to be made out and delivered to the electors on or before the first Wednesday of December next after the election, and that said electors shall meet and give their votes on the said first Wednesday in December at such place as the Legislature of the State shall direct. In this State Annapolis is the place designated. The electors vote by a ballot, and are required to make three certified lists, which shall be signed by all the electors, with a certified list of the electors attached to each; then to be sealed up in three separate packages, and a further certificate indorsed on the envelope of each, signed by all the electors, stating that the package contains a list of the votes of such State for President and Vice-President. The electors are then required to appoint and commission a person to take charge of and deliver one of the said certified packages to the President of the Senate at the seat of government, on or before the first Wednesday in January next ensuing; they are further required to forthwith forward another of said certificates by the postoffice to the President of the Senate, and the third is to be delivered to the judge of the district in which the electors are assembled. These and other minute provisions are made to guard against the possible loss or failure of a certificate. In order to have certainty as to the counting of votes so forwarded, Congress is required to be in session on the second Wednesday of February succeeding every meeting of the electors, on which day the certificates are to be opened in the presence of both houses, and the result declared as already statcd.

The Mining Interest.—The mining interest of the United States has been gradually attracting more attention for several months past. The gold and silver regions of the great West, as well as the copper, lead, and zine mines of other sections, give promise of being more extensively worked within the next and following year than for the last five or six years. As an evidence of the truth of this probability, we see it stated that one firm heavily engaged in the manufacture of mining machinery reports that it is in receipt of large orders in their line, and that they continue to come. The going out of favor of mining operations in the last few years was not so much unproductiveness at the mines as it was the breaking up of companies created by speculators, who hoped to profit from the sale of shares. There is plenty of mineral territory in the country that, if judiciously worked, will not fail to pay, and to pay well. The inexhaustible mines of wealth in our far Western States and Territories, it is believed, will, ere long, be subjected to a vigorous and rapid development, and compelled to disgorge their treasures.

From the N. Y. Express, 14th.

The Imperial Purple.

Does Grant Aspire to Regal Splendors and Court Pomps?

The following is from the pen of one of the most distinguished journalists of the country, and a citizen of Virginia, who has good opportunities for studying the character of him about whom he writes. It would seem to accord with views expressed at times by General Blair during the canvass. We hope such prognostications will not come true; but who can tell, and better, many think, one despot than 311 in the Senate and House of Representatives, acting against the States, the people, the President, and the judiciary.

He will use the Radical party as a stepping stone to the Imperial purple, and then he will strangle it. He is a man raised up of God for that purpose. He is remorseless. His heart is flint. His will is adamant. His fondness for dogs and cigars, his bad grammar, his silence, his ignorance, all, do not the least unfit him for the part he has to play. When the Courier des Etats Unis said, in quiet derision, "he talks little and thinks less," it uttered a good joke, which all enjoyed. But those who will be at pains to look back a little will remember two important facts in this "lucky fool's" history. First, he accepted the command of the armies of the United States on condition that he should have absolute control of them. Second, he has persistently refused to stand upon any Republican platform, and has forced that party to make him a candidate without any public pledge whatsoever. These two, put with many other things, prove that Grant is for himself and no one else.

He is no ordinary man. He who would rush his legions against Bragg on Lookout Mountain; who strewed the line of march from the Rapidan to the James with eighty thousand dead; who at the second Cold Habor allowed his wounded to perish in agonies rather than admit a defeat by sending a flag of truce to Lee, and who, to carry his point, accepted without hesitation the awful responsibility of starving ten thousand of his fellow-country-men at Andersonville; he who would do this, and would play the terrible game of war as recklessly and cooly as he was wont to play the game of faro, in the days of his penury, is just the man to strangle a State or throttle a Continent, if that State or that Continent stood in the way of his ambition.—Self-contained and pitiless, he is the man of all others in America to master, put down, keep down, and trample out of existence the Radical party. What if, in so doing, it be necessary to deluge New England or the West in blood? That would please him well. Nothing better.

But he has taken sides with the negro, and will grind the whites of the South under his heel. Not he. His danger lies not that way. The South is unarmed, and naturally disposed, as a choice of evils, to prefer Imperialism, to fanatical Demagoguery. The West is restive, and New England mischievous. But the moment the West perceives that the struggle has begun between Grant and Congress, it will side with Grant. President in name, but Emperor in fact, he will then easily overmaster New England by the simple threat of putting his army in motion. In this way, and this alone, bloodshed may be averted and the revolution now in progress be accomplished peacefully. The Republic will have disappeared and the Empire will have taken its place. We will not have a good government, but will have the best possible under the circumstances, and as good as most governments in Europe. All sections, all classes, both races, will be kept in subjection The land will repose, the fruits of industry will be gathered; civil liberty will be extinct, but there will be a fair share of personal liberty to those who behave themselves. Therefore we hope that Grant will be Emperor.

Correspondence of the Raleigh Sentinel.

State Penitentiary.

Messrs. Editors:—This Institution has long been needed, and it was to be hoped it would soon be brought into practical operation, but now, I fear, it is destined soon to be converted into a grand speculating humbug, which will have to be called, for consistency's sake, "The Wild Cat Mineral Land Speculating Company, at the expense of the State, and for the benefit of those whom it may concern."

The Committee of six, appointed at the close of the last session, and when it is doubtful whether a quorum was present or not, did their whole duty nobly, and I might add bravely, for none but a brave set of men could have done as they did. I think they must have been inspired, and it seems, from the manner in which they were selected, that the Speakers of each House must have been impressed as to which of the members were susceptible of inspiration. Otherwise, the appointment would have been made by selecting the Committee from every part of the State, as has always been the case heretofore; and more especially so, when we take into consideration all the power the ingenious bill prepared by the Senator from Chatham confers upon the Committee.

It appears that the gentleman from Chatham must have been inspired with some knowledge as to the place which the present Committee would select for the location of the Penitentiary, or the Committee first appointed, and which was not so favorably impressed with the city of Lockville, would not have been so informally quashed by the bill offered by the gentleman from Lockville. The said former Committee gave much of their time inquiring into a proper place for the Penitentiary, and although they were generally good men not one of them was appointed on the Committee of six. Three members of the last Committee are from three counties adjoining each other on the line of Virginia, namely, Granville, Halifax and Warren, although Mr. C. L. Harris, who is made a prominent party to the bill lives in Raleigh, as also James H. Harris, both living on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, making five out of the seven. Of course, that could not have had any influence with the Committee in making the selection.

We only think it strange that the accident happened in both houses to appoint men on the Committee, who lived nearly all together in adjoining Counties, and on the line of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, which is contemplated to be extended within about three miles of the city of Lockville, where our Penitentiary is to be built, and in a country which is said to be so poor that not a tree can be seen for miles, and, to use the language of one who has seen the country, including this territory of 8,000 acres, "it is the most barren, God forsaken country on earth, without timber or anything else."

Of course, the Committee thought otherwise, or they would not have purchased it. Some say that the State has no use for the 8,000 acres of land, and the Committee bought it because it was cheap, and because the State wanted to go into the General Land Agency business for the benefit of those whom it may concern. Others say that some of the Committee smelt mineral on it and concluded it to be a gold mine.

We are told that this tract of land would not bring fifty cents per acre at public auction, which will cost the State the little sum of one hundred thousand dollars to begin with.—land which we doubt ever sold before as high as fifty cents per acre.

Again, we claim the Committee had no right to make such a purchase of land, as not more than ten acres of it could be used for the Penitentiary. That amount is ample for all purposes. Again we claim that there is no water power at the place selected, unless the State cuts a large Canal through a high hill, at an immense cost; and if water power could be had, there would be no use for it in a Penitentiary, for the thing is unheard of and only gotten up to sell the State by misleading those who do not know any better. The stone spoken of is six miles below, and can only be had by the State building a line of steam boats to bring it up the river after quarrying it, and the amount sufficient, at three cents a perch, the price asked for it, will cost the State $75,000, besides quarrying it and getting it up the river.

Now we learn that all the land the State could desire for the Penitentiary, has been offered the State at other points, more accessible and more desirable. Also stone quarries free from any cost, whatever, and all the State would have to do would be to build the *Penitentiary*.

We hope the Legislature will take the whole matter into their own hands and appoint a good Committee from each portion of the State, composed of practical good men, and let them make the selection at once, and at some point where the material is to be had for manufacturing the various articles commonly made inside of a State's prison, and not think of carrying a State prison where neither Sheriff or citizen can go on business, and where the same could not be built at all for the want of lumber, material, &c.

TAX PAYER.

Licenses to Practice Law.—The bill introduced by Maj. Malone, the Representative from Caldwell, concerning Attorney's licences, has passed both houses of the Assembly, and is now virtually a law. It allows Attorneys, who have heretofore obtained license to practice in the former County Courts of the State, to practice in the Superior Courts, without the payment of an additional tax fee.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

The Sugar Crop.—The Louisiana papers say the season has been a splendid one for the sugar planters, and they are making preparations for more extensive cultivation of the cane next year. The yield of the cane is everywhere greater than has been known for years back, and the quality of the sugar is superior to that of past times. At the present prices of sugar and molasses the planters will relieve themselves of many of their embarrassments.

The hair is now worn very high, and the "crimp" and "friz" style is considered "genteel."

"Let us Have Peace."

Washington, Nov. 28.—The New York *Herald* published the following special:

In conversation, a few days ago, Gen. Grant expressed his impression that the result of the late election had quieted down the state of feeling throughout the country, and had produced a condition of sober and contented acquiescence in the declared will of the majority, and that an improved tone in the political, as well as in other relations of life, will soon be made manifest. When he made use of the expression, "Let us have peace," he sincerely meant it, and he apprehended no trouble in any section of the country under his administration, while at the same time the rights of all classes and of all communities shall be protected and preserved. Referring to the Fourteenth Amendment, he said Kentucky and Maryland would suffer a loss of representation, after the next census, if they refuse to allow negro suffrage in accordance with the provisions of that amendment.—"It will be a bitter pill to them," observed the General, laughing, "but they *will* have to stand it."

Artemus Ward—His Life.

Artemus Ward gives the following choice *morceau* of autobiography in a late number of *Punch*:

I am fifty-six years of age. Time, with his relentless scythe, is very busy. The sexton gathers them in. I keep a pig this year. I was born in the State of *Maine* of parents. As an infant I attracted a great deal of attention. The nabors would stand over my cradul for hours and say, "How bright that little face looks! How much its nose!" The young ladies would carry me round in their arms, saying, "I was mozzer's berry darling, and a sweety, leeth, little sing." It was nice, though I wasn't old enough to properly appreciate it. I am a healthy old darlin now. I have allers sustained a good moral character. I was never a railroad director in my life. Altho in early life I did not confine myself to truth in my small bills, I have been gradually growing respectabler every year. I luv my children, and never mistake another man's wife for my own. I am not a member of any meetin' houses, and should'nt feel safe to take a dose of laudanum and lay down in the streets of a village that had none with a thousand dollars in my pocket. *My* temperament is bilious, although I don't own a dollar in the world. I am an early riser, but my wife is a Presbyterian. I may add that I am bald headed.—I keep two cows.

ELECTION RETURNS.

COUNTIES.	VOTE ON CONSTITUTION. For.	Against.	FOR PRESIDENT Seymour & Blair	Grant and Colfax
Alamance,	995	1012	1055	1104
Alexander,	367	501	316	361
Alleghany,	229	210	281	245
Anson,	988	848	1050	1002
Ashe,	620	614	624	620
Beaufort,	1324	1056	1227	1313
Bertie,	1320	618	758	1517
Bladen	1270	971	1079	1372
Brunswick,	784	785	699	874
Buncombe,	1047	878	[illegible]	1096
Burke,	779	625	[illegible]	967
Cabarrus,	832	1062	[illegible]	940
Caldwell,	384	623	617	844
Camden,	474	517	520	526
Carteret,	896	916	899	854
Caswell,	1416	1438	1409	1067
Catawba,	409	1060	1131	468
Chatham,	1846	1162	1540	1765
Cherokee,	388	262	423	413
Chowan,	701	457	520	692
Clay,	128	209	243	156
Cleveland,	693	915	1037	656
Columbus,	439	816	951	512
Craven,	3401	1460	1493	3535
Cumberland,	1770	1283	1869	1597
Currituck,	437	887	907	416
Davidson,	1705	841	825	1848
Davie,	524	763	400	652
Duplin,	962	1489	1580	102[illegible]
Edgecome,	2340	1158	1473	2318
Forsythe,	1179	317	787	[illegible]
Franklin,	1431	1229	1376	[illegible]
Gaston,	803	693	670	878
Gates,	448	650	672	452
Granville,	2511	1865	2148	2754
Greene,	801	594	557	756
Guilford,	1922	1349	1496	2109
Halifax,	3016	1317	1593	3205
Harnett,	657	696	789	646
Haywood,	404	407	6[illegible]	412
Henderson,	582	334	361	647
Hertford,	805	592	716	744
Hyde,	667	808	791	574
Iredell,	842	1552	1412	[illegible]
Jackson,	235	503	607	[illegible]
Johnston,	1364	1008	1344	[illegible]
Jones,	594	451	427	[illegible]
Lenoir,	1195	845	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lincoln,	847	608	734	672
Macon,	307	521	572	[illegible]
Madison,	515	286	439	520
Martin,	937	920	607	740
McDowell,	670	499	607	740
Mecklenburg,	1705	1985	[illegible]	1904
Mitchell,	543	120	118	529
Montgomery,	722	253	341	727
Moore,	1092	734	864	1019
Nash,	741	1049	1096	857
New Hanover,	3571	2235	2344	3915
Northampton,	194	805	1916	1981
Onslow,	417	724	879	417
Orange,	1324	1833	1907	1453
Pasquotank,	923	515	584	1047
Perquimans,	870	533	585	913
Person,	605	718	1084	959
Pitt,	1797	1239	1552	1531
Polk,	409	93	195	405
Randolph,	1559	711	977	1752
Richmond,	1202	675	[illegible]	1264
Robeson,	1613	3259	1337	1506
Rockingham,	1403	1148	1419	1468
Rowan,	1162	1641	1830	1332
Rutherford,	1350	457	683	1279
Sampson,	1026	1180	1447	1036
Stanley,	429	609	451	497
Stokes,	741	449	721	735
Surry,	851	814	737	815
Transylvania,	146	254	329	183
Tyrrell,	237	395	339	198
Union,	760	731	930	811
Wake,	3341	2332	2933	[illegible]
Warren,	2115	914	1053	2678
Washington,	803	252	348	955
Wautauga,	320	307	[illegible]	333
Wayne,	1185	1232	[illegible]	1411
Wilkes,	1145	540	[illegible]	1205
Wilson,	923	691	[illegible]	997
Yancey,	352	454	[illegible]	758
Yadkin,	793	814	822	841
Total,	93334	74215	[illegible]	[illegible]