

From the Nashville National Union.

JOHN BELL'S RECORD.

MR. BELL IN 1856—ADMISSION OF KANSAS.
The following extracts from a speech made by Mr. Bell in the Senate, on the 2d of July, 1856, on the bill to authorize the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government preparatory to their admission in to the Union:

HE ADVOCATES ITS EARLY ADMISSION.

"Whoever has looked closely into this subject, and comprehends all its bearings, must be satisfied, that though we may remove some of the more fruitful sources of the existing disturbances in Kansas, disunion and discord will still continue, not only in Kansas, but throughout the country, until Kansas shall become a State. The excitement and agitation at the North may be expected to continue, even with increased intensity, so long as there remains any prospect of success of the pro-slavery party, in order to consolidate public sentiment in opposition to the admission of Kansas as a State. Can the country—can the Union, stand five years of unmitigated agitation upon this distracting subject? It seems inevitable that agitation must continue through the pro-slavery party for the Presidency. There is no remedy for that evil. Had the power, by my voice, I would crush this many-headed monster—this Kansas hydra at once; but, as that is impossible, I protest against the extension of this controversy into the next ensuing contest, for I protest against that as equally unnecessary and perilous."

PRACTICAL WORKINGS OF SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

"This principle of popular sovereignty, connected as it was in this case, with the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, was thought by its friends to be of transcendent importance. When the Nebraska bill passed the Senate, at a late hour of the 24 of March, 1854, the inhabitants of the national metropolis were awakened from their slumbers by peal after peal of deep-mouthed artillery, announcing the glad tidings that the principle of popular sovereignty was triumphant; that justice was vindicated by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; that the reign of the Constitution would now be restored; and that slavery agitation would return no more to vex the land. As though some great victory had crowned our arms over a public enemy, as at Buena Vista, or Cerro Gordo heights, the reverberations of the cannon had scarcely ceased when the same joyous tidings were carried with electric speed to every quarter of the Union.

"I trust I may be permitted, without offence, to say that, in a long time, no example can be found of a delusion engendered in the heat of controversy, more complete than that which appears to have taken possession of those who pressed the Nebraska bill to its final passage through Congress. Where, now, we find the realization of those 'heavenly dreams which doubtless inspired the author of that measure?'"

MR. PRESIDENT, I DO NOT WISH TO SAY ANYTHING THAT CAN BE CONSIDERED OFFENSIVE; BUT I MUST SAY I DO NOT KNOW ANY WAY IN WHICH I CAN SO WELL WARRANT THE CHARACTER AND TENDENCY OF THE ORGANIC LAW OF KANSAS, AS BY COMPARING IT TO THE PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS WHICH USUALLY ATTEND THE SPORTS OF THE RING.

"Without any far-fetched analogy, that law may be said to have inaugurated a great national prize-fight. The principles were regularly set on foot, and the boundaries of the North and South, were to furnish the champions and to be their backers. The prize of victory was to be a slave State on the one side and a free State on the other. But as the victory was to be decided by the number of the champions, to encourage their enlistment and prompt attendance, the prize of a choice quarter section of land at the minimum price, was to be awarded to the champions on either side.

"When we consider that the champions on both sides of this great national contest were deeply imbued, for the most part, with adverse principles, sentiments and prejudice, on the subject of slavery, excited and inflamed almost to frenzy by recent and violent agitation; and that the inhabitants of the western counties of Missouri would naturally become excited, and display the highest degree of the prospect of a free State on their borders, it is not extravagant to assert that, had the most inventive genius of the age been called upon for a scheme of police combining all the elements of slavery agitation in such a manner as to insure the greatest amount of disorder, personal and neighborhood feuds, border disturbance, and bloodshed in Kansas, leading, at the same time, to personal and sectional alienation, he could not have succeeded better than by adopting the provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska bill."

HE INSISTS UPON THE IMPORTANCE OF A SPEEDY ADJUSTMENT.

"Six months ago, when authority was first given by the President to Governor Shannon to call to his aid the military force of the United States then at Fort Leavenworth, we were told that there would be no further disturbance; but we have been disappointed. The disorders have rather increased than diminished since that time. It may be that there will be no more unauthorized military arrays on either side; but will that cure the evil? Every settler in Kansas now goes armed and prepared for sudden conflict; they carry one revolver, or Sharpe's rifles. Again, I ask, where is all this to end? Can quiet ever be established unless one party or the other is driven out by force, or shall voluntarily abandon the contest; or until Congress shall adopt some measure to end the controversy?"

"And, sir, what forbids that we should now adopt some measure, with provisions so fair and just in all respects, that it cannot fail to mitigate, if it cannot remove altogether, existing evils, and in the shortest period consistent with the spirit of fair play and justice bring the whole matter in controversy to a close by admitting Kansas into the Union as a State? Do this, and we may leave the issue in the hands of a higher power."

"Settle this slavery controversy when we may, now or at any other time, or in any way, the best that can be devised, whatever section may have a triumph, there will remain, on the side of the vanquished a deep and rankling feeling of discontent and alienation; and a whole generation must pass away before they will cease to murmur, to some extent, against the general harmony." On the question whether Kansas shall be a free or a slave State, as a representative of Southern interests, my preference, of course, is for a slave State. But, sir, if in a fair competition it must be so, let it be a free State, let it be retroceded to the Indians, the aboriginal occupants of the soil; let it become another Dead Sea, rather than continue the pestilence source of mortal disease to our system."

A Telling Fact—An Irrepressible Conclusion.

"The gallant and gifted Jere Clemens is in the field in Alabama, meeting the Yanceys in their stronghold, and combating with all the powers of his rare eloquence, with all the powers of the Disunionists. In a discussion, the other day, in Huntsville, he fixed the responsibility for the present unhappy condition of affairs on the proper shoulders, in a manner as irresistible and overwhelming as it was simple. We quote from the Huntsville Independent:

"Col. Clemens stated one fact in his masterly speech here on Monday last, that should open the eyes of the people; a fact that should be pondered by every man who loves his country. Slaveholders in particular should think of it."

In 1840, the Abolition vote was but a little over 7,000.

In four years, under Tyler's administration, who was elected as a Whig, but turned Democrat, it increased to more than 62,000!

In four years, under Polk, it increased to more than 286,000!

In four years, under Fillmore, it fell off to less than 158,000!

In four years, under Pierce, it increased to more than 1,341,000!

"Such facts as these need no comment. Sensible men can read and understand. It is a fact plain as daylight that the tendency of Democratic administrations is to increase the slavery agitation and to endanger our institutions. Democrats cannot deny it. Figures show it, and everybody knows it. We were told by the fire-eaters and secessionists in 1856 that Millard Fillmore was an abolitionist, and yet the records of the country show that he did more to quell abolitionism than any other President.—Rich. Whig.

Member from Yancey.—It has been reported in various papers, that the member elect from Yancey county, is a Democrat. This is a mistake, as we have been informed through a reliable source. He claims no affinity with modern Democracy, whatever.—Asheville Spectator.

"THE EBONY IDOL."

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.
The following extracts are from a forth-coming work by a Massachusetts writer, entitled "The Ebony Idol." It narrates the history of an escaped fugitive. In one that Sambo, from the very tropical sensuousness of his being, is exceedingly slow to learn. In this story a clergyman of moderate endowment gives a temporary asylum to Caesar, and labors to explain what he expects of him in return:

"I wish to do for you all that I can do wisely, and as a Christian, but I cannot distress my family to serve you, or squander the small means at my command. I would like you to work in the garden, cut my wood, and do such errands and chores as will assist my wife. It seems to me you cannot but be willing to do this."

Cesar sat dog-eyed and sullen, without even pretending to listen. Mr. Cary spoke more warmly: "I shall make inquiry for you that you may obtain employment in some reliable family; as soon as such an opening is found I shall expect you will leave us willingly."

"Dis nigger didn't come norf to work, no how; get work enuf at de souf; 'stried 'cesar indignantly.

"But you must work or starve; liberty is nothing, unless you can be clothed and fed."

"Dis chile got clothed and fed at de souf, and wan't twitted if it nudder," growled Caesar.

"Lor, w'ich you could eat one of Dinah's hoo-cakes, dem's fixins as is fixins!"

"I beg you, Caesar, now that Providence has released you from slavery—"

"Providence hadn't nuthin to do about it; it was jis' dem cussed abolitioners, and dat is fact Massa Cary."

Mr. Cary groaned. It was evident he had intended fallen upon fallow ground. "Caesar, all gifts are from God. He has doubtless some motive in releasing you from a cruel task-master."

"Nebber heard any nigger, black or white, call my ole massa cruel task-massa affore. He was a gentleman as is a gentleman."

"Why did you leave him, then?" asked Mr. Cary a little testily.

"Ob, Lor! my own know, cos I was over-persuaded I s'pect; Sambo he heard as how dat pussens up norf didn't work only when dey had mind; now dis chile nebber had a mind, and so I was over-persuaded."

Thinking Candle Ends.—Dr. Johnson says "he who drinks beer thinks beer;" and a recent writer in an English periodical, the Saturday Review, declares that those who occupy themselves with "ennuis care for small savings get to think candle ends" as their reward. There never was a happier expression. It is almost equal to Dr. Johnson, and would be quite so were it not for the probability that the first epigram suggested the other; the beer hinted the tallow. In the same essay the Review points out in the most amusing manner the folly of preaching Poor Richard to the world in the present age. We subjoin a paragraph from the essay:

"Economy is a good thing; but among the classes who, whether they are economical or not, are sure never to go to bed hungry, there is nothing in the triumphs of economy or in the accumulation of money to compensate for the deterioration of mind and feeling which is almost sure to accompany the pursuit of so trumpery an end as screwing fourpence a week out of the butter bill. As intellectual education is more widely spread this is more keenly felt, and persons become more unwilling to lose life for the sake of the causes of living? It seems better to lay out money on learning and on mental cultivation than to tie it up in a stocking. And the state of society at present helps this feeling. The old saying that a fortune is more easily saved than got is no longer true. Its truth belongs to a time, when each class was shut up in its own narrow limits, when locomotion was difficult, and the chances of success in remote adventure were extremely small. Now a fortune is more easily got than saved. The world is open to the enterprising, and, if they please, they may pick up gold abroad instead of painfully hoarding up copper at home. The habits and natures of families are naturally accommodated to this altered state of things. A prudent father does better by spending his income on his children, so as to give them a fair start, than by neglecting their present advancement in order to prepare for their future needs. His object is not to teach them to save money, but to get it and spend it rightly; and it is impossible to teach this unless a certain liberality and generous largeness in dealing with money, proportionately to the family income, is openly encouraged. There is, indeed, a sort of idiotic wastefulness, by which silly people manage to dribble away vast sums yearly without any thought to show in return, that a parent ought of course to prohibit by every means in his power. But the general principle remains that a fortune should be earned, and not inherited or saved, and that it should be spent with somewhat of easiness and magnanimity. There is one test which will act as a perfect safeguard against too wide a departure from the rules of prudent economy. So long as debt is abhorred every thing is safe."

A Very Sharp Tenor.—Recently, in Paris, a certain tenor, whose name it would not be fair to give, appears before the Tribunal to insist upon payment of the full sum mentioned in the conditional contract he signed with the manager of one of our theatres some two months ago. The tenor is engaged by an English impresario, and reckoned upon the money for the expenses to which he would be compelled by his journey. The manager coolly refuses to pay him because he had not fulfilled the terms of the contract. He had no C sharp! And it was for this C sharp alone for which the manager cared. If he could produce a B flat it was fully as much as he was capable of; therefore, nothing more than the pay of an ordinary chorus singer should be had. The poor tenor defends himself most valiantly against the imputation. Not only has he a full C sharp, but, moreover, he can hold it.

The court murmurs for awhile and decides that nothing but real merchandise can be brought into court; that the tenor must sue in the ordinary way for loss of time and nothing more. Thereupon the tenor, who is pressed for time, no doubt starts up and exclaims, "But, gentlemen, my C sharp is merchandise, and I can bring it into court!" and begins a series of roulades which echo against the roof of the hall, terminating in the aforesaid C sharp, which thrill through the ears of the bench until they cry for mercy; and the mirth occasioned by the incident so completely alters temper of the lawyers that they gave their verdict in favor of the oppressed one; and he carries off the whole sum mentioned in the contract, amidst the laughter of judge, lawyer, witness, and even the defendant himself.—Paris Letter.

Pleasant Mode of Expressing a Retreat.—Mose Case, a negro Albino, was about as well known to General Taylor's staff as the General himself. At Buena Vista, Mose left early in the action, and found his way to Saltillo, where he remained until after the 23d. Mose would never admit that he ran—he only retreated in good order. A few days after his return to camp, an officer was pressing him to know how fast he had retreated.

"Well, I'll tell you the truth, Captain," was his reply. "If I had been home, and going after the doctor, folks would have thought the man right sick."

BACON ON DUELING.

Bacon, while the Attorney General of England, was called to deliver his judgment upon the theory and practice of dueling. The case arose upon information in the Star Chamber against Priest and Wright, who were convicted and sentenced to fine and imprisonment for sending and bearing a challenge to fight a duel, by decree *In Camera Stollata coram concilio*, 26 Januarii, 11 Jac. Regis. The whole charge of Bacon and the decree of the court are worthy of careful study. We cite only the following extracts:

"Touching the causes of the duel, the first motive, no doubt, is a false and erroneous imagination of honor and credit; therefore the King, in and against the duel, doth most aptly and excellently call them beswichting duels. For, if one judge of it truly, it is no better than a sorcery of great minds with a false show; and a kind of fatal illusion and apparition of honor against religion, against law, against moral virtue, and against the precedents and examples of the best times, and the valiantest nations.

"But then the seed of this mischief being such, it is nourished by vain discourses and green and unripe conceits, which, nevertheless, have so prevailed as though a man were staid and sober-minded and a right believer touching the vanity and unlawfulness of these duels; yet the stream of vulgar opinion is such as it imposeth a necessity upon men of value to conform themselves, or else there is no living or looking upon men's faces; so that we have not to do in this case so much with particular persons as with unsound and depraved opinions, like the dominations and spirits of the air which the Scripture speaketh of.

"Hereunto may be added that men have almost lost the true notion and understanding of fortitude and valor. For fortitude distinguisheth of the grounds of quarrels, whether they be just; and not only so, but whether they be worthy; and setteth a better price upon men's lives than to bestow them idly; nay, it is weakness and distaste of a man's self to put a man's life upon such lightheaded performances. A man's life is not to be trifled away; it is to be offered up and sacrificed to honorable services, public merits, good causes, and noble adventures. It is in expense of blood as it is in expense of money; it is no liberality to make a profusion of money upon every vain occasion; nor no more is it fortitude to make occasion of blood, except the cause be of worth."

Remarkable Escape.—During the heavy rain on Tuesday a little girl, about eleven years of age, daughter of Jacob Fulmer, through some means got into a stream of water that swept through Louist Alley, and, its force being so great that she was unable to help herself, she fell and was carried off with the current about fifty feet and then plunged into a culvert, through which she passed a distance of one hundred and eighty feet, and from that into the Bushkill, bringing with her four feet in size, and those who saw the child carried into it by the water thought that she would meet her death by being dashed against its sides or be drowned, but their surprise may be imagined when we state that only a few bruises on one of her legs and about her head could be discovered when she was taken, very much frightened, from the rock in the Bushkill. The escape of the little girl is remarkable.—Easton (Pa.) Express.

Diminution of Crime in Ireland.—An Irish journal states that the assizes, now nearly over throughout Ireland, have been remarkable for the small number of prisoners to be tried. In the county of Antrim, one of the largest in Ireland, there were only three persons in custody. In Monaghan there were but two prisoners, and these were charged with petty larceny. At Roscommon there were seven cases, the most serious being a charge of manslaughter arising out of a drunken fray. In Clare there was one serious case, but only four prisoners. In Meath the calendar was "free from agrarian crime." In Limerick county there were seven cases, and only one of magnitude. At the city of Limerick, there being no prisoners for trial, the judge was presented with a pair of white gloves. At Wexford there were two manslaughter cases, one being a case of furious driving. In the King's county there were no new cases, but four bills were sent up of old cases remaining over. In the county Down there were three cases, and Wicklow and Leitrim only furnished four prisoners between them. The Globe says that this great state of things points the moral that the great body of the Irish people are engaged in peaceful industry.

Greek Enterprise.—The first number of a large Greek newspaper, called the British Star (bretannick aster has made its appearance in London. It consists of 24 folio pages, and contains much political and literary matter, with a great mass of commercial intelligence from all parts of the globe. A very full and particular price current for London on a separate sheet accompanies the newspaper.

It is certainly a very remarkable production, and indicates the great zeal, activity and progress of the Greeks in all the principal parts of Europe. There is manifestly an earnest aspiration for the extension of their power and influence, and the ultimate establishment of a Greek Empire. Greek merchants of great wealth and energy are to be found in London, Paris, Amsterdam, Petersburg, Constantinople, Smyrna, as well as other cities and places in Europe and Asia Minor.

Taxes in Georgia.—Georgia is one of the best governed, most lightly taxed and most improving States in the Union. The Middle-Georgia Recorder says that the Governor and Comptroller General have assessed the per cent. tax upon the property this year at 6 cents on the \$100. This is a small fraction over one sixteenth of one per cent., the same as last year. We also learn that it will raise about \$400,000. In addition to this State tax there is a law authorizing the inferior court of each county to levy an additional tax, not exceeding fifty per cent. upon the State tax, for county purposes; so that out of town corporations and cities, including all taxation in Georgia, the citizens of that State cannot be taxed one eighth of one per cent.

The Western Crops.—The movements of grain at the West are remarkably active. The receipts of wheat and corn at Chicago on the 16th and 17th amounted to 538,000 bushels, and the shipments eastward to 470,000 bushels. Accounts from Wisconsin report that the new wheat threshes out even better than the estimates, and that the crop will not fall one kernel short of 30,000,000 bushels, being the largest crop ever harvested in the State. An intelligent officer of the Iowa State Agricultural Society estimates the surplus wheat crop of that State at \$7,000,000 in value, and the surplus corn crop at \$4,000,000 in value.

Of Whom Ten Thousand are Widows.—"The Rev'd. Mr. Thompson, American missionary in Syria, in a letter to a friend in England, estimates the number of the fugitives now under the protection of Abd El Kader and the French camp at Damascus, and in flight to Beyrout, at seventy-five thousand, of whom more than ten thousand are widows!"

Matrimonial Dialogue.—"Mr. Jones, do you consider marriage a means of grace?" "Certainly, my dear; any thing is a means of grace that breaks up pride and leads to repentance."

OUR TRIP TO BUNCOMBE.

During our recent trip to the French Broad Valley, we spent some time in Buncombe. While in Buncombe, we were upon the mountain farms of Messrs. N. W. and John W. Woodfin. They have respectively a large body of mountain summit and slope in cultivation, and laid down to grass. These gentlemen have demonstrated that some of the mountain lands of Buncombe are susceptible of a fine yield of corn, and may be made remunerative. Those lands are on the Gneiss and Mica slate system of rocks. I observed a difference in the growing crops upon the Gneiss strata and the Micaeous strata. The growth of corn upon the Gneiss beds is evidently more vigorous and promises a heavier yield than that on the Micaeous beds. This is owing to the great amount of calcareous matter in the soil furnished by the disintegration of the Gneiss rock. The Gneiss which passes through their lands is very rich in Feldspar. Add to this, the fact that on the North sides of the mountains the disintegration is more rapid on account of the greater freezes, and that the vegetable matter is not burned off so frequently nor scorched by the hot sun and carried off by our heavy Southerly and West-ly winds, and we have a reason for the greater richness of the North grounds. The Messrs. Woodfin have perhaps an hundred acres in corn, upon their mountains, that will yield forty bushels per acre. Their mountain lands also produce Red Clover, Orchard Grass and Timothy admirably. We saw there Timothy five feet high. The Orchard Grass and Red Clover sown for grazing was fine, and one acre is worth for grazing stock a great many acres of wild range.

In passing over the mountain, when we reached Mr. J. W. Woodfin's premises, we were much pleased with his fine blooded stock. He has taken much pains, and at considerable expense has stocked his excellent grazing lands with thorough Ayrshire and Devon cattle. We were struck with the fine condition of Mr. Woodfin's stock in the midst of the severe drought that well nigh destroyed the wild range in the mountains. A few weeks previous to this trip, we saw his milk cattle of the same stock, and came nearer violating our christian duty than often falls to our lot, by coveting some of his choicest milk cows. With such cows as Mr. Woodfin raises, and the superior grazing lands upon his mountains, it seems to us that the manufacture of cheese might be made quite profitable.

The day will come when these rich mountains will be covered with herds of fine and well bred cattle and flocks of thorough bred sheep. They will not be Switzerland superior to the "United States of Buncombe," and the old North will be proud of her west. Let the iron-horse come whizzing through to the extreme west, and old Rip will shake off her mantle and stand out amongst her sisters in a flame of light.

One other thing that impressed us favorably while in Buncombe, was the increasing favor in the public mind, manifested towards the Western Extension route to Duck Town. Every dispassionate North Carolinian must see that as a State enterprise, Duck Town is the proper terminus for the Western Extension; and it is gratifying to all who look to the future interest and greatness of the State, to find this idea gaining favor so rapidly in every section. North Carolina has her destiny in her own hands, and this enterprise when pushed through to link her with the Great West by the Copper belts of Duck Town, will crown that destiny with glory and honor.

Schools and Colleges.—Many of our numerous High Schools and Colleges have just commenced another scholastic year. Their Halls are being crowded with the young, both male and female, from every part of the State and from other States. The numbers, from what we learn, are constantly accumulating, and although our high class schools are to be found scattered from the seaboard to the extreme west, yet it is highly gratifying to see their patronage increasing in the same ratio. Not one of the least gratifying facts in this connection, is the amount of patronage coming from other States into our Schools. This affords strong evidence of their popularity abroad, and of their efficiency in discipline and scholarship.

Spirit of the Age.—We learn that the Board of Directors, on Friday last, filled the vacancy caused by Mr. Cooke's resignation, by the appointment of Mr. Willie J. Palmer, former vice-Principal. We consider this an excellent appointment. Mr. Palmer is a young man of fine talents, devoted to his profession, and will acquire himself with honor. He is also a native of the State; and we have always contended, as we yet contend, that whenever North Carolina promotes and honors her own sons, she will have no difficulty in finding many, many of her children worthy of her care, and who will reflect upon her the honors conferred upon them. All communications, connected with the affairs of the Asylum, will in future be directed to Mr. Palmer.

Rad. Standard.

The Crowd.—Never has Beaufort been so thronged with visitors, as during the present season. The past week all our hotels were crowded to overflowing, and the want of additional accommodations was, for a few days, seriously felt—this want will be supplied, and we think we can safely affirm that ere another summer our hotel accommodations will be increased at least fifty per cent if not more.—Beaufort Journal.

Look Out for Counterfeit Bills.—\$20 bank bills, purporting to be on "The Merchants' and Planters' Bank of Georgia" are said to be in circulation. They bear the signatures of the President and Cashier of "The Merchants' and Planters' Bank of Savannah. There is no such institution in the State of Georgia as "The Merchants' and Planters' Bank of Georgia." The signatures are said to be badly executed, and the plate entirely different from that used by the "Merchants' and Planters' Bank."—Asheville Spectator.

Gov. Johnson and Mr. Stephens of Georgia to be at Raleigh.—We have received positive information that Gov. Johnson of Ga., the candidate for the Vice Presidency, and also Hon. A. H. Stephens of the same State will both be at Raleigh next week on the occasion of the Democratic State Convention.—Newbern Progress.

Out of his Latitude.—We learn that two gentlemen of Wake County, named Edwards and Brodwell, caught a sturgeon at the Neuse River Paper Mills, six miles from this city, on the 23d inst., weighing 734 pounds, and measuring over five feet in length. This is said to be the first sturgeon ever caught in Wake county.

Henderson, Texas.—The loss by the recent fire at Henderson, Texas, was \$211,500. Among the sufferers was William Stedman, Esq., lawyer, and formerly of Pittsburg, N. C. His loss is \$10,000.—N. C. Presbyterian.

A Dwelling in Boston Reputed to be 213 Years of Age.—The brick dwelling at the southwest corner of North and Clark streets, in this city, is ancient indeed. It was built in 1647, and is therefore 213 years old. It claims to be a rival as senior in antiquity to the old feather store, the old Hughes' house on Washington street, and even to the Dea. Phillips old stone house in Cross street. For ancient buildings, Boston is "a place."—Boston Atlas.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

	1860.	1858.		
Pool.	Ellis.	McRae.	Ellis.	
Alamance,	793	771	616	825
Alexander,	594	429	350	430
Anson,	890	290	774	325
Ashe,	811	379	683	809
Alleghany,	137	373		
Burke,	584	603	527	525
Buncombe,	910	918	701	980
Bladen,	553	660	329	683
Bertie,	570	532	321	459
Beaufort,	1110	637	780	585
Brunswick,	422	410	435	336
Cabarrus,	877	429	582	481
Catawba,	415	960	181	990
Craven,	834	803	559	759
Cumberland,	861	1023	652	854
Chowan,	278	305	184	307
Columbus,	430	718	291	689
Camden,	540	96	454	112
Carteret,	561	481	261	423
Cherokee,	471	711	635	552
Caswell,	224	945	184	996
Chatham,	1255	1245	1113	1077
Caldwell,	540	370	500	371
Currituck,	219	759	142	638
Cleveland,	419	998	207	1104
Davidson,	1388	972	1064	971
Davie,	690	481	586	408
Duplin,	197	1358	132	1257
Edgecombe,	127	1095	108	871
Forsyth,	1028	1015	634	882
Franklin,	406	810	372	825
Gaston,	200	860	99	845
Granville,	983	1144	783	1083
Guilford,	2137	457	1819	409
Greene,	345	421	151	328
Gates,	461	431	393	402
Haywood,	306	577	215	527
Halifax,	595	788	401	712
Hertford,	399	353	325	309
Hyde,	498	500	412	421
Harnett,	203	602	201	639
Henderson,	829	586	672	525
Iredell,	1716	382	1256	384
Jackson,	164	598	99	587
Jones,	212	275	182	238
Johnston,	864	1044	728	819
Lenoir,	349	556	274	462
Lincoln,	256	530	222	601
Madison,	265	593	231	499
Martin,	359	746	150	646
McDowell,	532	457	368	429
Moore,	843	749	666	658
Montgomery,	832	175	581	323
Macon,	486	400	357	365
Mecklenburg,	757	1274	455	998
Nash,	122	1058	321	804
New Hanover,	713	1549	407	1410
Northampton,	609	779	365	648
Onslow,	133	841	141	777
Orange,	1238	1109	1037	1032
Pasquotank,	521	360	436	324
Perquimans,	412	298	320	300
Pitt,	778	771	723	733
Person,	289	620	196	636
Polk,	175	325	144	248
Robeson,	681	844	532	759
Rockingham,	444	1137	332	1127
Rowan,	1079	1160	832	1235
Rutherford,	804	701	680	600
Randolph,	1567	448	1230	492
Richmond,	565	251	527	258
Sampson,	590	1042	485	1041
Sherburne,	579	933	464	939
Stokes,	470	813	395	