

humble but decided testimony to the high worth of the two gentlemen who bear the Whig Standard in the Presidential canvass.

I am truly gratified at the adoption of this mode to awake the Whigs to their duty in the approaching contest.

A slander on the good name of Gen. Scott, and a local State issue, introduced into the recent gubernatorial canvass, have had the unhappy effect of disturbing that perfect union of the Whigs, which gave them invincibility on so many glorious occasions in the past. Justice to that eminent citizen, whose party position has never been mistaken, and who has been with us always, in good report and in evil report, demands on his own account, as well as ours, that we should by acclamation, repel the wretched calumny. But, above all, justice to our country, whose annals have become so bright and glorious by his matchless achievements, will not allow us to spare any honorable means to vindicate her history, his fame, and the gratitude of his countrymen from the shafts of a partisan warfare, which our opponents have never failed to make on every Whig from the great and lamented Clay to Winfield Scott. Indeed, it appears to be a settled principle with them, that we in our ranks no men—never had one—and can never have one, who has been, or can be patriot or Statesman enough to be worthy of the chief magistracy of the Republic; while, in theirs, such men are so abundant, that one can scarcely put his hand into a corner so dark or small, without pulling out a very man for the office.

I am confident, that if the Whig Party had selected for the Presidency a man of so little, and of such humble merit, as Franklin Pierce, the nomination, had hardly secured the ratification of a single village in the Union; and it is amazing to me, how a Convention could have hoped to satisfy any great party, ambitious of their country's renown, and of adorning its history with examples of rewarding excellence, high distinction and patriotic labors, or could produce any but a feeling of disgust, by hunting the holes of obsequy for the Chief Magistrate of the Union. And that they have been able to avoid disgust, in the presentation of their man, is truly, one of the phenomena of the times. How different is their action from the conduct of our forefathers—the men of the revolution and the generation which immediately followed it—who never thought of a less man than him whose tried wisdom and public renown had fastened on himself the eye of the nation. What man of that time, would have supposed it possible, that within the first century of our Republic, two names could have been written together, as in competition for the Presidency of twenty five millions of freemen, such as Winfield Scott and Franklin Pierce.

It is certain, as our opponents sometimes boast, that they are the greatest levellers on earth. Formerly Mahomet went to the mountain: Now the mountain comes to Mahomet.—Unable to lift their little man to the seat of Washington, they seek to lower it to the level of Franklin Pierce!

A great and honorable name is the appropriate representative of great principles and high responsibilities. The Whigs have placed at their head, a thoroughly tried man, with one of the most glorious names on the continent.—While our opponents, as if in contempt of the example of our forefathers, and of the wise rule of bestowing reward on service and merit, have placed at theirs, a man whose only distinction is his omnium; and who, when defeated, will not fill up, even a parenthesis in a history.

The Whigs have great cause to be proud of their ticket. The nominee for President is a national man by education, by habit, and by patriotism. Born in the South—raised in the South, and having spent much of his time in this section of the Union, he is free from the prejudices which early lessons at the North, generally inspire against slavery. A full knowledge of that relation, banishes all room for fanaticism, and if he has any sympathy on the subject, it is with the master. His letter of acceptance shuts the door against all the hopes of abolitionists, from resistance to the laws; and, agitate and rave as much as they may, through their Sumners and Chases, on the floor of Congress, they well know, and we well know, that Gen. Scott, obedient himself, through-out his life, to the laws of the land, will enforce its observance by all others, with every constitutional means in his power.

Indeed, it is curious to observe, that the decided manner, in which he has declared in advance, that he will "tolerate no sedition, disorder, faction, or resistance to the law, or the Union, on any pretext," is a main reason with Mr. Toombs, for refusing his support: The equal hand which he would lay on rebellion at the North and disunion at the South, is too equal for him. It is a commendation with me.

I believe the charge against Scott, that he would compromise the interests of the South, a wretched slander, in its origin and as untrue in fact, whoever may repeat it, has ever emanated from pen or lip.

With such a candidate for President, and our own distinguished fellow citizen, William A. Graham, for Vice-President, can North Carolina be cold or devoid of enthusiasm? Survey the life both public and private, of the nominee for Vice-President, and what blemish or spot can be found? His public life is of twenty years duration: What interest has he betrayed—what constituency, has he deceived? What illiberal sentiment has he ever avowed? What honor with high places by the State, and raised to a post of distinction by the Government of the Union, he has always laid down the robes of office unsoiled and bright. Neither malice nor envy has ever found a feat in the mail of his integrity or prudence. Dignified without ostentation, and firm without severity—with plain good sense, and a heart that always knows what is right, he cherishes the State and the Union, with a warm sentiment of duty and in a spirit of patriotism and affection; and is perhaps, at this time, of all her citizens, the most perfect representative of the soldier, manly, upright, and unpretending character of N. Carolina.

I have often been made powerfully sensible of the affected contempt, in which our State is held by certain of her bordering sisters; and, therefore, have I witnessed with unusual delight, every honor bestowed on her by other voices than her own. His nomination to the Vice Presidency is a national tribute to the State, high in its character, and the first of its kind. What Whig of North Carolina can be insensible to the honor, or careless of the result of the election?

Enlisting in the infancy of our party he has fought through the struggle; has been a soldier and a leader—sometimes in defeat but never in despair. Elevated for his virtues, by the firm devotion of Whigs to the principles of constitutional liberty and sound measures of policy, he has illustrated the patriotism and wisdom of their principles and creed by his devotion to

them and his country; and now, without a fault in his career, or a blot on his name, will they abandon a servant so faithful, their principles and their country, and fly to a standard, which, crested, emblazoned, with pomp and rejoicing, the victory of a Van Buren, over the fortunes of the slandered and ill-treated Clay?

I will not believe it—I cannot think so poorly of my State. With every good wish for a glorious rally in the West, the Gibraltar of Whigism, I beg leave to subscribe myself,  
With great respect,  
Your obt. serv't.,  
B. F. MOORE.  
To Messrs. A. C. Williamson, L. B. Carmichael, and Rufus Barringer, Esqs.

*From the Petersburg Intelligencer.*  
We said the other day that the charge made against Gen. Scott about his party, &c. had about as much to do with the present canvass as Mahomet's Coffin. But wholly foreign as it is from every issue legitimately involved in the contest now going on, it is rapidly producing one good effect. It is drawing off from the Democratic ticket many of its supporters, and cooling the ardor and weakening the devotedness of others. The Pierce press is very fond of parading extracts from the New York Herald injurious to Gen. Scott, whenever they can get hold of them. As it will not doubt contribute a good deal to their gratification to know Bennett's opinions upon any matter touching their political interests, we commend to their consideration the following extract from the last Herald. The Herald, be it recollected, is a Pierce and King paper. Whilst we do not generally lay any great stress upon anything that Bennett says about party matters, yet, as his authority seems to be high with the Democrats, we think it nothing more than right to give them the benefit of the extract we are about to make, as in all probability, they would otherwise overlook it. It is aptly that it should be lost to them, as the subject of General Scott's pay, to judge from their industrious researches and laborious commentaries, give them vast concern.

*Gen. Scott—His Services and his Pay—Littleness of Party Warfare.*  
"On the death of that sterling old patriot, Henry Clay, the democratic Governor of Kentucky appointed to his vacant chair in the Senate a Mr. Meriwether, a democratic politician, regarded in the State as a man of talents and ability. Instead, however, of any attempt to emulate the lofty line of conduct of Mr. Clay, we find Mr. Meriwether, on the first convenient occasion, descending to the level of a cross road small beer politician in a resolution calling for information concerning the pay, emoluments, and extra allowances, received for their public services, respectively, by General Scott and Gen. Pierce. The information communicated by this resolution has just been published by the Washington Union, and will of course be circulated from one end of the Union to the other for electioneering purposes against Gen. Scott.

"It appears from these official returns, that for some forty years of the most active and brilliant services in the army of the United States, General Scott has received from the treasury an aggregate of two hundred and ninety thousand five hundred & seventy seven dollars & eighteen cents. This would be a little over seven thousand dollars a year for forty years—an exceedingly paltry exhibition of liberality, in contrast with the services, for which it is paraded as an extravagant reward. To show how niggardly and begrudging has been this extravagance of the government towards Gen. Scott for his extraordinary services, we select the following items of extra allowances from the account rendered in by the Second Auditor of the Treasury:—

1819.  
1. For per diem allowance of six dollars made Gen. Scott by the Secretary of War, from the 22d September, 1818 to the 17th May, 1819, 248 days for extra services in the compilation of a military work for the army, under orders of the War Department, \$1,428 00  
2. For six dollars a day, allowed by the Secretary of War, as the estimated difference between his pay and emoluments as major general and brigadier general, from the 1st July 1824, to the 31st January, 1825, while engaged in revising and publishing the Book of Infantry Tactics and the Regulations of the Army, and preparing an abstract of those works, for the use of the militia of the United States, 1,290 00

3. For the same allowance, for same services from 1st February to 31st March, 1825, allowed by the Secretary of War, 354 00  
1825.  
4.—For eight dollars a day as commissioner for conferring with the Pottawatomies, Winnebago, and Sac Fox Indians at Chicago, Prairie du Chien and Rock Island, from 22d June to 17th October, 1825, inclusive and mileage from New York to those places and back, together with his expenses during the conference, allowed by the Acting Secretary of War, 2,485 22  
1825.  
5.—For his compensation as author and compiler, and services in superintending the printing of the New System of Discipline and Tactics, for the use of the army, as authorized per act of 3d March, 1825, chapter 30, sec. 1, 5,000 00  
1829.

6.—For extra compensation incurred while acting as commissioner under the Cherokee treaty, from April to December, 1838, 244 days allowed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the 10th and 13th sections of the act of 30th June, 1834, 358 71  
1841.  
7.—For eight dollars per diem as commissioner to treat and make arrangements with the Cherokee Indians, from the 11th April to the 10th December, 1838, inclusive, allowed by the Acting Secretary of War, 1,952 00

Total \$12,867 94  
"Now here we have some sixteen hundred dollars compensation for a book on 'Infantry Tactics' and five thousand dollars for the 'New System of Discipline and Tactics,' the value of which to the government, as illustrated in the Mexican war, can only be measured by the gold mines of California. In any other country the compensation to a general officer, of the scientific attainments and experience of

Gen. Scott, for such standard works in our military schools, would have been, even in poor Mexico, at least a hundred thousand dollars, in England a dukedom, and in France a chateau and a country estate. Only look at it.—Gen. Scott receives \$5,000 for the work of a New System of Discipline and Infantry Tactics, and Mr. Harriet Beecher Stowe receives \$10,000 for the copyright of Uncle Tom's Cabin. And so of Gen. Scott's pay as an Indian Commissioner. How contemptible it appears alongside of the profits and pickings of the Galphin, the Chickasaw, Cherokee, and Choctaw operations of other commissioners, contractors, and speculators. Greeley's "tuss and leathers" about the mileage of members of Congress was thought to be a small potato business, but it was a great thing of Gen. Scott's pay and extra allowances by a Senator of the United States.

"But of all others concerned, the editors of the Washington Union ought to be ashamed of themselves. Congress has just voted the handsome gratuity to Father Ritchie of fifty thousand dollars, (\$50,000.) for losses upon a printing contract which he failed to fulfil; and they have taken away from another contractor, the public printing, and given it to Gen. Armstrong, upon terms by which he will probably make a clear profit of one hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand dollars. And they have done all this without giving Elwood Fisher, as far as we know, for his losses of forty thousand dollars upon the Southern Press; the first red cent. We are surprised that either Father Ritchie or Gen. Armstrong could become a party under such circumstances, to this little petting, dirty, and contemptible proceeding against Gen. Scott. We are mortified very deeply at such conduct in Father Ritchie and Gen. Armstrong. It is unworthy either a father or a general in Israel, with his pockets brim full of extra allowances."

"In connection with the above, read the following from the New York Courier and Enquirer:—  
"What honest American cheek has not tinged with shame at the baseness of some of the resorts of this Presidential canvass? The Washington Union devotes nearly three columns to raking over Gen. Scott's accounts with the Government during the forty four years, as collected by the Hon. Mr. Meriwether's famous drag-net resolution; and complacently exhibits the results of its labors in the following shape:—  
Regular pay and allowances to Gen. Scott.  
Through the Second Auditor's Office.....\$201,509 71  
Through the Third Auditor's Office.....49,776 99  
\$251,286 70  
Extra allowances to Gen. Scott.  
Through Registers Office.....\$2,539 79  
Through Second Auditor's Office.....14,737 93  
Through Third Auditor's Office.....1,254 54  
18,532 36  
Amount withheld without Warrant of Law 7,885 19  
"unaccounted for.....12,875 08  
\$290,577 18  
The Editor disclaims any attempt "to forestall public opinion," but he evidently puts this forward as a very valuable acquisition to the strained electioneering supplies of his party. And, yet, with his intelligence, he must know that it is nothing, inside and out, but utter trash. In regular pay, such as legally and indisputably appertains to his office, General Scott has received \$251,286. This he was entitled to, precisely on the same ground as entitles any official in the service of the Government to his salary, or any laborer to his wages. The large amount of the aggregate arises, solely from the length of the service, and is in fact an honor instead of a reproach to the gallant old veteran. His greatest enemy in the world would not dare to say that he has not earned it a thousand times over, and, with all the hardihood of our opponents, we do not expect to hear many murmurs from them on this score. We know them too well however to expect that they will not raise a clamor over \$39,291 paid for extra allowances, though every cent was accorded for services actually rendered, and accorded too by authority regularly empowered by law to make such provision. Excepting the item of \$71,885 19, the whole was either voted directly by Congress or paid out of the contingent fund which is placed at the disposal of the Executive by Congress. That item was not as the Union phrases it, "withheld without warrant of law," but was the commission reserved by him for collecting and disbursing war revenues in Mexico, arising from contributions, taxes, &c., and amounting to nearly a quarter of a million of dollars—reserved too in accordance with the act of 1849 providing for the settlement of the accounts of public officers who received moneys arising from military contributions or otherwise in Mexico, as explained and construed by the supplementary act of the last session relative to the same subject. The last item of \$12,875 08, set down by the Union as "unaccounted for," was nothing more or less than "secret service money," such as, in all governments, is constantly entrusted to the discretion of every functionary having unusual commissions to execute, and such as in their very nature do not admit of being presented in public accounts. The only wonder is that Gen. Scott, considering the great variety of momentous quasi-diplomatic responsibilities which have been confided to him in the management of the North-Eastern Boundary difficulties, and the Canadian Rebellion difficulties, and various Indian difficulties, and the secret operations which were inseparable from the successful administration of affairs in Mexico—the only wonder is, we say, that the secret service money employed by Gen. Scott, in his entire official life, should have been so little.—Other functionaries could easily be named who have expended, and perhaps very properly, three times as much in a single transaction.—The Union knows this; it must know it. And it also must know that the expenditure of this money by General Scott all occurred under Democratic administrations, and by their authority and approval. Still it unscrupulously endeavors to use the matter to the prejudice of the Whig candidate for the Presidency.

The Union does not charge General Scott with peculation; it dares not. It does not charge him with dishonesty in any shape; it knows it could not, without incurring the indignant contempt of the whole American people. But still it parades these figures with a hope to produce an effect by their mere aggregation, apart from sober inquiry into their origin, and to make out an invidious contrast with the amount of \$20,000 paid to General Pierce for his senatorial military services. It might with equal justice have resorted to the same means to damage Andrew Jackson or even George Washington in the estimation of the American people, for a heavier account of moneys paid from the public treasury might easi-

ly be made out against either of these. The Union professes to be astonished at this immense sum of two hundred and ninety thousand dollars paid for forty-four years of active, pre-eminent distinguished, public service. Will it please institute something of a comparison in this respect between the greatest of the American and the greatest of the English generals? It has a decided turn for this sort of business, and no doubt will thank us for the following data, from which it appears that the Duke of Wellington had received, ten years ago, more than thirteen and a half millions of dollars for military services, which have not proved one whit more beneficial to his country, either as regards glory or physical advantage, than the services rendered by General Scott, which were paid for with two hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

Money received as pay since he entered the army, up to 1815 £30,000  
Do. as Commander in Chief in Europe (sum not named.)  
Do. as his share of prize money in Spain; said to be about £800,000  
Do. as prize money in France, said to have been about 1,000,000  
Do. as salary & expenses whilst Ambassador to France, Do. do. to Vienna, 50,000  
1811. Pension of £4,000 per annum now paid for 37 years, 148,000  
1812. Grant per 52 of George III, 36 years' int. thereon\* 100,000  
1812. Grant pr 53 & 54 George III, 35 years' int. thereon, 280,000  
1814. Grant per 55 George III & 34 years' int. thereon, 1,100,000  
1815. Votes by Parliament, after the battle of Waterloo, 38 years' int. thereon, 540,000  
1818. The Duke's pay as Field Marshal, 30 years, at 2,000 60,000  
1820. Do. do. Col. of Rifle Brigade, 20 years, at 285 15 8,001  
1826. Do. do. Constable of the Tower 22 years at 947 0 20,834  
1826. Do. do. Warden of the Dique Ports, 22 years at 474 0 10,428  
1827. Do. do. Col. 1st Guards, 20 years, at 1,200 0 25,200  
1827. Do. do. Commander in Chief till 1830, 3 years, at 3,458 0 10,374  
1842. Do. do. Commander in Chief, re-appointed, 6 years, at 3,458 0 20,708  
Grand total cost of the Duke of Wellington to the British People, £2,762,635

\*Interest is charged on the above as the public have now to pay the interest of it as part of the War Debt. †The 2d of Victoria cites these several grants, £7,000 in all.

**Official Vote of North Carolina.**  
We present below a tabular Statement of the vote of North Carolina, for Manly and Reid in 1850. The vote is official, and may, therefore, be relied upon as correct. Catawba and Gaston vote with Lincoln, McDowell with Burke, Union with Merkleburg, Alamance with Orange, Forsythe with Stokes, Watauga with Ashe, Madison with Buncombe and Yancey, Jackson with Haywood and Macon, Yadkin with Surry, and Alexander with Iredell, Wilkes, and Caldwell; and as the votes of these Counties are thus included, they are not named in the following Table:

	1850.		1852.	
	Manly.	Reid.	Kerr.	R.-id.
Anson	1043	502	1088	513
Ashe	604	687	551	916
Burke	1341	344	1216	489
Buncombe	1035	649	916	184
Bladen	311	561	358	631
Bertie	526	431	527	420
Beaufort	814	537	847	554
Brunswick	306	260	343	271
Cabarrus	693	412	714	441
Craven	609	541	597	698
Cumberland	602	1310	783	1388
Chowan	281	223	249	228
Columbus	165	454	198	443
Camden	497	85	488	122
Carteret	415	361	411	392
Cherokee	713	230	540	551
Caswell	263	1144	270	1013
Chatham	1119	896	995	980
Caldwell	640	147	600	196
Currituck	185	457	178	603
Cleveland	295	820	305	870
Davidson	1159	699	951	747
Davie	577	313	490	345
Duplin	226	1035	190	1072
Edgecombe	88	1481	104	1425
Franklin	311	694	341	721
Gaston	984	974	1005	1063
Granville	1772	528	1524	480
Greene	317	342	347	361
Gates	397	367	363	406
Haywood	507	399	368	551
Halifax	485	536	551	541
Herford	270	171	360	249
Hyde	422	316	368	408
Henderson	694	272	762	340
Iredell	1010	279	1035	393
Johnston	221	182	214	240
Lenoir	638	849	733	883
Lincoln	255	478	267	459
Lincoln	690	1992	680	1934
Martin	313	595	260	676
Moore	671	589	615	646
Montgomery	631	171	780	209
Macon	484	390	451	432
Merkleburg	670	1152	721	1421
Nash	80	909	84	1030
New Hanover	278	1187	350	1342
Northampton	489	524	504	586
Onslow	186	715	167	696
Orange	1634	1855	1528	1796
Pasquotank	390	217	453	247
Perquimans	347	291	347	312
Pitt	591	583	636	649
Person	329	577	341	450
Robeson	562	626	692	760
Rockingham	337	1107	356	1072
Rowan	890	649	778	712
Rutherford	500	937	1106	590
Randolph	1354	354	1279	439
Richmond	680	141	624	194
Sampson	507	853	509	905
Surry	1017	1352	1206	1376
Stokes	1060	1452	1132	1481
Stanly	834	66	896	80
Tyrell	363	131	292	114
Wake	979	1450	1102	1560
Warren	183	689	162	697
Washington	189	291	247	297
Waynes	221	1091	283	1196
Wilkes	1373	341	1345	398
Yancey	456	632	336	694
Total	42071	44845	42993	48484
		42071		42993
				2774
				5491

ly be made out against either of these. The Union professes to be astonished at this immense sum of two hundred and ninety thousand dollars paid for forty-four years of active, pre-eminent distinguished, public service. Will it please institute something of a comparison in this respect between the greatest of the American and the greatest of the English generals? It has a decided turn for this sort of business, and no doubt will thank us for the following data, from which it appears that the Duke of Wellington had received, ten years ago, more than thirteen and a half millions of dollars for military services, which have not proved one whit more beneficial to his country, either as regards glory or physical advantage, than the services rendered by General Scott, which were paid for with two hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

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Anson 1043 502 1088 513  
Ashe 604 687 551 916  
Burke 1341 344 1216 489  
Buncombe 1035 649 916 184  
Bladen 311 561 358 631  
Bertie 526 431 527 420  
Beaufort 814 537 847 554  
Brunswick 306 260 343 271  
Cabarrus 693 412 714 441  
Craven 609 541 597 698  
Cumberland 602 1310 783 1388  
Chowan 281 223 249 228  
Columbus 165 454 198 443  
Camden 497 85 488 122  
Carteret 415 361 411 392  
Cherokee 713 230 540 551  
Caswell 263 1144 270 1013  
Chatham 1119 896 995 980  
Caldwell 640 147 600 196  
Currituck 185 457 178 603  
Cleveland 295 820 305 870  
Davidson 1159 699 951 747  
Davie 577 313 490 345  
Duplin 226 1035 190 1072  
Edgecombe 88 1481 104 1425  
Franklin 311 694 341 721  
Gaston 984 974 1005 1063  
Granville 1772 528 1524 480  
Greene 317 342 347 361  
Gates 397 367 363 406  
Haywood 507 399 368 551  
Halifax 485 536 551 541  
Herford 270 171 360 249  
Hyde 422 316 368 408  
 Henderson 694 272 762 340  
Iredell 1010 279 1035 393  
 Johnston 221 182 214 240  
Lenoir 638 849 733 883  
Lincoln 255 478 267 459  
Lincoln 690 1992 680 1934  
Martin 313 595 260 676  
Moore 671 589 615 646  
Montgomery 631 171 780 209  
Macon 484 390 451 432  
Merkleburg 670 1152 721 1421  
Nash 80 909 84 1030  
New Hanover 278 1187 350 1342  
Northampton 489 524 504 586  
Onslow 186 715 167 696  
Orange 1634 1855 1528 1796  
Pasquotank 390 217 453 247  
Perquimans 347 291 347 312  
Pitt 591 583 636 649  
Person 329 577 341 450  
Robeson 562 626 692 760  
Rockingham 337 1107 356 1072  
Rowan 890 649 778 712  
Rutherford 500 937 1106 590  
Randolph 1354 354 1279 439  
Richmond 680 141 624 194  
Sampson 507 853 509 905  
Surry 1017 1352 1206 1376  
Stokes 1060 1452 1132 1481  
Stanly 834 66 896 80  
Tyrell 363 131 292 114  
Wake 979 1450 1102 1560  
Warren 183