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From the London Times.

Lincoln the Last.

In days far away, when the Valley of the Mississippi shall be feeding its hundred millions and great independent nations shall, with balanced power, and with that mutual respect of right, which is the result of balanced powers, occupy the great Western World—in those far away days industrious students, peering into the past, will rest with interest and expatiate with fondness upon every item of those events which crowd upon us almost quicker than we can chronicle them. To the Americans of those times, divided into powerful communities which had been drawn together by the never-failing influences of a common interest, the events that are now progressing before our eyes will be as the beginning of all things. The subjects or citizens of a great system of independent States will trace the early throes by which a new condition of society was born, and note by what happy course of events they had been exempted from the curse of a colossal democracy, bearing within its it the elements of decay and a constitutional proneness towards anarchy. Ex Governor Morehead's account of the first schism will steal into history. If the divisions which shall by those times be consolidated shall have been gradually and wisely made, so that each section shall be an adult nation, not only having an identity of interest among its members, but a sufficiency of aggregate power, then those mighty populations will bless the scenes of slaughter at which contemporaries now shudder, even as Americans of the present day bless the hard battles of the War of Independence. Young America will wonder at the blindness which sought to pin and mortar together the old Union with bayonets and blood, just as we English despise the folly of our ancestors in attempting to conquer and hold the Western World by arms.—In that future, while reading his course of history in some spot now waste and tenantless, the schoolboy will be taught that the story of the commencement of the great revolution was first told in a room of the British Town of Liverpool. An exile who had been part in the earliest meeting between the last President of the United States and the delegates of the Peace Congress, told the story to a Liverpool audience. How the men of the South went to Washington toement a peace, and how they left the presence of Mr. Lincoln to prepare their arms for the wars which followed.

The greatest events are not always the most striking in their outward circumstances. As Mr Morehead describes the scene, few would have surmised that the fate of a world hung upon a stalk which was twirled round a finger by a little knot of men, and was carried on with quaint anecdotes and illustrated by familiar slaps upon the shoulder. "Seated in a chair with tumbled hair, with his feet upon the highest round, sat a long, lanky man, with very large whiskers, with his elbows upon his knees and his hands upon the sides of his face, in attitude of listening; when he would speak he would drop his hands and raise his head suddenly." This was "Lincoln the Last." In a half circle about him sat the Governors, Senators, or Deputies from the Southern States. They had come to him because he had been made President by a party hostile to the Southern interests, and they were come to ask for guarantees that their part under the Constitution should be preserved to them. Seward, his proximate Prime Minister, abounded in easy fireside, but was not believed; and Lincoln, when he spoke, talked of his party "platform," tried to explain away his speeches, and, at last, when pushed for assurance or amusement, took refuge in quaint stories or in Æsop's Fables. These Lincoln stories are very trite, but they all have a moral of very unscrupulous morality. He told them on this occasion that when he was at the bar he once had a case that came out so very bad on the evidence that even the old farmer who was his client said "it looked like a hangin' job." Lincoln would not give up, but he did not say he gained it.—Aesop, who introduced the fable of the lion who asked to marry the fair young lady, and who allowed his nails to be pared and his teeth to be drawn by the young lady's parents, and was knocked on the head as a consequence of his folly, Mr. Lincoln compares himself to the lion, and the South to the young lady, and declares his resolution to avoid the fate of the lion. It could hardly be convincing to the Southern delegates to find themselves submitted to a President who likened himself to an adventurer who had an unjust case which he would pertinaciously support, and then compared a beast with an evil will. The story of this interview, if it be faithfully related, gives us a better insight into the character of Mr. Lincoln than we have hitherto had an opportunity of obtaining. "Honest Abe" is honest in the sense of fidelity to his party platform. He is honest to the Republicans, but not to the people of the United States. His "honesty" in this respect is in itself an intolerable evil, a sufficient provocation to Secession. Our English theory is that a representative once chosen represents the whole body of his constituents, and, indeed, the nation at large. Lincoln's honesty binds him to insure four years of domestic supremacy to a faction which is not even a majority.—He is shrewd and eager for a bargain, as is shown by the readiness with which he threw down his hands and raised his head at something Mr. Rives, of Virginia, advanced, and tried to drive a bargain with him to detach Virginia from the South.—That beyond this party honesty he has no other principle but to carry out his views, either by force or fraud, he does not seem even to profess. His oath of office, which he feigned to consider as obliging him to enforce the law and the Constitution in the South, has not prevented his abolishing or suspending the laws and the Constitution both in North and South. Impartiality as a Governor he does not even affect, for his enemies, the democrats, are kept down or fill the prisons, and the Republicans, who are his supporters, do as they please with impunity. He does not even see scandal in the corruption which so shocked our European nations when ostentatiously proved and made public by the Washington Congress. He had a story ready also for this. When asked at the White House why he did not hang the fraudulent contractors, he replied by telling his questioner an anecdote of a circumstance that occurred to him when he was farming in Illinois. "I was troubled," he said, "with skunks, and they did a great deal of damage to the farm. So I thought I'd set traps and catch the vermin. Well, I made the traps, and, after a bit, I caught a lot of skunks. When I had caught the skunks, a neighbor came to me and said, "Well, farmer Lincoln, why don't you kill your skunks?" And I said, "You may kill 'em all if you like, and have their skins;" and my neighbor killed one of 'em, but that skunk made such an awful stench afore he died, that we calculated to let all the rest go." Again, the moral is not of a lofty kind, although the interpretation is not difficult. We think we can see how insecure must be the lives, and liberty and property of the members of a hostile party when such a party chief as this is in power and how insupportable must be a despotism in which a man of this calibre is the despot.

We have here the history of the beginning of the end, but who can tell how the pages will be written which are yet to be filled before the inevitable separation is accomplished? Are scenes like those which we a short time since described from Dahomey yet to interpose, and is the reign of last President to go out amid horrible massacres of white women and children, to be followed by the extermination of the black race in the South? Is Lincoln yet a name not known to us as it will be known to posterity, and is it ultimately to be classed among that catalogue of monsters, the wholesale assassins and butchers of their kind? Are not the half million of fighting men who have already fallen by fire and steel, or rotted by disease enough holocaust to the Fetish of the North? We fear not. Slaughter without result in Mississippi and Kentucky, and a threat of renewal of the sanguinary battles of Maryland, are all we learn as the last news.—Concurrent testimony seems to show that to this worse than Dahomey slaughter—worse, because the mass of butchery is a hundredfold greater, and because Christian men are the victims and the slaughterers are about to be added the horrors of a servile war, stirred up by this honest, shrewd, unscrupulous teller of good stories. There is something of horror as well as of rage, and of alarm as well as indignation, in the resolutions with which the Confederate Congress answer the Lincoln Slavery Proclamation. We will attempt at present to predict nothing as to what the consequence of Mr. Lincoln's new policy may be, except that it certainly will not have the effect of restoring the Union. It will not deprive Mr Lincoln of the distinctive affix which he will share with many, for the most part foolish and incompetent, kings and emperors, caliphs, and doges, that of being Lincoln—"the Last."

AN EXTRAVAGANT BEAUTY.—The Empress of France is probably the most extravagant woman living. Nor is this all; she has been the cause of ruinous extravance in the families of her husbands' subjects, and in all countries where the costly fashions she has set have found favor. M. Fould, the Emperor's Minister of Finance, threatens to resign his office unless her enormous drafts upon the treasury are curtailed. So costly has she made the toilette in Paris that fashionable ladies are utterly unable to settle their bills for dress, and it is stated by the English press that it is as much as many of them can do to pay the interest on the large debts which following the Imperial modes has caused them to incur.

She has made her apartments in the Tuileries as magnificent as the palaces one reads about in the Oriental fables. The doors of her boudoir are of ivory inlaid with gold. The furniture is rosewood, inlaid with mirrors, gold, and ivory, and is upholstered with pale red silk. Smyrnian carpeting of the heaviest texture covers the floor, and the ceiling is splendidly frescoed. The desks and portfolios are of tortoise shell, arabesqued with gold; and the most valuable paintings of the old masters ornament the walls.

The beautiful woman who has surrounded herself with these luxuries, spends an almost fabulous amount annually in rare laces and all the most expensive articles of female costume, besides subscribing unheard of sums in aid of vast political schemes, for she is withal an intriguing politician. The Empress is thirty-six years of age, and therefore old enough to have learned prudence; yet she is more prodigal now than when in the hey dey of her youth and beauty.

Courts Oyer and Terminer.

An Act authorizing the Governor to issue commissions to hold Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That on the petition of the County Court of any county, or on the application of the Attorney General, or the Solicitor of any of the Judiciary Circuits, or for other good cause shown, the Governor shall issue commissions of Oyer and Terminer to the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law, which Courts of Oyer and Terminer shall have jurisdictions to indict and try all white persons, slaves and free persons of color, and all other persons charged with capital felonies, crimes and misdemeanors, or any offences against or in the violation of the statute law of the State, or any violation or offence whatever of the criminal law of which the Superior Courts at their regular terms have jurisdiction; and the Judges shall be clothed with all necessary powers for the trial of any person or persons charged with the violation of the criminal laws or the statute law of this State, and the presiding Judge shall and may proceed to try, continue or remove indictments, such continuance or removal to be regulated by the same rules as govern continuances and removals at the general terms of the Superior Courts of Law; the Clerk of the Superior Court of Law shall issue subpenas for witnesses to attend the sessions of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and the witnesses when summoned, shall attend under the same rules, forfeitures and penalties, and with the same privileges as if the term were a regular term. And the Judge appointed to hold the Court of Oyer and Terminer in the county for which application is made, shall fix the time for holding the same, and shall forthwith notify the Sheriff of the county of such time appointed for holding such Court; and the officers prosecuting for the State attending such Court, shall be entitled to receive the same fees and compensation as for attending a regular term of the Superior Court.

Sec. 2 Be it further enacted, That the said Courts shall be held at the courthouses of the different counties, or at the same places at which the general terms of the Superior Courts are held.

Sec. 3 Be it further enacted, That the Clerk of the County Court and Sheriff, assisted by three Justices of the Peace, shall, in the same mode in which persons are drawn for the regular terms, draw a jury of thirty-six persons, who shall be summoned by the Sheriff, from which shall be made a grand jury and petit jury; and the Judge shall have power to order a special *venire*.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, that when any person or persons are confined in any jail, other than the jail of the county in which they reside, and there can be no trial of such persons in their own county on account of the presence of the enemy, the person or persons so confined, shall be tried in the county in which they are confined, for any offence against the criminal law, or the statute law of this State, of which the Superior Courts have jurisdiction.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times, and ratified in General Assembly the 7th day of February, A. D. 1863

R. S. DONNELL S. H. C.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.

Gen. Jo' Johnston.

The "Grapevine correspondent" of the Chattanooga Rebel gives the following sketch of this distinguished leader of our armies.

Speaking of pleasant things—peace, spring and independence—leads me to speak of Gen. Jo. Johnston. Do you know that very gallant but equally agreeable man? If not, call upon him. You will find him most accessible, and if disengaged from the press of official business that must demand the larger share of his time, disposed to talk with you in a way, which will send you off, feeling better of yourself and him, than when you came. He is one of those men for whom you cannot resist a personal impulse of kindness. Easy himself, he has the happy faculty of all men of good heart and graceful address of putting those with whom he is thrown, also at ease. Very unpretending, he is by no means unimposing, for an able mind, a liberal experience, and the education of a scholar as well as a soldier, give him a presence which mere manner could never impart.

Napoleon is said to have been in his moments of relaxation even child-like to those about him, and yet never so much so as to lose that dignity, which was at times awe-inspiring. I should say that with all the dignity of the purest *chevalier de France*, (or is he not a gentleman of the Old Dominion?) Gen. Johnston is only awe inspiring in the battle field. At all events in the private relations of life he is eminently gracious and gracious, setting an example of true worth to affectation, which might be studied to advantage by some of the many apostles of cant and assumption in the military service of the Confederate States. Gen. Johnston is rather under than over the medium height, has a face remarkable for fulness of expression, combining evidences of great decision of character with culture, intellect, and at times the most playful *bon homme*. I should say that ideality, wealth of resource, trenchant perception quick and agile activity of conclusion are the presiding idiosyncrasies of a mind martial by nature. As far as I have seen—and, indeed, chance has given my observation considerable scope—his is the ranking intellect of our army.

MAPLE SUGAR.—The people in the mountains of Virginia are making maple sugar in considerable quantities, which sells on the spot at $1 a lb.

History of Small Pox.

This loathsome disease, which has been developed throughout the country by Yankee faith, is of interest enough to give a short article a place in our columns on its history, which we compile mainly from the "Penny Magazine."

In the history of the world we find at various times the record of epidemic or spreading diseases under name of Plagues. The word plague is apt to convey a very indefinite idea to one not of the medical fraternity which is unable to describe, but in reality it is nothing more or less than a fever. The great plague of London in 1665 caused the death of 8,000 persons in one week, and was of the nature of epidemic of spreading diseases, which may take its orgin in the remotest district of an extensive country, and yet if its progress be independent of the peculiarity of soil and climate it may soon come to overrun the whole. In the same way, although a spreading malady commences in one hemisphere of the globe, it may after a time invade the others. Small pox, previous to vacination, was a plague which exercised a still more destructive power than any other and whole districts were depopulated by it. The physicians of ancient Greece and Rome, it does not appear were at all acquainted with small pox. We have to look for traces of its early progress farther east. In the tradition of the people of China and Hindoostan, it was enumerated as one of the common diseases of the countries, and those countries must be considered as the cradle of small pox which would most naturally be the result of a dense population and the filth engendered from poverty. Its first appearance in western Asia was about the middle of the sixth century and Europe was not invaded till a later period.

In the year 569 the city of Mecca in Arabia was besieged by an army of Abyssinian Christians under the command of Abreha, with the expectation of destroying a Pagan temple within that city. In this army the small pox committed dreadful havoc and the measles appeared at the same time, so we are told. It reached Great Britain in the beginning of the 9th century. In 1517 St. Domingo one of the West India Islands was infected by it and not less than one million of Indians were destroyed by it and the murderous arms of the Spanish invaders. In 1520 it commenced in Cuba and from thence it was carried to Mexico; in the latter country in a short time it is computed three and a half millions of its inhabitants were carried off by it including the brother and successor of the superior Montezuma. Peculiarities of climate affect it not, for in 1707 Iceland was nearly decimated by it, 16 000 persons having died with the disease within a very short period of time; and in 1733, Greenland lost nearly all its inhabitants by it.

When it enters a locality where it has not been before, its first effects are almost always more extensively destructive than at any subsequent time and no disease is in itself more loathsome than small pox.—The patient more particularly in the confluent variety presents a most pitiable spectacle. He is seen laboring under a fever with the worst typhoid or putrid symptoms, he is covered from head to heel with pustules, which sometimes coalesce and ultimately change the whole surface of the body into one continued sore that renders the features undistinguishable, and converts him into an object of disgust to the senses. Without the aid of innoculation and vaccination it is calculated that at least one fourteenth of every generation of mankind would perish beneath the dreadful taint of small pox but, that were innoculation generally practiced, the mortality would not amount to one in seventy of those on whom the operation had been performed and under the protective influence of vaccination one death is not to be expected in many hundred of persons so treated. Dr. Jenner, of England discovered vaccination from observing that milkmaids whose hands were made sore from contact with a scab on the udder of cows that were milked by them escaped the disease, though in almost daily contact with it. He was thus led to experiment upon his son and then upon himself with some of the vaccine matter taken from the udder of a healthy cow and the result has given to the world the sure protection against this most loathsome disease. We hope our readers, when they peruse this article if they have not been vaccinated within seven years past will at once have it performed. It is the surest method of preventing the spread of the disease.

I HAVE NO TIME TO READ.—The idea about the want of time is a mere phantom. Franklin found time in the midst of all his labors to dive into the hidden recesses of philosophy, and to explore the untrodden path of science. The great Frederick, with an empire at his direction, in the midst of war on the eve of battles which were to decide the fate of his kingdom found time to revel in the charms of philosophy and intellectual pleasures. Bonaparte, with all Europe at his disposal, with kings in his antechamber begging for vacant thrones, with thousands of men whose destinies were suspended by the brittle thread of arbitrary pleasure, had time to converse with books. Cæsar, when he had curbed the spirits of the Roman people, and was thronged with visitors from the remotest kingdom, found time for an intellectual conversation. Every man has time; if he is careful to improve it as well as he might, he can reap a threefold reward. Let all make use of the hours at their disposal, if they want to obtain a proper influence in society. They can if they please, hold in their hands the destinies of our Republic.

The Register and Mr. Worth.

The last Register says it has learned "upon indubitable authority, that Jonathan Worth, Treasurer of the State, is discrediting in his office Confederate money." And that paper adds:

"On Wednesday last a gentleman presented one or more State coupons at the Treasury Department, and was offered Confederate money. This he declined to take, on the ground that he was a State creditor, and entitled to State money. Worth would not pay in Treasury notes, and the creditor left the office unpaid."

The gentleman referred to is, we understand, John U. Kirkland, of Hillsborough. Now, who has discredited Confederate money? Mr. Worth has in hand a large amount of Confederate money, which he is paying out to State creditors as they present their claims. He makes no distinction between them, but pays them all in this currency. If the currency be good and it is thought not to be discredited, *why did Mr. Kirkland refuse to take it?* Why did he demand Treasury notes? The plea which he puts in that he is "a State creditor," will not avail him. Is he any better, as "a State creditor," than the soldiers, whom Mr. Paymaster Lewis, with Mr. Courts' sanction, paid off in Confederate currency. It was all right then, because the soldier was the party who was paid; but it is all wrong now when Mr Kirkland, an original secessionist, and a destroyer of Yankees by the gross on paper, presents *his* claims to be cashed.

He demands State money; *he* does not want Confederate money; *he* REFUSES Confederate money, and then runs to Mr. Syme, or gets some one else to run for him, and the impression is sought to be produced that Mr. Worth is discrediting Confederate money. Why, Mr. Kirkland is the man; it is *Mr. Kirkland* who has discredited this money *by refusing to take it*. Is not that so? Certainly it is. Everybody who reads the Register's article will say it is, for that article expressly admits that Mr. Kirkland *refused* Confederate currency; and every one who can count two knows that to refuse a currency is to discredit it. Mr. Kirkland did that very thing. He did nothing else; and the attempt to fasten the charge on Mr. Worth is both absurd and wicked—absurd, because the fact is the other way, and wicked, because of the purpose evinced to shield the guilty party by charging the offence upon the innocent.

The Register says that Mr. Worth, in paying out Confederate notes, "is shaving the creditors of the State." And the Register then declares that Confederate notes are not as good as any other currency—But what is Mr. Worth to do? Is not every one who has a claim against the State "a State creditor?" And must Mr. Worth keep these notes in his safe till they advance in value? Or must he pay them out to the soldiers, as was done under his predecessor, and reserve the State money for such gentlemen as Mr Kirkland?—Would that please the Register? No doubt it would—but it will not be done. Mr Kirkland must learn to be fed out of the same spoon with other people.

The Register concludes its article with the following very ridiculous remarks:

"Now, it is perfectly apparent that if the example of Worth is followed by all the treasurers of the States composing the Confederacy, the credit of the Common Agent of all the States must be utterly destroyed, and our cause ruined."

We can readily perceive that if the example of *Mr Kirkland* is generally followed, our cause will be ruined; but the idea that the Confederate Government can be injured by a State Treasurer using and paying out its currency, is ridiculous and stupid nonsense.

The Case of Calvin G. Perkins.

On Saturday last the case of Calvin G. Perkins, of Wayne County, was investigated in this city before Judge Saunders, on a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge Battle, and served on Capt McCoy in command of the Confederate prison at Salisbury. The writ was applied for by J. H. Everett, Esq., of Wayne, one of Mr. Perkins' counsel, and was served on Capt. McCoy by the Sheriff of Rowan County—Messrs. Moore and Phillips appeared for Mr. Perkins, and Messrs. Caldwell and Love for Capt. McCoy.

We learn that the only point of importance made by the evidence against Mr. Perkins was, that after the writ had been served, *but without his knowledge of the fact*, he stated to Capt McCoy, in a conversation which that officer sought and held with him, that he did not look for protection to the Confederate States or this State but to the United States. After argument he was bound over in the sum of five thousand dollars to appear at Wayne Superior Court. Mr. Perkins, it seems, was at Morehead City when Newbern was taken. He was anxious to cross the lines and return to his home, but was refused permission to do so until he took the oath of neutrality. He then returned, and was soon after arrested by order of Gen. Holmes and sent to Salisbury. He was in prison there for more than ten months, and a trial was denied him. We believe he was brought out and examined before Judge Bagby some months since, and remanded to prison, where he has been, in close confinement, up to the period when the writ was served and he was sent to Raleigh.—He is at length at liberty, upon his bond. No compensation can be made him for the long and dreary months during which he has languished in prison at Salisbury; and but for the law of the last Legislature, introduced by Gov. Graham, and the energy and devotion to him of his counsel Mr. Everett he could have been there yet. If Mr. Perkins has committed treason by adhering to the enemy, or by giving them aid against his own country, let him be punished; but if he is innocent of this charge, let him go free. This was his right when he was arrested—the right to be tried and that speedily, by the civil law; but that right was denied him.

We learn that Judge Saunders, as is usual with him, displayed a good deal of temper at the trial; but he at length became composed under the cool and collected manner of Mr Moore, and the legal learning which he and his associate brought to bear upon the case.

To the Friends of Education.

We ask attention to the following circular from the State Educational Association of North Carolina. The object proposed is one of vast moment to the people of the Confederacy, and it is desirable that the Convention at Columbia be well attended:

RALEIGH NORTH CAROLINA,
January 12th, 1863.

SIR: At the last annual meeting of the State Educational Association of North Carolina, held in the town of Lincolnton, on the 14th and 15th of October last the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That this Association recommend a general Convention of the teachers of the Confederate States, to be held at ——on—— 1863, to take into consideration the best means for supplying the text books for schools and colleges, and for uniting their efforts for the advancement of the cause of education in the Confederacy; and that the Executive Committee of the Association be directed to correspond with teachers in the various States on the subject.

We have thought it would facilitate the accomplishment of the object of the above resolution, to suggest a time and place for the holding of the Convention proposed; and we accordingly recommend that the meeting take place in Columbia, South Carolina, on Thursday, April 9, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The importance of this movement will be readily appreciated by every friend of our beloved country; and we feel confident that no class of persons can be more useful in achieving, under God, the independence of a nation, than those who are engaged in training the hearts and minds of its young.

The integrity of society itself depends on this, that at least those of our teachers who relate to moral and political science should not be prepared by foreign schools to hold opinions in conflict with those on which our institutions are based; and if our schools are ever to be purged of this sedition fouled literature of the world we will never have a better opportunity than the present for the commencement of the good work.

We would add in addition that our national enemies arrange against the bar of the civilized world as a people of inferior mental development and ability; and every consideration which can appeal to our pride, to our patriotism and to our manhood as well as to our sense of duty to God and to our fellow men, should prompt those who labor in the mental domain to be up and doing.

We cannot afford to permit any exigency which our vindictive foes can bring upon us, to arrest our efforts in behalf of those agencies which next to religion, do most to promote the welfare of society; and we know that if the rising generation is properly instructed, the lapse of time will, by the blessing of Providence, but insure that independence for which those who are now on the stage of action are so heroically contending.

Believing that these views meet with your hearty concurrence we respectfully and earnestly invite you to meet us in council at the time and place specified above, fully believing that by the Divine favor, we may thus be enabled to lay, "in this day of trial, the foundation of a work which will redound to the honor and prosperity of our noble country.

With much respect, we are truly yours,

C. H. WILEY,
Supt. of Com Schools of N. C.
J. D. CAMPBELL,
Ed. N. C. Journal of Education.
WILLIE J. PALMER,
Prin. N. C. Inst. D. & D. & B.
} Ex. Committee

Congressional Election.

Some inquiries having been made relative on the subject, we give below the law in relation the Congressional election in this State.

The Legislature, at its extra session in September, 1861, laid off the State into Congressional Districts, as follows:

First District.—Martin, Hertford, Gates, Chowan, Perquimons, Pasquotank, Camden, Currituck, Northampton, Washington, Tyrrell, and Pertie.

Second District.—Halifax, Edgecombe, Bertie, Wilson, Pitt, Greene, Lenoir and Hyde.

Third District.—Carteret, Craven, Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Wayne, Johnston and Sampson.

Fourth District.—New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Robeson, Cumberland, Richmond and Harnett.

Fifth District.—Wake, Franklin, Granville, Wake, Orange and Nash.

Sixth District.—Alamance, Person, Caswell, Rockingham, Guilford, Stokes and Forsyth.

Seventh District.—Randolph, Davidson, Chatham, Moore, Montgomery, Stanly and Anson.

Eighth District.—Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba and Cleaveland.

Ninth District.—Ashe, Alleghany, Wilkes, Caldwell, Alexander, Yadkin, Surry, Davie, Iredell, and Burke.

Tenth District.—Clay, Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Madison, Buncombe, Transylvania, Henderson, Polk, Yancey, McDowell, Rutherford, Mitchell, Haywood and Watauga.

The elections are to be held at the same places as are prescribed for holding elections for members of the General Assembly on the first Wednesday in November, 1863.