THE WHIG CONVENTION.

At last we have the satisfaction to announce that the time and place for the assembling of this Convention have been definitely fixed upon. The lest Raleigh Regisler states that the sitting of the Supreme Court, and the Special Session of Wake Su. perior Court, in which a cause of great importance was to have been tried, having atattracted to that city a number of the most prominent and distinguished Whigs of the State, and among them, a good portion of the Executive Committee appointed at the Convention of 1850, to whom the duty of designating the time and place for the next was assigned, it was unanimously recommended after due consultation and conference among them, that it assemble in the City of Raleigh, on the FOURTH MONDAY IN APRIL next, that being the 26th day of the

This day and place were selected, after mature deliberation and a frank and open statement and comparison of preferences, as altogether the most acceptable and appropiate.

So much for so much. It only remains now for those Counties which have not yet acted, to hold primary meetings, and appoint delegates. This being Court week, in Duplin, we hope the Whigs of that County have improved the occasion. Sampson, Onslow, and Brunswick have already moved in the matter. We would suggest to our friends in Bladen and Columbus, the propriety of holding meetings during the sitting of the approaching County Courts, in the early part of next month

As for the Whigs of New Hanover, altho' a meeting has not been held, we presume it Convention to assemble without a voice in its deliberations. Wilmington will be represented tho' when the preparatory steps for that purpose, are to be taken, we are not vet advised. We hope a full delegation will go up from the Eastern counties, in view of the importance of the Convention. It will tion. devolve upon that body to nominate a candidate for Governor, and to appoint delegates from the State at large to the National Whig Convention. Questions of State policy will likewise in all probability be introduced, and paign on the State as well as the National awe hope that it will be largely attended. Wilmington Herald.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

and the fourth Monday in April next, that be- ousling the gentleman ing the 26th day of the month. This will mansion of the State. we are disposed to be satisfied with the ap- Our motto is, inasmuch as ours is a Repub-

We have no fears of a "Raleigh Clique" in this consexions and believe that famous portunity to say it in such a manner as that organization is now only mentioned by our their voice cannot be mistaken ! open opponents for effect, or by others for Our opponents are burnishing their arms whole State .- Greensboro' Patriot.

DELEGATES TO THE WHIG NATION-AL CONVENTION

The Raleigh Register proposes to change the mode of appointing Delegates to the Whig National Convention. Instead of District Conventions as heretofore, the Register proposes that the Delegates present at the ensuing State Convention, from each District, be empowered to appoint a in the State who can do the thing better. Delegate [and an Alternate] to represent that District in the National Convention. We have thought for some time past, that

this is a far more convenient mode of accomplishing the object. It may have some objections, but they are not material now, when there is no difference of opinion in the State as to the candidates for President and Vice President. As the Register justly remarks, Messrs. Fillmore and Graham are the first and the last choice of the Whigs of North Carolina. It the plan should be found not to work well, it can be discarded hereafter,but for the present occasion we are decidedly in favor of the proposed plan. And we would add, that if any District should fail to be represented in the Convention, that that body be empowered to make appointments.

We trust that the meetings hereafter to be held will either approve or dissent from this recommendation .- Fay. Obs.

The above from the Fayetteville Observer embodies our views upon the subject to pects as those nearer home : to us it apwhich it relates .- Wil. Her.

numbers, their duty is never neglected, they ford gold is principally sent to our own Mint ever answer to the call of patriotism, and we to be transformed into "yellow boys." now announce that their primary meeting We trust that Uncle Sam will pay no at-We earnestly hope that every other County | tinue to set his marks upon our gold. will do likewise .- Golds. Tel.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

There seems to be a little difficulty in the organization of the Whig Party, because of the omissions in County Meetings to choose Representatives to District Conventions, whose duty it has been to appoint the respective Delegates to the National Conven-

tion. To remedy this lapse, the Editor of the Register proposes the following plan: Let it be understood among our friends -and, indeed, it may well be mentioned in the proceedings of the numerous Whig meetings yet to be held, -that the Delegates present at the State Convention from the different Counties in any one Congressional District shall have the power to appoint the

Delegates for that District. The Editor says that this plan is not free from objection. Very true; but we do not see that any other can be now adopted. It is become the sine qua non .- Wil. Com.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

It is announced that the time and place for holding our next State Convention have

juncture, that the East shall be fully represented in the Convention. We therefore suggest to the Whigs of this District that some trouble be taken to ascertain what persons will go, so that the appointment of Delegates by our primary meetings shall not be now, as it has been too often heretofore, a usebe glad to have some expression of opinion as to the time when our own County Meeting shall be held, so that we may give due notice thereof .- Edenton Sentinel.

The Whig State Convention, to nomister will be held in the city of Raleigh, on District." the 4th Monday in April next . We hope that our Whig friends in this, and the adjoining counties, will not neglect, at the proper time, to appoint Delegates to this Conven-

candidate for Governor, provided he is such as the greatest humbug of the day. We bepreparations organized for the ensuing cam- lieve that his professions of attachment to popular measures proceed from a desire to rena. For these and other obvious reasons, elevate himself. We were brought to this conclusion from his course whilst a candidate for Governor in '48 and 50. Consequently, unless convinced that we are mistaken, we gested for the meeting of the Whig State are a better and that the candidate who may Convention, to wit: The City of Raleigh, oppose him will be a better, we shall go in for

probably give general satisfaction, and as We have ever been a friend of Free Sufhave a greater aggregate expense and diffi- Legislative enactment. We are opposed to culty in reaching this point, than those of any set of men dictating to the people what the West would have in getting to Raleigh, they must have, and what they shall have.

sinister purposes. Whatever of Raleigh and making ready for the fight-not only Clique may have existed heretofore, has been for the battle in August, but for the great scattered to the four winds. Neither are we conflict to take place in November. We atraid of the East on account of the superior call upon Whig brethren, everywhere, to ease of access to Raleigh; for the Whigs of imitate their example. Forewarned, be forethe East are good and true, identified in na- armed! Remember the words of your once tional sentiment with the Whigs of the gallant chief, who was ever victor even in de-West. As regards national measures and feat, whose battle-axe gleamed brightest in State alone, they will have the power, (should national men, there appears a gratifying un- the fight, appalling the stoutest of his foes, they carry the Legislature,) of doing us gross inanimity of views among the Whigs of the and whom age alone prevents from ming- justice. At the next Session of that body, the ling in our ranks : "Shake off the dew-drops Congressional Districts of the State must be rethat glisten on your armor, and once more march to battle and to victory!"-Wel. Pat.

date for Governor .- Raleigh Standard.

Reid, in tip-top style. We know of no man By the way, the same number of the Stan-

dard which contained the 'rumor' that Genl. Dockery is to be the Whig candidate for

THE CHARLOTTE MINT. Uncle Sam seems disposed to verify towards North Carolina the scriptural threat towards a worse character; for while to Vir-

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his

Report to the present Congress, recommends the discontinuance of the mint at Charlotte. The Honorable Secretary may not be as well informed of our State history and prospears an ill-timed recommendation, while our peple are hard at work, building a rail-We are glad to learn from an article, road through the State, and furnishing acin the Raleigh Register, copied into our pa- cess by steam to Charlotte from the North, per of to-day, that the time and place for hol- as well as from the South. Charlotte will ding our State Convention have been finally soon be rendered convenient of access from agreed upon. Raleigh is the place and the the commercial world. Besides, the origitime the fourth Monday in April next It nal induc-ment for establishing the Mint in Register, that there should be a full repre- er every day. The mining interest is daifuture political complexion of the State may munity as at the present time. The works at perience and profit by it. be determined for years. The shackles of Hodgin Hill and at the McBulloch mine, owndemocracy are to be struck at once from the ed by a company residing mostly in this coun- Union." That's my motto, ever." hands of our people, or they may by length ty, and chiefly superintended by our enerof time become accustomed to wear them, getic townsman, James Sloan, Esq , present and fail to shake them off at last. Let us all scenes of enterprise, skill and industry, debe up and doing when the time for action serving the encouragement of the country. we can assume to speak. Firm, true and too, so far as facilities for coinage are conready in proportion to the paucity of their cerned; -- for we understand that the Guil-

will be held and their delegates appointed at tention to the advice of his Secretary; but olincello with the skill of a master. They play a than any "words of fate" ever uttered in the anthe February session of our County Court, let his servants stay with us and con-Greens. Pat.

"Ours' are the plans of fair, delightful peace; Unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers."

RALEIGH. N. C.

Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1852.

Adjustment measures as forming, in their mutual depenciliatory and the best for the entire country, that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions, "and that therefore they ought to be adhered to and carried "into faithful execution, as a final settlement, in principle "and substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which "they embrace."-[Resolution of Whig Congressional Caucus, December 1, 1851.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE. The First Article of the Amendments to our State Constitution provides that, "The Senate of been selected-Raleigh being the place, and the State shall consist of fifty Representatives, the fourth Monday of April next, (26th) the biennially chosen by ballot, and to be elected by districts, which districts shall be laid off by the It is eminently desirable at this particular General Assembly at its first Session after the year 1841, and afterwards, at its first Session after the year 1851. AND THEN EVERY TWENTY YEARS THEREAFTER—and the average of the pubhe taxes paid by each County, into the treasury of the State, for the five years preceding the laying off of the districts, shall be considered as its less and unprofitable ceremony. Two Courts proportion of the public taxes, and constitute the intervene in this County before the time ap- basis of apportionment: Provided, that no Counpointed for the sitting of the Convention- ty shall be divided in the formation of a Senatothe February, and April terms. We would rial District. And when there are one or more Counties having an excess of taxation above the ratio to form a Senatorial district, adjoining a County or Counties deficient in such ratio, the ex cess or excesses aforesaid shall be added to the taxation of the County or Counties deficient, and inate a Candidate for Governor, and appoint if, with such addition, the County or Counties reis very far from their purpose to allow the Delegates, at large, to the National Whig ceiving it shall have the requisite ratio, such Coun-Convention, we learn from the Raleigh Reg- ty or Counties each shall constitute a Senatorial It will be readily seen, from this provision of

the Constitution, that should the Loco Foco Party have a majority in the next Legislature, they will have it in their power to practice unfarmess to-We shall do all we can to elect the Whig wards their political opponents in apportioning the Senatorial districts. Whatever apportiona man as we have every reason to believe ment is made will have to stand for twenty years he will be. We look upon David S. Reid thereafter! It is unnecessary, in this connection, to enter into the inquiry whether, should that Party have the power, they will make an unfair and unjust apportionment of the districts. Being forewarned, we should provide against the possibility of such an act. Experience is t'ie best teacher in this, as in all other matters of like charshall labor hard for his defeat. We shall do acter. In laying off the Congressional Districts It will be seen, from an article copied in- it honestly, fearlessly and aboveboard. We after the census of 1840, the most glaring and to this paper from the Raleigh Register, that are as much a friend of the people and their outrageous ministice was done the Whigs of the a place and time have been definitely sug- rights as Mr. Reid; and believing that we State. The voice of the majority of the People was not only suppressed, but a still greater wrong was done. It was misrepresented. In 1840 the Loco Foco Party were defeated in the Gubernatorial election, by upwards of 8000 majority-and nearly as possible reconcile all differences frage. We know of no sufficient reason, at in the Presidential election by upwards of 12,600 of wish and opinion in these particulars .- the present time, why any man who has a majority. Again, in 1842, they were defeated by With our whig friends of the West, we right to vote for a member of the House of upwards of 4,000 majority, yet what complexion should have been gratified with the selection Commons, should be debarred the privilege was given to our representation in Congress, by of Greensboro' as the place; but when we of voting for a State Senator. But we are the Gerrymandering which the State underwent reflect that delegates from the East would not in favor of altering the Constitution by at the hands of that Party, which is, at all times, ready to utter loud but empty protestations of respect for the will of the People! No man can recur to that act of gross injustice to, and fraud lican Government, let the people say what upon the People of North Carolina, without feel- States, has come out in his Message to the Legisthey will have. And let them have an op- ings of indignation! Have we any reason to expect better things hereafter from this same Party ! With their past conduct before our eyes. ments of those who elected him, and that they are we willing, by inactivity and dissensions amongst ourselves, to give them the power to commit similar wrong? Are we willing to afford them an opportunity of stifling the voice of a ma-

> And let it be remembered, that it is not in the apportionment of the Senatorial districts of the adjusted. Is it a matter of no moment with us how it is done? Do we desire that our State should It is rumored here that Gen. Alfred Dock- again be forced to assume a false position in the ery of Richmond, is to be the Whig candi- national councils? If not, if the principles of our Party are worth perpetuating, if we are sincere in By St. Paul, a capital idea! Genf. Dock- the opinion we have so often expressed, that the ery can lay out 'his excellency,' David S. doctrines of the Party opposed to us are ruinous in their tendency, then can we longer hesitate, as to what is our duty, as men and patriots?

We know full well, that there are questions of State policy which are calculated to distract us as Governor, has a long article, in Holden's a Party. We regret this, deeply regret it. But 'strengthy' vein, on the importance of union, we have confidence in the patriotism of the Whigs organization, and effort among Democracy. of North Carolina, and we hope and believe that The 'rumor' about Genl Dockery has evi- when they shall have assembled in Convention dently frightened the Standard .- N. S. Whig and interchanged views, they will be able to agree on measures as well of State as National policy. This is all that is necessary to ensure success .-Nothing is wanting but union and organization. These can be brought about by the April Convenginia, (for instance,) which hath much in tion, if our Whig brethren will come together with the way of federal emolument and office, the proper spirit. That they will bring, from all Whig candidate most accept more is given; but from North Carolina, sections, such a spirit, a spirit of conciliation and ple. If the Administration party will which hath not, is taken away even that union, we hope and believe! Let us rally then once er in this spirit, the Opposition will disco more around the old Whig banner, have a full Convention, organize for the campaign, send out our standard bearer, do our duty through the con-

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

As true a Whig as the State affords, residing in much unanimity on the subject of our Convention. I long to witness union, zewl, and activity in the ranks of the Whig Party, not only in our State, but throughout the country. I nope to be present at the Convention, and shall carry with me an earnest wish and determination, to do all in my is exceedingly desirable, as urged by the western North Carolina is becoming strong- power to enable us to make "a long pull-a strong pull and a pull altogether" in behalf of the sentation. The voice of every county should by increasing, in extent of operations, im- cause. We were beaten before by our own inthere be heard. The present is a crisis, and portance and value to the community. This is activity and divisions. Our opponents knew full the Convention will be a most important one, the case, we believe, throughout the mining well that they could not conquer by their own since it is to furnish us with a leader, define region of the State. In our own County of strength. They know they cannot do it in the and declare our principles and point out our Guildford mining never has been carried on so But I trust for the honor of the State and for our course of action in a contest by which the extensively and profitably to the laboring corre own credit, we will learn a lesson from past ex-

"The Union of the Whigs for the sake of the

CONCERT.

We are requested to announce that Miss Derwort, the "celebrated American Violinist and Vo arrives. For the Whigs of Wayne we think ave, and the countenance of Government calist," proposes to give two Concerts in this City, in the course of a week. She is accompanied by her Father, an eminent Professor of Music, her absolute Truth. The last words of such a patriot high order of Music, interspersed with plensing cient groves of Dodons. Songs, Duetts, &c. Due advertisement will be "Tis the sunset of Life gives him mystical lore, the misfortune may be temporary, but the worst made of the time, place, &c. * And coming events cast their shadows before." is feared.

KNOW THYSELF!

The "Standard" is evidently much puzzled to

know upon what principles the Democracy will conduct the next campaign for the Presidency .-It has sagncity enough to foresee the difficulties which will surround the rickety platform which was erected by the Baltimore Convention, should in many of the Northern and North-western States, refused to take their stand on the Platform is 1848, and its leaders now declare that very ma- tion. terial alterations must be made in it, before their aid can be secured to the nominee of the Convention, unless he be selected from their ranks, and be in all respects a representative of their peculiar views. We predict that the leaders of the Freesoil wing of the Democratic Party, upon whom the "Standard" has heaped so much abuse, will be the leading spirits in the Baltimore Convention, and that they will dictate terms to that body which will secure the most important offices of the National Government to their adherents. The Massachusetts and Ohio Coalitions are but miniatures of what will be enacted, when the har. monious Democracy assemble at Baltimore. I will indeed be cheering to the ancient friends of Van Buren to hear the "Standard" shouting again tor the "Northern man with Southern principles," for, though there be but little probability of his being selected as the leader of the Party, yet he will give his approval and aid to no man, who may refuse to place the Government under the control of his friends. There are many matters. besides the Fugnire Slave Law, which will be stumbling blocks in the way of Democratic barmony. The "Tariff of 1846" is losing favor with the Iron and Sugar interest, and there are some of the New England "Coalitionists" who think its operations are injurious to the interests of the finer cotton fabrics." The North Western Democracy are resolved upon suffering no "noise and confusion," however great, to prevent their voice being heard, with effect, in behalf of Internal Improvements by the General Government,-There will be also a "chivalric" if not strong secession" interest to be conciliated, which, judg ing from the past, will not be content with empty promises. "Intervention" will likewise demand that another plank be added to the platform for its special benefit. The "Standard" is indeed in a quandary. So intolerable are its sufferings, that it can look ahead with none of its usual self-

Some, indeed, are much inclined to believe that the Editor's political "hegira," "decennial exodus" in polities, is about to occur. His triends had better look out! Just about this time ten years ago, he doffed the "coon skins of Whiggery" and left for the "promised land" of Democracy! There was a brilliant Aurora Borealis a few nights since. Its appearance was noticed by the Editor of the "Standard" with a sorrowful cast of countenance. It is reputed that he beleves in auguries, and that this is a warning that the time for his "second flight" in politics is near

INTERVENTION. It is very evident that many of the leading poli ticians at the North and North West are determined to press this policy on the Country, and make it an issue in the next Presidential election. The Loco Foco Freesoil Governor of Massachu- had been. setts, who was elected by the infamous coalition. which placed SUMNER in the Senate of the United lature of that State, in favor of the principle of intervention. He is presumed to speak the sentiwill urge it as a means of strengthening the cause of Abolitionism there can be but little doubt .-The Legislature of Alabama has passed strong Resolutions against the policy, and we hope that the voice of those who are devoted to the peaceful same time I ordered from Norris &. Brothers, a and prosperous policy of the Founders of our Re. public will be heard in bold and resolute tones from all sections of the Country, before the ruin-

WHY DON'T THE "STANDARD" PUB-LISH IT!

We have had calls for copies of Mr. BADGER's speech against the Kossuth Resolution from several staunch Democrats, one of whom was very desirous to know why the 'Standard' has not pub. lished it. We can give no other answer than the one which would readily suggest itself to any who have been in the habit of reading that print-it is never guilty of doing even half justice, to a political opponent. It has seized every opportunity of doing gross wrong to Mr. B. and can it be expected that it will suffer him to be heard through its columns ! Never!

GOOD ADVICE.

The Washington Republic says :- The policy monize conflicting sentiments stand each other-excritice and animosities to the causethe people are well content with perice, god borhood, observance of their own time, a If the Whig Party of this Sta

Union will but follow this advice umph. Then let us "stand firm-co-operateorganize-sacrifice personal differences to the cause !" The first step towards accomplishing these is, to prepare for the Convention on the 4th Monday of April nest! The Whig Party can and will succeed, if they put forth their strength.

The Hon. R. M. T. Hunter was re-elected U. S. Senator from Firginia, on last Thursday, for six years from the 4th of March, 1853. Out of a total vote of one hundred and eighty a sharp look out. Joseph R. Anderson was on the same day e

lected a representative of Richmond in the House of Delegates, in place of Wm. C. Carrington, de-

"A Dring Man, I oppose your doctrine of In-

Kossuth is thus commented upon by the New York Mirror, one of the best and ablest of the conservative papers of the country;

These are solemn words, from the lips of one who, standing on the very threshold of Eternity, has no motive to piter a sentiment that does not spring from an honest conviction of its pure and two sisters, also Violinists, and their brother, a and statesman as Henry Clay may safely be ta-small boy (8 years old.) who performs on the Vi-

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.

We learn, from the Report of the President of this Road, submitted at the late meeting of Stockforwarded to Hon. G. E. Badger, one of our fendant. Senators, and to Hon. A. W. Venable, one of our Benton, Van Buren, Blair and others, be again sion or an extension of true for payment of the Miller for Detendant. taken into fellowship with the Party. This wing duties upon the iron contracted for, and part of of the Democracy, wielding a powerful influence which is daily expected. The one to the Senate has been presented, but no action has yet been and Iredell for Defendant. taken on it-from the other there is no informa-

One new engine of superfor construction, by Norris & Brothers, of Philadelphia, has been purchased and is now upon the road, and several Plaintiff. new burden cars. These, with some slight additions and repairs to the shops and depot in Raleigh. constitute all the outlays upon the road, except for the re-laying of the track, and those connected necessarily with the transportation of persons

The Report further states that advices have been received from the iron manufacturers, which leave no doubt that the greater part, if not the whole of the iron, will be received by the month of May. This while it of course expedites the completion of the work, will necessarily require heavy and frequent calls upon the stockholders. unless they shall provide other means of raising dant. the sums required. The report of the Treasurer shows the amount paid on account of instalments

The President recommends the adoption of a more rigid dicipline upon the road, than has here tofore existed; and that a system of regulations be established and adhered to, for the government of subordinate officers and agents.

The Report of the Superintendant is as follows: GENTLEMEN :- On the 23d day of September last, you did me the honor to appoint me Superintendant of your Railroad, with instructions to commence forthwith, the reconstruction of the track, and to carry on, at the same time, the transportation of freight and passengers on the old track, as well as it could be done in its dilapidated On the 1st of October, the road was transferred to us by the State authorities, and making an

examination into its condition, I found it even worse than I expected. Owing to the imperative nature of the act, which required the officers of the road to expend on it, no more than the revenue, they had been compelled to run it so close, that when they handed it over to us, there were scarcely any materials on hand, to keep the road in repair, or even keep the cars running. The cars were nearly all worn out, and indeed in their bad condition, and the still worse state of the track, it was really wonderful that they were able to run at all,

And here I must bear testimony to the ability and zeal with which the road had been managed, onder the circumstances, for it only had been kept up by the most unceasing exertions of all the oftending to such a road was disheartening enough; but, when we add to the the constant complaints satisfy, there are few men who would not have given it up in despair.

On examining the old track I found it so dilapput it in any kind of repair, as it would to rebuild it on the old plan, and I was obliged to content myself with ordering timber and spikes, sufficient to keep it up as it had been done. Materials were purchased to repair the engines and cars, and some lew new pars were ordered; but the state of stand it long, and I considered it would be a waste of money to put on any more repairs than were

The main thing necessary was to rebuild the track as fast as possible. The contract for the iron rails having been entered into at the meeting of the stockholders, I proceeded to make contracts for sills along the whole line, to be delivered in time for the iron, and not wishing to lose any time in waiting for that, I purchased from the Seaboard cient for six and a half miles; and also from them and the Petersburg Rail Road Company, sills sufficient to lay them. A force of workmen was organized to do the work, and we commenced laying rails about the 1st of November. At the locomotive engine, and from Mr. Wells, of Pewanted to haul materials on the new track, as fast as it was laid. The engine has been received and is now most usefully employed in doing the work for which it was ordered; and when the road is done it will be ready to take its place in doing the regular transportation, for which it is

Up to the 1st of January, we had laid the rails procured from the Seaboard Company, and then commenced on a cargo of iron which we had the good fortune to procure from the Southside Rail Road Company. By the date of the annual meet ing, we shall have laid nearly eight miles of road. expected to have had three or four miles more than this, but the inclemency of the season has

The six and a half miles we laid up to the 1st inst., cost \$31,924, including iron and all charges. Of this \$2,178 was for the labor of laying it. This is greater in proportion than the rest of the road will cost, for we had to employ white labor nearly altogether, and that at a high price, as it had to be assembled in a hurry. This was done, as it was not only an object of the greatest importance be there to see! to lay the road as last as it could be done, but it was so near hiring time, that we would soon be able to dispense with such an expensive force We have succeeded in hiring negroes enough, at fair prices, to do the lagor, and are now engaged in organizing the force so as to work it to the

A cargo of our iron has just arrived, and the contractors inform me that several more cargoes have been shipped, and we may look for them every day. We have an abundance of sills now expected, we shall be able to continue laying rails every day; and as the spring advances we shall, of course, be able to lay them faster. With ordinary good weather, and no delay in receiving the materials contracted for, we expect to have the road completed by September next. Respectfully submitted,

H. D. BIRD, Superintendent.

IT It will be seen, by the Advertisement in another column, that the Bank of Virginia has offered a Reward of \$5000, for the recovery of the money recently abstracted from its vaults, or proportionably, for what may be recovered. It He suggests that you might institute intimate relations with J., and then indue him, either in your premay be well for our officers, and others, to keep

deem it unnecessary to cumber our columns with man in getting relieved from a hateful bond. the scattering and unsatisfactory proceedings of Congress, as, we glean them from the telegraphic correspondence of the Richmond papers. Nocorrespondence of the Richmond papers. Nothing of the slightest importance appears to be doing in that quarter.

Nothing of the slightest importance appears to be doing in that quarter.

Idea of being placed m his present position; but he was resolved to take passage in the Isabel to Havana, and proceed in that way to the point of his desertion. The above language of Henry Clay to Louis doing in that quarter.

> DISTRESSING CASE OF MENTAL DERANGEMENT. Was hington letter, dated January 15th, says: Sears C. Walker, the celebrated astronomor, and, by large odds, the most distinguished mathematician in our country, has gone deranged. Night before last, whilst sitting late at his labors. he made a discovery, by which Logarithms are could neither sleep nor converse. He continued in this condition until yesterday, at noon, when his glorious mind gave way. It is hoped that

SUPREME COURT.

Pollinen

The Stall

FRIDAY, JAN. 23, 1852. Washburn v. Humphreys, from Guilford. Subholders, at Henderson, that a memorial has been mitted by Kerr, for Plaintiff, and Miller, for De-

Faucett v. Adams, from Orange. Argued by Representatives in Congress, praying for a remis- Norwood and J. H. Bryan, for the Plaintiff, and

Holmes v. Hawes, in Equity, from New Hanover. Argued by W. H. Haywood, for Plaintiff,

Dean v. King, from Guilford. Argued by Miller, for Defendant, and Kerr, for Plaintiff. McGibbony v. Mills, from Guilford, (two cases.) Argued by Miller for Defendant, and Kerr, for

Stanly v. Hendricks, from Guilford, Argued by Miller, for Plaintiff.

Richardson v. Strong, from Granville. Argued by J. H. Bryan, for Defendant,

Hampton v. Brown, from Davidson. Argued by Miller, for Defendant. Johnson v. Farlow, from Randolph. Argued

by Miller, for Plaintiff. Overman v. Coble, from Randolph. Argued by Miller for Defendant.

SATURDAY, JAN. 24. Martin v. Amos, from Stokes. Submitted by Miller, for Plaintiff, and Morehead, for Defen.

Phillips v. Allen, from Rockingham. Submitted by Morehead, for Plainliff, and Miller for De-

Move v May, (two cares one in law; the other in equity.) Argued by Donnell and Moore, for Plaintiff, and Biggs, for Defendant.

Clark v. Hoyt, in Equity, from Martin. Argued by Moore and Biggs, for Plaintiff, and Donnell, for Defendant.

"OLDEN TIMES" IN THE LAW.

LORD CAMPBELL'S "Lives of the Lord Chancellors of England," with which we have been of late favored, contains much curious and interesting knowledge To those who belong to the legal profession it must be a work of great value. Prior to the year 1734. it was customary, it seems, for the legal gentlemen to give a "grand tevel," as it was termed, in honor of each Lord Chancellor, when he was installed in office. Lord Campbell says that at the installation of the celebrated Charles Talbot, as Chancellor , in 1734, "a grand revel was given, in honor of him, by the Inner Temple, being the last grand festivity, at lew engines in use, were on their last legs, the an 'nn of Court, till the visit of Queen Victoria to Lincoln's Inu, more than a century after." "It would require, [he continues.] the pen of a Dugdale to do justice to such scenes, but the follow

en transmitted to us." " On the 2nd of February 1734, the Lord Chancellor came into the Inner Bem ple Hall about two o'clock, preceded by the Master of the Revels, Mr. Wollaston and followed by the ficers from the President down. The task of at- Master of the Temple, Dr. Sherlock, Bishop of Banconstruction. gor, and by the Judges and Sergeants who had been members of that House. There had been a very el of the public, which they had not the means to gant dinner provided for them and the Lord Chancelior's Officers, but the barristers and students of the House had no other dinner provided for them, than what is usual on grand days, but each mess had a table, among whom was Mr. Talbot, the Chancellor's eldest son, and by their means any sort of provision was easily obtained, from the upper table, to receive the President of the Republic. Only by those at the rest. A large gallery was built one bishop was present during the day with the over the screen, and was filled with ladies, who archbishop, namely, the B.shop of St. Flenr, sitcame for the most part before the dinner begar, uated in the south of France; the rest of the sathe track was such, that no machinery dould and the music was played in the little gattery at the cerdotal cortege was composed of canons and upper end of the Hali, and played all dinner time. - cures, in spiendid canonicals. Just as the body As soon as dinner was ended the play began, which arrived at the grand entrance, the drums beat to absolutely necessary to keep the road going as it was 'Love for love' with the farce of "the Devil to pay." The actors who performed in them all came from the Hay Market in chairs, ready dressed, and refused any gratuity for their trouble, looking upon

> lor, Master of the Temple, Judges and Benebers en-tered into their Parliament Chamber, and in about half an hour after came into the Hall again, and a large ring was formed round the fire-place, but no fire or embers were in it. Then the Master of the Revels, who went first took the Lord Chancellor by who joined to the other Judges, cargents and Benchcoal fire, according to old ceremony, three times, during which they were aided in the figure of the dance, by George Cooke, the prothonotary, then sixty, and all the time of the dance the ancient song, accompanied with music was sung by one Toby Alston, dressed in a Bar gown, whose father had been formerly master of the plea office, in the King's Bench. When this was over, the ladies came down from the gallery went into the Parliament Chamber, and stayed about a quarter of an hour, while the Hall was being put erder. Then they went into the Hall and danced a few minuets. Country dances began at ton, and at twelve a very fine collution was provided for the whole company, from which they returned to dancing which they continued as long as they pleased, and the whole day's entertainment was generally thought to be very genteelly and liberally conducted. The Prince of Wales honored the performance with his company part of the time. He came into the music incog., about the middle of the play, and went away-as soon as the farce of ' Wulking round the coal

> fire,' was over' "A newspaper of the day says 'the ancient ceremony of the Judges dancing round the coal fire was

Whenever the ceremony of "dancing round the coal fire" comes in vogue amongst Chancellors, Jud-

Forney to Mr. George Roberts of Boston, the editor of the Boston Times. It has been acknowledged by silv efface it from his memory. Mr. F as having been written by him. It discloses a plan which Mr. George Roberts is urged, by Pont Michel, and the quays on the right hand delivering, and if the iron comes as fast as it is an appeal to his friendship, to execute, by which he of the Seine, arrived at the Tuileries. was very much to endear hunself to Forrest Mr. Forney informs Mr. Roberts that Mr. Forrest had discovered a very suspicious intimacy between his wife and Mr. Geo. Jamieson, and had determined to separate from her. To obtain a divorce, however, he at the Tuileries then took place, and to night the wanted proof of the illicit nature of this intimacy; public buildings are to be illuminated. and Mr. Roberts was urged by Mr Forney to procure it in the following manner; (We quote from

"I named you to him. (Forrest,) as a safe, steady and mtelligent friend, and he will never forget what you may do for him in this, to him, most vital matter .sence or in company, to admit as a thing to be proud of, his cornexion with Mrs. F. He is fond of a glass and possibly in a convicial mood might become com-The continued irregularity of the Mails municative. No harm will come to him; he is game where he met the Seaboard and Roanoke train too small for Forrest, and any admission he may make may be important only as aiding an injured his great dismay, however, he found the naviga-

"Can you manage this thing, my friend? It will this event, yesterday morning he took the back require skill and caution, and if successful will warm track to Charleston, determined to go on board ame me in connexion with it—excuse me for treu bling you with regard to it. My ardent attachment to glorious Forrest must be my excuse. Now won't gent to attain the end of his journey, he replied you help to relieve him ?"

As a further means of accomplishing the plan, Mr. F., suggests that one John Green, an actor, who is a happy deliverance .- Norfolk Argus. devoted friend of Forrest, may know Jamieson, and help to beguile him. This is one of the coolest plots rendered useless in mathematical ca culations. we ever read of. It seems to have been copied from Iago's scheme to ruin Cassio. This plotting of Forrest and Forney-this making a man drunk to draw from him confessions pleasing to his vanity of what either in standing or respectability.

THE COTTON CROP.

The following table, from the New Orlean Price Current, gives a most interesting statement of the Cotton exports of the Union for the pay thirty years. The crop of 1851, it will be seen was worth more than \$40,000,000 over the more valuable crop ever raised before :

Statement showing Amount. Value and Average.

Price per lb. of Cotton exported from the United States from 1821 to 1851 inchesive.

tea	States from 1821	to 1851 inc	clusive:
	Total.	162.0	Average.
PATE	. Ib	Value.	Drice Der
21	124,893,405	20,157,480	16.2 c.
822	144.675 095	24,035.058	16:8
823	173,723,270	20 445.520	
824	142,369,663	21.947,301	15:4
825	176,449,207	36,546,649	20:9
826	204,535,415	25 025 213	
827	294,310,115	29,359 545	10
823	210,590.363	22,487,220	
820	264,837,186	26,575,311	
830	298,450,102	29,674,882	
831	216.979.784	25,289,492	9:1
032	322 215 122	31,724,682	9:5
833	323.798,404	36,191,105	11:1
834	384,717,907	49,448,402	12.8
835	387,358,992	64,961,202	
836	423.631,307	71,284,925	
537	444,212,537	63,240,102	
.38	595.954,297	61,556,811	10:8
c3 9	413 621,312	61.238,981	15:7
840	743,941.061	63,870 307	
841	530,204,100	54,330 341	
842	584.711,017	47,592.464	
843	792,397,105	49 119,508	
844	663.633 455	54,063,501	
845	872.905,996	51,789.613	
846	547,558.055	42,767,341	7:81
847	527,219,958	53,415,849	10:34
844	814.274 431	61,998,293	
849	1.026.602.269	67,396 967	
850	635 381 604	71,984,616	11:3
:51	927.239,089	112,315,317	
	227.200,000	112,010,017	12:11

On the 1st of Jan , the ceremony of returning thanks to Heaven,on the result of the late French election, was performed with great splendor. The weather was foggy and unpleasant, but there was an immense crowd around Notre Dame, though none were admitted without tickets. The cathe. drai was handsomely decorated within and without, the cipher "L. N." being conspicuously displayed in all parts of the edifice. The tricolor

was also everywhere exhibited, along with drape-

ry of green silk, the President having adopted this.

the color of his imperial uncle. The interior was

CEREMONY AT NOTRE DAME

lighted up with no less than 13,000 wax lights. and the adornments were all of the most costly and imperial magnificence. The building, however, was intensely cold, and the fog penetrating, in spite of the countless

ing not ungraphic account of the Talbot pageant has tion of ladies among those admitted was very In front of the altar covered with white silk emroidered with gold, was placed the President's chair, with a prie dieu in front of it, of a simple

lights, made it very uncomfortable. The proper-

Among those on the left of the altar, were the President's ministers, Jerome Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia, Marshal Excelmans, and numerous distinguished army and mavy officers.

The foreign ambassadors arrived next, including Mr. Rices, American Minister. The Pope's It was very nearly twelve when the Archbish-

op of Paris and the clergy moved down the aisle arms, the bourdon, or great bell of Notre Dame. pealed forth, Louis Napoleon descended from his carriage. On alighting, he was received by the archbishop, who tended to him the holy relic, the morsel of the true cross, to kiss, presented to him sion as sufficient. After the play, the Lord Chancel-

the holy water, and then, turning round, fed back The Prince followed immediately behind the clergy, having on his right hand the Gen. St. Arnaud, the Minister of War, and on his left Gen. Magnin, commander in chief of the army of Paris. The President of the Republic was recieved with loud cries of "Vive Napoleon!" and the same shouts greated him as he advanced .-Louis Napoleon acknowledged the reception by slightly bowing from side to side. He looked in excellent health, and on this occasion had changed the attire in which he had hitherto appeared at public ceremonies, having put off the uniform of the National Guard, and assumed the general of the army, but still wearing his cratch

et of the Legion of Honor, and the red ribbon as

grand cordon of that order. The Prince at once proceeded to his seat, the orchestra, organ and singers thundering forth at the time the "grand march" of Lesneur, comnosed for the Emperor's coronation. The whole of the spectators stood up as he passed, with his splendid staff, and all, even the military, s oud un. covered during his passage from the guard entrance to the chair of state. It may be as well, as a faithful historian, to state that several cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" accompanied the otherwise universal one of 'Vive Napoleon!'

After the "Grand March" came the "Vivat." and then the "Te Deum" Afterwards was executed, all in the most admirable style, the "Domine salvum fac Napoleonum;" after which the Archbishop gave the benediction, and the ceremony terminated. The clergy then, as before, led ges and Benchers, in our own land and time, may we the way, and the Prince departed nearly as he had entered, supported on each side as before, by Generai Magnan and General de St. Arnaud.

The otchestra raised a lively mark as he departed, the bourdon again boomed forth, the cannon of the lavalides thundered forth from their from throats, and lastly, the vast multitude in the cathtrial. The letter to which we allude is written by Mr. edral raised the shout "Vive Napoleon!" so loud and sustained, that no one who heard it will ea-The Prince then entered his carriage, and a-

Troops fined the whole way on both sides, and the recention given to him outside was exceedingly satisfactory, though not of necessity of so con-

centrated a character as that within the walls of the cathedral. The reception of the authorities

mond Sunday evening, en route North. Learning that the Potomac was one mass of ice, he next morning took the train for Port Walthall, in hopes of reaching the steamer Augusta, which connects with the bay boats to Baltimore. Finding that the Augusta, owing to the "cold obstruction," was inaccessible, he went to Petersburg, procured a ticket, and proceeded to Weldon tor this place, arriving here on Wednesday. To tion of the bay frozen up. Nothing daunted at y endear you to Forrest. He is nearly crazy at the the steamer which sails direct from that port to and proceed in that way to the point of his destination. Upon being asked why he was so urthat he had started to see the famous dansuese, Lola Montez, and that he would do it at all hazards and to the last extremity. We wish him a

Judge Sharkey, it is said, is extremely dissatished with his position at Havana. The Captain-General refuses to recognise him as Consul, but has intimated that he will acknowledge him as Commercial Agent of the United States, if he will make the application. Judge Sharkey, howmay or may not have happened, will hardly clevate ever, it is alleged, has determined either to act as Consul or not at all .- Baltimore Sun.