

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.

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 appropriate.

So much for so much. It only remains now for those Counties which have not yet acted, to hold primary meetings, and appoint delegates.

As for the Whigs of New Hanover, although a meeting has not been held, we presume it is very far from their purpose to allow the Convention to assemble without a voice in its deliberations.

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WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

It will be seen, from an article copied into this paper from the Raleigh Register, that a place and time have been definitely suggested for the meeting of the Whig State Convention, to wit: The City of Raleigh, and the fourth Monday in April next, that being the 26th day of the month.

We have ever been a friend of Free Suffrage. We know of no sufficient reason, at the present time, why any man who has a right to vote for a member of the House of Commons, should be debarred the privilege of voting for a State Senator.

DELEGATES TO THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Raleigh Register proposes to change the mode of appointing Delegates to the Whig National Convention as heretofore, the Register proposes that the Delegates present at the ensuing State Convention, from each District, be empowered to appoint a Delegate (and an Alternate) to represent that District in the National Convention.

THE CHARLOTTE MINT.

Uncle Sam seems disposed to verify towards North Carolina the scriptural threat towards a worse character; for while to Virginia, (for instance,) which hath much more is given; but from North Carolina, which hath not, is taken away even that which she hath.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

It is announced that the time and place for holding our next State Convention have been selected—Raleigh being the place, and the fourth Monday of April next, (26th) of the month.

It is eminently desirable that this particular juncture, that the East shall be fully represented in the Convention.

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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 prospects as those nearer home; to us it appears an ill-imagined recommendation, which our people are hard at work, building a railroad through the State, and furnishing access by steam to Charlotte from the North, as well as from the South.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

As true a Whig as the State affords, residing in one of the South western counties, writes us: "I am truly gratified to see that there is so much unanimity on the subject of our Convention, I long to witness union, zeal, and activity in the ranks of the Whig Party, not only in our State, but throughout the country.

CONCERT.

We are requested to announce that Miss Devoe, the celebrated American Violinist and Vocalist, proposes to give two Concerts in this City, in the course of a week.

RALEIGH, N. C. Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1852.

Reasons, That we regard the series of acts known as the "Adjustment measures" as forming, in their mutual dependence and connection, a system of compromise the most odious and the best for the entire country, that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

The First Article of the Amendments to our State Constitution provides that, "The Senate of the State shall consist of fifty Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, and to be elected by districts, which districts shall be laid off by the 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."

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 unfairness towards their political opponents in apportioning the Senatorial districts.

Some, indeed, are much inclined to believe that the Editor's political "hegira," "decentennial exodus," in politics, is about to occur. His friends had better look out! Just about this time, ten years ago, he doffed the "wool skins of Whiggery" and left for the "promised land" of Democracy!

INTERVENTION.

It is very evident that many of the leading politicians 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 Free Soil Governor of Massachusetts, who was elected by the infamous coalition, which placed Sumner in the Senate of the United States, has come out in his Message to the Legislature of that State, in favor of the principle of intervention.

WHY DON'T THE "STANDARD" PUBLISH IT!

We have had calls for copies of Mr. BADGER'S speech against the Kosuth Resolution from several staunch Democrats, one of whom was very desirous to know why the "Standard" has not published 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 of the friends of the Administration is obvious. Stand firm—co-operate—arrange differences—harmonize conflicting sentiments—do not misunderstand each other—do not quarrel—do not misunderstand and animosities to the cause." These are solemn words, from the lips of a Whig candidate most acceptable to the people. If the Administration party were to do this, the people are well content with peace, good neighborhood, observance of their own rights, and non-interference with the affairs of their neighbors.

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RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.

We learn, from the Report of the President of this Road, submitted at the late meeting of Stockholders, at Henderson, that a memorial has been forwarded to Hon. G. E. Badger, one of our Senators, and to Hon. A. W. Venable, one of our Representatives in Congress, praying for a remission or an extension of time for payment of the duties upon the iron contracted for, and part of which is daily expected. The one to the Senate has been presented, but no action has yet been taken on it—from the other there is no information.

One new engine of superior construction, by Norris & Brothers, of Philadelphia, has been purchased and is now upon the road, and several 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 the re-laying of the track, and those connected necessarily with the transportation of persons and produce.

The Report further states that advice has 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 the sums required.

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

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 no more than the revenue of the road, and to be obliged to content themselves 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 few new spurs were ordered; but the state of the track was such, that no machinery could stand it long, and I considered it would be a waste of money to put on any more repairs than was absolutely necessary to keep the road going as it had been.

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 the whole line, to be delivered in absolute conformity with the contract, and to put 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 few new spurs were ordered; but the state of the track was such, that no machinery could stand it long, and I considered it would be a waste of money to put on any more repairs than was absolutely necessary to keep the road going as it had been.

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SUPREME COURT. FRIDAY, JAN. 23, 1852.

Washburn v. Humphreys, from Guilford. Submitted by Kerr, for Plaintiff, and Miller, for Defendant. Faucci v. Adams, from Orange. Argued by Norwood and J. H. Bryan, for the Plaintiff, and Miller for Defendant.

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

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 Defendant.

Phillips v. Allen, from Rockingham. Submitted by Morehead, for Plaintiff, and Miller for Defendant. Moyer v. May, (two cases—one in law; the other in equity.) Argued by Donnell and Moore, for Plaintiff, and Biggs, for Defendant.

CEREMONY AT NOTRE DAME. 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 cathedral was handsomely decorated within and without, the eicher "L. N." being conspicuously displayed in all parts of the edifice.

The building, however, was intensely cold, and the fog penetrating, in spite of the countless lights, made it very uncomfortable. The proportion of ladies among those admitted was very small. In front of the altar covered with white silk emblems, and with gold, was placed the President's chair, with a prie-dieu in front of it, of a simple construction.

Among those on the left of the altar, were the President's ministers, Jerome B. Napier, ex-King of Westphalia, Marshal Exclmains, and numerous distinguished army and navy officers. The foreign ambassadors arrived next, including the British Minister, Mr. Fox, and the Pope's nuncio was also present.

It was very nearly twelve when the Archbishop of Paris and the clergy moved down the aisle to receive the President of the Republic. Only one bishop was present during the day with the archbishop, namely, the Bishop of St. Flour, situated in France, and the rest of the sacerdotal cortège was composed of monks, canons, and splendid canonicals. Just as the clergy arrived at the grand entrance, the drums beat to 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 presented to him the holy relic, the morsel of the true cross, which he turned to him the holy water, and then, turning round, he blessed the procession to the altar.

The Prince followed immediately behind the clergy, having on his right hand the Gen. St. Arnaud, the Minister of War, and on his left the Duke of Nemours, the chief of the army of Paris. The President of the Republic received with loud cries of "Vive Napoleon!" and the same shouts greeted 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 his attire, in which he had hitherto appeared at public functions, from the uniform of the National Guard, and assumed the general of the army, but still wearing his cravat of the Legion of Honor, and the red ribbon as grand coronator of that order.

The Prince at once proceeded to his seat, the orchestra, organ and singers thundering forth at the time the "Messe" of Lenoire, composed for the Emperor's coronation. The whole of the spectators stood up as he passed, with his splendid staff, and all, even the military, stood uncovered 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 Napoleon!" were heard before the otherwise universal one of "Vive Napoléon!" After the "Grand March" came the "Vivat," and then the "Te Deum." Afterwards was executed, all in the most admirable style, the "Do-mine salvem fac Napoléonum," after which the Archbishop gave the benediction, and the ceremony terminated. The clergy then, as before, led the way, and the Prince departed nearly as he had entered, supported on each side by Generals Magnan and General de St. Arnaud.

The orchestra raised a lively mark as he departed, the bourdon again boomed forth, the cannon of the Invalides thundered forth from their iron throats, and lastly, the vast multitude in the cathedral raised the shout "Vive Napoléon!" so loud and so universal, that no one who heard it will easily efface it from his memory. The Prince then entered his carriage, and taking the Rue d'Arcole, the Quai Napoleon, on Pont Michel, and the quays on the right bank of the Seine, arrived at the Tuileries. Troops lined the whole way on both sides, and the acclamations for him outside were exceedingly satisfied, though not without some who, as we stated, entered a character as that within the walls of the cathedral. The reception of the authorities at the Tuileries then took place, and to night the public buildings are to be illuminated.

Statement showing Amount, Value and Average Price per lb. of Cotton exported from the United States from 1821 to 1851 inclusive.

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A PRESERVER TRAVELER.—A gentleman from New Orleans arrived in the care at Richmond Sunday evening, en route North. Learning that the Potomac was one mass of ice, he next morning took the train for Port Waltham, 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 succeeded to Weldon where he met the Seaboard and Roanoke train for this place, arriving here on Wednesday. To his great dismay, however, he found the navigation of the bay frozen up. Nothing daunted at this event, yesterday morning he took the back track to Charleston, determined to go on board the steamer "Atlantic," which was to start for New York. If followed in this attempt, he was resolved to take passage in the Isabel to Havana, and proceed in that way to the point of his destination. Upon being asked why he was so urgent to attain the end of his journey, he replied that he had started to see the famous dunes, Lola Montez, and that he would do it at all hazards and at what extremity. Judge Sharkey, however, it is alleged, has determined either to act as Consul or not at all.—Baltimore Sun.

Judge Sharkey, it is said, is extremely dissatisfied with his position at Havana. The Captain-General refuses to recognize him as Consul, but has intimated that he will acknowledge him as a commercial Agent of the United States. It will be seen, that the application, Judge Sharkey, however, it is alleged, has determined either to act as Consul or not at all.—Baltimore Sun.

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