# Maleigh Megister.

## SPIRIT OF THE WHIG PRESS.

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 Register states that the sitting of the Supreme Court, and the Special Session of Wake Superior Court, in which a cause of great importance was to have been tried, having atattracted to that city a number of the most missent and distinguished Whigs of the 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 ention of 1850, to whom the duty of among them, that it assemble in the City of Raising, on the FOURTH MONDAY in ARRIL 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 appro-

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 Duplie, 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 is very far from their purpose to allow the Convention to assemble without a voice in vet advised. We hope a full delegation will the importance of the Convention. It will tion. devolve upon that body to nominate a canwe hope that it will be largely attended. Walmington Herald.

## WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

ing the 28th day of the month. This will maneion of the State. nearly as possible reconcile all differences frage. We know of no sufficient reason, at in the Presidential election by upwards of 12,000 at hand! of wish and opinion in these particulars the present time, why any man who has a majority. Again, in 1842, they were defeated by 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 culty in reaching this point, than those of any set of men dicrating to the people what the West would have in getting to Raleigh, they must have, and what they shall have. pointment.

in this connexion; and believe that famous portunity to say it in such a manner as that expect better things hereafter from this same 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 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 afraid 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 national men, there appears a gratifying on- the fight, appalling the stoutest of his foes, they carry the Legislature,) of doing as gross inanimity of views among the Whigs of the and whom age alone prevents from mingwhole State,-Greensboro' Patriot.

# AL CONVENTION.

The Raleigh Register proposes to change the mode of appointing Delegates to the ery, of Richmond, is to be the Whig candi- national councils? If not, if the principles of our 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 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 The 'rumor' about Genl. Dockery has evias to the candidates for President and Vice dently trightened the Standard .- N. S. Whig 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 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.

in 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 had inducement for establishing the Mint in is exceedingly desirable, as urged by the western North Carolina is becoming strong-Register, that there should be a full repre- er every day. The mining interest is daiand declare our principles, and point out our Guildford mining never has been carried on so future 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 counhands 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. arrives. For the Whigs of Wayne we think ave, and the countenance of Government

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

There seems to be a little difficulty in the 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 Conventions. tion. To remedy this lanse, 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 presnot 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

It is eminently desirable at this particular iuncture, 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 useless and unprofitable ceremony. Two Courts pointed for the sitting of the Conventionthe February, and April terms. We would be 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 nominate a Candidate for Governor, and appoint Delegates, at large, to the National Whig its deliberations. Wilmington will be rep- ister will be held in the city of Raleigh, on resented, the when the preparatory steps the 4th Monday in April next We hope for that purpose, are to be taken, we are not that our Whig friends in this, and the adjoining counties, will not neglect, at the proper go up from the Eastern counties, in view of time, to appoint Delegates to this Conven-

We shall do all we can to elect the Whis didate for Governor, and to appoint delegates candidate for Governor, provided he is such from the State at large to the National Whig a man as we have every reason to believe Convention. Questions of State policy will he will be. We look upon David S. Reid likewise in all probability be introduced, and as the greatest humbug of the day. We bepreparations organized for the ensuing cam- lieve that his professions of attachment to paign on the State as well as the National a- 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 shall 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 mjustice 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 gested for the meeting of the Whig State are a better and that the candidate who may was not only suppressed, but a still greater wrong Convention, to wit: The City of Raleigh, oppose him will be a better, we shall go in for ousting the gentleman from the

probably give general satisfaction, and as We have ever been a friend of Free Suf- torial election, by upwards of 8000 majority-and 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 reflect that delegates from the East would not in favor of altering the Constitution by have a greater aggregate expense and diffi- Legislative enactment. We are opposed to 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" they will have. And let them have an op-

sinister purposes. Whatever of Raleigh and making ready for the fight-not only tional sentiment with the Whigs of the gallant chief, who was ever victor even in deling in our ranks : "Shake off the dew-drops that glisten on your armor, and once more DELEGATES TO THE WHIG NATION- march to battle and to victory!"-Wel. Pat.

> date for Governor .- Raleigh Standard. By St. Paul. a capital idea | Genl. Dock-

> ery can lay out 'his excellency.' David S. Reid, in tip-top style. We know of no man in the State who can do the thing better. By the way, the same number of the Stan-

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

# 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 in the way of federal emolument and office, the proper spirit. That they will bring, from all more is given; but from North Carolina, sections, such a spirit, a spirit of conciliation and ple. If the Administration party will act togeth-

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-rimed recommendation, while our peple are hard at work, building a rail- one of the Snuth western counties, writes us: We are glad to learn from an article, road through the State, and furnishing ac-

# REGISTER

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

RALEIGH. N. C.

Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1852. RESOLVED, That we regard the series of acts known as the "dence and connexion, a system of compromise the most con ciliatory and the best for the entire country, that could be tobtained 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 ou 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 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 proportion of the public taxes, and constitute the intervene in this County before the time ap- basis of apportionment: Provided, that no County shall be divided in the formation of a Senatorial District. And when there are one or more Consties 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 if, with such addition, the County or Counties receiving 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

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. Whatever apportionment is made will have to stand for twenty years 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 the best teacher in this, as in all other matters of like charwas done. It was misrepresented. In 1840 the Loco Foco Party were defeated in the Gubernaat 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 feelings of indignation! Have we any reason to Party? With their past conduct before our eyes, are we willing, by inactivity and dissensions amongst ourselves, to give them the power to them an opportunity of stiffing the voice of a majority of the People for twenty years to come ?

And let it be remembered, that it is not in the apportionment of the Senatorial districts of the justice. At the next Session of that body, the Congressional Districts of the State must be readjusted. Is it a matter of ne 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 Party are worth perpetuating, if we are sincere in the opinion we have so often expressed, that the 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 of North Carolina, and we hope and believe that when they shall have assembled in Convention 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 Convention, if our Whig brethren will come together with more around the old Whig banner, have a full Convention, organize for the campaign, send out our standard bearer, do our duty through the conflict, and all will be right!

THE RIGHT SPIRIT. As true a Whig as the State affords, residing in "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. I sope to be present at the Convention, and shall carry with me an earnest wish and determination, to do all in my 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 coming elections. They hope to divide us again. course of action in a contest by which the extensively and profitably to the laboring come own credit, we will learn a lesson from past ex-But I trust for the honor of the State and for our

"The Union of the Whigs for the sake of the

CONCERT. We are requested to announce that Miss Derusort, the "celebrated American Violinist and Vo 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 sagacity enough to foresee the difficulties which will surround the rickety platform which was erected by the Baltimore Convention, should Benton, Van Buren, Blair and others, be again taken into fellowship with the Party. This wing of the Democracy, wielding a powerful influence 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 material 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 peenliar 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 minintures of what will be enacted, when the har. monious Democracy assemble at Bultimore. It will indeed be cheering to the ancient friends of Van Buren to hear the "Standard" shouting again or 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 Covernment under the control of his friends. There are many matters. pesides the Fugnive 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 "chivalrie" 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-

## the Editor of the "Standard" with a sorrowful cast of countenance. It is reputed that he bethe time for his "second flight" in politics is near

that the Editor's political "hegira," "decennial

exodus" in politics, is about to occur. His

triends had better look out! Just about this time

len years ago, he doffed the "coou skins of Whig-

gery" and left for the "promised land" of Democ-

few nights since. Its appearance was noticed by

There was a brilliant Aurora Borealis a

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 Freesoil 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. He is presumed to speak the sentiments of those who elected him, and that they will arge it as a means of strengthening the cause of Abolitionism there can be but little doubt .commit similar wrong? Are we willing to afford 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 and prosperous policy of the Founders of our Re. public will be heard in bold and resolute tones West. As regards national measures and feat, whose battle-axe gleamed brightest in State alone, they will have the power, (should from all sections of the Country, before the ruinons principles avowed shall have the ascendancy.

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

We have had calls for copies of Mr. BADGER's peech against the Kossuth Resolution from severa 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 of the friends of the Administration is obvious .-Stand firm-co-operate-arrange differences-har monize conflicting sentiments-organize-understand each other-sacrifice personal interests and animosities to the cause—and unite on the Whig candidate most acceptable to the peowould add, that if any District should fail to 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 discover that the people are well content with peace, good neighborhood, observance of their own laws, and noninterference with the affairs of other nations."

If the Whig Party of this State and of the 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 next! The Whig Party can and will succeed, if they put forth their strength.

day, for six years from the 4th of March, 1853. Out of a total vote of one hundred and eighty a sharp look out. nine, he received one hundred and twenty-six. Joseph R. Anderson was on the same day e ected 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-

The above language of Henry Clay to Louis doing in that quarter. Kossuth is thus commerted upon by the New York Mirror, one of the best and ablest of the conservative papers of the country:

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 iren 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 informa-

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 outlavs 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 neavy and frequent calls upon the stockholders, unless they shall provide other means of raising 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 hereofore 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 bonor to appoint me Super-intendant 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 vorse 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 lew engines in use, were on their last legs, the oars were nearly all worn out, and indeed 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, under the circumstances, for it only had been kept up by the most unceasing exertions of all the officers from the President down. The task of atbut, when we add to this 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 dilapidated, that it would have cost nearly as much to it on the old plan, and I was obliged to content myself with ordering timber and spikes, sufficient some few new cars 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 were

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 and Roanoke Rail Road Company, T rails, suffiwanted to haul materials on the new track, as fast as it was laid. The engine has been received 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 well adapted.

Up to the 1st of January, we had laid the rails procured from the Seaboard Company, and then ommenced 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 prevented it.

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 to lay the road as fast 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 air prices, to do the labor, and are now engaged in organizing the force so as to work it to the

most advantage. 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 selivering, and if the iron comes as fast as it is an appeal to his friendship, to execute, by which he expected, we shall be able to continue laying rails very day; and as the spring advances we shall, of course, be able to lay them faster. With or-Union will but follow this advice, they can tri- dinary 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 it 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 ed U. S. Senator from Virginia, on last Thurs- proportionably, for what may be recovered. It He suggests that you might institute intimate relamay be well for our officers, and others, to keep

> OF The continued irregularity of the Mails leaves us without any news of interest. We deem it unnecessary to cumber our columns with the scattering and unsatisfactory proceedings of Congress, as we glean them from the telegraphic correspondence of the Richmond papers. Nohing of the slightest importance appears to be

DISTRESSING CASE OF MENTAL DERANGEMENT. be up and composition to the pack. For the Whigh of Wayne we think arrives. For the Whigh of Wayne we think arrives and the counterman.

We can assume to speak. Firm, true and ready in proportion to the pacific of gold is principally sent to our own Mine to transformed into "yellow boys."

We trust that Uzele Sam will pay no attempted their primary meeting will be held and their delegates appointed at the advice of his Secretary; but the well acknown more succession will be this servants stay with us and continued to servants stay with us and continued to servants. They play a their import, and more binding upon the people, their import, and more binding upon the people, their servants stay with us and continued to servants. They play a their import, and more binding upon the people, the interpretation that avery other County Count.

We trust that Uzele Sam will pay no attempted to continue the servants stay with us and continued to servants stay with us and continued A Was hington letter, dated January 15th, says:

SUPREME COURT.

FRIDAY, JAN. 23, 1852. Washburn v. Humphreus, from Guilford. Submitted by Kerr, for Plaintiff, and Miller, for De-

Faucett v. Adams, from Orange. Argued by Norwood and J. H. Bryan, for the Plaintiff, and Miller for Detendant. Holmes v. Hauces, in Equity, from New Han-

over. Argued by W. H. Haywood, for Plaintiff, and Iredell, for Delendant, 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 Plaintiff.

Stanly w Hendricks, from Guilford. Argue by Miller, for Plaintiff. Richardson v. Strong, from Granville. Argued

by J. H. Bryan, for Defendant. Hampton v. Brown, from Davidson. Argue by Miller, for Defendant.

Johnson v. Farlow, from Randolph. Argue by Miller, for Plaintiff. Overman v. Coble, from Randolph, Argued w 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. Submitled by Morehead, for Plaintiff, and Miller for De

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

Clark v. Hoyl, 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 1784, was customary, it seems, for the legal gentlemen o give a "grand revel." as it was termed, in honor f each Lord Chancellor, when he was installed i office. Lord Campbell says that at the installation of the celebrated Charles Talbot, as Chancellor, in 1734, "a grand revel was given, in houor of him, by the Inner Temple, being the last grand festivity, at an Inn of Court, till the visit of Queen Victoria to and imperial magnificance. Lincoln's Inn, more than a century after." "It would require, [he continues,] the pen of a

Dugdale to do justice to such scenes, but the follow

ing not ungraphic account of the Talbot pageant has

been transmitted to us." "On the 2nd of February | small. 1734, the Lord Chancellor came into the Inner Temple Hall about two o'clock, preceded by the Master Master of the Temple, Dr. Sherlock, Bishop of Bantending to such a road was disheartening enough; 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 Chancellor'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 flask of claret besides the common allowance of port put it in any kind of repair, as it would to rebuild and sack. Fourteen students waited on the Bench | nuncie was also present: table, among whom was Mr. Talbot, the Chancellor's eldest son, and by their means any sert of pro upper end of the Hall, and played all dinner time .-As soon as dinner was ended the play began, which absolutely necessary to keep the road going as it was "Love for love" with the farce of "the Devil to had been. The main thing necessary was to rebuild the from the Hay Market in chairs, ready dressed, and track as fast as possible. The contract for the iron refused any gratuity for their trouble, looking upon rails having been entered into at the meeting of the honor of distinguishing themselves on this occathe stockholders, I proceeded to make contracts sion as sufficient. After the play, the Lord Chancellor, Master of the Temple, Judges and Benchers, entered 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 cient for six and a half miles; and also from them Revels, who went first, took the Lord Chancellor by and the Petersburg Rail Road Company, sills the right hand and he by his left took Mr. Justice Page, sufficient to lay them. A force of workmen was who joined to the other Judges, Seargents and Benchorganized to do the work, and we commenced ers present, danced or rather walked round about the laying rails about the 1st of November. At the coal fire,' according to old ceremony, three times, same time I ordered from Norris &. Brothers, a during which they were aided in the figure of tho locomotive engine, and from Mr. Wells, of Pe- dance, by George Cooke, the prothonotary, then sixtersburg, a number of flat cars, all of which were ty, and all the time of the dauce the ancient song, accompanied with music was sung by one Toby Alston, dressed in a Bar gown, whose father had been formerly and is now most usefully employed in doing the 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 in erder. Then they went into the Hall and denced a few minuets. Country dances began at ten, and at twelve a very fine collation 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 'Walking round the coal

"A newspaper of the day says 'the ancient essente ny of the Judges dancing round the coal fire was performed with great decency !"

Whenever the ceremony of "dancing round the coal fire" comes in vogue amongst Chancellors, Judges and Benchers, in our own land and time, may we

MR. JOHN W. FORNEY-THE FOREST CASE We have for some days had on file a very remarkable letter elicited in the course of the Forest trial. The letter to which we allude is written by Mr. Forney to Mr. George Roberts of Boston, the editor of the Boston Times. It has been acknowledged by 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 was very much to endear himself to Forrest. Mr Forney informs Mr. Roberts that Mr. Forrest had discovered a very suspicious intimacy between his ly satisfactory, though not of necessity of so conwife 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 Mr. Forney's letter ')

intelligent friend, and he will never forget what you may do for him in this, to him, most vital matter,tions with J., and then indue him, either in your presence or in company, to admit as a thing to be proud of, his connexion with Mrs. F. He is fond of a glass and possibly in a convivial mood might become communicative. No harm will come to him; he is game too small for Forrest, and any admission he may make may be important only as aiding an injured man in getting relieved from a hateful bond. "Can you manage this thing, my friend ? R will require skill and caution, and if successful, will warm track to Charleston, determined to go on board. idea of being placed in his present position; but he will spend half he is worth to be released from it— New York. If foiled in this attempt, he was resolved to take passage in the Isabel to Havana, This matter must be kept secret Above all, do not solved to take passage in the Isabel to Havana, name me in connexion with it—excuse me for treu

"I named you to him, (Forrest,) as a safe, steady and

THE COTTON CROP.

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

Statement showing Amount, Value and Average Price per lb. of Cotton experted from the Uni-ted States from 1821 to 1851 inclusive:

.,		Total.	\$ E (1	Average.
	Years.	lb	Value.	price per lb.
y	1821	124,893,405	20,157,480	16:2 c.
	1822	144,675 095	24,035.058	16:8
	1823	173,723,270	20,445,520	11:8
.)	1824	142,369,663	21,947,301	15:4
70	1825	176,449.207	36,946,649	20:9
	1826 v	204.535.415	25 025.213	12:2
d	1827	294,310,115	29,359.545	10
	1828	210,590,363	22,487,229	10.7
	1829	264,837,186	26,575,311	10
d	1830	298.450,102	29,674,882	9:2
	1831	216,979,784	25,289,492	9:1
d	1832	322.215,122	31,724,682	9:8
	1833	323,798,404	36,191,105	11:1
đ	1834	384,717,907	49,448,402	128
	1835	387,358,992	64,961,202	16:8
	1836	423,631,307	71,284,925	16:8
d	1837	444,212,537	63,240,102	14:2
	1838	595,954,297	61,556,811	10.8
- 1	1839	413 621,312	61.238,981	15:7.
- 1	1840	743,941,061	63,870.307	8:5
7	1841	530,204,100	54,330 341	10:2
	1842	584,711,017	47,592,464	8:1
	1843	792,397,105	49 119,505	6:2
.	1844	663,633,458	54,063,501	8:1
-1	1845	872,905,996	51,789.613	5:92:
•	1846	547,558,055	42,767,341	7:81
1	1847	527,219,956	53,415 843	10:34
-	1848	814,274 431	61,998,293	7:61
٠.	1849 1	.026,602,269	67,396 967	6:4
٢	1850	635,381.604	71,984,616	11:3
1	1651	927,239,089	112,315,317	12:11
- 1	-	2-17		

CEREMONY AT NOTRE DAME.

On the 1st of Jan., the cere mony of returning thanks to Heaven, on the result of the late French election, was performed with great splender. The weather was foggy and unp'reasant, but there was an immense crowd around Notre Dame, though none were admitted without tiekets. The cathedral 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 drapery of green silk, the President having adopted this. the color of his imperial uncle. The interior was lighted up with no less than 18:000 wax lights. and the adornments were all of the most costly

The building, however, was intensely cold, and the fog penetrating, in spice of the countless lights, made it very uncomfortable. The proportion of ladies among those admitted was very

In front of the altrer covered with white silk embroidered with gold, was placed the President's the Revels, Mr. Wollaston and followed by the chair, with a pric dien in front of it, of a simple Among those on the lefref the altar, were the

President's minist ers, Jerome Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia, Marshal Bucelmans, and numerous distinguished army and mayy officers. The foreign at nbassadors arrived next, including Mr. Rives, Smerican Mimster. The Pope's

It was very nearly twelve when the Archbishop of Paris and the clergy moved down the aisle to keep it up as it had been dene. Materials were 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 Bishop of St. Fleur, sitcame for the most part before the dinner began, uated in the south of France; the rest of the saand the music was played in the little gallery at the cerdotal cortege was composed of canons and cures, in splendid canonicals. Just as the body 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 tended to him the holy relic, the morsel of the true cross, to kess, presented to him the holy water, and then; turning round, led back

the procession to the slar. The Prince followed immediately behind the elergy, 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 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 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 ribben as

grand cordon of that order The Prince at once proceeded to his sent, the orchestra, organ and singers thundering forth at the time the "grand march" of Lesneur, 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 en-trance to the chair of state. It may be as well, as a faithful historian, to state that several orles of "Vive l'Empereur!" accompanied the other-

wise universal one of "Vive Napoleon!" After the "Grand March" came the "Vivot" and then the "Te Doum." Afterwards was executed, all in the most admirable style, the "Domine salvam fac Napoleonum;" 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 as before, by General Magnan and General de St. Arnaud. The orchestra raised a lively mark as he depar-ied, 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 Napoleon" so loud and sustained, that no one who heard it will easily efface it from his memory. The Prince then entered his carriage, and inking the Rue d'Arcole, the Quai Napoleon, the

of the Seine, arrived at the Tuileries, Troops fined the whole way on both sides, and the reception given to him outside was exceedingcentrated a character as that within the walls of the cathedral. The reception of the authorities

A PERSEVERING TRAVELER.-A gentleman from New Orleans arrived in the cars at Richmond 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, where he met the Seaboard and Reanoke 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 endear you to Forrest. He is nearly crasy at the the steamer which sails direct from that port to and proceed in that way to the point of his desbling you with regard to it. My ardent attachment tination. Upon being asked why he was so ut-to glorious Forrest must be my excuse. Now won't gent to attain the end of his journey, he replied