

PERSONAL MEMORIALS OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

Such is the title of a printed pamphlet of some sixty-odd pages which has just been printed for its author by Messrs. Gideon & Co., of this city.

The first time that Mr. Webster's eyes fell upon the Constitution of the United States, of which he is now universally acknowledged to be the chief expositor and defender.

When Mr. Webster was about seven years old his father kept a house of entertainment, where the teamsters, who travelled on the road, were in the habit of obtaining a dinner and feeding their horses; and it is said that the incipient orator and statesman frequently entertained his father's guests by reading aloud out of the Psalms of David, to the infinite delight of his rustic listeners.

A few days after Mr. Webster had entered Exeter academy, he returned to his boarding-house one evening in a very desponding mood, and told his friends there that the city boys in the academy were constantly laughing at him because he was at the foot of his class, and had come from the backwoods.

This triumph greatly encouraged the boy Daniel, and he renewed his efforts with his books. He did not doubt that there were many boys in the class as smart as himself, if not smarter; and he looked with some anxiety to the summing up of the second quarter.

The boys obeyed, and, thinking that he was about to be expelled from school, was sorely troubled about the cause of the calamity. The teacher saw this, and soon dispelled the illusion, for he continued: "Now, sir, you will please report yourself to the teacher of the first class, and your young gentlemen, will take an affectionate leave of your classmate for you will never see him again."

In his fifteenth year he was privileged to spend some months with one of the more prominent clergymen of the day, the Rev. Samuel Woods, who lived at Boscaawen, and prepared boys for college at one dollar a week, for tuition and board.

Mr. Webster went through college in a manner that was highly creditable to himself and gratifying to his friends. He graduated in 1801, and though it was universally believed that he ought to have received, and would receive, the Valedictory, that honor was not conferred upon him, but upon one whose name has since passed into forgetfulness.

Mr. Walker is evidently Kosuth's favorite candidate for the Presidency, having been again nominated by that distinguished exile in his speech at Manchester. At first sight it appears somewhat strange that a gentleman should proceed to a foreign country to make capital for the Presidency of the United States, and yet it is undeniably true that all the capital Mr. Walker possesses has been made upon foreign soil.

Mr. Dallas and Mr. Buchanan, pet sons of the Keystone State, have made enormous bids for the southern vote—one by the proposed amendment to the Constitution; and the other by the proposed extension of the line of 36° 30' to the Pacific.

A MARRIAGE took place in this city last week where the bridegroom was only fifty years old and the bride seventeen. By this union the bride becomes the mother of children between the ages of twenty-five and thirty years.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

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SPEECH BY SENATOR FOOTE.

At the request of many Union men, of both parties, Senator Foote, the gallant champion of the Compromise in Mississippi, who arrived in town on Thursday, on his way to Washington, consented to address the Union men of this State at the R-press-entative's Hall, which was tendered for the purpose.

Governor Foote spoke at some length and made a full review and expose of the causes and reasons which induced the issues of the late canvass. He showed that the spirit of the convention which issued the southern address was for the preservation of the Union; and further, that the Nashville Convention was called for no disunion purposes, but to unite the South on a platform that would resist the Congressional usurpation of interference in the institutions of Territories; or, in other words, the Wilmot proviso; but that, unfortunately, it was perverted from its original design, and fell into the hands of a talented and unscrupulous faction, who endeavored to use it for revolutionary purposes—

to dissolve the Republic, and establish other forms for the gratification of personal ambition. He also showed that the object of Mr. Rhet and others, as avowed by them, was disunion per se. For this purpose they opposed the passage of the Compromise, and desired the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave bill. In this connexion he showed that the Fugitive Slave bill was carried out in good faith as far as any statute law in the land; and that the secessionists lamented its execution by the Executive, and denounced his call on Congress for military aid as an infringement of State rights.

Our Whig friends in other counties are beginning to buckle on their armor preparatory to another contest with the democracy. We think it is time the Whigs of Cabarrus were giving some blasts from their bugle.—The next contest will be one of vast importance, the result of which, we believe, will be pregnant with much good or evil to this great country.

THE NEXT CAMPAIGN.

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What say our friends to a big Fillmore meeting sometime shortly—at any rate by January Court? We must have an in-eting and let us do the thing up brown. Besides we must have Delegates to the State Convention, which will meet some time in the spring, to select a candidate to trip up little Davy Reid's heels—an operation not very difficult to perform. If our friends will count together and determine upon the time for holding a meeting, we will take pleasure in giving due and timely notice thereof.—Concord Mercury.

The Vicksburg Whig learns that the State Convention at Jackson adjourned on the 17th inst. We have before us the resolutions introduced by the Committee of Thirteen, and also a minority report signed by three of the Committee. They are too long for insertion, and as we learn that the resolutions of the Committee of Thirteen were subjected to changes in the Convention, we await the receipt of the full report of the proceedings, when we will publish so much thereof as will show what action was had on the important matters under consideration.

The wife of a man of means and the daughter of a wealthy citizen of this City—people too fond of show—recently died. She had been called beautiful before a family of children had gathered around her, and she had not renounced her claim to that title.—She died and a large concourse was invited to the funeral. The coffin was made of rose-wood, inlaid with silver lined with plaited satin. The whole top was removed, and the deceased lay in state in her narrow home. She was dressed in a white merino robe; made like a morning gown, faced with white satin profusely quilted and ornamented.—The sleeves were open, similarly lined and wrought—a stomacher of the richest emerald brocade covered the breast, whence all life had forever fled. The head was covered by a choice lace, and a wreath of fresh flowers arranged around. The hands were crossed upon the breast with the fingers covered with expensive jewelry, which seemed to sparkle as if in glad pride that the bright eyes were dim forever. Thus bedizened, she was carried to her last resting place, there to await her God!

THE LAST TRIUMPH OF PRIDE.—"Protect-us," of the New York Daily Advertiser, in a letter from New York, says: "The wife of a man of means and the daughter of a wealthy citizen of this City—people too fond of show—recently died. She had been called beautiful before a family of children had gathered around her, and she had not renounced her claim to that title.—She died and a large concourse was invited to the funeral. The coffin was made of rose-wood, inlaid with silver lined with plaited satin. The whole top was removed, and the deceased lay in state in her narrow home. She was dressed in a white merino robe; made like a morning gown, faced with white satin profusely quilted and ornamented.—The sleeves were open, similarly lined and wrought—a stomacher of the richest emerald brocade covered the breast, whence all life had forever fled. The head was covered by a choice lace, and a wreath of fresh flowers arranged around. The hands were crossed upon the breast with the fingers covered with expensive jewelry, which seemed to sparkle as if in glad pride that the bright eyes were dim forever. Thus bedizened, she was carried to her last resting place, there to await her God!"

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RESOLUTIONS OF THE MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.

We obtain from the correspondence of the New Orleans "True Delta" a copy of the Resolutions reported to the Convention of Mississippi on the evening of the 13th inst., by Mr. VENTRESS, from the Select Committee of Thirteen, which was charged with preparing business for the Convention. No vote had been taken upon the resolutions up to the hour of adjournment on Friday Evening, and the writer for the "True Delta" expresses the opinion that they would be debated several days, as many members of the Convention desired to give their opinions at length upon the subjects embraced in them.

Resolved, 1st, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the People of the State of Mississippi, in a spirit of conciliation and compromise, have maturely considered the action of Congress, embracing a series of measures for the admission of California as a State into the Union, the organization of Territorial Governments for Utah and New Mexico, the establishment of the boundary between the latter and the State of Texas, the suppression of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and the extradition of fugitive slaves, and, connected with them, the rejection of the proposition to exclude slavery from the Territories of the United States and to abolish it in the District of Columbia; and whilst they do not entirely approve, will abide by it as a permanent adjustment of this sectional controversy.

Resolved, 2d, That we perceive nothing in the above recited legislation of the Congress of the United States which should be permitted to disturb the friendly and peaceful existing relations between the Government of the United States and the Government and People of the State of Mississippi.

Resolved, 3d, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the People of the State of Mississippi will abide by the Union as it is, and by the Constitution of the United States, without amendments.

Resolved, 4th, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the asserted right of secession from the Union, on the part of the State or States is utterly un sanctioned by the Federal Constitution, which was framed to establish and not to destroy the Union of the States, and that no secession can in fact take place without a subversion of the Union, and which will not vitally amount, in its effect and consequences, to a civil revolution.

Resolved, 5th, That whilst, in the opinion of this Convention, such are the sentiments and opinions of the People of the State of Mississippi, as to the violation of the rights of the people of the State may occur, which would amount to intolerable oppression, and would justify a resort to measures of resistance; amongst which, in the opinion of the Convention, the People of the State have designated the following: 1st. The interference by Congressional legislation with the institution of slavery in the States.

Resolved, 6th, That, as the People of the State of Mississippi, in the opinion of this Convention, desire all further agitation of the Slavery question to cease, and have acted upon and decided all the foregoing questions, thereby making it the duty of this Convention to pass an act within the purview and spirit of the law under which it was called, this Convention deems it unnecessary to refer to the People, for their consideration, approval, or disapproval of the ballot-box, its action in the premises.

Resolved, 7th, That the Convention having declared in the foregoing resolutions the position which the People of Mississippi have taken, and which, in the opinion of this Convention, they will continue to occupy on the great subjects embraced in the resolutions, deemed it a duty incumbent upon them, to declare that the rights of the People, to declare in their deliberate judgment, and in their deliberate judgment, as we believe, the call of this Convention by the Legislature, at its late extraordinary session, by the act of the 30th of November, 1850, was unauthorized and unnecessary; and that said act, in its entirety, is a violation of the Constitution of the State to be held, without submitting to them, to be settled by the popular vote of the State, the question whether there should be a convention or no convention, was an unwarranted assumption of power by the Legislature, at war with the spirit of republican institutions, and an encroachment on the sovereign power of the People.

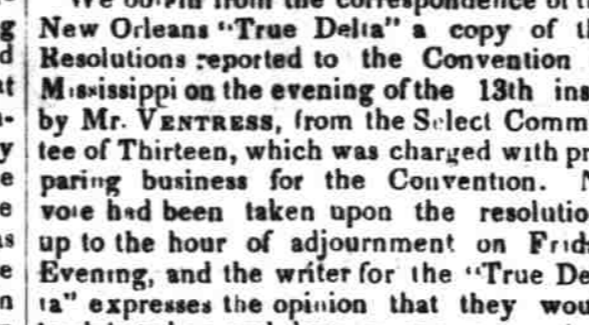
ANOTHER SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

We learn from the late English papers, that a fresh effort is about to be made in a region hitherto untried to discover traces of the long-missing expedition of Sir John Franklin. From the remains found at Cape Riley, it is generally inferred that the exploring vessels passed through Wellington Strait, beyond which and to the north of the Parry Islands it is thought by many geographers and navigators that they would meet with a more open or "Polar" sea. It is also believed that Franklin himself had resolved to endeavor to reach the longitude of Behring's Strait by sailing westward in such Polar sea. On these data Lieutenant Pim, a zealous and able officer, who had served on board her Majesty's surveying ship Herald, Captain Keffelt, in Behring's Strait, has formed the following plan of research:

"He conceives that when Franklin reached the longitude of Behring's Strait, he would be foiled in all his efforts to get southward through the one only passage, from meeting with a great east and west barrier of ice and land, and that consequently he may have struggled on along its northern shore further to the west, until he became intricately entangled in a region which, though entirely devoid of human beings, is supposed to abound in animals on which the navigators could subsist. Lieutenant Pim has in consequence suggested the following bold plan of research: "He proposes to leave London on the 18th of November for St. Petersburg, whence, if the project should meet with the approbation of the imperial authorities, he wishes to travel directly across Siberia to the mouth of the river Kolyma, a distance of 3,000 miles; and thence to proceed only, he will proceed to the islands of New Siberia and others visited by Wrangel and Anjou, or in whatever other direction he may be led by the information obtained from the Samoyedes, who roam further towards the north in those parallel latitudes occupying the country between the shores during two or more years."

This arduous project has met with the approval of many geographers, and is warmly advocated by Lady Franklin; whilst in order to facilitate its success, the President of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir Rodrick Murchison, has written urgent letters to the chief authorities at St. Petersburg.—The British Government has also offered assistance to the intrepid voyager.

RALEIGH REGISTER.



RALEIGH, N. C. Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1851.

CONGRESS.

Congress met on yesterday at the Capitol, in Washington. We learn, through the Telegraph, that Hon. LYNN BORN, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker on the first ballot, and that J. W. FORNEY, Editor of the Pennsylvania, was elected Clerk.

The President's Message will be sent in to day, (Tuesday) If not too long, we shall publish it entire in our next.

"IS THAT YOU, TRUPEPENNY?"

The Secession Organ is in a quandary. In reply to an inquiry recently made by it, "what are the Whigs of North Carolina for?" we said: "They are for an economical administration of the Government—for a faithful performance of duty by public officers—for the industry of their own Country when coming in competition with that of foreign nations—for preserving our peace by refraining from all interference with the affairs of foreign governments—for protecting our own liberties from foreign interference—for the faithful execution of the Compromise measures—for the Constitution and Union as they now are—for the laws and sustaining those who sustain the laws—for Fillmore and Graham for the Presidency and Vice Presidency—against Abolitionism and Secessionism—against Disunion—against foreign conquests—against those who are for Disunion."

The "Organ" says it is with the Whigs in all these propositions, except it can't go Fillmore and Graham! This announcement in part, will, no doubt, surprise some of the faithful. The Whigs of North Carolina are right then in their support of the Compromise measures—right in the stand which they took against the Cuban expeditions—right in their opposition to the violation of the principle of neutrality upon which our Government has so long acted—right in their opposition to foreign conquest, which was the lever that moved the whole policy of the Locofoco Party during the Presidency of Mr. Polk—right in the patriotic stand which they took, in the late Legislature and the late Congressional campaign, against Secessionism—right in calling earnestly on the People to rally to the rescue of the Union against the machinations of Rhet, Davis, Quitman, Yancy, and their co-laborers and adherents in this State, amongst whom the "Standard" was prominent, "standing like a tower"—right too, in the principle they have heretofore avowed, of a Tariff for revenue with incidental protection to the industry of our own people against foreign competition—right, were they, in all these things! Admitted too by the leading organ of the Party in this State to have been right in the advocacy of these principles!

We again say, this is an admission which we do not expect. Better late than never in the confession of error and in doing justice to one's opponents! "Truth crushed to earth will rise again"—and all this from the organ of that party, which has heretofore denounced Whigs as unworthy of the confidence of the People, done its best endeavors to ostracize them from the honors and emoluments of the Government, and held them up as federal in their doctrines and enemies to the progress of human liberty!

"O! that mine enemy would write a book," exclaimed one who knew well the springs of human action. What now becomes of the reasoning of the "Organ," with which, week after week, it urged the doctrine of secession, but a short time since! Who can forget so soon the stirring and enthusiastic encomiums upon Lopez, and his band of Cuban plunderers, with which, but a few moons ago, it regaled its anxious readers? Have the eloquent denunciations of the "so-called Compromise" which set, like so many jewels, the columns of the "Organ," evaporated, thus early, into airy nothingness? Have all the electric appeals which were made to the untrifled "to stand to their colors" against the Union Party, here and elsewhere, gone so prematurely into oblivious forgetfulness! Has that halo of glory which encircled the brow of the "gallant Quitman" been eclipsed forever? Cruel, cruel Fate! that should rivet so much bright promise with such a blighting disappointment!

But whilst the Whigs of North Carolina are right in all these things, still the "Organ" permits the ghost of a National Bank to stalk before its disturbed vision, and frighten it from its accustomed propriety and equanimity! It forgets how many of its own "pillars of Democracy" assisted in giving life, limbs and members to that "defunct monster," and would readily shake any bush which it can reach out its hand and grasp, to alarm those who have gone forth a-purpose to be convinced, that the "raw head and bloody bones" of the old creature are about! But let it dismiss such childish fears. It surely has been reading some ghost story, which has made its hair stand on end, "like quills upon the fretful porcupine"—perhaps been closeted with the "Ex-Charge," who has recounted a few of those terrific dreams which disturbed his restless slumbers! Again, we say, let its forebodings be dismissed to the winds which brought them. The Whigs have no idea of attempting to breathe a single breath of vitality into the carcass of the dead "Monster." There is no Promethean heat which can set its light relinquinced—unless the "Organ" and its coimpers should commence their periodical warfare upon the State Institutions, which have furnished us a good currency, and thus far, met the demands of trade and commerce! The Whigs are willing to let "well enough" alone, and well enough it would be, if a few of those who are rampant, in their empty professions of love for the "dear people," would profit by the example!

"Tariff" taxes, too, constitute another topic, which the "Organ" would willingly set to music, and sing with much more mellifluousness, than it could Log Cabin odes, in the olden time, if it changed only the Whigs to compose the party. But here also, its idealism has obtained the mas-

DEATH OF THE POET MONTGOMERY.

Late English papers contain the following announcement: "The venerable and every where esteemed poet, James Montgomery, is dead. He had recently celebrated his eightieth year. On his eightieth birthday he planted an oak tree in the lawn in front of Mount, Sheffield. He resided at the death of this great and good man suggests to us many and varied recollections. In 1791, JAMES MONTGOMERY, then a scripling of some 10 years of age, became an operative in the printing establishment, and an inmate of the family of the JOSEPH GALE; who then conducted the "Sheffield R-gister," a newspaper of unparalleled circulation at that day. Pending the political agitations of the close of the last Century, in England—one of the results of which was to drive the original founder of this paper, a victim to a bigoted censorship of the Press, to America, to avoid the oppressions of a tyrannical government—and, indeed, up to the period of his death, a most intimate and cordial friendship subsisted between MONTGOMERY and himself. It was to that amiable and gifted poet, that the high minded and virtuous GERALD, then (1794) under orders for Bolony Bay, speaking with reference to the death of Mr. GALE, and the cause that had led to it, remarked: "Whoever serves the Public serves an ungrateful master. I rejoice that he is beyond the iron arm of arbitrary power."

A hundred incidents, illustrative of the many virtues of JAMES MONTGOMERY, are in our possession—but so interwoven with affairs of a personal or rather family nature, as to render any publication of them here unbecomingly and improper. He was, in the truest and best acceptance of that term, a good man. Not only so. Few Poets of the day have more successfully or better purposes employed the gifts of the "Muses." A peculiar delicacy and chasteness of imagination, a sweet and melodious versification, and, above all, an elevated and moral tone of sentiment, have characterized all his productions, and entitle him to a prominent place on the roll of English bards. "This be the Poet's praise, That he hath ever been of Liberty, The steadfast friend; of Justice and of Truth Firm supporter; of high thoughts, And all true beauty of the inner word, Creator."

Do INDIANS SWEAR?—This is a curious question, and the answer by Mr. Schoolcraft should put the white man to the blush. This gentleman, who has for many years studied the characteristics of the race, says: "Many things the Indians may be accused of, but of the practice of swearing they cannot. I have made many inquiries into the state of their vocabulary, and do not as yet find any word which is more bitter or reproachful than matkash-mash, which indicates simply bad dog. Many of their nouns have, however, adjective inflections by which they are rendered fierce, murderous, coward, fool, lazy man, drunkard, braggart. But I have never heard of an imprecation or oath. The genius of the language does not seem to favor the formation of terms to be used in oaths or for purposes of profanity. It is the result of the observation of others, as well as my own, to say that an Indian cannot swear."

We are highly gratified to be able to state, that the Rev. DAVID LACY, at the urgent solicitation of a number of gentlemen, who listened to his eloquent discourse, on Thanksgiving day, has consented to furnish a copy of it for publication. It will be issued from this office, in the course of a week or so, in pamphlet form.

MOUNTAIN BANNER, died in Rutherfordton, on Friday the 21st ult. He leaves a wife and seven children.

The City of Norfolk, by a vote of the city Council, has appropriated \$100,000 towards the Raleigh and Clarkeville Railroad, and a like sum to the road from Weldon to the Raleigh and Gaston Road.

NOMINATION OF MR. WEBSTER FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 25.—The great Convention to nominate and present to the people of the United States the claims of the Hon. Daniel Webster for the Presidency, assembled this morning in Faneuil Hall.

The Convention was immensely attended, and the greatest enthusiasm was evinced in behalf of the favorite son of Massachusetts. Webster clubs are forming throughout the State; already a number have been organized in this city.

THE NATIONAL REVENUE.

The Journal of Commerce says that it has authentic intelligence from Washington to the effect that during the last fiscal year the revenue of the Customs amounted to \$10,000,000 From Public Lands, to 2,000,000

Total \$12,000,000 Eight millions of the Public Debt has been extinguished in the same period, by the purchase in New York of securities to that amount, at market rates.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, the receipts from Customs were \$39,668,686 From Public Lands 1,859,294 Total \$41,527,980

The excess of revenue from customs and lands for the year ending the 30th of June, over the preceding year, is, therefore, nine and a half millions of dollars.

The receipts from customs exceed the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, presented in his last report to the House of Representatives, in the sum of \$4,000,000. The land revenue exceeds the estimate only \$53,000.

The total receipts into the Public Treasury during the year ending June 30, 1850, were \$47,421,748.90. In that year the reduction of the public debt was effected to the extent only of \$4,527,973.

In the last annual message of the President, it was represented that a portion of the public debt, amounting to \$8,075,886, must be provided for within two years, adding: "It is most desirable that these accruing demands should be met without resorting to new loans." Happily that has been accomplished in a single year, from the surplus income of the country.

GRAND MASONIC LODGE.

This body convened in this City on Monday night. We learn that quite a number of delegates are in attendance.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING IN GUILFORD.

The "Greenboro Patriot" contains a call, numerously signed by the most substantial and respectable farmers in Guilford, for an agricultural meeting, preparatory to the formation of an Agricultural Society, to be held in that place on the 10th of January, prox. RALPH GORELL, Esq. will address the meeting.

We are pleased to see this important movement, on the part of the "bone and sinew" of Guilford, and hope to see the example general followed throughout the State. It will not be long before we will be even with our sisters in improved facilities of transportation, and the other elements of Commercial greatness. Let us not be behind them in the skillful culture of the earth and the perfection of her products.

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DEATH OF THE POET MONTGOMERY.

Late English papers contain the following announcement: "The venerable and every where esteemed poet, James Montgomery, is dead. He had recently celebrated his eightieth year. On his eightieth birthday he planted an oak tree in the lawn in front of Mount, Sheffield. He resided at the death of this great and good man suggests to us many and varied recollections. In 1791, JAMES MONTGOMERY, then a scripling of some 10 years of age, became an operative in the printing establishment, and an inmate of the family of the JOSEPH GALE; who then conducted the "Sheffield R-gister," a newspaper of unparalleled circulation at that day. Pending the political agitations of the close of the last Century, in England—one of the results of which was to drive the original founder of this paper, a victim to a bigoted censorship of the Press, to America, to avoid the oppressions of a tyrannical government—and, indeed, up to the period of his death, a most intimate and cordial friendship subsisted between MONTGOMERY and himself. It was to that amiable and gifted poet, that the high minded and virtuous GERALD, then (1794) under orders for Bolony Bay, speaking with reference to the death of Mr. GALE, and the cause that had led to it, remarked: "Whoever serves the Public serves an ungrateful master. I rejoice that he is beyond the iron arm of arbitrary power."

A hundred incidents, illustrative of the many virtues of JAMES MONTGOMERY, are in our possession—but so interwoven with affairs of a personal or rather family nature, as to render any publication of them here unbecomingly and improper. He was, in the truest and best acceptance of that term, a good man. Not only so. Few Poets of the day have more successfully or better purposes employed the gifts of the "Muses." A peculiar delicacy and chasteness of imagination, a sweet and melodious versification, and, above all, an elevated and moral tone of sentiment, have characterized all his productions, and entitle him to a prominent place on the roll of English bards. "This be the Poet's praise, That he hath ever been of Liberty, The steadfast friend; of Justice and of Truth Firm supporter; of high thoughts, And all true beauty of the inner word, Creator."

Do INDIANS SWEAR?—This is a curious question, and the answer by Mr. Schoolcraft should put the white man to the blush. This gentleman, who has for many years studied the characteristics of the race, says: "Many things the Indians may be accused of, but of the practice of swearing they cannot. I have made many inquiries into the state of their vocabulary, and do not as yet find any word which is more bitter or reproachful than matkash-mash, which indicates simply bad dog. Many of their nouns have, however, adjective inflections by which they are rendered fierce, murderous, coward, fool, lazy man, drunkard, braggart. But I have never heard of an imprecation or oath. The genius of the language does not seem to favor the formation of terms to be used in oaths or for purposes of profanity. It is the result of the observation of others, as well as my own, to say that an Indian cannot swear."

We are highly gratified to be able to state, that the Rev. DAVID LACY, at the urgent solicitation of a number of gentlemen, who listened to his eloquent discourse, on Thanksgiving day, has consented to furnish a copy of it for publication. It will be issued from this office, in the course of a week or so, in pamphlet form.

MOUNTAIN BANNER, died in Rutherfordton, on Friday the 21st ult. He leaves a wife and seven children.

The City of Norfolk, by a vote of the city Council, has appropriated \$100,000 towards the Raleigh and Clarkeville Railroad, and a like sum to the road from Weldon to the Raleigh and Gaston Road.

NOMINATION OF MR. WEBSTER FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 25.—The great Convention to nominate and present to the people of the United States the claims of the Hon. Daniel Webster for the Presidency, assembled this morning in Faneuil Hall.

The Convention was immensely attended, and the greatest enthusiasm was evinced in behalf of the favorite son of Massachusetts. Webster clubs are forming throughout the State; already a number have been organized in this city.

THE NATIONAL REVENUE.

The Journal of Commerce says that it has authentic intelligence from Washington to the effect that during the last fiscal year the revenue of the Customs amounted to \$10,000,000 From Public Lands, to 2,000,000

Total \$12,000,000 Eight millions of the Public Debt has been extinguished in the same period, by the purchase in New York of securities to that amount, at market rates.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, the receipts from Customs were \$39,668,686 From Public Lands 1,859,294 Total \$41,527,980