From the National Intelligencer. 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 & evidently been a labor of love, on the part of some purely literary friend, since it is chiefly composed of those facts in Mr. Webster's history calculated to illustrate his personal character, the worth of which none but his more intimate acquaintance have had opportunities to understand, and we verily believe that the word politics does not appear on a single page. The interest which the Public have long taken in Mr. Webster as an orator and a statesman will undoubtedly cause this pamphlet to be extensively circulated. As a taste of its quality, we subjoin a few extracts from it.

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 Expounder and Defender, was printed upon a cotton pocket handkerchief according to a fashion of the time, which he chanced to stumble upon in a country store, and for which he paid, out of his own pocket, all the money he had-twenty-five cents; and the evening of the day on which he thus obtained a copy was wholly devoted toits close and attentive perusal, while seated before a blazing fire, and by the side of his father and mother What dreamer on that night, in the wildest flights of his imagination, could have foreseen the future care er of the New Hampshire boy?

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 guess by reading aloud out of the Psalms of David, to the infinite delight of his rustic listeners. Indeed, it was customary for the teamsters to remark, as they pulled up their borses before the Webster house, "Come, let's go in and hear a psalm from Dan. Webster." Even at that time his voice was deep, rich, and musical.

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 the management of the second or lower class, he treated his desponding pupil with marked ed, and at the end of the first quarter Mr. Emerey mustered his class in a line, and marched him from the foot to the extreme head of the class, exclaiming, in the mean ted, but when actually accomplished the remainder of the class were surprised and chagrined.

This triumph greatly encouraged the boy Daniel, and he renewed his efforts with his your books and take down your cap.

The boy 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, but soon dispel- form, and a gain for the South. Slavery army is her position. led the illusion, for he centinued: "Now. sir, you will please report yourself to the Mexico, and the line of 36° 30' would have meeting sometime shortly—at any rate by teacher of the first class; and you, young put the proviso on all that territory. The January Court? We must have a in-eting gentlemen, will take an affectionate leave of Texas \$10,000,000 Boundary bill was also and let us do the thing up brown. Besides your classmate, for you will never see him a gain to the South, by enabling Texas to we must have Delegates to the State Conagain." That teacher still living is a man of pay her debts, which obstruct emigration, vention, which will meet some time in the distinction, and has ever been a warm friend and forwarded the progress of several slave spring, to select a candidate to trip up little of his fortunate pupil.

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 Boscawen, and prepared boys for college at one dollar a week, for tuition and board. During his stay with Dr. Woods he was apparently very neglectful of his academic duties, but never failed to perform all his intellectual tasks with great credit. On one occasion the reverend lutor thought proper to give his scholar Daniel a scolding for spending too much of his time upon the hills and along the streams, hunting and fishing, but still complimented him for his smartness. The task assigned to him for his next recitation was one hundred lines of Virgil; and, as he knew that his master had object was revolution, and for it they would an engagement on the following morning, an idea occurred to him; and he spent the entire night poring over his books. The recitation hour finally arrived, and the scholar acquitted himself of his hundred lines and received the tutor's approbation. "But I have a few more lines that I can recite." said the boy Daniel. 'Well, let us have them," replied the doctor; and forthwith the boy reeled off another hundred lines. "Very remarkable," said the doctor, "you are indeed a smart boy." "But I have another," said the scholar. "and five hundred of them, if you please." The doctor was of course astonished, but, as he bethought him of his engagement, he begged to be excused, and added, "You may have the whole day, Dan, for pigeon shoot-

Mr. Webster went through college in a ion. manner that was highly creditable to himself and gratifying to his friends. He grad-uated 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. The ill-judging faculty of the college, however, bestowed upon him a diploma, but instead of pleasing, this common-place compliment only disgusted him, and at the conclusion of the commencement exercises the disappointed youth asked a number of his classmates to accompany him to the green behind the college, where, in their presence, he deliberately tore up his honorary document, and threw it to the winds, exclaiming :

"My industry may make me a great man, but this miserable parchment cannot;" and immediately mounting his horse, departed

The place where Mr. Webster spent the most of his time as a schoolmaster was Fryeburg, in the State of Maine. He had been invited thither by a friend of his father, who was acquainted with the circumstances of the family. His school was quite large, and Co. of this city. The preparation of it has his salary three hundred and fifty dollars, to which he added a considerable sum by devoting his evenings to copying deeds in the office of the county recorder, at twenty-five cents per deed. He also found time during this period to go through with his first reading of Blackstone's Commentaries, and other substantial works, which have been so good

a foundation to his after fame. The writer once questioned Mr. Webster as to his personal appearance when officiating as a pedagogue, and his reply was:-"Long, slinder, pale, and all eyes; indeed I went by the name of all eyes the country

During the last summer, when returning from a visit to the White mountains, ac companied by his son Fletcher, he went out of his way to spend a day in the town of Fryeburg. He revisited, after the lapse of half a century, the office of the recorder of deeds, and there found and exhibited to his son two large bound volumes of his own handwriting, the sight of which was ofcourse suggestive of manifold emotions. The son testifies that the penmanship is neat and elegant; and the father, that the ache is not yet out of those fingers which so much writing caused them.

It is said by those who knew Mr. Webster at Fryeburg that his only recreation while a school teacher was derived from trout fishing, and that his Wednesday and Saturday afternoons were almost invariably spent wandering alone, with rod in hand and a copy of Shakespeare in his pocket, along the wild and picturesque brooks of that section of country.

SPEECH BY SENATOR FOOTE. From the Montgomery (Ala.) Journal, No-

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 Repres A few days after Mr. Webster had entered sentatives' Hall, which was tendered for the Exeter academy, he returned to his board- purpose. The large assemblage was organing house one evening in a very desponding ized by calling the old veteran Union Democrat, Colonel Rose, of Coosa, to the chair.

Governor Foote'spoke at some length and made a full review and expose of the causes class, and had come from the backwoods.— and reasons which induced the issues of the Buchanan, and are perhaps, quite as much His friends endeavored to cheer him, by ex. late canvass. He showed that the spirit of plaining the regulations of the school, and the convention which issued the southern Cass. telling him that the boys would soon get address was for the preservation of the Untired of their foolishness. Mr. Nicholas Eme- ion; and further, that the Nashville Con- gentlemen have been cultivating the good who was then an assistant tutor in the vention was called for no disunion purposes, grace of the sovereigns mall quarters at home. academy, was also made acquainted with but to unite the South on a platform that Mr. Walker, although apparently engaged in young Webster's troubles, and, as he had would resist the Congressional usurpation of a financial expedition to London, should suckindness, and particularly urged him to think. that, unfortunately, it was perverted from its political influences that are supposed to lay in of nothing but his books, and that all would original design, and fell into the hands of a Kossuth's visit. Strange as such an event yet come out bright. This advice was heed- talented and unscrupulous faction, who en- may seem, it is neither unprecedented nor deavored to use it for revolutionary purposes -to dissolve the Republic, and establish formally took the arm of young Webster, and other forms for the gratification of personal ambition. He also showed that the object of Mr. Rhett and others, as avowed by them. while, that this was his proper position. Such | was disunion per se. For this purpose they an event had for many days been anticipa- 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 exists and is acknowledged in U ah and New the old law of Maryland, which has always been in existence in the District. The Compromise, as a whole, was a gain and advantage to the South, and the object of the leaders of those who opposed it was deliberate treason. They were hostile to republicanism, and desired a revolution, which would ves in power, at the sacrifice of the dearest interests of the people. In this connexion, his invective was terrible. He warned the Union men not to have any connexion or political association with these men, that they had as many forms as Proteus, that their

> further stated that the Union men of all parties in Mississippi and Georgia had anandon. in opposition to further Northern aggressions. ed old party affinities, and had united in the patriotic object of common defence against the common enemy. These had not abandoned their designs, but were seeking to us," of the New York Daily Advertiser, in make the Democratic party their cat's-paw a letter from New York, says: in schemes of disunion and treason. He specially, and with much force and eloquence, warned the Democratic Union men

influence under the name of Democracy.

The speech was powerful as a review of

Mr. Walker was present at the Kossuth Dinner in Southampton, England, and mentioned by Lord Dudley Stuart as likely to be President of the United States. It is something queer for one of your plain Demecrata to receive a nomination for the Presidency by a British nobleman. Mr. W. has, however, earned the honor of the nomination by his labored advocacy of British interests .-Hurah for Democracy? - Greens. Pat.

A MARRIAGE took place in this city last week where the bridegroom was only sizty fire years old and the bride seventeen. By this union the oride becomes the mother of children between the ages

Newburyport Herald.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Walker is evidently Kossuth's favorto that country. With Kossuth and the En- in them. will not improbably present a tolerably formidable front when the time arrives for weighing the pretensions of the various can- conciliation and compromise, have maturely condidates. He will discover, however, that sidered the action of Congress, embracing a series his rivals have not been inactive in his absence. A host of them are in the field.

Mr. Dallas and Mr. Buchanen, pet sons of the Keystone State, have made enormous bids for the southern vote-one by the proposed amendment to the Constitution; the other by the proposed extension of the line of 36° 30' to the Pacific. Governor Marcy has been coquetting with the two factions of the party in New York, and is said, in combination with his friend Buchanan, to have made a rather formidable onslaught upon the little giant of Illinois. Report says, moreover, that General William O. Butler, of Kentucky, through his friends, has been making arrangements to combine the Seces-sionists and the abolitionists in his support It was whispered some time ago that Colonel Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was working in the same track with Colonel Benton and Mr. Blair, for the purpose of bringing forward General Butler. Though we are inclined to believe that this is scandal as far as Colonel Davis is concerned, there is certainly some reason to believe that the eyes of the Barnburners have been turned in that direction, and that they give Colonel Butler ing snug and quiet, prove to have larger a civil revolution. strength than any of them at the convention. From the virulence with which Mr. Buchanan's friends are assailing the general through the Pennsylvanian, we are inclined to think that one at least of his competitors believes no other way can we account for the extreme malevolence which many Democratic presses in Pennsylvania have for some weeks past exhibited towards General Cass. To be sure, the general's friends have paid for this by taking liberal vengeance on Mr. afraid of that gentleman as he is of General

It would be indeed strange, if, while these interference in the institutions of Territories; ceed in making arrangements which would or, in other words, the Wilmor proviso; but monopolize to his individual advantage the improbable-Republic.

## THE NEXT CAMPAIGN.

Our Whig friends in other counties are beginning to buckle on their armor preparafory 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 imporin good faith as far as any statute law in the lance, the result of which, we believe, will be land, and that the secessionists lamented its pregnant with much good or evil to this books. He did not doubt but that there execution by the Executive, and denounced great country. If the friends of the present were many boys in the class as smart as his call on Congress for military aid as an in- Union administration succeed, as they can do himself, if not smarter; and he looked with fringement of State rights. Mr. Foote, in if they do their duty, the questions now exsome anxiety to the summing up of the this connexion, gave the Executive full citing the country will be settled, we hope second quarter. The day arrived, the class credit for its patriotic desire to execute the forever-if the opponents of the administrawas mustered, and Mr. Emerey stood before laws, and declared that no Administration, tion, composed of Secessionists, Freesoilers. it, when the breathless silence was broken since the foundation of the Government, had Anti-renters, Cuban Liberators, et id omne by these words: "Daniel Webster, gather up exhibited such fidelity in the discharge of its genus, we may look out for breakers ahead. constitutional duries, with a patriotic eye to Such being the importance of the contest. the well-being of the whole country. The we think the Whigs of Cabarrus should be Compromise was a repudiation of the Wil- up and doing. Let not our time honored mot proviso, and a defeat of the Buffalo plat- County be found in the rear-the van of the

What say our friends to a big Fillmore States for admission for the Union. It was Davy Reid's heels-an operation not very the desire of the people of Texas, and their difficult to perform. If our friends will conright and wish was final in the matter. The sult together and determine upon the time law in respect to the slave trade in the Dis- for holding a meeting, we will take pleasure trict of Columbia was but a reaffirmation of in giving due and timely notice thereof .-Concord Mercury.

The Vicksburg Whig learns that the State Convention at Jackson adjourned on the 17th instant. We have before us the resolutions introduced by the Committee of Thirteen, and also a minority report signed bring about new forms, and place themsel- 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. now be good professed Democrats, and would We may remark, that the resolutions reportacquiesce in the Compromise to gain strength | ed by the Committee of Thirteen, are strong. and power to accomplish their object. He emphasic and decided, and form a platform on which the whole South may be united

THE LAST TRIUMPH OF PRIDE .- "Prote-

"The wife of a man of means and the daughter of a wealthy citizen of this Citypeople too fond of show—recently died. She had been called beautiful before a family of against their wiles and their attempts to gain children had gathered around her, and she had not renounced her claim to that title .the issues, and at times intensely forcible She died and a large concourse was invited and eloquent in defence of our beloved Unto the funeral. The coffin was made of rosewood, inlaid with silver lined with plaited The whole top was removed, and the deceased lay in state in her narrow home. She was dressed in a white merino robe; ria and others visited by Wrangel and Anjou, or made like a morning gown, faced with white in whatever other direction he may be led by the satin profusely quilted and ornamented - information obtained from the Samoyedes, who The sleeves were open, similarly lined and roam furthest towards the north in those parallels wrought-a stomacher of the richest em. broidery 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 her God!"

RESOLUTIONS OF THE MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.

We obtain from the correspondence of the ite candidate for the Presidency, having New Orleans "True Delta" a copy of the been again nominated by that distinguished Resolutions reported to the Convention of exile in his speech at Manchester. At first Mississippi on the evening of the 13th inst., sight it appears somewhat strange that a gen- by Mr. VENTRESS, from the Sciect Committleman should proceed to a foreign country tee of Thirteen, which was charged with preto make capital for the Presidency of the paring business for the Convention. No United States, and yet it is undeniably true vote had been taken upon the resolutions that all the capital Mr. Walker possesses has up to the hour of adjournment on Friday been made upon foreign soil. His free trade Evening, and the writer for the "True Delnotions first gained for him popularity in ta" expresses the opinion that they would Britain, and are still the recommendations on be debated several days, as many members which he mainly relies for the accomp ish. of the Convention desired to give their oment of the objects which have taken him pinions at length upon the subjects embraced glish free traders to sustain him, Mr. Walker RESOLUTIONS REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE

Resolved, 1st, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the People of Mississ ippi, in a spirit of of measures for the admission of California as a Stare 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 Sta es and to abolish it in the District of Columbia; and whilst they do not entirely approve, will abide by t as a permanent adjustment of this sectional

Resolved, 2d, That we perceive nothing in the above regited 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 Mis-

Therefore 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 a

Resolved further, 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 unsanctioned by the Federal Constitution, which was framed to establish and not to destroy the Union of the States, and that no secesa decided preference in comparison with sion can in fact take place without a subversion of the Union established, and which will not virhowever, if General Cass, who has been ly. tually amount, in its effect and consequences, to

Resolved further, 5th, That whilst, in the opinion of this Convention, such are the sentiments and opinions of the People of the State of Mississippi, still violations of the rights of the people intolerable oppression, and would justify a resort union." him to be the most formidable opponent. In 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. 2d The Interference with the trade in slaves

3d. Any action of Congress on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in places subject to the jurisdiction of Congress, incompatible with the safety and domestic tranquility, the rights and honor of the slaveholding States. 4th. The refusal by Congress to admit a new

5th. The passage of any law by Congress prohibiting slavery in any of the Territories. 6th. The repeal of the fugitive slave law, and

to enforce the constitutional provisions for the reclamation of Fugitive slaves. Resolved, further, 7th, That in the opinion of this Convention, the people in the recent elections

that the said adjustment measures of Congress would be enforced in good faith in every section Resolved further, 8th, That, as the People of very question to cease, and have acted upon and

the State of Mississippi, in the opinion of this Convention, desire all further agitation of the Sta- of our own people against foreign competitiondecided all the foregoing questions, thereby making it the duty of this Convention to pass no acts 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 at the ballet box, its action in the premises.

Resolved further, 9th. 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 -m. braced in the resolutions, deem it a duty alike incumbent on us, and equally important to the rights of the People, to declare that, in our delib erate judgement and in their deliberate judgement, 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 peremptorily ordering a Convention of the People 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

## ANOTHER SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

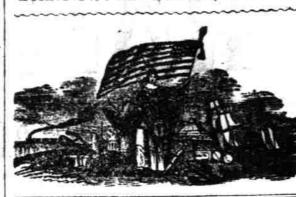
We learn from the late English papers. that a fresh effort is about to be made in a region hitherto untried to dicover traces of the long-missing expedition of Sir John Franklin. From the remains found at Cape Riley, it is generally inferred that the ex-Strait, beyond which and to the north of the Parry 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 formed the following plan of research:

"He conceives that when Franklin reached the only passage, from meeting with a great east and west barrier of ice and land, and that consequent ly he may have struggled on along its northern ly devoid of human beings, is supposed to abound n animals on which the navigators could subsist. Lieut. Pim has in consequence suggested

the following bold plan of research: "He proposes to leave London on the 18th of November for St. Petersburgh, whence, if the pro ject should meet with the approbation of the im perial authorities, he wishes to travel directly a-Thence, accompanied by two or three persons only, he will proceed to the islands of New Sibeof longitude, there occupying himself in a thorough survey during two or more years."

This arduous project has met with the approbation of many geographers, and is warmly advocated by Lady Franklin; whilst in order to facilitate its success, the President expensive jewelry, which seemed to sparkle of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir Rodsistance to the intrepid voyager.

## RALBIGH REGISTER.



Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, Inwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers

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 Boyp, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker on the first ballot, and that J. W. For-NEY, Editor of the Pennsylvanian, was elected

The President's Message will be sent in to day, entire in our next.

"IS THAT YOU, TRUEPENNY!"

The Secession Organ is in a quandary. In reply to an inquiry recently made by it, "what are the Whigs of North Caro'ina 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-and against Abolitionism and Secessionism-against Disunion-against of the State may occur, which would amount to foreign conquests-against those who are for Dis-

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 expeditionsright in their opposition to the violation of the principle of neutrality upon which our Government has so long acted-right in their opposition State into the Union on the ground of her tolera- to foreign conquest, which was the lever that moved the whole policy of the Locofoco Party durin the Presidency of Mr. Polk-right in the patriotic stand which they took, in the last Legislature and the neglect or refusal by the General Government | the late Congressional campaign, against Secessionism-right in calling earnessly on the People to rally to the rescue of the Union against the machinations of Rhett, Davis, Quitman, Yancy, have been governed by an abiding confidence 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 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 prin-

> We again say, this is an admission which we did 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 kept them together. With the overwhelming majorbest endeavors to ostracise them from the honors ity which they have in Congress, there is no question and emoluments of the Government, and held them of public policy which can rally them. On the subject 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 tongues amongst them as prevailed at the temple of encroachment on the sovereign power of the Peo of Cuban plunderers, with which, but a few moons Babel! They were not blessed with any spirit of ago, it regaled its anxious readers? Have the harmony when those measures were under discuseloquent denunciations of the "so-called Com- cusion in Congress, and the recent events have only promise" which set, like so many jewels, the col- contributed to estrange them the more. Poote and umns of the "Organ," evaporated, thus early, into Davis have fought under different flags in Missis airy nothingness? Have all the electric appeals sipps; McDonald and Cobb in Georgia; and up to this which were made to the unterrified "to stand to hour the battle waxes warmer and warmer between their colors" against the Union Party, here and elsewhere, gone so prematurely into oblivious Downs and Soule. Towards the north star the signs ifications of Mr. Webster for Chief Magistrate of forgetfulness? Has that halo of glory which en. are equally as portentous to Democratic harmony .circled the brow of the "gallant Quitman" been ploring vessels passed through Wellington eclipsed forever? Cruel, cruel Fate! that it should visit so much bright promise with such a blighting disappointment!

But whilst the Whigs of North Carolina are the ghost of a ' National Bank" to stalk before its disturbed vision, and frighten it from its accuson board her Majesty's surveying ship Her- in giving life, limbs and members to that "deafd. Captain Kellett, in Behring's Strait, has funct monster," and would readily shake any bush alarm those who have gone forth a-purpose to be dant materials of which modern Democracy is comlongitude of Behring's Strait, he would be foiled convinced, that the "raw head and bloody bones" in all his eff ris to get southward through the one of the old creature are about! But let it dismiss some ghost story, which has made its hair stand shore further to the west, until he became mexiri- at end, "like quills upon the fretful porcupice"cably entangled in a region which, though entirehas recounted a few of those terrific dreams which disturbed his restless slumbers! Again, we say, let its forebodings be dismissed to the winds which tempting to breathe a single breath of vitality into The "Greensboro' Patriot" contains a call, numethe carcass of the dead 'Monster.' "There is no rously signed by the most substantial and respectable sum of \$4,000,000. The land revenue exceeds outh of the river Kolyma. | Promethean heat which can its light relumine"\_\_\_ unless the "Organ" and its compeers 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, as if in glad pride that the bright eye was crick Murchison, has written urgent letters and sing with much more mellifluousness, than it dim forever. Thus bedizened, she was car- to the chief authorities at St. Petersburgh .- chau.ited Log Cabin odes, in the olden time, if it ried to her last resting place, there to await The British Government has also offered as- could only get the Whigs to compose the party. But here also, its idealism has obtained the masy tendance.

tery over its reason. The Whigs of North Carolina are as averse to paying unnecessary "Tariff taxes" as the "Organ" could possibly desire them to be; but they are not repudiators, and it will delight them much to find, that their pockets, as well as those of their political opponents, are not ere long taxed to pay the expenses of that "indemnity for the past and security for the fu- Mount, Sheffield." ture" which has marked the policy of Locofocoism. If the rash efforts, which are now being made by the "unterrified of Tammany," to plunge JAMES MONTGOMERY, then a stripling of some by us into the vortex of European commotions and us into the vortex of European commotions and extra blishment and an interest in the printing bloodshed, should succeed, the "Organ" will sing, establishment, and an inmate of the family, of in vain, its lullables to "Tariff taxes!" Wars Grandfather of the Editor of this paper—the late bring debts, and debts have, heretofore, brought taxes Perhaps, the fruitful imagination of the "Organ" might invent some new and easier way to pay them. If so, barring repudiation, we are for him for the Presidency, in preference to Walker, Kossuth, or " the rest of mankind in gen-

partizan politics, still anxious to convert the fundamental Law by which our property, liberties and lives are protected into a political stalking horse, upon which demagoguism may again ride into power! Willing indeed is it, to caparison some new hooby, however inimical it might be to (Tuesday) If not too long, we shall publish it our domestic peace, astride of which, it would fain gallop another "Excellency de jure" to the goal of the Gubernatorial race! But the People of North Carolina have learned a lesson from the present State Dynasty which they will not soon forget. They will not again permit themselves to be frightened from an open and independent avowal of their principles on the important subject of national politics, by the outery of those, who would rob them of every birthright of freedom, to enable a few ambitious aspirants to clutch the spoils of office! What have Free Suffrage, the White basis, and Internal Improvements by. the State, to do with those great and momentous issues which will be involved in the next Presi dential Election? They will have no more connection with them, than they had with the questions which were made in the recent Congressional Elections. In truth, the great battle for the Union will have to be fought over again in 1852 It cannot be disguised that the friends of the Compromise measures will be assailed with redoubled bitterness by those who are smarting under their late defeat. Secession will again raise its hideous crest. "The snake is scotched, not killed."-Whigs who are true to the Compromise and the Union will not permit themselves to be led off from their duty to the Country by collateral issues or questions which have no relation to National politics. They will agree to differ upon those questions which relate to their domestic or local policy. They will ostracise no man for his belief on matters of State reform. In fighting the great battle, upon which may depend the perpetuity of our Republican institutions, they will not stop to inquire, whether the gallant companions who stand by their side, and have rallied under their banner, all think alike on Free Suffrage or the White Basis or Internal Improvements. They will demand to know whether they are Whigs-TRUE WHIGS-and if answered in the affirmative they should and will know no motto afterwards, but that, under which they have so long fought, THE UNION OF THE WHIGS FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION ! THE HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY.

## It is quite reasonable to conclude that the leaders

of the Locofoco Party have been deprived of the en-

joyment of the spoils sufficiently long to ensure harmony and concert, in the approaching Presidential e lection. This appeared reason enough, in the estimation of Forney, to unite all the factions, into which the party has been split, during the stirring events of the last three years. In fact, this is the only principle upon which they can act together, and according to Mr. Calhoun it is the only attraction "which has ever of Internal Improvements by the General Government, the Southern and North Western Democracy | ning in Faneuil Hall. are antipodes-there being too much 'noise and confusion" to enable them to understand each other!-On the question of an increase of the Tariff, for protection, the Pennsylvania Democracy have still a lively remembrance of their battle cry in 1844 of "Polk. Dallas and the Tariff of '42." On the Com- mittee. Another committee was raised to report promise measures there is as complete a confusion of a permanent committee of correspondence. Whilst Van Buren, Blair and Benton are nursing Freesoilism, and preparing to rebuild the Buffaloe platform, with all the new and varied improvements of the age, Douglas, Buchanan and Cass would fain are forming throughout the State; already a numpersuade the secessionists of and those residing nearer | ber have been organized in this city. right in all these things, still the "Organ" permits Northern men with Southern principles." What will be the result of the admixture of all such fiery elements in the crucible of a general Convention, it tomed propriety and equanimity! It forgets how will require just such a political alchymist as Mr. Calmany of its own " pillars of Democracy" assisted boun to conjecture. Were be alive be would predict "a crisis," pregnant with the fate of "the spoils," that "cohesive attraction" which has been always found which it can reach out its hand and grasp, to adequate to the cementing together of all the discorposed. When these are at stake, they are good at Coalitions, as the recent elections in Massachusetts such childish fears. It surely has been reading and Ohio attest. By this panacea, they may be able to heal the wounds and bruises which, of late, they have so unceremonously inflicted on each other -but we ask pardon of the "Organ" for indulging in such reflections. They may induce some of the faithful to neglect their "domestic concerns." Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof! brought them. The Whigs have no idea of at AGRICULTURAL MEETING IN GUILFORD.

farmers in Guilford, for an agricultural meeting, preparatery to the formation of an Agricultural Society, to be held in that place on the 10th of January, prox.

The total receipts into the Fullic fing the year ending June 30, 1850, were \$47, ring the year ending June 30, ring the year e RALPH GORRELL, Esq , will address the meeting. We are pleased to see this important movement, 276,79.

on the part of the "bone and sinew" of Guilford, and hope to see the example generally followed throughout the State. It will not be long before we will be within two years, adding: "It is most desirable within two years, adding: "It is most desirable even with our sisters in improved facilities of transportiat these accruing demands should be met with tation, and the other elements of Commercial greatness. Let us not be behind them in the skilful culture of the earth and the perfection of her products.

GRAND MASONIC LODGE.

This body convened in this City on Monday night.

DEATH OF THE POET MONTGOMERY Late English papers contain the following as nouncement: "The venerable and every where Poet, James Montgomery, is dead. He had e-

pleted his eightieth year. On his eightieth day he planted an oak tree in the lawn in front of the Sheffield Infirmary. He resided at Th The death of this great and good man suggests to us many and varied recollections. In 12

Joseph Gales; who then conducted the Shel field Register," a newspaper of unparallelled eit culation at that day. Pending the political an tations of the close of the last Century, in Ene land—one of the results of which was to driv the original founder of this paper, a victim to . bigoted censorship of the Press, to America, to avoid the oppressions of a tyrannical government But ah! the ruling passion, strong in death, is -and, indeed, up to the period of his death, an in still uppermost in the mind of the "Organ"-yet timate and cordial friendship subsisted between haunting its slumbers! It is still craving to throw MONTGOMERY and himself. It was to that amis the Constitution of the State into the whirlpool of ble and gifted Poet, that the high minded and virtuous GERALD, then (1794.) under orders to Botany Bay, speaking with reference to the flow of Mr. GALES, and the causes that had led to it remarked: "Whoever serves the Public term 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 Montgomeny, are in our posses sion—but so interwoven with affairs of a perion. al or rather family nature, as to render any pub. lication of them here unbecoming and improper He was, in the truest and best acceptation of that term, a good man. Nor only so. Few Poets of the day have more successfully or better purposes employed the gifts of the "sucred Muse" 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 bath ever been of Liberty. The steadfast friend; of Justice and of Truth Firmest supporter; of high thoughts, And all true beauty of the inner world.

Do Indians Swear ?-This is a curious question, and the answer by Mr. Schooleraft 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 out of the practice of swearing they cannot, have made many inquiries into the state of the vocabulary, and do not as yet find any word which is more bitter or reproachful then matchianne moash which indicates sumply bad dog. Many of their nouns have, however, adjective inflections by which they are rendered derogative. They have terms to indicate cheat, liar, thief, murderer coward, fool, lazy man, drunkard, babbler Bu The genius of the language does not seem to fawor 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 ourse."

We are highly gratified to be able to state, that the Rev. Daury 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.

THOMAS A. HAYDEN, former Editor of the Mountain Banner." died in Rutherfordton, on Friday he 21st ult. He leaves a wife and seven children

The City of Norfolk, by a vote of the city Conneil, has appropriated \$100,000 towards the Ridgeway and Clarkesville 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 mor-Most eloquent and forcible speeches were de-

livered by Mr. Ashmun and Thomas Stevenson. The latter concluded by moving the appointment of a committee to prepare an address to the People of U. States, which was adopted, and the Hon. Edward Everett appointed chairman of the Com-The Convention then adjourned until 3 o'clock

Afternoon & ssion-The Convention re-assen bled at 3 o'clock, and the committee of correspondence was reported, consisting of 22 members, of which Franklin Haven is chairman at large, and Albert Fearing, of Briston, chairman of Suffolk county. The committee appointed for the putpose then reported an eloquent and formble address to the People of the United States, which

umns of the Boston Courier. The Convention was immensely attended, and the greatest enthusiasm was evinced in behalf of the favorite son of Massachusetts. Webster clubs

the Union. The address adopted makes two col-

THE NATIONAL REVENUE. The Journal of Commerce says that it has au-

thentic intelligence from W ashington to the effect that during the last fiscal year the revenue from Customs amounted to 2,000,000 From Public Lands, to \$51,000,000

Eight millions of the Public Debt has been exinguished in the same period, by the purchase in New York of securities to that amount, at market For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, the

\$39,668,686 receipts from Customs were 1.859,894 From Public Lands \$41,528,580

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

The receipts from customs exceed the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, presented in his the estimate only \$32,000.

The total receipts into the Public Treasury du-

lic debt was effected to the extent only of 8495,-In the last annual message of the President, it was represented that a portion of the public debt,

amounting to \$8,075,986, must be provided for out resorting to new loans." Happily that has been accomplished in a single year, from the surplus income of the country.

Journal of Commerce.

If you would know how a bull would look with his tail twisted, just ask a man for that little We learn that quite a number of delegates are in at-