

There have been several failures in the eastern mails to this place of late, but no one acquainted with the road from this on towards Raleigh will wonder at it. The wonder is how the stages get along at all.

Our country.

Search the whole world over, and where can there be found a country like ours?—one so sublime in view or interesting in anticipation! What noble institutions!—what a comprehensive policy, and what a wise organization of rights! Here the oppressed of all countries—the martyrs of every creed—the innocent victims of despotic arrogance or superstitious phrenzy may all find refuge; their industry be encouraged, their piety respected, their rights protected, their ambition animated—and here they may enjoy the full privilege of those wholesome laws which know no distinction among men, save that which originates in merit. Such a country presents a subject for human congratulation, and a wide field for rational conjecture. If she proceed as she promises, what a spectacle will she present at the end of another century! Who can say for what noble purpose a wise Providence has not designed her! Who shall say that when in its follies or its crimes the old world may have interred all the pride of its power and all the pomp of its civilization, human nature shall not find its destined renovation here? We do not doubt that when their trophies and their temples shall have mouldered into dust—when the glories of their name shall be but the legend of tradition, and the light of their achievements live only in song—Philosophy will rise again in the sky of our FRANKLIN, and glory will rekindle at the urn of our WASHINGTON. Thousands look upon this as altogether improbable—as but the vision of romantic fancy;—they appeal to History—they roll back the records of time, and unroll the events of other days—point to Troy, and tell us that the land of Priam lives only in the poet's song—to Thebes, and tell us that her hundred gates are but as the dust they were vainly intended to commemorate—to Palmyra, and ask where she is!—to the countries of Demosthenes and Leonidas, and tell us that the one is trampled by the timid slave and the other insulted by the servile Ottoman! But such forget that above all these our institutions and laws are pre-eminent—our civilization at a grade higher than was ever conceived by them—that a well directed press pours a flood of light upon every portion of our population—that our swords have never been unsheathed but for liberty, never stained but in necessity, and never returned but in victory—and above all that Christianity has thrown around us its benign influences—correcting our errors, ennobling our virtues, refining our feelings, elevating our affections, and teaching us what Greece or Rome, with their boasted Philosophy, never knew—that man's first duty, highest interest, and surest happiness consists in SUPREME LOVE TO GOD AND UNIVERSAL LOVE TO MAN.

Anti-Temperance movements.

The good work which for sometime past has been going on in our section of the country in the temperance reform, as might be supposed, has not been without its opponents. Up to a very recent date however, we had supposed that opposition was almost exclusively found among the lower order of society, embracing particularly those who were either engaged in making or vending spirits, or were fond of drinking them, but a few cases have lately come to light, which, while they are a source of mortification to the friends of the temperance cause, will show that we are to expect hereafter, opposition from formidable sources. Case first. A respectable gentleman in this county was lately expelled from the church of which he was a member, because he had joined a temperance society! Fact—we can give chapter and verse if desired. No other charge against him—so far as we have been able to learn, his conduct was altogether exemplary, his conversation blameless, but he had the misfortune to esteem it his duty to do something to correct the evils of intemperance which prevailed in his neighborhood, and from which his church was not altogether free—took the pledge;—was arraigned—tried and expelled!! Case second. A worthy minister of the Gospel in this county, very recently attended a temperance meeting—took an active part in the exercise and before the close of the meeting signed the pledge, in which he was followed by all his family. Now a large portion of his church are threatening him with trial and expulsion, which threat, there is but little doubt they will attempt to carry into execution! He has been their minister for a number of years, and we have never learned that any charge, or even a complaint, was at any time preferred against him until this; but the screws are now to be applied, and the watchword is to be, "down with him, his offence is unpardonable!" We will venture to say that the same man might have repeatedly drunk to drunkenness and would by the same church have been retained upon slight acknowledgments, but now, that he has taken measures to prevent such a course, his sin is not to be forgiven—at least by them.—Well did an inspired writer exclaim, "Lord what is man!" Case third. Another minister in this county, sometime since, in the fulness of his zeal, in opposition to the temperance reform, declared it to be his settled conviction, that the object of the "temperance folks," as he was pleased to call them, was to secure Legislative action on the subject, and force the suppression of the whiskey business. Whereupon he publicly gave notice that whenever a petition on that subject, should be sent to the Legislature, he would be ready and willing to shoulder his musket in defence of his rights! Of course the matter is settled now—for who would dare even to think of prosecuting the temperance reform in face of the threats of this modern crusader? Case fourth. A minister of an adjoining county, lately attended a temperance meeting, opened the exercises with prayer—

prayed for the prosperity and success of the cause, but refused to sign the pledge. Afterwards he remarked to a friend, that as he thought it "looked badly for a minister to drink in public companies, he had quit a' Mark!" "In public companies," was the word—nothing said about private drinking! Question. What has caused this man to think "it looks badly for a minister to drink in public companies, and to quit it?" Answer. Public opinion has been so turned against the practice of drinking, in general, that he is ashamed to do it. Question. If he is restrained by this alone, as is altogether probable, is he really, in heart or feeling, different from what he was when he followed the practice of drinking "in public companies?" Answer. By no means. Question. What relation should he then be considered as sustaining to the temperance reform? Answer. The relation of a secret, insidious, inveterate and dangerous foe. Case fourth. A minister once declaimed in a public speech in our hearing in Tennessee, that "temperance societies and all such riff raff, come from the devil!" These are a few of the many cases which might be adduced, and which go to show that the friends of temperance will have to contend "with spiritual wickedness in high places." Hereafter we intend to speak plainly on this subject, call things by their proper names, and give our friends due notice from whence, and from whom they are to expect opposition. Before we conclude, we have one word to say that our friends in this county, and for aught we know, in adjoining counties, that our editors of this paper drank to drunkenness—that he owed large bills at the groceries for spirits, &c., &c., and still exercised himself in making temperance speeches and writing temperance articles. This report has been lately handed about by a set of pitiful, lying apologues for a nation "faith and order" of Locofocos. We have heard of no case where any Whig would either directly or indirectly concern himself in such a manner.

To all whom it may concern: Be it known, that the senior editor of this paper, about whom these reports have been circulated, has not bought one drop of spirit for any purpose whatever in years; that he has not drunk one spoonful since his boyhood; that he never crossed the door-sill of a grocery in his life; that he never was in debt to any man, living or dead, to the amount of the thousandth part of a cent for spirits, and that he intends to oppose the making, vending and using of ardent spirits for any other than purely medicinal or mechanical purposes, as long as it shall please God to let him live. And, finally, if this friendly notice shall fail to stop these groundless and wanton calumnies, he will consider himself under the disagreeable necessity of exposing the authors by name, of proving their pretensions home upon them, and of running them a few times through Brownlow's celebrated smut-machine, which he has no doubt will serve to bring them to their senses (if they have any) and place them in their proper attitude before the community.

The Jonesborough Whig and the Raleigh Star have commenced the new year in new dresses. This is well enough for those who can afford it, but we will wear our old coat until better times.

The Raleigh Star says that Hon. James McDowell, the newly elected Governor of Virginia, is pronounced by the Richmond Whig to be a decided abolitionist. This is unquestionably a mistake. Mr. McDowell is a Southern man with Southern feelings, and the owner of many slaves. It is true he is a Democrat, but it is equally true that he is a finished gentleman and most exemplary christian; and as a Christian and patriot he may regret that such an institution as domestic slavery was ever introduced into our country. But he is as far from favoring the movements of the modern abolitionists as the editor of the Richmond Whig or Raleigh Star. We have no partiality for Mr. McDowell's politics; but, let justice be done though the heavens should fall.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have seen that the subject has been noticed by several other papers. We have also seen the extracts from Mr. McDowell's speeches which the Richmond Whig adduces as evidence of his charge. Those extracts prove what? Why, that Mr. McDowell, as a member of the Convention which revised the Constitution, was in favor of a legal, gradual emancipation of the slaves of that State. He believed—as did many of the most valuable citizens of Virginia—that the State would do better without the institution of slavery. The same opinion prevailed to a very great extent in Kentucky, and a convention was at one time about to be called to adopt measures for abolishing the system, and would, we have little doubt, have been carried into effect but for the reckless fanaticism of northern abolitionists.

Highly important to the people.

The annual general meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of the State, took place yesterday, and continued to a late hour. There was a larger representation of stock, in attendance, than we recollect to have seen on any former occasion. The meeting was organized by calling General Samuel F. Patterson to the Chair, and W. R. Gales, as Secretary. The following resolutions, submitted by Judge Cameron, were unanimously adopted by the Stockholders:

Resolved, unanimously, by the individual Stockholders, in the Bank of the State of North Carolina, that if it be the pleasure of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, to instruct the Representative of the State, in the general meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank, to propose the adoption of such measures, as may be necessary for closing the business of said Bank, and dividing the capital stock among the proprietors thereof, at its early day as is consistent with the security of the debts, and reasonable indulgence to the debtors of the Bank, they will concur therein.

Resolved, that a copy of the foregoing resolution be transmitted by the Chairman of this meeting to his Excellency, the Governor of the State, with a request that he communicate the same to the Legislature, and also inform that body, that this meeting will be continued open from day to day, by adjournment.

We wish the whole people of North Carolina could have heard the remarks, made on this occasion, by Judge Cameron, the President of the Bank. They would have carried conviction to the minds of all, as they did to the minds of the stockholders present, that the course indicated by the resolutions, is the only one which, those interested in the institution, can pursue, consistently with the self-respect they owe themselves, and with a prudent administration of its affairs. And while this effect would have been produced, no one—not even the most furious anti-Bank man in the community, could have taken the slightest offence at any remark which fell from him. Most ably and eloquently was he sustained too, by Messrs. Badger and J. H. Bryan, and by other gentlemen, at less length.—We are glad that we shall have it in our power, to lay before the public sketches of these speeches, and thus enable the stockholders to speak for themselves, as to their motives of action.—Rat. Reg.

The Bankrupt Law.

The following letter, referring to the debate on the Bankrupt Law, appeared in the Globe of Friday evening:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, December 23, 1842. Gentlemen,—At the close of the last debate on the bill for the repeal of the bankrupt law, I endeavored to obtain the floor for the purpose of correcting at once an error fallen into by Mr. Arnold, in representing Mr. Van Buren as friendly to the bankrupt law, as passed at the late extra session. The evidence upon which Mr. Arnold founded this opinion was by reference to the debate in the United States Senate in 1827. It will appear, by an examination of the course pursued by Mr. Van Buren on that occasion, that Mr. Arnold is entirely mistaken. Mr. Van Buren then made an able argument against the 93d section of the bill, as then reported; in the course of which he declared his intention to vote against the bill, if the provision for "voluntary insolvency" was not stricken out. It will be remembered that Mr. Van Buren then contended against the 93d section, on the ground that it made the law an "insolvent law" instead of a "bankrupt law," the only law authorized to be passed by Congress under the provision of the Constitution.

This same ground was taken by those opposed to the present law. It cannot be denied that the main feature of the present law is the same as the general principles of the 93d section of the bill of 1827, against which Mr. Van Buren not only spoke, but against which he also voted; and when the provision was retained, he voted against the whole bill. I have not the debates before me, but I am confident I am not mistaken. Mr. Van Buren was in favor of carrying out the power granted in the Constitution, by passing a law for a uniform system of bankruptcy, and spoke and voted in favor of such system; but he condemned, in the strongest manner, the principle embodied in the present law. I desired to make the correction at the time, but was prevented by the adjournment. The subject is now postponed until next week; and even when again taken up, most probably the previous question may be sustained, and prevent any explanation. I have therefore, thought it proper to bring the subject thus to your notice.

The sentiments of the distinguished statesman to whom reference is thus made, are too important to allow me to remain silent, when I know an improper impression is likely to be made in reference to them. From the general conduct of Mr. Arnold, I cannot think for a moment he intended any misrepresentation. The error was not, however, the less important, nor the correction the less necessary. In great haste, most respectfully, yours, B. A. BIDLACK.

Rice—It is said rice was first planted in Carolina, in 1668; but owing to bad seed it was abandoned. In the year 1695, a vessel arrived from Madagascar, the master of which furnished a gentleman with a small quantity, from which has sprung immense sources of wealth to the Southern States. "So much for the remnant of a sea store left in the bottom of a bag."

A young dandy, who supported an enormous moustache, asked a lady what she thought of his looks. "Why," said she, "you look as if you had swallowed a poney, and left the tail sticking out of your mouth."

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA—HUMBOLDT EXPOSED.

—We are indebted to a friend for the following extract of a letter from Professor Olmstead, of Yale College, unmasking the miserable humbug which has been traveling the rounds of the newspapers, under the reputed authority of scientific gentlemen connected with that Institution, in regard to certain "Celestial Phenomena," which indicated, as was feared, the speedy destruction of the world. Our friend is a graduate of Yale College, and feeling a lively interest in all that concerns his alma mater, immediately on seeing the article, addressed a letter to Professor Olmstead on the subject—and this is his answer. It affords us real pleasure to be able, thus conclusively, to put an end to the tortures of the mind.

Yale College, Dec. 12, 1842. "MY DEAR SIR: I can assure you that the newspaper article to which you allude, is a mere humbug, and is not connected with Yale College. It was either a clear hoax, or some Millerite had seized upon a false and mistaken idea of real discoveries in Astronomy, and perverted them to such a shape as would favor his views of the approaching consummation of all things. I am mortified to have either the name of the College or my own connected with such a falsehood, and have had the fallacy exposed twice in one of our daily papers; but it suits the profligacy of our press to publish such follies rather than the correction of them."

MR. CALHOUN.—The Senate of South Carolina unanimously adopted (during the late sitting of the Legislature of that State) the preamble and resolution from the House nominating the Hon. John C. Calhoun for the Presidency, the resolution being as follows: Be it unanimously resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, That in consideration of the long and faithful services, the unsullied private honor, the political integrity, distinguished abilities, fearless virtue, and sound constitutional principles of their fellow-citizen John Caldwell Calhoun, they do hereby nominate and recommend him to the American people for election to the office of President of the United States.

SCALE OF EDUCATION IN THE U. STATES.—The census recently completed by the General Government exhibits the number of white persons over 20 years of age, in the different States, who cannot read or write, as follows:

Table with 3 columns: State, I to every, and number. Connecticut 1 to every 568, Vermont 1 " 473, New Hampshire 1 " 310, Massachusetts 1 " 166, Maine 1 " 108, Michigan 1 " 97, Rhode Island 1 " 67, New Jersey 1 " 58, New York 1 " 56, Pennsylvania 1 " 50, Ohio 1 " 43, Louisiana 1 " 32, Maryland 1 " 27, Mississippi 1 " 20, Delaware 1 " 18, Indiana 1 " 18, South Carolina 1 " 17, Illinois 1 " 17, Missouri 1 " 16, Alabama 1 " 15, Kentucky 1 " 13, Georgia 1 " 13, Virginia 1 " 12, Arkansas 1 " 11, Tennessee 1 " 11, North Carolina 1 " 7.

EXPLAINING A MEANING.—The following anecdote reminds one forcibly of the manner in which some teachers explain to children the meaning of the lesson:

"I called, one day, at the parsonage, with a neighbor, of ours, a Mrs. Moody. After a pause, "Mr. Pottle," said she to the minister, "I am almost ashamed to confess my ignorance, but you said something, in your last discourse, which I did not exactly understand." "Well madam," said he, with a loud voice and stern expression, "And pray what was it?" "O, dear sir," she replied, evidently confounded by his manner, "I don't doubt in the least that it was owing to my weak understanding, but you said, sir,—speaking of the wiles of Satan—" "as if as though to circumvent thee." "Oh,—ah,—yes, Mrs. Moody," he answered, "I well remember that expression. The meaning of those words, madam, raising his voice to a terrible pitch, and striking his hand violently upon the table, "the meaning of those words is this, Mrs. Moody,—AS IF AS THOUGH TO CIRCUMVENT THEE!" "Oh, dear me, parson Pottle," cried Mrs. Moody, with a trembling voice, "how very clear you make it now!"—Temperance Tales.

ANECDOTE.—Some years since, in the morning, after a very tempestuous night, a little negro boy was found lying on the shores of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, too young to give any account of himself. He was taken on board the Receiving Ship, and as no claimant came for him, adopted by the sailors under the cognomen of "Wall-bought Day." As he grew older, and strutted about in his little blue shirt and canvas trousers, the questions as to his nativity were answered as follows: "What's your name?" "Wall-bought Bay, sir." "Where were you born?" "Wes'n' born at all, sir; was washed ashore in a storm."

A letter from London states that a college has been opened in Glasgow, under auspices, for the education of ladies in the higher branches of academical knowledge. This is the first attempt in Great Britain to elevate woman and to place her, intellectually, on a par with man. Several most distinguished professors have been appointed, all of whom are ministers of the Gospel. The university is very appropriately termed "Queen's College."—Balt. Amer.

Locofocoism unmasked.

A movement took place in the House of Commons, on Saturday last, which more fully disclosed the cloven foot of Locofocoism, than any thing which has recently come under our notice. A resolution had, a day or two previous, passed the Senate, which the reader will find in the proceedings of that body, for the appointment of a Joint Select Committee, with full power and authority to make a rigid investigation of the affairs of the Banks; to examine the books, and count the specie on hand, &c. &c. This resolution was introduced in the House, on Friday, no objection being made to it from any quarter. On Saturday, however, to the astonishment of all, a motion is made by a prominent Democrat to reconsider the concurrence of the House, on the ground that the subject was not fully understood when acted on, and, indeed, that the project of the investigation in the other branch was not, thus, aware of the extent of the duties which such a resolution imposed! On this motion to reconsider, the most interesting debate of the session took place, covering the whole ground of argument, pro and con, on the subject of the Banks, and touching, incidentally, the leading political questions of the day. Our reporter has attempted a sketch of the discussion, but no synopsis can do justice to the spirited and effective speeches delivered on the occasion. The Whigs poured a galling fire into the Locofoco ranks, and demonstrated so forcibly their untenable position, and the recklessness of their course, that we did not believe the party screws could be so effectually applied as to rally a majority in favor of reconsideration. In the event proved, that nothing is too strong for the stomach of Locofocoism. This very party, who have for years been denouncing the Banks before the people, as swindling shops, as devouring the substance of the people, as rotten to the core, and who by this very resolution, as Mr. Francis told them, declared that the present statements submitted by the Banks to their condition and means, are wholly false and deceptive—this very party, we say, who have pretended all along that all they wanted was an opportunity of ferreting out the abuses of these corporations—this very party, the moment they found they had committed themselves to an investigation, which would no surely have ended in stamping with falsehood, their allegations against the Banks, as it was made—this very party, we say, as soon as they found their only mode of escape from the dilemma in which they had placed themselves, was to "take the back track" and gloriously fled, leaving the Locofoco banner trailing in the mud. The Whigs taunted them in every way—reminded them of their state charges of corruption and favoritism, but it all would not do—every Locofoco in the House of Commons, voted to reconsider the previous action of that body. Of course, having the majority, it was reconsidered, and the resolution now lies on the table! How any man, after giving this vote to reconsider, can ever stand up before the people again, and talk of the "rotten condition" of the Banks, passes our comprehension. They have, in the most solemn manner, declared, by their refusal to investigate their affairs, that they do not themselves believe the charges which, for political effect, they have heretofore countenanced and circulated.—Register.

Supreme Court. This Tribunal met, under the new law regulating the time of its convening, on Friday last. The following gentlemen have been admitted, after examination, to the practice of the Law.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURTS. Francis A. Terry, Richmond county; John L. Lillington, Wilmington; W. H. Henderson, Raleigh; William Thompson, Lenoir; James L. Clemmons, Lexington; Richard B. Creevy, Chowan; Wm. J. Baker, Gates; Francis H. Hawks, Washington; Thomas D. Meares, Wilmington; and — Lassiter, of Oxford.

IN THE COUNTY COURTS. Benjamin F. Atkins, Cumberland; John Red, Henderson; Gaston Meares, Wilmington; Wm. Bryson, Henderson; Walter Rutherford, Rutherford; Rufin W. Tomlinson, Johnston county; John S. Johnson, Salisbury; Edward D. Measair, Tarborough; William D. Rice, Catawba; Alabama; Francis M. Pearson, Anson county; Jno. N. Washington, Wayne; John Reid, Rockingham; Thos. H. Leary, Jr. Chowan; W. M. Shipp, Lincoln county; Wm. G. Hunt, Chapel Hill; Thomas J. Morisey, Sampson county; F. B. Satterthwaite, and Henry Danock, of Beaufort.

The Inauguration of Gov. Morehead took place on Saturday last. The day was remarkably fine, and we have rarely seen the Capitol so densely thronged with spectators of both sexes. At 12 o'clock, precisely, the Senators repaired to the House of Commons, preceded by their Speaker, who took his seat on the right of the Speaker of the House. In a few minutes, the Governor entered, attended by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Joint Committee appointed to wait on him. The Oath of Office were administered by Chief Justice RERRIS, subscribed by the Governor, and attested by the Chief Justice. The ceremony was imposing, dignified and solemn.

Gov. Morehead made a very few remarks, but they were to the purpose. He declined entering into any exposition of his opinions on political subjects, on the ground that his views had so recently been made known in his message. He took care, however, to remind the Legislature, how deep an interest was felt by his and their constituents, the people of North Carolina, in the results of their legislative action. Their responsibility, he said, was great, and he invoked them most earnestly, to discard all minor influences, and with an elevated patriotism, to adopt such beneficial measures as would meet public expectation, assuring them of his cordial co-operation.—Register, 3d ult.