TO CUMBERLAND.

SIR :- When you strutted off the political arena of the Legislature of your State, you left as the promising right arm of your party in the Hall of the House of Commons MICHAEL HORE Esq.-a gentleman much more beloved by his own party than your self, and much less obnoxious to your opponents. The Session of 1838 was the first which placed him without a rival, as the leader of the Democratic party in that branch of the Legislature, and with the advantage the party for the first honor in the gift of the Commons. House-the Speaker's Chair. Of the General Assembly of 1840, Mr. Howe was again a member of the House, without any loss of station in the ranks of his party.

tance, the Journal of that Session, whereby you may the better understand the history of the Committee which has incurred your censure. And when I have done that, you shall learn a little of its action, whereby you may the better appreciate the extent of responsiremissness in the Committee, in failing to investigate, according to your notions of a

examination. 11th day of the Session, Mr. Hoke introduced the following Resolution:

Reselved. That a Message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee of five on the part of each House, to enquire into the causes of suspension of the Banks of this State; their operations during suspension; and when they intend to resume Specie payments; and that said Committee have pow-

er to send for persons and papers." to the Commons from the Senate, announsolution aforesaid, and informing the House their part; whereupon, Messrs. Hoke, Moore, worth were appointed on the part of the Commons. On the 7th Dec. the statements of the Bank of the State and the Bank of tee will be found on the Journal till the 6th of January 1841, and then (p. 656) appears this "Mr. Moore from the Committee raised on Banks and Bank suspension made a Rethe accompanying documents These who bave read your strictures would be apt to feigned move on the part of the Whig Legislature to pretend enquiry, but, in truth, to expects to be, and is uniformly appointed Chairman, and, as such, calls the Committee together, whenever it suits him, unless the Committee control him. The member moving an enquiry, does therefore, by the motation, and frequently against their will. Thus far the Journal speaks. It declares

Mr. Hoke to be the mover of the enquiry, and that he obtained without delay a Committee for that purpose. And having the power to send for persons and papers, will you be kind enough to inform the public. why he did not institute such an examination, or, at least, propose such a one, as, in your opinion, might be entitled to the merit of being a real democratic enquiry? You will never have the hardihood to say that either Mr. Hoke, or any democrat on the Committee, met with opposition to any mode of investigation proposed by him to accomplish a rigid scrutiny. What was the organization of this Committee, or its action afterwards, and how it came to pass that Mr. Moore became Chairman, does not appear from the Journal. But you shall know .-What I write, I write advisedly.

The Committee had an early meeting on was appointed its Chairman. He called two s, both before the 10th of December. or. Cameron was before the Committee whenever desired by any member-he was examined orally by some, and by Mr. Hoke, through a set of written interrogatories produced by him. It is not believed that any nember ever saw the interrogatories until by family affliction, Mr. Moore con. would have induced you to practice. sur. H. U. P. 1905.

vened the Committee and was appointed Chairman. He handed in the response of the Cape Fear Bank, and the Committee, consisting then of three Democrats and five Whigs, including the Chairman, deliberated on the nature and character of the Report to be made: The outline was agreed upor without dissent by any one, and the Chair man, Mr. Moore, directed to report in pursuance thereto. He drew the Report and called the Committee together again, and submitted the paper. It was moved by Democrat that it be adopted without alteration, and it was unanimously accepted-this was on the fifth of January, and on the 6th. of this position he became the candidate of the Report was submitted to the House of

Now Sir, you will bear in mind, that for

at least twenty days, before the departure of the democratic mover of the enquiry, he had procured all the testimony which he purpos-I now propose to introduce to your acquain- ed to take in regard to the Bank of the State. The Report of the Committee is their conclusion from that testimony; and it may be affirmed that, if the testimony be true, the conclusion is perfectly legitimate. If Mr. Hoke thought otherwise, he kept the secret to himself-if he was not satisfied with the bility, which falls on your friends for any testimony, why did he not swear the witnesses, and extend his enquiries? He had plenty of time for this purpose-you have said proper enquiry, the matters submitted for there was no enquiry at all worthy the name. Now Sir, whose fault was that? The wit-On the 27th day of Nov. 1840, and on the nesses were at hand, men of respectability, and ready to attend the Committee for the express purpose of answering such questions as might be propounded. If any share of the fault-may lie on the Whig members of the Committee, what portion pray, will you allot to the Chairman, who got up the enquiry and armed himself with the "power to send for persons and papers"? who pursued On the 30th of that month a Message came | his own course of examination and stopped it of his own accord? I do not complain of cing the concurrence of that body in the re- Mr. Hoke's mode of enquiry; it was reserved for you to do that kind office for your that Messrs. Gaither, Hawkins, Dockery, friend; but I do complain that, after allow-Pasteur & Albright formed the Committee on | ing a democratic Chairman, who had originated the enquiry, to pursue his own course J. P. Caldwell, Levi Walker, and Wads- of investigation, the blame of an alleged insufficient examination should be thrown on a gentleman who was called to the Chair at the close of the Session; and that a Report Cape Fear, made to the Legislature, in pur- directed by the Committee, and founded on suance of their charters, were laid before the testimony already procured, should be the House and referred to the Committee stigmatized as a wretched apology for the aforesaid. On the 8th of the same month, misdoings of the Banks. Assuredly no Whig Mr. Hoke asked the Assembly to allow the on that Committee had the slightest concep-Committee a Clerk, which was conceded by tion, that whilst the utmost scope was althe Commons, but refused by the Senate. lowed to the mover of the enquiry, he should No other trace of the action of the Commit- be called to account, because he did not teach the mover his duty and spur his efforts to eviscerate the truth. Will you admit Sir. that such is the imbecile condition of the gentleman, who your party thought was worport," which was ordered to be printed with thy to wear your mantle in the House of

Commons You will not understand me as even givconclude, that the proposed enquiry was a ling countenance to your charge that there was no substantial-enquiry into the matters submitted. I mean to say that if such were apologise for odious Bank misrule-a mere the case, your party is much more reprehendevice to fabricate political capital for ensu- sible than the Whigs; because your party ing political struggles; and that Mr. Moore, originated the enquiry, and your party with the Whig Chairman of a Whig Committee all their love for the dear people, have aided of a Whig Legislature, had dexterously at. to delude the public by sanctioning, as suftempted to palm upon the State, for rigid ficient and satisfactory, a Report, which you scrutiny, a mean apology, unworthy of a rep- declare to be utterly worthless, and eminentresentative of freemen -- a contemptible Re- ly calculated to decieve. If Sir, the examiport, concocted in the Parlour of a Bank ! nation of the Committee be entitled to the Although the Report is made by Mr. Moore | character which you give it, why have you as Chairman, you know that he became so not long since, why did you not, at the time by accident; you know that the Committee of its publication, warn the public against was raised at the instance of a democrat; trusting to its conclusions? Is your deand you know, also, that when a member nouncement of it now, more valuable as a proposes an enquiry, upon him falls the chief means of exalting Mr. Henry, than was the burthen of investigation; that such member | protection then of the public against its power to deceive? Let me not be told that the Report was too feeble to mislead !-with all its imperfections, it misled your democratic friends on the Committee. Mr. Haywood who has been charged with the authorship tion itself, seek to become an investigator; of the written questions propounded to the he seeks to be placed on the Committee; the Banks, has pronounced the assertion " a others are placed there without any consul- calumny"-If any thing is meant by this term more than simply "untrue charge;" if it be intended to convey the idea that his character would be thereby disparaged, he now knows on whose head the blow is dealt .-And when the Report of the Committee is censured by you " Cumberland" as a Bank Parlour apology for the broken obligations of Banks, there are few Whigs, the Chairman of the Committee certainly is not one, who will take it to heart; the writer's democratic friends of the Committee will perhaps

Now, Sir, how stands the case? The leader of your party institutes an enquiry into the doings of the Banks, and in order to make his investigation scorching, he asks the extraordinary power to send for persons and papers all over the State. The Whigh Legislature grants it as soon as it is asked. He sets himself to work with these ample means, and uses them without molestation just as he thinks most conducive to his ends: the first call of Mr. Hoke. That gentleman | he collects a mass of testimony upon his own interrogatories, and leaves & without a word of comment. The Committee report it with their conclusions. And yet, you pronounce the investigation worthless, and charge that very Whig Legislature with a studied attempt to impose on the public, through that Committee, a mean apology for the Banks.

think it a little unkind.

Your party profess to be the guardians of they had been framed and brought into Com- the people against the abuses of monied tains, and men of all parties examined, could mittee. This mode of enquiry appeared to monopolies of the land; and if any reliance a man be found who could manage the Exfavorite one with the Chairman, and the can be placed on their professions, certain- ecutive business of N. C. with greater abili- useless to multiply words. The Banks never Committee yielded all preference, if they ly, the Whig Legislature of 1840, had every ty, than John M. Morehead? Could one be had sny, for any other course. The mode reason to believe that the Committee, with found who would give the plain and common of examining the Cape Fear Bank was sug-gested and executed by the Chairman—his ine every body on oath, would have expos-more satisfaction—and could one be found letter dated the 17th Dec., covering the in. ed all the hidden iniquities of the aristocra- who would labor with greater zeal to advance, terrogatories, brought back an answer of the tic monsters. What would you have thought guard and protect her every interest, than date of the 24th, which came to hand after of that gentleman, if your strictures had he? We do not think so—and in this opin. Fear Branch in this place, did likewise, we take the same view of it that I took. I stathe 30th of that month. On that day, Mr. come from his pen? Would you not, at once, ion the intelligent Democrat, acquainted with are told, and they, too, are leaders of the ted that such a course would draw all the Hoke left the Legislature—for twenty days conclude, that from the beginning, he had the nominee, must sincerely join us, when Locofoco party, dear lovers of the "dear money into Fairfax; they would command previous to his departure there had been no designed to entrap the ascendant party by he throws aside the iron chains of party. — people," like Mr. Henry. We did not name call of the Committee. About the first of getting up an enquiry, with the pomp and We have known Mr. Morehead long and well them, because they are both in private life January 1841, the communication from the parade of sending for persons and papers, -and can tell those who do not know him, and we hope will be permitted to remain so. Cape Fear Bank arrived. When Mr. Hoke and then prosecuting it without vigor or sa- that he is such a man as the people of North If any other lawyer brought suits in the same left, he sent Mr. Moore the papers in his possession which appertained to the Committee, consisting of a few copied letters of Bank Correspondence and a copy of the Resolution of enquiry. Very soon after the sound and their professions and their professions and their practice.—

Solution of enquiry. Very soon after the sound and their professions and their professions and their professions and their practice.—

Will not wonder at your assigning him that the is such a man as the people of North

Carolina should elect as Governor. He is not a man there may have been no discrepancy bethe solution of enquiry. Very soon after the will not wonder at your assigning him that the is such a man as the people of North

Carolina should elect as Governor. He is not a man there may have been no discrepancy bethere may have been no discrepancy bethe charge and a copy of the Redissembling conduct. Those who know you,
will not wonder at your assigning him that ticed and uncared for, to find the company

The solution of the Charge and the intervent of the company of the Resolution of enquiry. Very soon after the company and most oppressive tax, and now abuses

INDEPENDENCE OF THE PRESS.

The subjoined independent article is from the ' M ton Chroniele, a Whig paper established in Caswel County, the hot bed of Loco Focoism, and the resi dence of our Ex-Senator, BEDFORD BROWN. The freedom with which the Editor writes, shows that he dare be honest in a sacred cause," while, at the same time, it speaks well for the liberality of his political opponents. There are not Whigs enough in the county (if every one subscribes, which we doubt) to support a Newspaper, and we infer therefore, as a matter of course, that the " Chronicle" must be extensively patronized by those who differ with the Editor, in sentiment. We repeat then, that the boldness with which the Editor speaks out, is honorable to himself, and his liberal opponents. The tyranny of Party never displays its intolerant spirit so strongly, as when it attempts to interfere with, and control the action of a free Press. If independence may not be maintained in its columns—if it may not speak its honest sentiments, unawed by fear, or unbiassed by favor, instead of the Press being the conservator of public morals, or the guardian of the People's liberties, it becomes one of the most dangerous instruments that can be used by the profligate and unscrupulous, to the destruction of a nation, and the degradation of its people:

THE NOMINATIONS OF THE LATE WHIG CONVENTION-MOREHEAD & CLAY.

The recent Whig Convention that assem-

bled at Raleigh, having nominated a Candi-

date for Governor and also a candidate for

the Presidency, it now becomes necessary

that we, as the conductor of a free and independent Public Press, should signify either our approbation or disproval of such nominations. Peculiarly located as we are, however-standing, as it were, in a political oasis-"bearding" as we do "the lion in his own den"-it would seem to accord with our best interest, in a pecuniary sense, to be "mum" as to the nominations in question. if not to political matters in general. But the period has arrived when no patriot can. without a culpable negligence of the duty he owes to his country, stand on neutral ground-moreover, in times like these, there is no such ground to stand upon, and he who would look around for a spot whereon to repose with folded arms, if not a poltroon, is certainly less devoted to principles essential to the preservation of Republican Government, than we profess to be, and less so than becomes a man enjoying the rich blessings that flow from a free [?] Country. But be this as it may, we never have-we never can-degrade the freedom and independence of the Press by disguising or concealing our sentiments on this, that, or the other queshere and there a spot should be found ob- to-day's paper) is an able one, and shows that the intelligent and honest portion of her | ciples of reform and relief to the people.sons, those who differ from us in some of our political notions, are too magnanimous to faithful and impartial record of the political views and preferences-and we thank Headrivellers, who would mash an opponents's mouth to keep their self-righteous notions from criticism, or to suppress the utterance of principles different from theirs. "Truth crushed to earth, will rise again-never was a saying more true. "Error is harmless. while Truth is left free to combat it-never was maxim more correct, -with these notorous facts staring every body in the face, who shall accost us with such language as, "Sir, stop my paper! you publish statements that I do not think are true"-or, "get thee gone! thy principles I will not bear-they are false and unsound, because you dare to doubt the efficacy of mine!" Out upon thee! darest thou to ask me to listen to thy statements? mpudent and presumptuous man! knowest thou not that i never err, and that it is a damning crime to listen to any but the statements of such only as think as I do? away, then-speed thee out of sight! there shall be no free discussion here-none shall say that I am wrong in this, or unjust in that?' But if men really seek for Truth-if they are honest in their politics, they will eagerly examine the principles of both parties-they will invite investigation of their peculiar doctri nes-they will not shut their eyes in fear that a ray of light will beam forth and convince them that they "stand in the dark"nor will they rest contented by reading slanderous charges brought against eminent men, and then refuse to hear testimony, on the other hand, refuting or proving them un-

Thus far we have kept the reader in suspense, as to the course we shall take with regard to the nominations in questions-we will not stop to apologise for irrelevancy of language, because we have deemed the remarks not altogether uncalled for, in declaring, as we now do, that the nominations of the Convention meet our hearty approbation. We now proceed to state a few out of many reasons that lead us to support the candidates already named. First.

As to Gov. Morehead. We profess in the outset neither to be his "slave" nor his sycophant. But, candidly, if the State should be ransacked from the seaboard to the mounserture of the Chairman, who was called conduct which your habits and character of the rich, gay and proud. He is a plain the Banks, and would lay at their doors the man-familiar, honest, virtuous, generous, odium of his own extertion. talented, industrious, and, possessing more-

head than is usually to be found: he is no bot-headed run-mad political partizan, but cherishes a high respect for the opinions and feelings of opponents. He is moreover an excellent Farmer as well also as a tip-top Lawyer—when on his Farm, he does not hesitate to put his hands to the plough, or the hoe, and at times may be seen driving "a four horse team." As a Lawyer, his counsel in private or at the bar, is always ready for the poor and needy, 'without money and without price," and no man, we venture to say, ever suffered for the want of a Lawver John M. Morehead was present and the individual was too poor to employ counsel. His Administration, too, thus far, has been marked by a greatness that complete. ly stops the claimer of his opponents, only such as cackle in a hen-coop,' bray in "stable" or descend an " Ice house" to chill their feelings cold enough to raise objections. They object to him because, say they, "he is extravagant!" He is extravagant, say they, because out of 3 or 4,000 dollars appropriated by the last Legislature to improve the dilapidations of the Governor's House, and Premises, he has used 75 dollars to build an Ice house, a few dollars for a hen-coop, and, we may add, perhaps, the enormous amount of 25 cents for constructing a-pig pen! This is the amount of extravagance, and this the objection. For discovered that I did not perplex myself ourself, with all due deference to the opinions of others, we can see much in his Administration to admire, and nothing, of consequence, to condemn. We shall, therefore, unhesitatingly support him again for an office which he fills with an ability that reflects honor on the State and credit to the man. But, second.

As to Mr. CLAY's nomination: Like that of Mr. Morehead, we highly approve if .-We reserve our reasons for sanctioning his nomination as matter for consideration in next week's paper-they are as abundant as blackberry blossoms, and must be precluded this week, even laconically stated, in consequence of limited space.

And now, in the language of a Patriot, long since gathered to the dust-" Sink or Swim-live or die-survive or perish," we hang our banner on the outward wall, and invoke the God of battles for an honorable a glorious triumph.

We notice with pleasure that the Whigs have had an overwhelming and enthusiastic Convention in the Old North State. About tion. And in revealing the political ave- 40 counties were represented by above 240 nues of our heart, as it is our duty-a duty delegates. The Report of the Committee we owe to our patrons and the public-if of the Convention (a portion of which is in jectionable to this or the other man, we trust | that in every part of the Union the same that all such as make the discovery will sentiments are entertained respecting the never deign to impeach us with an impure base treachery of Mr. Tyler, and that the motive. Knowing the people of Caswell as | Whigs are still as vigorous and confident as we do, we think we are justified in saying | ever, and as eagerly bent on the same-prin-We commend the extract given to-day, as a proscribe' us for expressing our peculiar history of the last twelve months; and we will endeavor to make room for other porven that we are not totally surrounded by tions of the report hereafter. The Convennarrow minded, selfish, political panders, or | tion, with great unanimity and enthusiasm, nominated HENRY CLAY for the Presidency without any condition whatever, and their present excellent Chief Magistrate, Gov. MOREHEAD, for re-election. We have full faith in the belief that the Whigs of North Carolina will triumphantly sustain the nominations, and that they will be among the first to turn back the tide of Locofocoism, which is now so rapidly sweeping away the credit, the property and the honor of the Government. - Selma (Ala.) Press.

> HENRY CLAY .- The North Carolina State boldly expressed her preference for that the discharge of the duties incumbent upon the station she wishes him to fill. We hope to see every State in the Union follow the example set them by their worthy sister .-HENRY CLAY is the man, not only for the Whigs, but for the Union. Experiment after experiment has been tried by the Government, till we have very nearly run out of government altogether. It is high time to be getting back to sober reality. With HENRY CLAY at the helm, the "Ship of State" may yet be moored in safety.

Eutaw (Ala.) Advertiser.

We did not think that any one was so imple as to suppose that the Banks, in 1818-19, instructed their Attorneys to sue, separately, each individual whose name was on a note. We thought that any one with a grain of sense would know that a Board of Bank Directors would scarcely undertake to instruct their Attorney as to the mode in which he should perform his duty, or that the Attorney would be likely to submit to such instructions. Neither did we suppose that a motive could be imagined why a Bank should desire 4 suits on a note instead of one. The Bank could only collect its money once. But the Attorney had an interest in making four suits out of each note, gave such instruction.

But it is said that other Attorneys besides Mr. Henry brought suits in the same way. Yes, that is true. The Attorney for the old State Bank, and the Attorney for the Cape

Fayetteville Observer.

07 Mr. Simmons' Speech in the Senate of the United States on Mr. Clay's Resolutions, has some of the best and strongest hits and illustrations that we have seen for a long

The first we copy is a hit at Nullification and Mr. Calhoun's mode of explain-

This suggestion of the honorable Senator from New Hampshire brings to my mind an illustration of the doctrine of nullification. presented to me by a distinguished Senator who is supposed to be master of the subject ; and I have his authority for repeating it .-He says his doctrine is, that a State, if it thinks a general law is unconstitutional or oppressive, has a right to cog the wheels and stop the machinery of Government. This was his first mode of illustration; but this morning I am told it is, that the State has right to uncog and throw the wheels out of gear. This according to my understanding, has the same effect.

Such a mode of explaining his theory to me does credit to the honorable Senator's discernment and taste. He knew I was acquainted with the operation of machinery. and that he could, in this mode, make me comprehend his doctrine; and he has also with mere abstract theories. In this he was right; and I think I can discover that his doctrine, illustrated either way, is destructive, if put in practice, to the entire machinery of our own system of Government.

This I could easily show, I think, mechanically; but as other Senators may not be as familiar with the operations of wheels and gearing as I am, I will take another mode of illustrating this doctrine. This is, that any individual State has a right to place an obstruction on the railway and throw the engine and cars off the track, and down the bank, if there happens to be one, whenever the individual thinks the cars are traveling at greater speed than suits his taste or notions of safety. This may be a peaceful remedy in theory, but in practice it would not be very satisfactory to any who travel and have necks to break!

Our next quotation of some of Mr. Calhoun's theories, respects the alleged unequal operation of duties in the South and the North:

It is affimed that the South suffer from the node of imposing the duties upon imports because it imposes an undue proportion of the burdens upon them; and also by the un- in a virtuous country community, teacher equal distribution of the disbursements of the Government, which follows from it.

This last point was elaborately argued the last summer by the honorable Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) who priety in a fine man, from whom they expect atempted to prove that the distributive administration of the moneys of this Government was unequal and oppressive, and must be so; and that this inequality might be carried so far as to ruin the South. This was illustrated by supposing that two neighs boring counties, Loudoun and Fairfax, should unite and form a Republic under a form of government like ours; that Loudoun had 100,000 people, and Fairfax ten more, so as to give it a majority; that their annual profits were three hundred thousand, and the disbursements two hundred thousand a year -each alike contributing one hundred thousand; that Fairfax, from its majority of ten should expend the whole sum countributed in that country; the result, he said, would be that, at the end of the year, Fairfax would have four, and Loudoun two, of the six hundred thousand dollars; and by repeating this for three years, Fairfax would have the whole currency.

When he had concluded, a friend who sits near me remarked, "that's very clear." The Convention, has nominated HENRY CLAY as | honorable Senator has taken another method their candidate for the next Presidency .- to illustrate it, and a shorter one. A com-Well done, "Old Rip"-you have acted no- mittee of nine, five sitting on one side of the bly in thus taking the lead in so worthy a table, and four on the other—they each take cause. North Carolina has done as we trust, five wafers representing the wealth of the every State in the Union will. She has community; one wafer each to be the annual contribution. The five on one side the man, who, of all others, is best qualified for table, out voting the other four, order this contribution laid out among themselves, for the expenses of the Government. To continue this for five years, would transfer the whole wealth among the five. Each mode of stating the process he thought, conclusively proved the correctness of his theory.

All this may be very good abstract theory; but in practic there is no soundness in it.-As a practical matter, its error is, in supposing that these minorities do nothing, while the majority earn the public money, by employment on the public works or in public offices.

In the case put by the Senator, of the two counties of Virginia, the profits would depend upon which class of citizens, was employed at the best wages, or in the most productive labor; those of Fairfax by the Government, on public works and in the offices, or those of Loudoun, in raising provisions and producing other supplies for their subsistence.

It is plain, if all other things were equal, and the people of the two counties dealt with each other, as those of these States do, that it would make very little difference, in point of wealth, which county had the public employment; but take into the account the dependent submission, and at the same time the extravagant habits of both body and mind, that gradually undermine those who feed at the public crib, and the andition of for then he got four sets of fees. But it is the People of Loudoun, who raise the corn and potatoes for those of Fairfax to subsist upon, while at work for the public, is greatly to be preferred for its independence and eventual ascendancy in wealth.

Here the Senator from South Carolina interposed and said : "The Hon. Senator states my argument very fairly, but he does not the currency."]

Mr. Simmons resumed. I am glad I have stated the Senator's argument correctly. I did not mean to take the same view of it which he took, but was trying to show the correct one, in practice. And I thought it was made out pretty clearly that it depended upon which of the two classes of citizens, if equally industrious, was best paid for their ensuing year: H. D. Bird, President, and

services. illustration:

I regard a good currency as " the tools of trade," and a good tariff as furnishing the people with employment. It is a hard case to have to do a job with poor tools; but it still harder to have no work to do. The peo. ple want both to prosper. But these free trade folks of the late administration, by their tampering with the currency, have been dul. ling the tools of trade for years and its friends now propose free trade, to take away the work from our people and give it to foreign. ers; so that hereafter labor in this country

is to have neither work nor tools!

Upon this subject of employment, I am glad the honorable Senator has such correct views. He says it is more valuable than mo. ney; and I agree with him .His argument is without practical soundness when applied as he applies it, to a people who interchange labor, and when the aggregate employment is enjoyed by them alone. It is then a ques. tion merely as to which mode, public or private employment, is most profitable; but when it is connected with the subject now before us, it is a good argument for the protection of our labor against the cheap la. bor of Europe; for to buy of nations who will not, or do not, buy of you, no matter how cheap you buy, will eventually bring us to the condition which he tried to bring the people of Loudoun into, by losing the offices and work, too; we shall lose all, and foreign, ers will get all the wealth. This is under stood by those who teach free trade in Eng. land, if it be not by their friends who advo. cate it here. They put that doctrine for us to follow, but have too much good sense to follow it themselves.

MR. HENRY.

This facetious gentleman is still perform. ing for the amusement of the people of the upper counties of the State. The Ashville Messenger thinks that Mr. H. mistook the character of the mountaineers, by his endervors to sease with such coarse expressions as the editor positively refuses to insert in his paper. There are but too many men, moving in the exclusive and polished circles of society, who conceive that coarseness will do for country chaps. It requires a great man to be a great demagogne; and we think it probable that Mr. Henry has yet to learn that it is but too easy to overdo the matter. when he attempts to impose upon that acute sense of decency and propriety that resides in the breast of the multitude. Common sense and the amenities of neighborhood like what is due to decency, as well and a scrupulously as the etiquette of the most polite circles. And the people are mon disgusted with a departure from strict pro much, than one whom their own opinion and influence can immediately frown into rectitude. Another thing : by means of the public discussions, and the diffusion of political information through various channels in every corner of the country, for some years past, the people are capable of investigating the truth of assumed facts, and the soundness of political doctrines, with a power and acuteness that sometimes astonish and confound those who would flatter and mislead - Greensboro' Patriot.

THE WHIG MEETING

Agreeably to previous notice, a very large number of the Whige of the County convened in the Court House, on Thursday evening. The purpose was to nominate Candidates for the Legislature, and the proceedings, when written out, will be published in full. We can now merely give the result. Willam A. Johnston (former Senator) was re-nominated for the Senate, and Robert B. Gilliam, H. L. Robards, Esq'rs. and Col. Carter Waller for the Commons. This is the same Ticket that the Whigs run, year before last, with the exception of Dr. James A. Russell. This gentleman, had long since, on various occasions, repeatedly expressed his firm determination not to run, which determination was superinduced solely by his desire to retire from public life, and spend his time in the quiet enjoyment of domestic happiness and the prosecution of his professional pursuits -- Oxford Mercury.

Pleading to an Indictment .- There was rather laughable circumstance transpired at the Court of Sessions the other day. A young woman was indicted for stealing a quantity of female apparel and other artic-les. The prosecuting attorney commenced reading the specifications, charging, in the redundant language of the law, the stealing of ten times the actual amount taken. As the items were being read over, the culprit stood with expanded eyes, the very picture of surprise and astonishment. After the enormous catalogue was gone through with the attorney addressing the girl, asked "What have you to say to these charges?"

"I never stole half the articles read over by you!" was the response. A general laugh attested to the ludicrous ness of the scene.—Rochester D. Adv.

STORM AND FIRE.

On Wednesday last, in the afternoon, there was at this place, the severest storm of rain and hail that has been known for many years. In a few minutes after it commenced, the whole surface of the earth was deluged with water, and considerable damag has been done to broken land that had been newly ploughed. While the storm was at its fiercest, the lightning set fire to the large framed stable belonging to the Eagle Hotel, which was very soon reduced to ashestotal loss.

It was fortunate for Mr. Patton, the proprietor of the Hotel, that the fire occurred in the midst of such a rain-otherwise, the entire establishment, together with a greater part of the village, must inevitably have been burnt.-Highland Messenger

At the meeting of the Stockholders of the Greensville and Roanoke Rail Road Company, held on Monday last, the follow. ing officers were elected to serve for the John J. Wilkins, Jr., Dr. B. H. May, Dr. The Currency next comes up for a capital Jno. Bragg, Dr. P. C. Spencer, and Robert Leslie, Directors. - Petersburg Int.