TRUE! The 9th section of the law regulating crimes and punishments which they have taken good care not to publish, is as follows, viz:

"9. No negro, mulatto or Indian, shall at any time purchase any servant *other than of their own complexion*, and if any of the persons aforesaid shall nevertheless presume to purchase a white servant, such servant *shall immediately become free*, and shall be so held, deemed and taken."

Why did they suppress this section? Because they intended to CHEAT the People, to falsify the record! They have very convenient memories too, to have forgotten that *North Carolina has had on her Statute book for half a century laws in many particulars similar to, and in others, more severe than the Indiana or Ohio law.* The following is a part of a law re-enacted by our Legislature in the year 1791, and published in Iredell's Revisal (page 85.) The first section recognizes the relation of Master and Servant between White persons:

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any Christian servant shall lay violent hands on his or her master or mistress, or overseer, or shall obstinately refuse to obey the lawful commands of any of them, upon proof thereof by one or more evidence before any Justice of the Peace, he or she shall, for every such offence, suffer such corporal punishment as the said Justices shall think fit to adjudge, not exceeding *Twenty-one lashes.*

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all Servants by indenture or otherwise as aforesaid, shall have their complaints received by a Justice of the Peace, who, if he find cause, shall bind the master, mistress or overseer, over, to answer the complaint at the next County Court; and it shall be there determined; And all complaints of any Servant or Servants shall and may, either immediately or as aforesaid by virtue hereof, be received at any time, upon petition or information in the Court of the County wherein they reside, without the formal process of an action; and also, full power and authority is hereby given to the said Court, at their discretion, (having first summoned the master, mistress, or overseer, to justify themselves, if they think fit,) to adjudge, order and appoint what shall be necessary as to diet, lodging, clothing, or correction: And if any master, mistress, or overseer, shall not thereupon comply with the order of the said Court, the said Court is hereby authorized and empowered, upon a second just complaint, to order such SERVANT OR SERVANTS TO BE IMMEDIATELY SOLD, at puplic vendue, by the Sheriff; and after the charges are deducted, the remainder of what the said Servant or Servants shall be sold for, to be paid to the owner.

XIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in all cases of penal Laws, whereby persons free are punishable by fine, Servants *shall be punished by Whipping*, at the discretion of any Court, of Justice or Justices before whom such fine or fines are recoverable, not *exceeding thirty-nine Lashes*; unless the Servant so culpable, can and will procure some person or persons to pay the fine.

XIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no free man or trader whatsoever, shall buy, sell, trade, barter, or borrow any commodities whatsoever, with, to, or from any Apprentice or Servant, whether so by indenture or otherwise, or with any Slave within this Government, without the consent of the master, mistress or owner of such Apprentice, Servant or Slave, upon pain of forfeiting treble the value of the commodity or commodities so traded for, bartered or sold; and also, shall pay the sum of six pounds proclamation money, to the use of the said master, mistres or owner; to be recovered, in the Court of the County where the offence shall be committed, by action of debt, bill, plaint or information, wherein no essoine, protection, injunction, or wager of Law, shall be allowed or admitted of: And if it shall so hapen, that the person so offending shall not be able to pay treble the value of the commodities so traded for, sold or bartered, and the sum of six pounds, such persons shall then be adjudged, by the County Court, TO BE SOLD AS A SERVANT for the same.

XVIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any woman Servant shall hereafter be delivered of a child, begotten by her master, such Servant shall, immediately after delivery, be sold, by the churchwardens of the parish where the offence shall be committed, for one year, after the time of service by indenture or otherwise is expired; and the money arising by such sale, shall be to the use of the Parish: And if any white Servant woman shall during the time of her servitude, be delivered of a child, begotten by any negro, mulatto, or *Indian*, such Servant, over and above the time she is by this Act to serve her master or owner for such offence, shall be sold by the churchwardens of the Parish, for two years, after the time by indenture or otherwise is expired; and the money arising thereby applied to the use of the said Parish; and such mulatto child or children of such Servant, to be bound, by the County Court, until he or she arrives at the age of thirty-one years.

Here then the White servant could be WHIPPED, whether *male* or *female*—he, or she could have been SOLD, and if a free white man traded with one of such servants, though he may have been his brother or son, he, the free white man, was liable to be *fined*, and if unable to pay TO BE SOLD OUT HIMSELF AS A SERVANT! This law was sanctioned by soldiers and statsmen of the Revolution, men who achieved our liberties and could better appreciate their value than we do, yet will any man have the audacity to assert that *they were enemies to the poor!—they were unfriendly to liberty!* No!—none dare say so! And yet if *their* argument be admitted, our Revolutionary fathers will be guilty of a worse offence than that they charge General Harrison with.

In the year 1787, our Revolutionary forefathers approved also the following law, (See Haywood's Manual 281.) Read and compare it to the Ohio and Indiana laws!

X. § 1. All and every person who shall be found guilty of any charge exhibited against him or them by indictment or presentment, and shall be unwilling and unable to pay the office fees that are or may be consequent thereon, shall be hired out by the Sheriff of the County where such person is or may be convicted, for such time as any person will take him or them to serve for the said fees the said Sheriff first advertising the time and place of hiring at least ten days previous thereto.

This law was in force till the year 1828 when the Supreme Court decided in the case of the State vs. Hood (1 Dev. Reports 506) that it had been *impliedly* repealed by the act of 1797, allowing persons to take the *insolvent oath* for Office fees, &c. It never was expressly repealed by the Legislature. *Under this law a Free Negro could hire a white man or woman.*

Again: We refer you to the *Vagrant Law*, first passed in the year 1784 as follows. (See R. S. 201.)

44. If any person or persons, who have no apparent means of subsistence, or neglect applying themselves to some honest calling for the support of themselves and families, shall be found sauntering about, and endeavoring to maintain themselves by gaming or other undue means, it shall and may be lawful for any Justice of the Peace of the county, wherein such person may be found, on due proof made, to issue his warrant for such offending person, and cause him to be brought before said Justice, who is hereby empowered, on conviction, to demand security for his or their good behavio and in case of refusal or neglect, to commit him or them to the jail of the County for any term not exceeding ten days, at the expiration of which time he shall be set at liberty if nothing criminal appears against him, the said offender paying all charges arising from such imprisonment; and if such person be guilty of the like offence from and after the space of twenty days, and be subject to one month's imprisonment, with all costs accruing thereon, which if he neglects or refuses to pay, he may be continued in prison until the next Court of the County, which may proceed to try the said offender, and if found guilty by a verdict of a jury of good and lawful men, said Court may proceed to hire the offender for any time, not exceeding the space of six months, to make satisfaction for all costs: but if such person or persons be of ill fame, so that he or they cannot be hired for the costs, nor give sufficient security for the same, and his or their future good behavior, in that case it shall and may be lawful for said Court to cause the offender or offenders to receive thirty-nine lashes on his or their bare back, after which he or they shall be set at liberty, and the costs arising thereon shall become a County charge, which punishment may be inflicted as often as the person may be guilty, allowing twenty days between the punishment and the offence.

By this law, a man or woman can be HIRED out for "costs" alone, and if no one should bid him or her off, he or she is to be WHIPPED! Under this law too, a FREE NEGRO can hire a WHITE MAN or WOMAN! Now pray who voted to restoer this law even after it was considered by many obsolete? NO LESS THAN THE WHOLE VAN BUREN MEMBERS OF OUR LEGISLATURE! At the session of 1836-7, all the acts printed in the Revised Statutes were read three times in each House and passed! At the last Session, a bill passed both branches *without a dissenting voice*, to give effect to the Revised Statutes as printed. (See Jo. House Com. 537, and Jo. Sen. 143.) This law is published at large in the printed copy thus passed. If any Van Buren man was opposed to it, why did he not move to repeal it? How can HE, after voting for such a law, stand up and accuse Gen. Harrison? Here, then, is a law far more objectionable than those which received the sanction of Gen. Harrison—standing on the pages of our Statute book—re-enacted in the last two years, approved by the entire Van Buren representation in the Legislature—defended by many of the same party as just and politic; yet Gen. Harrison is denounced because he did not exhibit the same sympathy for CRIMES AND CRIMINALS that they are now exhibiting! Let the People examine the Journals, and call those to account, who thus by condemning others, have so effectually condemned themselves!

As additional proof of the infamous character of this attack on Gen. Harrison, we call attention to the following extract from the Message of the Van Buren Governor of New Hampshire, (Mr. Page.) Read it, Fellow Citizens, and ask yourselves what right have the friends of Martin Van Buren to condemn others. Let the Mechanics read it!

"So fluctuating have been the prices of manufactured articles in the market, that few are disposed to contract for the labor of the convicts: PERHAPS THOSE CONVICTS WHO ARE MECHANICS CAN BE ADVANTAGEOUSLY LET FOR PARTICULAR BRANCHES OF BUSINESS. I would therefore suggest the propriety of continuing authority to HIRE OUT a part or ALL the convicts on suitable terms."

Again: in the year 1801, Congress passed an Act, adopting for the Government of the District of Columbia, [the Laws of Maryland and Virginia. (See Story's Laws, vol. 3d, Page 2089th.) In each of these States there are laws similar to those approved by Gen. Harrison—*which the Van Buren Members of Congress are now sanctioning!* Why do they not move to repeal them? Why has not Mr. Van Buren recommende their repeal? Can the people place confidence in those who daily cry out against acts, when done by others, and approve them when done by themselves or their Party? Shame!

Let it be remembered, Fellow-Citizens, that the true question presented by Indiana and Ohio laws, was this: "*Shall the honest portion of the People work to support criminals and rogues, or shall they be made to labor for themselves, to pay for their own baseness?*" This is the true issue.—Who will stand up for FELONS? Who will say that the poor of this Country shall be taxed to support them? *Let him stand forth*, and let the People demand of the Van-Buren men who are vilifying Gen. Harrison, whether this be their doctrine! No man who is disposed to do justice, can believe for one moment, that Gen. Harrison is an enemy to the poor, and unfriendly to their liberty.—His whole life has been spent with such and for such. It was in battle, by the side of poor men, he won that fair fame which political demagogues are now endeavouring to tarnish. He is of THE PEOPLE—the hard-working, industrious portion of the People. He it was who contributed more than any other man to open the wide bosom of the fertile West for poor men, where their enterprising genius could have fair play, and where they could build up homes for themselves and families. Nor is this all—he it was, who defended the fire-sides of these poor men from the tomahawk and scalping-knife of the ruthless savage, and his heart and hand are still opened to share with poor men whatever of blessings may have fallen to his lot. Yet this is the man, this the patriot, whose name, every bawling demagogue of the Administration has uttered only to villify and abuse! "Gen. Harrison unfriendly to poor men, and refusing to see them!"—A BASER LIE WAS NEVER UTTERED! But who are they that are busy in circulating this calumny? The followers of one who shews a fondness for the royal splendour of the crowned heads of Europe, who sends his sons abroad, where they learn to ape the fashions of Lords and Dukes—who himself is endeavouring to introduce into this Republic a Court etiquette, and who sanctioned the introduction of NEGRO TESTIMONY IN THE TRIAL OF A GALLANT OFFICER OF OUR NAVY! It is for such a person that the poor man is asked to discard a true Patriot, and war-worn Soldier!

G. W. HAYWOOD, HUGH McQUEEN,
CHAS. MANLY, H. W. MILLER,
JOHN H. BRYAN, WM. H. BATTLE,
THOS. J. LEMAY, WEST. R. GALES,
Whig Central Committee.

[From the Commercial Advertiser.]

RETRENCHMENT AND ECONOMY.—When the Appropriation Bill was on its passage through the House of Representatives, various Whig members were induced to bestow some pains upon the investigation of Government expenditures, and some very curious details were brought to light, illustrating most remarkably the emptiness of Administration professions to the exercise of a just and prudent economy in disposing of the public money. From among the instances thus brought to light, we select a few, which formed the subject of a witty and sarcastic speech, delivered by Mr. Stanly, of N. C. on the 29th of April.

The appropriation under view was the sum of $12,000, for expenses of the branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina; and the motion of Mr. Stanly was to reduce the salary of the superintendent to $1500, on the ground that he had wasted the public money and abused his authority.

In support of this allegation, Mr. Stanly showed, by official documents, that the expense of the branch mint was $1466 greater in 1837 than in 1838, although it did not go into operation until December, 1837. The compensation of officers in that year was $10,466—in 1838 only $7,000; and the sum charged for wastage of gold and contingent expenses in 1837—that is for one month—was $5,500, being $100 more than in the whole of 1838.

Curious to ascertain by what magic process this result could have been effected, Mr. Stanly betook himself to the vouchers on file in the Treasury Department, and among the first that he drew forth was the annexed bill of "contingent expenses:"

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1838.

U. S. Mint, Charlotte, N. C. per Col. Wheeler,
Bought of D. Landreth & Co.

50	Ailanthus trees	$1 00	$50 00
50	Horse chesnut do.	1 00	50 00
5	Magnolia grandiflora,		5 00
5	do macrophylia	1 50	7 50
5	Tulip poplars	1 00	5 00
5	Silver leafed maples,	1 00	5 00
5	English Walnuts	1 00	5 00
5	Chinese arbor vitæ	75	3 75
5	American do	75	3 75
5	Balm of Gilead	1 50	7 50
10	European lindens	1 00	10 00
10	Morus multicaulis	62 1-2	6 25
1	Chinese rose		50
1	Tennessee do.		50
1	Macrophylla do.		75
1	Green box tree,		50
1	Variegated do.		50
100	Yards box edging		12 50
1	Chacorus Japonica,		50
1	Pyrus do		1 00
12	best double dahlias	50	6 00
1	Lonicera fluxuosa,		37
1	Monthly honeysuckle		25
12	Apple trees assorted	25	3 00
5	Peach do.	25	1 50
3	Plum do.	62 1-2	1 88
3	Apricot do.	75	2 25
3	Pear do.	62 1-2	1 87
1	Garden reel		1 25
1	do line		50
1	Scuffle hoe		50
1	Swan neck do.	44 and 31	75
1	Half round do.	50, 56, and 69	1 75
1	pair fancy flower pots	37 & 54	77
1	copy American Orchardist		1 00
1	do do Gardener		1 00
1	do Florist's Guide		37
1	do Lindley's Outline		25
1	Transplanting trowel		87
	Packing 11 bundles & 2 box's with port'ge		16 50
			$218 25

Received, Philadelphia, 7th November, 1838, of John H. Wheeler, Superintendent of U. S. Branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, the above amount of two hundred and eighteen dollars and twenty-five cents.

D. LANDRETH & CO.

Horse chesnuts, magnolias, tulip poplar, rose, honeysuckles and morus multicaulis! All very useful and indispensable, doubtless, in coining Benton Mint drops. Garden reels, scuffle-hoes, swan-necks and flower-pots! Necessary implements in stamping eagles and half dollars. Two hundred and eighteen dollars and twenty-five cents expended in this way to illustrate the ECONOMY of the Administration.

But further. The branch mint commenced its operations, as we have said, in December, 1837; the superintendent's salary commenced in January of that year, that of the coiner in March, and that of the clerk in May. Moreover, from June 1337 to January 1838, the superintendent was allowed $10 per month for pay of his servant for attending the offices, MAKING FIRES, &c. He was allowed $150 dollars for his expenses in going to Philadelphia to make purchases of garden seeds, flower pots, &c. and stationery; of which last here are a few specimens from among his purchases.

2 reams sup. satin post gilt edge paper,	$13 00
4 pair office shears,	6 00
4 large inkstands,	5 00
3 Rodger's four blade pen knives	7 00
1 Bennett's Book keeping	2 00
1 Large instand	8 75

Then came various articles of furniture, as follows:

1 scroll sofa, boxing, cartage, &c.	$80 50
1 Mahogany bedstead	25 00
1 hair mattrass	22 50
1 case of shelves for superindt's office,	90 00
77 yards sup. ingrain carpeting, $1 37	105 49
Making and binding	10 00
2 floor cloths, $8	16 00
2 hearth rugs $10	20 00
2 table covers	14 00
5 Venetian blinds, $8	40 00
2 do. $10	20 00
6 mahogany chairs, $5 50	33 00
Box for the chairs	3 00
1 chair covered with morocco, for office,	44 00
Box for the chair	5 00

Pretty well, all this for the economical Administration. Sofas at eighty dollars, bed-steads at twenty-five, easy chairs at thirty-four, and ink-stands at eight dollars seventy-five cents. No wonder the "contingent expenses" amounted to so large a figure.

But now let us look for a moment, at the building itself, created for the purpose of this branch mint:

The principal edifice cost	$29,800
For extra work on mint edifice not included in contract,	1,758
For building fences, summer house, ice house, &c.	5,500

Summer-house! ice-house! $5,500 00. Were these things necessary for coining? But these were not all. There were also a carriage house and stables, a *bathing-house*, moreover, of which the following descriptions are given in the contract:

"*Stable and carriage house*—all the walls to be a brick and a half thick; the windows in the upper part of the stable to be in the form of a crescent, with green slats fixed or moveable; roof to be covered with heart shingles; roof, doors, and windows to be painted with three coats of paint," &c. &c.

"*Carriage-house* to have a firm plank floor, doors, to be uniform and batten; door and window sills to be of stone," &c.

Ice-house to be 16 feet deep, at least with a well and roof as per plan No. 4; the roof to be shingled with heart shingles; the well to be 14 feet square at the top, walled with skid pine poles, good strong batten door, with lock, and a floor above."

"*Wood-house* to be 35 feet long by 24 feet wide, and 15 feet high, to have two doors on the end and one in the centre; to be underpined with stone, to be weather-boarded and shingled, and to be painted with three good coats of paint."

"*Bathing-house* to be eight feet square, attached to one end of the kitchen, as per plan No. 2, eight feet high, covered with a shed roof, and shingled; one window in the rear, of the same size and finished in the same manner, as the kitchen windows, plastered and whitewashed as the kitchen, with a fixture for a shower bath; panel door, with a transom light; tin pipes, to run from well and engine to kitchen and bath; and a drain from bath to lead off water to culvert."

[What snug arrangements for coining money! What glorious specimens of democratic economy!!]

"*Summer-house*, [for a branch mint!] to be octagonal, and plain, about 12 feet across, to stand upon eight posts, with a shingle roof, to be painted, to have seats of plank, marked W in plan A."

"The whole of the buildings, &c. herein described, to be finished with good and suitable knob and stock lock and hinges, and all the walls to be of the thickness of a brick and a half, and all to be rough cast, except the wood-house, and all the wood work to have three good coats of paint, except where otherwise specified."

All very comfortable, no doubt, for the superintendent, but not quite so economical as might be.

RESIGNATION OF MESSRS. BROWN AND STRANGE.

WASHINGTON CITY, 30th June, 1840.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, which is to assemble on the third Monday of November next:

GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of the declaration announced by me, when I submitted to the Senate of the United States certain Resolutions passed by the Legislature of the State of North Carolina, at its last session, in relation to certain measures of the General Government, I tender you my resignation for the residue of the term for which I was elected to the Senate, of the United States; to take effect from and after the meeting of the next General Assembly.

The reasons which influenced me in coming to this determination, were so fully made known by me in the remarks which I made at the time, when the Resolutions were presented to the Senate of the United States, that I will not again recapitulate them, more than by briefly adverting to a few of the leading considerations which induced me to postpone tendering my resignation until the present period.

I did not believe, after giving to the Resolutions the most mature deliberation, that they were to be regarded as Resolutions of instruction; or that those who passed them intended to recognise in them that cordial principle in the Republican Creed. This conclusion was forced on me, not merely from the absence of any assertion of the principle of instruction, in the Resolutions themselves, but by the distinct rejection, by the majority who passed them, of an amendment offered in both Houses of the General Assembly, proposing to make them Resolutions of instruction. The assertion of this principle in the Resolutions themselves, has been the universal practice among those who acknowledge the right of instruction; not only in our own Legislature, but in the Legislatures of other States of the Confederacy, whenever they have deemed it their duty to resort to the exercise of this great right. This practice is founded on the obvious principle, that when the Legilature, by resolutions of instruction, command their will to be done, touching public measures, all further responsibility is removed from the Senator, and the vote which he gives is the vote of the Legislature.

Acting, therefore, upon this principle, that when a Senator is elected by the Legislature of a State, he is responsible to the people of that State, until the Legislature representing them chooses, by Resolutions of Instruction, to take from him that responsibility, and perceiving as well from the language of the Resolutions themselves, as from the proceedings which took place on them when under consideration, that was not the intention of the Legislature, I did not consider that I was bound either to obey or resign.

In deliberating on the course which it was my duty to pursue, I anxiously sought to adopt that which, in my judgement, was best calculated to preserve the rights of the people of the State. If the Resolutions had asserted the Right of Instruction, then there would have been no opinion, but prompt obedience or resignation. This, however, not being the case, either would have been alike violative of the rights of the people of the State, with which I had been entrusted, and subversive of the Right of Instruction.

In thus tendering my resignation, I feel it my duty to state that it is not prompted by a belief that the Resolutions passed by the late General Asembly imposed on me any such obligation, but from an anxious desire to submit my public course to the decision of the people of the State; which would have been done at an earlier period, if an election had sooner intervened.

I avail myself of this occasion to declare, explicitly, my belief in the right of a Legislature of a State to instruct their Senators, and of the corresponding duty which it imposes on them to yield obedience or to return the political power which has been entrusted to them, to those from whom they have derived it.

I cannot conclude this communication without expressing to the General Assembly, and through them to the people of the State, my most sincere and grateful acknowledgments for the distinguished honors they have at different times conferred on me, and the lively gratiude with which these manifestations of public confidence will be ever cherished by me.

It would be presumptuous in me to claim exemption from error, in acting on the many important questions which have been before Congress, since I have occupied a seat in the Senate of the United States. I have, however, the consolation to know that whatever errors I have committed, my motives have been disinterested, and that my public course has been dictated by an anxious desire to promote the happiness of our common country, and to perpetuate its free institutions.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
BEDFORD BROWN.

To the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:

I hereby resign the trust with which the legislature of the State of North Carolina was pleased to honor me as one of her Representatives in the Senate of the United States; which resignation I desire to take effect at the commencement of your next session.

No unwillingness to serve my country; no under estimate of the high and undeserved honor I enjoy in representing a State whose character is unsullied and whose people are unsurpassed for moral purity; no insensibility to the heavy debt of gratitude that rest upon me for the many marks of confidence and unmerited favors I have received; not even the conviction I feel of my own inadequacy to the responsible and weighty duties of the station I fill induces me to resign it. On the contrary, the proudest retrospect I shall ever have is, that the representatives of one of the noblest States of the American Union, thought me worthy to represent her in the most august body under the Sun; and the most cheering reconciliation I shall carry with me, from the scene of my public experience, will be that of having discharged the duties of the station with a fidelity measured only by my ability.

My political principles have never been disguised and they were well known not only to those who elected me, but to every other citizen of the State with whose acquaintance I was honored.—No one can say that I have given a vote in the Senate of the United States, which could not have been foretold by every man at all conversant with public affairs. Those have, I firmly believe, been just such as the people of North Carolina, or their representatives, by whom I was elected, would have instructed me to give. Yet, since my election, a general election for members of the legislature has taken place and made some change in the complexion of the body, whether or not fairly representing the sentiments of a majority of the people, is a question which the people themselves must decide. At their last session, majorities of both branches of that body, were pleased to adopt resolutions expressive of the opinion that my course was not in conformity to the wishes of the people. From that opinion mine respectfully differed.—Had that body assumed its proper responsibility and instructed me, however, I should have either obeyed these instructions literally or forthwith resigned.—The mere expression of opinion, left all the responsibility upon my shoulders, only increasing thereby its weight and delicacy. I was not ignorant that there was a design in some to use these resolutions as a snare in which I was to be caught and my political death accomplished. Nay, many believed there was no way for me to escape. If I treated the resolutions as instructions and resigned, (for the terms of the resolutions rendered obedience imposible,) and thereby insure my place being filled by an opponent of the administration, I should bring upon myself condemnation as a traitor to those who had trusted me, or as a cowardly deserter of my post in the hour of trial. If on the other hand I neither resigned nor obeyed, I should be denounced as one who disregarded the will of my constituents and set at naught their right to instruct me. I saw the dilemma in which I should be placed, and resolved to escape from it by throwing back the responsibility where it properly belonged. I was well convinced that I could not with propriety treat the resolutions as instructions, and so respectfully informed the Legislature, requesting at the same time, that if I was wrong, I might be set right. My conclusion if wrong, was not corrected, and I might have contented myself in my position until its term expired. But I knew the public mind was much stirred concerning the doctrine of instructions, and that ungenerous persons would, notwithstanding the pains I had taken to set myself right, impute to me the design of holding under constitutional forms a place for which according to its spirit and substance I was unfit.—It had been said by high authority, that I was supporting an administration to which my constituents were opposed. I am among the last men to question the representative character of our government, or to deny to the people the right of setting up and pulling down at pleasure, and I would sooner perish than avail myself of a position in which their generous confidence had placed me to thwart their wishes. Believing that the legislative elections had taken place in reference to any such result, and the appointment of my successor could not be in conformity to the expressed wishes of the people, my immediate resignation would not have secured obedience to their will. But, I determined and accordingly promised to resign in time for the people to avail themselves of the first occasion of indicating their choice of a Senatorial representative.

That pledge is redeemed. I return to private life, with a bosom glowing with the same zeal for my country, and the same confidence that the people will do right, as when I accepted at their hands a trust conferring more honor than a diadem.

That every citizen of the State may be apprized of my resignation and the motives that leads to it, I shall take the liberty of furnishing a copy of this letter for publication.

I am, with very high respect,
Your obedient Servant,
ROBERT STRANGE.

Washington, June 30th, 1840.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Raleigh Register.]

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1840.

On Friday night, a bill to continue the corporate existence of certain Banks in the District of Columbia, for the purpose of winding up their concerns, passed both Houses. The objection of a single Senator prevented a bill of a different character passed by a majority of 40 votes of the House, from being acted upon. That bill proposed the continuation of the charters of the Banks for two years on certain conditions. Whether the bill will hereafter be taken up and acted upon is uncertain. As matters now stand, the people of the district are deprived of the privileges enjoyed by the rest of the American family, by being excluded from those facilities indispensable under the existing circumstances of the country, to the prosecution of their business concerns.

In the House, on Friday evening, a motion was made to adjourn over the 4th until Monday, but it was negatived 93 votes to 76. A quorum of the House accordingly assembled on Saturday morning; but it appeared pretty evident, that there was an indisposition to proceed with the business of the House, and a motion to adjourn was carried 66 votes to 63.

WASHINGTON, July 7.

In the Senate, yesterday, the President, *pro tem.* presented a memorial from the President, Directors, and Stockholders of the Patriotic Bank, asking an extension of their charter, stating that they had not suspended specie payments, which was referred.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Clay, of Alabama, empowering a quorum of Senators present, at *any time*, to suspend, by a vote of two-thirds, any of the rules, which, after discussion, was for the present laid over.

The bill from the House to extend the corporate existence of the District Banks, which had been read a first time and arrested by Mr. Allen, being read a second time, Mr. Wright moved to lay it on the table. Mr. Clay demanded the yeas and nays on the question, and it was then referred to the Committee on the District.

The consideration of the bill to insure the more faithful collection of the Revenue was resumed. It underwent sundry amendments and was ordered to be printed.

In the House, the Speaker communicated a letter from the Governor of Indiana, inclosing the resignation of Mr. Howard, as a member of the House.

Mr. Downing introduced a bill to protect the lives and property of the people of Florida, and to bring the Seminole War to an end. This bill proposes that the Governor of the Territory shall be elected by the people, that the service of volunteers shall be accepted to fight out the War in Florida, and that all lands in the territory shall be taxed to defray the expenses of the war.

On motion of Mr. Cave Johnson, the bill was laid on the table and ordered to be printed—93 votes to 54.

The House resumed the consideration of the Navy Appropriation bill in Committee of the whole. The debate continued until the House took a recess.

AN ANTIQUE.—E. H. Derby, Esq. having occasion to repair the stable connected with his dwelling house, last week, took down the weather cock which had been doing duty on the same estate for one hundred and eighty-eight years, during which time the estate has remained in the possession of the same family. The vane, which is of iron, is marked as follows: "W. B. (William Browne) 1652." In our mutable country there are but few estates which have been kept in one family for so many years. In the vicinity of Newberryport, we believe, there are one or two farms which are still held by the descendants of those who received their deeds from the Indian chiefs, with the arrow-head-mark.—[*Salem Gazette.*

What a wife should be is beautifully delineated by a French writer, from whom is translated the following highly colored portrait, which we hope may find many living originals in this country:

"It is her happiness to be ignorant of all the world calls pleasure; her glory is to live in the duties of a wife and mother; and she consecrates her days to the practice of social virtues. Occupied in the government of her family, she reigns over her husband by complaisance; over her children by mildness, and her domestics by goodness. Her home is the residence of filial order, peace, sweet sleep, and good health—Economical and studious, she prevents and dissipates the evil passions; the indigent who claim her charity are never repulsed; the licentious avoid her presence. She has a character of reserve and dignity, that makes her esteemed. She diffuses around her a mild warmth, a pure light, which vivify and illumine all that encircle her."

What have we for the one hundred and eleven millions of dollars that we have paid to Mr. Van Buren for the last three years? *Answer.* We have got a deranged currency, low wages, property reduced in value, manufactories shut up, laborers without employment, corruption in high places, distress amidst the poor, bankruptcy in the National Treasury, and last, but not least, gold for the office-holders—very cheap! Shall we try him again?