



**NORFOLK:**

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1838.

On Monday last, Dr. Ephraim Dicken was elected Magistrate of Police, and Messrs. Randolph Cotten, Henry Johnston, John Lawrence, Nathaniel M. Terrell, and Robert H. Austin, Commissioners for this town, the ensuing year.

We are indebted to the Hon. Edw. Stanly, the Hon. J. A. Bynum, and the Hon. Wm. Montgomery for several important documents, for which we tender our thanks.

**CONGRESS.**

In the Senate, the bill graduating the sale of the public lands, is the principal subject under consideration.

In the House of Representatives, the memorial of Arkansas relative to the boundary on Texas excited much discussion. Texas it seems claims a considerable portion of Arkansas.

The resolution granting public lands to the old States for the purposes of education, was referred to the committee of the whole when on the subject of graduating public lands.

The Army Appropriation Bill was passed to a third reading.

The Navy Appropriation Bill was discussed. Mr. Montgomery moved to strike out the portion providing for the Exploring Expedition. He was for exploring our own coasts and against going to Symmes's Hole. Mr. Wise was of the same opinion, but the appropriation could not be lessened whether the expedition sailed or not. Mr. Cambreleng was in favor of reduction, and thought the Pacific was a better school than the Mediterranean. The question was not taken.

**INDEPENDENT TREASURY BILL.**—This bill passed the Senate on Monday, the 26th ult. by the same vote as on its passage to a third reading. On Tuesday, when the bill was presented in the House of Representatives, it was, on a motion by Mr. Patton laid on the table by a vote of 106 to 98. All the Democratic members from this State voted against laying the bill on the table—the Whigs, with the exception of Mr. Rencher, who was absent, voting in favor of the motion. According to a statement in the Globe, there were 32 members absent when the vote was taken to lay the bill on the table, 22 of whom were friends, and 10 opponents of the bill. Besides which, there were 2 absent from Mississippi, 2 vacancies in Maine, and 1 absent from Louisiana, and the Speaker who did not vote, making 6; (all of which the Globe claims,) and Mr. Gray, who voted to lay on the table, in order to obtain thereby the privilege of moving a reconsideration, and who is a friend to the bill, is 7. According to this shewing the Globe calculates that on a vote of the entire number of the Representatives, if all could be present when the question is put on the bill, the result would be—for the bill, 127; against it, 115. The Globe says, when the absent members return, the bill will be called up.

We copy the following, from an article in the Globe, on this subject:—

The Independent Treasury bill, the notices already given will apprise our readers, has been transmitted by the Senate to the House without the clause which provided for the gradual exclusion of bank paper from the receipts of the Government. The bill now leaves this matter to the laws as they stood before the suspension of specie payments. They permit the reception of bank notes at the discretion of the Treasury Department; but those only could be received which were convertible immediately into specie—the laws requiring that bank notes should not even be tendered to a public creditor, unless "convertible on the spot" into gold or silver.

The Independent Treasury bill, as it passed from the Senate to the House, puts the government precisely in the relation to the State institutions in which the United States Bank stood, when it received and disbursed the revenues for the Treasury. That bank received the issues of State banks, located where it had offices or

branches, and was thus enabled to have weekly settlements, and payment of the balances due in specie, its own notes, or an equivalent. It was in this way that the president of the Bank of the United States held that control over the State banks which subjected their issues to his discretion, and enabled him to boast, in his letter to the State committee, that they were very few State institutions which he could not destroy.

The reception of the notes of specie paying banks by the Treasury, with the incidental power of cashing them at pleasure, certainly invests the Secretary with a faculty which may be used for salutary purposes, or abused to produce great mischief. At such a juncture as the present, it may be beneficially exerted to aid the banks in the resumption of specie payments—by giving credit to their issues—opening a channel of circulation now closed—and, by thus restoring public confidence, the press upon the banks, after resumption, for specie, will be diminished. When the solvent banks shall have been again established in credit, and in the exercise of their regular functions, the command which the Treasury may have over their issues, through the sums paid in for revenue, will enable it to hold the banks in check by the stated settlements to which they must be called. This, as was the case during the time when the Bank of the United States adjusted the balances arising in favor of the Government from the receipt of the State bank notes, would have the effect to prevent over issues.

But the question for the statesman is, whether these collateral advantages, growing out of the commerce between the State institutions and the General Government, are not greatly overbalanced by the mischief which must ultimately come from associating Government with bank power? Our opinion is decidedly against the connection in the remotest degree. The power of the Federal Government over the banks will inevitably be abused under some Administration of the Federal Government to political objects. The united power of the banks and the Government, reaching to the minutest fibres of interest throughout the Union, and which, like the secretly accumulated electric fluid, can at any moment be made to strike the chord of ambition and avarice in the bosom of every influential man on the continent, must be omnipotent. The association of the money-making power with the political power, is, in a word, utterly against the genius of the institutions of this country. It is an adulterous connection, and vitiates both. The union taints the Government throughout with corruption, and in bringing the all-swaying influence of politics into moneyed and commercial pursuits—the banks are swayed from all the maxims of sound policy, on which alone they can stand, and they become the instruments of political and pecuniary speculations combined. Prudence and probity in dealing is abandoned by them—the public confidence forfeited—and the system, beginning in prostitution, ends in bankruptcy.

Our settled conviction is, therefore, that an absolute separation between the banks and the Government should take place. It is indispensable alike, in our view, to the interests of the people, the Government, and the banks. The difficulties in which all are involved at this moment, and which have repeatedly occurred during the unhappy blending of the business and interests and issues of banks with Government, give to the call for reform, which is now heard, the force of universal and suffering experience. Every man's voice is raised for reform—ours is for that which will remedy forever the cause of the public disorder. The Government must cease to bank, and the bank to govern.

Again the painful task is ours to announce the decease of a Member of Congress in this city. The Honorable Isaac M. Kim, one of the Representatives of the State of Maryland, died at his lodgings yesterday, after an illness of only a few days.

Mr. McKim was a wealthy and spirited merchant of the city of Baltimore, of exemplary private character, benevolent disposition, and urbane manners. He was first elected to Congress about fifteen years ago, and has been a Member of the House of Representatives during the greater part of the intervening time.—*Nat. Int.*

**Superior Court.**—The Superior Court is now in session in this city, his honor Judge Pearson presiding. Geo. W. Daley, of Richmond, Va. was arraigned yesterday, and confessed the larceny, committed at Guion's Hotel, in January last, and received 39 lashes in the afternoon, pursuant to the sentence of the Court.

**Raleigh Standard.**

We have a very interesting Report of Charles B. Shaw, Esq. Engineer of the Literary Board of this State, on the draining of the Swamp Lands of North Carolina, which will be published entire in our next.—*ib.*

**The Branch Mint.**—We learn, from the Charlotte Journal, that the Branch Mint

at that place has commenced coining.—The coin resembles that issued in 1834, with the exception of a letter C, to distinguish the place of coinage. There are large quantities of bullion in the mint, and these are daily increasing from deposits from various mines in this State and South Carolina. The Gazette further says that a mine has been discovered in Mecklenburg Co. yielding nearly pure silver.—*ib.*

**The Cherokees.**—The Western Georgian, printed at Rome, has some information respecting the designs of the Cherokees, that is somewhat interesting at this time. While the Cherokee Delegation, who recently visited Washington City, where at Macon, Franklin co. in this State, on their return home, they were interrogated as to their intentions. They said that Mr. Ross told them to go home, and go to work—and not to think of removing. That the treaty of 1835, was not made by him, and no other person or assemblage of persons, had a right to make a Treaty to cede the land of the Cherokees—and it was therefore fraudulent and void. The destiny of the Indians now remains in the hands of Ross, who should be held accountable for the result.—*ib.*

**The Cherokees.**—A peremptory requisition has been made by the General Government on G. v. Dudley for four Companies of Infantry, to be in immediate readiness, in the event of their services being needed to aid in the removal of the Cherokee Indians. Should, therefore, the recent offer for Volunteers not prove successful, a Draft will become necessary. *Id. Reg.*

**Our University.**—We are gratified to hear constant accounts of the flourishing condition of our University. The number of Students, at present, is about 150. The new Professor, Fetter, we understand, gives great satisfaction both to Faculty and Students.—*ib.*

**Cape Fear Branch.**—The Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear, located in this City, commenced operations on Tuesday last, which day, hereafter, will be the regular Discount day. We are pleased to learn that it is the intention of the Branch to afford such relief to the community, in the way of Loans, as may be compatible with its interests. E. W. Wingate, Esq. late of Wilmington, is Cashier, and the following gentlemen constitute the Directory, viz: Beverly Daniel, Richard Smith, Bernard Dupuy, Seth Jones, William C. Pucker and Parker Rand. There has been no appointment of President, as yet, but Gen. Daniel presides as Chairman of the Board.—*ib.*

**Bank Convention.**—The adjourned meeting of the Bank Convention will be held in New York on the 11th inst. for the purpose of fixing on a day, if practicable for the resumption of Specie Payments. We understand that our Banks will be represented.—*ib.*

**A Narrow Escape.**—The Steam Packet Neptune, from Charleston, bound to New York, came near meeting the melancholy fate of the Home, during her exposure to the storm of Saturday the 17th ult. The Passengers state, that for twenty-two hours, all on board were momentarily awaiting the destruction that seemed inevitable.—She was off the Capes of Delaware during the greatest severity of the tempest, and such was the agitation of the sea that her hull was sometimes elevated to an angle of forty-five degrees. Although one of her stove pipes was blown over-board; and two of her small boats stove to pieces, the Neptune sustained no material damage. She put back to Norfolk, where she arrived in safety.—*ib.*

**U. S. Prisoners.**—A few days since, James Sherridan and John S. Crocker, Seamen, were brought to the Jail of this City from New York, charged with having maliciously destroyed the Schr. Aurora, within the waters of North Carolina, in the month of June last. They will be tried, doubtless, at the next Term of our Federal Court, which commences on the 12th of May.—*ib.*

Stephen Henderson, Esq., of New Orleans, well known by all the visitors, of late years, at the White Sulphur Springs, who died recently, left an estate of two millions of dollars, most of which he distributed among various Charitable Associations. Amongst the bequests was one of \$2000 per annum, to be distributed amongst the poor of his native town in Scotland.—*ib.*

We are indebted to a friend at Log House Landing, in this county, for the following particulars of a most melancholy circumstance which happened in that District on Monday, the 26th ultimo:—

“Mr. Benjamin Eborn, Junr., was engaged in getting staves with two of his negroes: about 10 o'clock, one of the negroes ran to Major John Clark's, (an uncle of Mr. Eborn,) and informed him that

a limb had fallen upon his master and killed him. Mr. Clark immediately went to the place in the woods, and found Mr. Eborn lying dead upon the earth—his head mashed and the ground covered with blood and brains. Mr. Clark had the deceased removed to his house, where he was dressed in the robe of death. After which, Mr. Clark, in reflecting upon the circumstances, became suspicious that he was murdered by his negroes—and called to assist him a magistrate and some of his neighbours, who went to the place of his death, and made such examination as justified the magistrate in committing the negroes to jail to await their trial at the next Superior Court.

Mr. Eborn was about 26 years of age. His very agreeable and generous disposition had endeared him to a large number of young companions, and his sudden and unexpected death has left an aged father and very many near and dear relations to mourn his early death.”

*Washington Whig.*

**Prophecy Fulfilled.**—Since our last publication the Rt. Rev. Dr. Ives has delighted and edified our community by the continuation of his discourses on Christian truth.

The Bishop made one observation in support of Christianity, which deserves to be more generally known. He stated that he had diligently inquired in Europe and in this country, and he had never known a single instance of a Christian, one whose life exemplified his professions, being an inmate of a poor house. How literal a fulfilment of the words of David is here afforded us where he says, “I have been young and now am old, and yet saw I never the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging their bread.”

*Wilmington Ad.*

**Colly Shingle Factory.**—Messrs. Dickenson & Morris, of our town, have erected at Colly a fine two story building, 50 by 60 feet, for the purpose of manufacturing Cypress Shingles. This factory is situated 23 miles from Wilmington. This machinery is new, and is propelled by water power. There are now eight machines in operation, which number will be increased to ten. When all these are in successful operation they will rive from 25,000 to 30,000 shingles per day. About 100,000 have already been brought to our market, and from their uniform thickness and exactness in size, we doubt not they are admirably adapted for making a tight and beautiful roof and will require less labour and expense to work them.

The supply of timber about the factory is said to be abundant; we hope it will soon yield a rich reward for the enterprise and expense which have been incurred in the establishment.—*ib.*

**A practical commentary on Abolitionism.** On Saturday, a breach of the laws of Virginia, involving the severest penalty in her whole criminal code, (short of capital punishment) was charged against Captain Charles Hubert, of the British merchant brig Charity. This vessel arrived at our port about six weeks ago, and was on the eve of departure for Barbados with a cargo of staves. She dropped down to Hampton Roads on Thursday. The Captain, and the owner, Mr. Wm. McCannon, of St. Johns, (N. B.) remained in town, intending to join her the next day; but four of the crew having deserted on Thursday night, their stay was involuntarily protracted, to apprehend the deserters. They engaged officers of the police to aid them, but very imprudently took the responsibility themselves of making a forcible entry at night, into a sailor lodging house in Water street, where they supposed them to be, but without finding them there. The police however succeeded in capturing one of the runaways, and bore him off to jail. On Saturday morning Mr. McCannon was not a little chagrined to find himself in the custody of the Sergeant at the suit of the landlord, on an action of damages for the forcible entry, the night previous, on his premises. From this perplexity Mr. McC. released himself on paying \$112, by way of compromise.

In the mean time, the sailor who was apprehended the day before, gave information to the Sergeant that there was secreted on board the brig a runaway slave belonging to Mr. Hunter's ship yard; upon which a posse of the police was sent down to the brig, with authority to search for him, but before they reached her, the cook of the brig (a free colored man) had made the same disclosure to Mr. James Skinner, pilot, on board and pointed out to him the place where the fugitive was secreted, which was among the staves in the hold, and to all appearance had been especially prepared for his concealment till the vessel could get to sea. Mr. S. believes that no search could have detected it, without the removal of the cargo. The negro was speedily extricated from his covert and brought up to town, and the Captain taken into custody and committed to the County jail in Portsmouth, to stand his trial.

It should also be stated, that on the arrival of the brig at this port from Barbados, the four seamen who deserted on

Thursday night, were immediately put in jail by the Captain, and kept there until the vessel dropped down on that day, when they were sent down to her.

The slave is the property of the estate of the late Isaac Talbot, Esq. is said to be a prime ship carpenter, a young man, and of course, very valuable.

This is a most unfortunate occurrence for the Captain, and also for the owner of the vessel whose property is liable for the due execution of the law in this case, the penalties of which are, 1st a fine of \$500, recoverable by any person who will sue for the same; 2d, the value of the slave, in the action of the owner—in which action the vessel is liable to attachment, to answer the verdict of the jury, no matter to whom she belongs; 3d, a fine of \$1500, for the benefit of the Literary Fund. At last, the master of such vessel, is liable to a prosecution and 3 years imprisonment in the Penitentiary if the slave shall be found on board after the vessel leaves the port, whether he knew the slave was on board or not.

An attachment against the brig was made out and served on Saturday, and she is now in the custody of the Sheriff, to await a judicial decision, unless security shall be given for her release, to the amount of the penalties and costs in the case.

The rigorous features of the law are justly chargeable to the abolitionists; and their undisguised warfare against rights, the property, and the peace of the South, it exacted only a fine of six hundred dollars; and it was not till then that the now existing penalties were enacted, with the benevolent hope that they would, by the very fact of their extraordinary severity, effectually prevent any attempt to violate the law, and that no case would ever occur requiring them to be enforced.

*Norfolk Herald.*

**Trade of the Dismal Swamp Canal.**—The following facts prove more clearly the business of this important improvement, and its real usefulness to the trade of the port, than a volume of declamation.

Passed the South Locks bound inward, full cargoes, in the month of March, 1838, viz:

- 74 Schooners,
  - 18 Lighters,
  - 6 Boats,
  - 1 Raft 23 pieces Navy Yard.
- Passed the South Locks bound outward, partially laden, during the same month, viz:
- 42 Schooners,
  - 18 Lighters,
  - 1 Sloop,
  - 5 Boats.—*ib.*

**Mysterious Affair.**—About the 1st of March last, a lady by the name of —, the wife of an English gentleman, by the name of —, became acquainted with a young man who called himself George Hunt. A friendly correspondence took place between these parties, and George Hunt was commissioned by the lady to procure her lodgings in a genteel part of the city, which office he undertook to perform, and recommended her to a fashionable boarding house in Varick street, where he was in the habit of visiting. Having acquired the unlimited confidence of the lady, but whether with the approbation of her husband or not, did not transpire, Hunt invited the lady on a riding one afternoon, leaving her at a house somewhere up town from which he hurried back to her lodgings in Varick street, where he broke open her bureau, and stole all her jewellery and a variety of other finery, together with a trunk containing various other valuables, with which he made his escape. Nothing further was heard of the cavalier until Thursday afternoon, when as Mr. — and his wife were walking along the street, the former having accidentally observed one of his gold breastpins in the bosom of another man's shirt, he seized hold of him and with the assistance of another citizen brought him before the police. The unfortunate lady made several ineffectual attempts to faint, but finding her husband's attention entirely engrossed in bringing the robber to justice, she postponed that very interesting ceremony for the time being. Meanwhile my gentleman was walked into the back room to undergo the usual process of a magisterial inquisition. The lady being examined separately and apart by Justice Bloodgood, said nothing, and George Hunt was discovered, very soon after his appearance at the Police, to be no other than the notorious Reuben D. Swift. He was committed for a further examination.—*N. Y. Express.*

**Mr. Augustus Owens, of Girard, Alabama,** was killed near the entrance of the race course in Columbus, Geo. on the 27th ult. by a man named Fox. There had been a personal rencontre between the parties immediately previous, in which Owens was the victor. Fox finding himself badly beaten, drew a pistol and shot his antagonist dead on the spot.

**Well Counterfeited.**—We had in our possession a day or two ago, a five dollar note of the Virginia Bank at Norfolk, so