THE STATE SENTINEL.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1845.

NOTICE.

Those who have papers, &c. in which the undersigned is interested, will please send them in at the earliest possible time.

G. A. C.

Cumberland Road.

The following note from Senator Hannegan will be read with great pleasure by our citizens:

SENATE CHAMBER, Jan. 22, 1845.

GENT.—The Cumberland road bill has just passed the Senate by yeas and nays 25 to 14. $150,000 for Indiana is appropriated by the bill.

Yours truly, E. A. HANNEGAN.

The Coonskinner.

We have at length obtained the complete official returns of all the votes at the late Presidential election, and at considerable expense have printed them in a pamphlet of 16 pages, (a form easily preserved and convenient for future reference,) and have mailed the same to all the subscribers of the Coonskinner, as the last number of the last volume of that paper, according to the promise made in our prospectus. We shall, as soon as time permits, also send a copy of the same to all the subscribers of the State Sentinel. Being printed as a regular number of the Coonskinner, which in fact it is, though different in form, the postage on the same should be no more than that imposed upon newspapers.

"Talking Sense."

The Journal of Commerce, speaking of the debts of certain States, observes:

"The sooner the foreign creditors set about making some overtures to the indebted States, the better, if they ever expect to get their money. No other plan can relieve the young States, than that we suggested a short time since; and if that is not shortly acted upon, we fear even that may not succeed. If the bond-holders would cease to run after every "ignis fatuus" that is held up, and show the same good practical sense upon the subject of the State debts that they do in other matters, and go at once to the States who owe them, as they would to individual debtors, and make the best compromise that circumstances would permit, they might succeed in coming to terms with every indebted State in the Union."

Now we call this "talking sense," and we believe that our Democratic Authorities would be willing to meet our creditors half way on such "neutral ground." A disposition of the kind was evinced on the Democratic side of the Legislature to this effect at the recent session, and the incipient step was about to be taken, when the fell spirit of that party which created the debt under which the energies of our people are utterly deadened, interposed the irresistible Veto of the Majority, thus postponing any arrangement for another year at least.

John L. Robinson, Esq.

The Wabash Standard, whose editor is well acquainted with the gentleman whose name heads this paragraph, recommends him as a suitable person to fill the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office. Since the Standard's article was published, we have not had room before to notice it. But we can now say, that almost every democratic paper in the State has spoken very favorably of it; and we feel assured that his appointment would be well and kindly received by the Western Democracy.

From the Standard.

"Indiana, although the 'banner State of the Union' contrasting her present condition with that of 1840, will hardly expect to be represented in the Cabinet. Hitherto she had been content with the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and her position, geographical and political, will surely entitle her to supply that office still. It requires no great gift of prophecy to predict, with certainty, the removal of the present incumbent, Mr. Blake. The vacancy which will occur on his removal, will, as a matter of course, be supplied by a citizen of our own State, and we know of no one better qualified to fill it than John L. Robinson of Rush. In conversation with several prominent democrats his name was mentioned, in connection with that office. We know not whether Mr. Ribonson has any idea of interesting himself in the matter or not, whether he would accept the appointment, if tendered to him; but we feel assured it would meet the approbation of the entire democracy of the State to see him called to the station, honorable in itself, and for which his superior business talents, industry and strict integrity, so eminently qualify him. We do not speak in disparagement of the abilities of other distinguished democrats but we know of no man in the west whose appointment would give more general satisfaction. He is young and vigorous, possessing ample capacity, practical business habits, and occupies a warm place in the hearts of all who know him, for his strict devotion to principle and his manly bearing as a partisan."

From Texas.

The New Orleans Tropic, of the 15th, says:

"The sloop Cutter, 3 days from Galveston, arrived at this port yesterday. We received no letters or papers, but from a gentleman who came passenger on the Cutter, we learn that President Jones had *issued a proclamation annulling the recognition of Gen. Duff Green as American Consul at Galveston!* The President, we understand, states that the honor and interest of the nation, imperatively demanded such a course."

The Tropic says this flare-up was caused by an attempt on the part of Gen. Green to dictate to President Jones. The President is said to have replied that he would call on Gen. Green for advice when needed, and Gen. Green to have retorted with some severity.

TEXAS AND THE LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.—On the 10th instant, in the House of the Louisiana Legislature, Mr. Burthe, in behalf of a majority of a select commitee to which the question of annexation had been referred, reported that it was inexpedient for the Legislature to act upon the matter. Mr. Gayarre, from the minority of the same committee, reported resolutions strongly in favor of the immediate annexation. After some debate, the subject was made the special order of the following Monday. There is a Whig majority of three in House of Representatives.

UNITED STATES SENATORS. — John A. Dix and Daniel S. Dickinson, have been elected Senators in Congress from the State of New York, to fill the unexpired terms of Silas Wright and Nathaniel P. Tallmadge. The Whig members voting for Willis Hall and Millard Fillmore, and the Native Americans for Harman B. Cropsey and Jonathan Thompson.

Daniel Webster has been elected to the U. S. Senate from Massachusetts; Mr. Fairfield, has been re-elected from Maine; John M. Clayton from Delaware, and Reverdy Johnson, famous for his connexion with certain wholesale swindling Banks, a few years since, has been elected by the whig Legislature of Maryland, to represent that State in the Senate.

☞Some of our Whig friends think we are wrong in saying, as we did in our last paper, that Wick and Morrison are abler men and better lawyers than Sullivan and Dewey. It is of course but matter of opinion on all sides, formed upon opportunities of knowledge of the abilities and acquirements of the gentlemen in question. We are entirely willing that our readers should become acquainted with the fact of this dissent, and that Judges Dewey and Sullivan should have the benefit of it. Nevertheless our own opinion remains unchanged in the premises.

BENJ. R MONTGOMERY, (brother to the brave Col. Montgomery who fell at the late war,) has been nominated by the democracy of Tennessee as a candidate for Governor.

The Senatorial Question.

The propriety of the course of the Democratic side of the State Senate, in postponing the election of a U. S. Senator, so far as we have seen it commented upon by the press, seems to be fully admitted. We except, of course, the *Whig* press of our own State, whose "occupation" it is to find fault, and whose disposition it also will undoubtedly be, to make as much "capital" out of the affair for the benefit of Whiggery as is possible. We shall attend to these perhaps, more fully hereafter, and present also the comments of our democratic contemporaries of Indiana. In the mean time, we present a few extracts from papers of other States, which of course are made with no sinister designs, and hardly with the expectation that they would find their way to any considerable portion of our people.

The "Age," published at Augusta, Maine, in the number of Jan. 10, commenting upon the facts and circumstances connected with this subject, and which have been fully heretofore spread before our readers, concludes an article as follows:

"If this were a case where the whigs had dealt honestly and had not attempted to defraud the people, we should advise them to go into Convention by all means. But, as it is, what right have they to complain? They know full well that by a system of fraud which was contrived with a total disregard to the common forms of decency, they attempted and actually have disfranchised large numbers of Democratic voters. They, therefore should be the last to complain for having the poisoned chalice which they had so ruthlessly prepared for others, commended to their own lips. It then, in our estimation, becomes not only the right, but the duty of the Democrats in the Senate to maintain the integrity of the State, and to administer a stern rebuke to the Whigs for their shameless attempt to control the State government, when in a minority. In no way can this rebuke be so effectually administered as by withholding from them the fruits of their iniquity. Especially, should they do so when as in the present instance, in case they are suffered to succeed in their fraud, not only will the disfranchised Democrats of Indiana suffer, but from the nicely balanced state of parties in the Senate of the United States, the whole country may also suffer, and the administration of Mr. Polk be seriously embarrassed. We trust, therefore, our friends will adhere to their determination not to permit the whigs by their shameless Gerrymander of 1840, to inflict so lasting an evil upon their State and the Union."

The above, as will easily be perceived, was written before the determination of the Senate was known to the writer.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of Jan. 20, concludes an article thus:

"As the preponderance of parties in the Senate of the United States might depend upon the election of Senator from Indiana, the federalists were extremely anxious to elect one by means of this accidental majority of misrepresentatives. Now the nation, as well as the State of Indiana, is democratic,—so that the election of a federal Senator from that State, would be retaining a portion of the power in the hands of that party which the nation at large and Indiana as a part of it, have said are unworthy of it To acquire power and retain it, by any means—or by any meanness—in despite and contempt of the people, has ever been the ambition of the federal party.

"The democrats, having a number of votes in the Senate of the State equal to their opponents, have been able to prevent the federalists from precipitating this election, and have deferred it until the people shall have had time, more effectually, to express their will. We honor their manly firmness, and the true faith with which they have stood between the people and this wrong which federalism meditated upon them and the nation at large. The vacancy in the U. S. Senate does not take place until March 4th,—and had a Senator been elected, except in the improbable event of an extra session, he would have had no functions to discharge until December next. The next Legislature can, therefore, select the man, without the slightest public embarrassment or difficulty; and, meantime, the people can take care that their next Legislature is composed of good and true men—not of political squatters and misrepresentatives, as the past."

This article has been copied and approved by many Democratic papers in Ohio.

The Louisville Democrat, in commenting on certain abusive letters, dated at Madison, and published in the Louisville Journal, speaks as follows:

"With the postponement of the Senatorial election, by the Legislature of Indiana, Mr. Bright had just as much to do as the other Democratic members of the Senate, and no more. He performed his duties boldly and fearlessly, as he is wont, and in doing so, he acted in accordance with the well known wishes and sentiments of those who elected him to the office he so honorably fills, and to whom he is responsible.

"We have frequently noticed, that the Whig leaders are themselves so much accustomed to intrigue, and to see their followers blindly wheeling after them through all their tortuous manoeuvers, that they have no conception of a public man acting through honest motives, or in obedience to public sentiment, and without some object of personal advantage in view. Yet such was precisely the case in Indiana, in reference to this matter. The Democratic Senators were impelled to the course they pursued, by the general sentiment of the people, and we venture to say, that had any one of them acted otherwise he would soon have had convincing proof that he had been faithless in representing the wishes of his constituents.

"If the Whigs can find any consolation in their affected belief, that this course of the Democratic Senators will give them a majority in Indiana next winter they are quite welcome. We have, however, a different opinion of the Hoosiers. They *will* send a Democrat to represent them in the Senate of the United States, and they will heartily approve of the measures taken by their representatives in the Legislature, to afford them an opportunity to do so."

More Soiling of the "Ermine."

The following extracts from the Baltimore Republican, will show how beautifully the practices of the Whig party in Maryland, as well as everywhere else, correspond with the *professions* just now being so zealously urged by our Whig papers in relation to the *sacred order*, the Judiciary. Gov. Thomas, of Maryland, it will be remembered, is a democrat, but there is a majority of whigs in the Senate.

ANNAPOLIS, January 21, 1845.

REJECTIONS BY THE SENATE.—The deed is done. Samuel M. Semmes, nominated by Gov. Thomas, as Chief Judge of the fifth judicial district, and William B. Stone, nominated as Chief Judge of the first judicial district, were both rejected by the Senate. The veil of secrecy has not been removed from the proceedings, and it is presumed will not be. Who will charge the Whigs now with attempting to make the Judiciary a political engine, to be wielded for political purposes?

When the news of Mr. Semmes's rejection reached him, he was on the bench of the Court of Appeals, listening to an argument from Reverdy Johnson.

He immediately interrupted Mr. Johnson in his argument, and informed the Court and bar, that he was no longer entitled to a seat on that bench, *and thereupon took leave of the Court.* He left the city this afternoon in the cars. The Court without transacting any further business adjourned. The matter has created considerable excitement here.

The Editor of the Republican observes:

"We are aware that the claimants for office are exceedingly urgent and pushing; but we think the "law and order party" could have waited a "leetle" longer, and prevented the necessity of Mr. Semmes (who is one of their friends) breaking up the Court and retiring *sans ceremonie.* But coon will eat coon!"

Here we witness the admirable spectacle of the rejection of a Whig appointee, by a democratic Governor, simply because the immaculate Whig majority of the Senate desired to reward more active and supple tools of their own, for their political services, by an investiture in their behalf of the "spotless ermine" of the Judiciary! What a precious set of fellows! Our Whig savans better cease further talking about the "ermine," and stick to the *Coonskin!*

A Seasonable Hint.

Senator Buchanan, in a letter dated Washington, Dec. 11th, addressed to the Democrats of the Northern Liberties, who had invited him to attend a democratic festival, speaking of President Polk, observes, with much wisdom—"His own nomination and triumphant election ought to warn the friends of all impatient aspirants, if any such there be, *that those who are the first to enter the lists, and thus distract the party, will be the last in reaching the goal.*"

A new editon of Burke's essay on the Sublime and Beautiful, has recently been published by the Harpers. It is stated, that several passages, supposed to be *offensive* to the present *refined* sense of the public taste, have been omitted in this edition of the immortal essay. We hardly can decide whether this mutilation is more ridiculous than outrageous.

Bank Projects in Ohio.

The course of the Legislative Whig majority in Ohio, proves very conclusively how it stands in relation to Bank swindling. They *go in* for it, to the fullest extent. None of the vile visionary schemes of the Biddle Era, exceeded the monstrosity of the present scheme of the Whig leaders in the Ohio Legislature. To give some idea of it, we copy the following from the N. Y. Morning News:

The new Banking Bill of Ohio is probably one of the most elaborate attempts to establish a system of "Wild Cat" banking, in the face of the past experience of the people, that was ever put out. The bill in question violates every principle of right and equity, as well as every principle of commercial banking and common sense. It provides for two sets of banks having different rights and powers, and issuing promises as money secured in different ways. The one is restricted to a certain amount, and the other is limitless. The State is divided into 12 districts. A bank called the Bank of Ohio is then to be composed of 49 banks, distributed in the several districts, each to be composed of not less than five stockholders; each capital not less than $100,000, and the aggregate not to exceed $6,000,000. These to be subject to the inspection and supervision of a board of "bank commissioners," and governed by a separate "board of contract." Entirely independent of these, it provides for 88 independent companies, under the inspection of the State Auditor, and controlled by the State Treasurer, independent of each other. Thus there are four independent governing powers.

Board of Commissioners. State Treasurer.
Board of Control. Auditor of State.

The Bank's capital and circulation may range as follows:

49 Banking Companies, capital not to exceed	6,000,000
88 Independent Companies, capital 6,000,000, not over	44,000,000
Total capital allowed by bill	50,000,000

The circulation may range as follows:

49 Banking Companies, circulation not over	11,450,000
88 Independent Banking Companies, circulation not over	66,000,000
Total circulation by bills	77,450,000

This is the extreme to which, by the provisions of the bill, the capital and circulation may be pushed; but the ridiculous absurdity of enacting a bill several columns long, to restrict the circulation of Ohio to an amount ten times greater than the wildest inflation could ever rise to, is palpable.

The banking companies receive their circulating notes from the board of control, and are required, in order to obtain them, to pay over to the board in money, or Ohio stock, ten per cent of the amount of notes required, and to have on hand, *at all times*, 15 per cent of the amount in specie, and 15 per cent in specie funds, making altogether 40 per cent cash. The ten per cent paid to the board of control to form a *common Safety Fund*, out of which the notes of *any* broken banking company are to be redeemed.

The bank capitals are to be paid up in cash, 30 per cent when they begin, and 10 per cent of the remainder at each successive 90 days thereafter. *Stock deposited* to secure *notes* not *considered capital.* No bank to charge over 6 per cent interest, and to pay a State tax of 6 per cent on the nett profits. These three last provisions apply as well to the banking companies, as to the independent banking companies. These latter, when they go into business must pay up 30 per cent. of the capital, one half in specie, and deposite an equal amount in Ohio or United States stock, with the State Treasurer, who shall issue circulating notes to them, to an amount equal to the value of those stocks in New York. It will be observed that as fast as the capital is paid up every 90 days, the bill *compels* the deposite of stock with the Treasurer, and the consequent issue of notes. The bank *must receive the circulating* notes whether it wishes or not. The amount must, however, not *exceed three times the capital*, which restricts the maximum issue to $132,000,000! The Auditor has the power to send a person as often as he chooses, to examine any of these banks. These must pay him $10 a day and $10 for every 25 miles he travels—"nice thing" that for somebody. Under these regulations, an independent company to go into operations with the smallest capital, $75,000, must first pay in $22,500, of which $11,250 must be specie always *kept on hand.* It must then buy $22,500 worth of stock, and deposite with the Competroller, (this is not capital) and receive notes. Here is an outlay of $45,000, of which $22,500 draws interest subject to expenses and charges. No person could honestly make anything by such an operation. A person, however, with $12,000 cash, and "Kites" in New York to an equal amount, could establish the bank according to law. The Ohio stock could be bought for a short credit, and paid for with bills issued on it. The bank would then be regularly in operation on $12,000 instead of $45,000 as the bill supposes.

What can be the object of seventy-two lengthy sections of a law to allow a man to do business as a banker? A man who has money to lend, can and does do it every day in all the States with perfect freedom, as much so as a dealer in any other article. The truth is that the object is only to allow those who have no money, to lend their promises to the people at large as money, and to *receive* an interest on what they borrow instead of paying it. This object has been pursued in all the States, and in the words of a late Alabama Legislative report:

"It has proved disastrous almost beyond example; the system is impracticable, because it is impossible to manage banks such as ours, by any code of laws. Such, at least, has been the result of all past legislation upon the banks; and he who would still be incredulous after a patient review of our bank legislation and bank reports, would not believe 'though one rose from the dead.'"

The "Balance of Trade."

The N. Y. Herald gives the following statement, showing the "balance" against us in the foreign trade of that port for 1843 and 1844.

FOREIGN TRADE—PORT OF NEW YORK.

	1843.	1844.	*Incr.*
Value of Imports,	$43,127,693	74,110,268	30,928,575
Value of Exports,	20,558,416	28,526,739	7,968 323
Exc. of ims. over exps.	$22,569,267	45,583,529	23,014,252

The excess of imports over exports increased from 1843 to 1844, more than one hundred per cent. The immense balance against us on the foreign trade of 1843, of this port, *exceeds the total value of imports for* 1843. The enormous increase in the value of our imports in a single year, gives us some idea of the changes that take place in our commercial affairs. In one year the value of foreign manufactures entering this port, increased about seventy-five per cent. without there being a corresponding demand for the additional supply.

Now we should like to know how the High Protective Tariff Men in this State will account for the above remarkable facts? They asserted that their wonderful beneficial measure, was to obviate entirely the losses which they affirmed were consequent upon the balance of trade against us, and to effectuate a directly reverse state of trade in our favor. The people can now see, so far as New York is concerned, how much their arguments were worth. Experience proves, as it always has and always will prove, the complete futility of their arguments, in this as in all other respects.

Immigration.

From an Executive communication laid before the Senate, Jan. 16, 1845, on the subject of foreign immigration to the United States, transmitted from the Secretary of State, we extract the following tabular statement. It presents the average arrivals for eight years past, annually, and the sexes, country, occupation, &c., of the immigrants:

ANNUAL AVERAGE OF ARRIVALS.

Occupation.	*Males.*	*Femls.*	*Where from.*	*Males.*	*Femls.*
No occupation,	7,140	21,653	United States	3,418	1,261
Children,	6,466	5,712	England and		
Merchants,	4,580	5	Scotland	6,736	4,679
Laborers,	9,052	427	Germany	11,061	7,186
Marines,	702	—	Ireland	17,749	12,332
Mechanics,	8,415	236	France	3,314	1,750
Clergy,	135	—	Spain and		
Farmers,	11,462	735	Colonies	832	156
Physicians and			Br. Possessions	1,352	714
Surgeons	217	—	Texas	1,463	176
Gentlemen,	276	*236	All other places	3,174	1,714
All others	528	964			
Total,	48,973	29,968		48 973	29,968
	29,968			26,968	
Total both sexes	78,941		Total both sexes	78,941	

*Ladies.

The Defalcation of Mr. McNulty, chief Clerk of the House of Representatives in Congress.

We give below, from various sources, a succinct account, as near as it can at present be ascertained, of the defalcation of Mr. McNulty, chief clerk of the House of Representatives. It would seem, from all statements, official and unofficial, as near as we can judge, that this defalcatton has been occasioned by the loaning, by Mr. McNulty, of the funds committed to him in trust, to some of his personal friends. This is the most favorable conclusion that can be drawn, though it is possible that his grossly immoral habits may have led him to appropriate more or less of the deficit sum to his own use. This question will be tried by the Courts. The law applicable to the case, we believe is that part of the old Sub Treasury law, which the Whig Congress of 1841 permitted to remain in force when they repealed all the rest of that act. Under that law, even to loan the government money was punishable by confinement in the penitentiary.

The three first clerks of the House were, in succession, defaulters, viz: Mr. Beckly, Mr. Magrauden and Mr. Dougherty. The three next,—Mr. Clarke, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Garland, and Mr. Clarke again, settled their accounts without the loss of a cent to the Government, though the fund disbursed by them sometimes arrounted to near a quarter of a million a year.

Correspondence of the N. Y. News, Jan. 15.

Mr. Hungerford, of New York, Chairman of the Committee on the expenditures of the House. has instituted an examination, as was his duty, into Mr. McNulty's accounts. It appears that the contingent fund amounts to some $250,000, from which the Clerk draws sums of $20,000 as the money is required. This he places in Bank and pays the public creditors by checks, which affords means of certain detection in case of fraud or embezzlement. In the course of his examination, Mr. Hungerford found many of Mr. McNulty's checks payable to his own order; a further prosecution of the inquiry established the fact that there was a defalcation. Mr. McNulty was called to account by the committee, and I am informed on good authority, that he admitted he had lent $10,000 to a person in Ohio, and $2,000 to one in your city. The $10,000 story is not believed; and rumor says that the defalcation amounts to $40,000 or $50,000. Mr. McNulty's friends assert that he has been "*spreeing,*" and that his books have got into disorder, but that a few days will see everything adjusted. He has certainly been leading a life of dissipation, and it is his boon companions only who make this premise of settlement. I regret to say that his dissipation has continued even under his present circumstances.

The committee, it is said, allowed him until last night to set things right, and their indulgence was extended to this evening. But two days ago he lost $9,000, with a Mr. Banks, *at ten pins*; such madness in betting on such a game, is perhaps unparalleled; but the parties were intoxicated, as they have been for some days. Of course, however, the money was not paid, but it led to harsh words and the prospect of a duel.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce, Jan. 17.

As soon as the House met, to-day, the Committee on Accounts made a report on the condition of the Contingent Fund of the House. They say, that "it appears that, at the time Mr McNulty was appointed Clerk, there was in the Treasury unexpended, of the contingent fund of the House, $155,000; $75,000 more was appropriated for that purpose by the Act of last session, and $2,000 received from the late Clerk, (Mr. St. Clair Clarke,) making in all the sum of $232,000. Taking the amount of expenditures as made up in the Clerk's Office as correct, (though it is not certain that all the sums therein charged have been paid,) it appears that he has disbursed in the year ending December 1, 1844, the sum of $172,000, which would leave a balance at that time unexpended of $60,000.

"The committee are informed that, by requisitions from the Clerk, the whole amount of $232,000 has been drawn from the Treasury; and, upon inquiry at the Patriotic Bank, where the Clerk, according to law, has kept his deposite of the public money, the committee learn that there is a balance to his credit of about $13,000, which the Cashier has been notified to retain. This sum deducted from the unexpended balance of $60,000, leaves a deficiency of $47,000, which may be still further reduced by the sum of $2,500, which the committee think will cover all the payments made by the Clerk since the commencement of the present session; so that the actual deficiency, as nearly as can be ascertained, amounts to $44,500, of which $20,000 is secured by the official bond of the Clerk; but for the balance, of $24,500, the Government has no security except the personal responsibility of the Clerk.

"In tracing the disposition of these funds, the committee have learned that, at different times since the month of June last, the Clerk has advanced to Dr. E. J. Woodward, a produce dealer in Mount Vernon, Ohio, the sum of $30,000; $2,000 was paid to Levi D. Slamm, of New York, and about $2,750 to Thomas J. Moodie, Cashier of the Savings Institute, Columbus, Ohio. Whether the sums thus transferred were by the Clerk loaned to the individuals named, or embarked in his own speculations, the committee are not able to determine; but it was obviously an improper disposition of the public money, and, unless explained, amounts to embezzlement, as defined in the 2d section of the act of Congress, approved August, 1841.

Such official misconduct, accompanied by a stubborn refusal on his part to make the explanations demanded by a committee of the House, requires that he should be dealt with in a summary manner, as well that the House may vindicate its own character, as for a warning to others that infidelity on the part of the public officer will always be promptly rebuked by the Representatives of the people.

The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That Caleb J. McNulty be and he is hereby dismissed from the office of Clerk of this House.

2. Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to institute forthwith the necessary legal proceedings to ascertain and secure the balance of the public money due from Caleb J. McNulty as Clerk of the House of Representatives.

3. Resolved, That the President of the United States be directed to cause criminal prosecutions to be commenced against Caleb J. McNulty, late Clerk of this House, for an embezzlement of the public money, and all persons advising or knowingly and willingly participating in such embezzlement, according to the provisions of the act of Congress, approved August 13, 1841."

Mr. Weller presented to the House a letter written three days since by Secor & Co., of New York, to the Clerk, stating the amount of money in their hands subject to his draft. Mr. W. referred to sums deposited by the Clerk elsewhere, and said he made these statements to show that the Government and the country would not, in any case, lose by this affair a single dollar. Whatever might have been the conduct of the Clerk, no ultimate loss would be sustained.

On motion of Mr. Cave Johnson, it was ordered, after some debate on its propriety, that the Speaker issue his warrant to arrest the Clerk and bring him before the House.

The Sergeant-at-Arms retired to execute the order, and in the mean time, the House went on with other business.

The Clerk was brought into the hall by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and took his official seat.

The Speaker addressed him and informed him of the proceedings in relation to him, and directed the charges as preferred by the Committee to be read to him.

Time was then offered to the Clerk to answer or explain the charges, but he said he was ready now.

The Clerk then rose and addressed the House.

He declared that he had not himself used one dollar of the public funds; neither had he loaned one dollar of that fund to any one; nor had he made any other disposition of it which the law did not authorize and justify.

As a reason for not attending the committee, he stated that he had informed the committee that his accounting clerk was absent from the city, who had all the money accounts in his hands; but that he would return in a few days; he had not yet returned, but was looked for by every arrival. He had not used or loaned a dollar of the public money, but had deposited it in different institutions, and some of it with individuals, but on the amplest securities; the best proof of all which would appear as soon as his clerk returned. He thought it a very extraordinary proceeding on the part of the committee that they had not waited for the clerk's return: all had been now made public which could do him the utmost injury, and this without the slightest provocation. All his accounts would be settled with the committee before ten o'clock to-morrow.

The powers of the House over criminal offences were discussed; and the result was that the Clerk was discharged from custody; that he was suspended from his functions as Clerk, and that all further proceedings were postponed till 2 o'clock to-morrow.

Correspondence of the N. Y. News.

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1845,

At the time to which the House of Representatives yesterday adjourned the further consideration of the case of Mr. McNulty its Clerk—2 o'clock to-day—Mr. Taylor, of the Committee on Accounts, rose to make a report of the circumstances which had transpired since the adjournment, and that report overwhelmed with mortification those friends who had relied on McNulty's assurances of a satisfactory result, and stood forward in his behalf in the House. When he was before the House yesterday, Mr. McNulty, in a manner which created for him a favorable impression, gave repeated assurances that not a dollar had been misappropriated or misapplied, and that it had been placed on deposite in the city of New York. He made the assurance with such an appearance of truth that the members seemed to forget that he had no right to draw any money from the Treasury at all but such as was required here, and that the law provided here a place of deposit. All, he said, that was wanted was the return of his Pay Clerk, who had charge of that Bureau, and then all would be satisfactorily arranged and examined. And his Pay Clerk returned last night, I have before stated.

The Committee on Accounts, Mr. Taylor reported, met in their committee room this morning at ten o'clock, with the pleasing hope that their previous conclusions were about to be changed, but Mr. Mc. Nulty came not near them. At length Mr. Kershaw, the Pay Clerk referred to, waited upon them—he whom Mr. McNulty affirmed could and could alone give the required explanation—and his answer to the question put by the Committee, "where is the money which makes up the balance of the Contingent Fund" was "that question Mr. McNulty must answer for himself." Mr. McNulty afterwards wrote to the Committee that he understood from Mr. Kershaw they wished to know the place of deposit of the money, and he informed them that he had $29,000 in the Bank of America in New York. He furnished them with no certificate of deposit — nothing but his assertion in his letter which recent proceedings have shown to be of but little worth. Mr. Weller expressed himself deeply mortified by these disclosures.

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1845.

After the House of Representatives had passed the resolutions heretofore transmitted in the case of Mr. McNulty, its Clerk, on Saturday, they were sent to the President, who promptly instructed Mr. Fendall, the District Attorney of this District, to cause him to be arrested and prosecuted as the House desired. A warrant was accordingly issued, and placed in the hands of Gen. Hunter, the Marshal of the District of Columbia, who, with the assistant Marshals, and the auxiliary guards, headed by Captain Goddard, proceeded in pursuit of the accused party. Mr. McNulty was seen on the avenue at sunset, in company with Mr. Kershaw, his Pay Clerk, but it appears that he did not return to his accustomed place of residence, Coleman's Hotel, which was searched by the officers, both on Saturday night and this morning, without the discovery of his whereabouts.

It appears that he had removed to a small public house on D street, kept by John Foy, the keeper of one of the Congressional refectories, and there he remained until evening, when he sent for the Marshal and surrendered himself into custody. It is understood that he will be allowed to remain at Foy's tavern, in charge of Woodward, the Deputy Marshal, until to-morrow, when it is presumed he will be taken before the Magistrate by whom the warrant was issued, for examination. He still says that he shall be able to show that no crime has been committed, and that not a dollar is lost: but the mere loaning of the money subjects him to imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Mr. Weller, one of his sureties, has proceeded to New York to make personal inquiries into McNulty's transactions there, and doubtless, to secure such funds as may be there, if any there are.

The election of Mr. French to the Clerkship of the House has given unbounded satisfaction to all parties. He has been Clerk in all but emoluments for some time, and he is singularly adapted for the important position which he holds. He is a native of New Hampshire, but for near twelve years he has resided in Washington, where he has had a clerkship in connection with the House of Representatives. Mr. French has much poetic ability, but unlike poets in general, his business habits and qualifications are not thereby impaired.

Mr. French has appointed Mr. Gould his successor as principal clerk. Mr. Gould is a native of the State of New York, and a gentleman of long experience in the office, in which he has held a clerkship for several years. His manners are gentlemanly and courteous, his character and standing high and unimpeachable, his business habits and capacity all that could be desired. Mr. Kershaw, Mr. MuNulty's pay clerk, was promptly removed on Saturday evening.

The Washington correspondent of the Ohio Statesman, writes as follows:

"The solemn verdict of justice has been rendered in, and the Clerk of the House is expelled from his office—expelled by the voice of his friends as well as his enemies—expelled in the prime of his manhood, and with the promise of honor, advancement and distinction before him, which but few young men have the advantage to receive—expelled not only from his office, but from all the hopes which had clustered about him in his promotion to it. It is unnecessary to say how deeply we feel for the offensive conduct and condign punishment of the rejected Clerk, independent of all selfish or party considerations. We feel for him; as a man may feel for a friend who has repaid kindness with ingratitude, honor with reproach, confidence with treachery, promotion with contempt, and respect with disgrace."

The Editor of the Ohio Statesman observes:

"Nothing could have met the Democrats of this District with more astonishment and mortification, than the developments in the case of Mr. McNulty, Clerk of the House of Representatives. He had friends here who would have put every thing they have in the world at stake, that he was incapable of the acts of which he now stands charged; but while they would stick by a friend to the last moment of their existence, if they believed him innocent, they will not, like Whigs, bolster up men after they are covered with the sores of moral delinquencies. And while they would drop a tear over the misfortunes of one whom they had admired, they would not step in between his guilt and the demands of justice, when proven against him. Although they can feel, and feel sensibly, the awful sentence of condemnation against one whose high prospects knew no stopping place, and whose social qualities were acknowledged by friend and foe, yet, they would not mitigate the demands of the law, or stifle the just feeling of the public in the strongest condemnation. Our correspondent gives a full account of this most unfortunate matter."

The Statesman further says—that Mr. Moodie, of Columbus, simply purchased or cashed drafts of Mr. McNulty. Also, that Dr. Woodward, of Mt. Vernon, is the same person the Whigs run for the Legislature, in Knox, a year or two ago, to break down the Democratic nomination. He lead the *Bank* forces and was a good enough Whig until after that election. It is well enough to keep history corrected!

A BIBLE AT AUCTION.—A seaman on board the ship Huntress, from New York to Canton, fell from the rigging and was killed. The contents of his chest were put up at auction among the sailors, and with them his Bible. The crew were a profane set of men, but when the Bible was to be sold, their noble feeling formed a substitute, in some measure, for true religious regard. The bidding went on until the mate checked it by telling them they had offered as much as proper. The owner had set before them a pious example, and it is probable that the seamen were willing to pay respect to the fidelity which they might have reviled when they were reproved by it.—*Eastern paper.*

"A *substitute* for true religious regard!" says the writer. What was the motive spirit *but* "true religious regard!" Nothing. The truth is, reckless as their conduct generally is, there exists no class of men whose "religious regard" or veneration is more deep, more pure, or more self-sacrifising, when it is called into action; and none who would foster it more deeply in their heart of hearts, under the neglect and deprivations to which sailors have ever been subjected.

It is rumored that DANIEL MACE, Esq., of this city, has received the appointment of U. S. Attorney for the District of Indiana, by the President. We have no doubt the nomination will be confirmed by the Senate. "Verily, verily, he hath received *his* reward!"—*Tippecanoe Journal.*

We have heard it suggested, nevertheless, that Mr. Mace will not accept of this "reward," as the Journal calls it, but will relinquish it for the purpose of gratifying the Democracy of Tippecanoe by serving them in the next Legislature. For their sake and that of the people generally, we hope we are not in error, for we want to see a greater proportion of men of capacity in the House of Representatives next winter, than the Whigs were disposed to send to the last one.

AN AMERICAN DUKE.—The Duke of Cantdmager, the Spanish Minister to our Government, is a Philadelphian born. His father, the Marquis of Caso Irujo married the daughter of Gen. McKean, about fifty years ago. He is of "noble" blood, but he can't help it.

We cut the above from a "Native" paper of Boston. We should like to know how much better citizen this "American Duke" would be likely to make, provided, as is likely, that he entertains all the peculiar notions of men of "noble blood," notwithstanding he is "a Philadelphian born," than if he had been born in Spain itself! Is a man likely to be a horse because born in a stable!

The Louisville Democrat of the 10th states, that on the previous day, Miss Delia Webster, lately convicted at Lexington, for aiding slaves to run away from their masters, was sent to the penitentiary.

CONGRESS.

The vote in the U. S. Senate on the resolution for the ratification of the Treaty between this country and China, was unanimous in its favor, all of the forty-two Senators present voting in the affirmative.

In the Senate on the 20th, Mr. Benton presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Missouri, on the subject of the Texas annexation. They are almost entirely coincident with the views of Col. Benton as heretofore expressed. The honorable Senator expressed his approbation of the resolutions; and Mr. Atchison, also, acknowledged the pleasure with which he should comply with the instructions they embraced.

The Correspondent of the Ohio Statesman writes as follows, under date of Jan. 21, 1845:

We have now strong hopes of annexation — strong hopes that that spirit of compromise recommended in the Missouri resolutions, and so earnestly recommended by Col. Benton, in his remarks of yesterday, will carry the measure through the House, and through the Senate, and the annexation will be effected—it will be effected, too, as we now believe, without the necessity of an extra session—effected the present session, if the Senators from Virginia are only spoken to by their Legislature according to the sentiments of the people of the good old commonwealth. Many hope, indeed, that even without the assistance of the Virginia Senators we shall have the annexation before the adjournment. But we are not quite so sanguine.

But we are almost certain of the House before another week shall have passed; and we will venture to guess at the plan. The whole of Texas to be admitted as a State—a division of the Territory from the 34th degree of latitude northward on the basis of the Missouri compromise—a surrender of the lands belonging to Texas to her local government for the purpose of liquidating her debts—future States to be admitted upon a partition of the Territory—boundary to be settled between the United States and Mexico, &c. Such a proposition was introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Lynn Boyd of Kentucky, read and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

A resolution was adopted, to suspend the debate in committee, on the subject of annexation, on Saturday next at 2 o'clock, and that the committee then proceed to vote upon the amendments offered to the treaty plan, or on the joint resolutions of Mr. C. J Ingersoll, chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations, from whose committee the subject was originally reported.

In the Senate, Mr. Berrien, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill for extending the power to the United States Courts for the issue of writs of *habeas corpus*, to various cases not included in the judiciary act of 1787.

The bill regulating the compensation of pension agents, was passed; also, the bill providing for promotions and appointments in the United States revenue service.

The residue of the day was expended in the discussion of Mr. Tappan's bill, (and the amendments proposed to it) for the establishment of the Smithsonian Institute, for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men. Messrs. Buchanan, Allen, (who earnestly opposed the bill as providing for the establishment of an illegitimate corporation,) Walker, Foster of N. Y. Huntington and Tappan, when it was laid aside for the day, and after a short Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

P. S.—C. J. McNulty has given bail, as we understand, for his appearance before the proper Court,