

In the House of Representatives, Friday, by order, C. J. McNulty, the Clerk, was brought to the bar in the custody of the Sergeant at Arms, to answer for a defalcation amounting to \$44,000 reported against him.

Mr. McNulty being informed by the Speaker that the House was ready to hear his own defence, averred that he had never used for his own purposes, or loaned to individuals for their private use, any of the public funds entrusted with him.

After much discussion the House decided to suspend him from his duties until after the investigation, and he was, by its order, discharged from the custody of the Sergeant at Arms.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday, having on Thursday adjourned over until Monday. The House proceeded to consider the report of the Committee on Accounts, in relation to McNulty's defalcation.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Va., from the Committee, rose and stated that in consequence of the proceedings yesterday, in relation to McNulty's case, the Committee on Accounts had met this morning, for the purpose of receiving the Clerk's explanation.

They had met at 10 o'clock and continued in session until 12 o'clock, and that McNulty did not appear, but sent his accounting clerk, Mr. Kershman, at half past 11, with papers and books.

The Committee had not time to go into a full examination of them, and asked Mr. KERSHAM where the money was that was deficient? To this enquiry he said he could not tell, and that McNulty would have to answer the question himself.

The committee, said Mr. TAYLOR, were indignant at this, inasmuch as Mr. McNulty had informed the House yesterday that Mr. KERSHAM, his clerk, would be able to make a satisfactory explanation as to the disposition of the funds.

The committee had received a letter from Mr. McNulty this morning, in which it was stated that he (McNULTY) had on deposit in the Bank of America, in New York, the sum of \$9,000.

Whether this was true or not, the committee could not determine, but it did not, in any event, materially alter the aspect of the case.

The Committee considered him deserving of dismissal and punishment. He had disregarded the authority of the Committee in not appearing before them.

Mr. Weller, of Ohio, rose and stated that he hoped there was not a person present who believed that the opinion, he expressed yesterday, that McNulty could satisfactorily explain his accounts was not honestly, at that time, entertained by him (Mr. Weller).

He still thought the Clerk would not in the end prove a defaulter, and that the Government would not lose a dollar by him, but circumstances it appeared, would prevent McNulty from clearing up the difficulty at present, but in a week or two that would probably be done.

He (Mr. W.) had himself been grossly deceived by the representations of the Clerk yesterday, and he felt the deepest mortification on account of it.

The question was then put on the adoption of the first resolution reported by the Committee, dismissing McNulty from his office as Clerk to the House.

The votes were taken by Yeas and Nays and the resolution was unanimously adopted; Yeas 196, Nays 0.

The second resolution was then taken up, which directs the Secretary of the Treasury to institute legal proceedings, to ascertain and secure the balance of public money due by McNulty.

It was unanimously adopted. The third resolution requires the President to cause criminal proceedings to be commenced against McNulty, for an embezzlement of the public money, and all persons participating in such embezzlement.

Mr. Duncan, of Ohio, and McDowell, of Ohio, opposed the adoption of the resolution, on the ground that sufficient evidence was not furnished that an embezzlement had taken place.

The vote was then taken on the adoption of the resolution and it was adopted—Yeas 170, Nays 4.

Mr. Hopkins, of Va., offered a resolution appointing Benjamin B. French Clerk of the House, and moved a suspension of the rules for its introduction.

FATHER SMITH AND MA'AM JONES.

Widower Smith's wagon stopped one morning before widow Jones' door, and he gave the usual country signal, that he wanted somebody in the house, by dropping the reins and setting dooble with his elbows on his knees.

Out tripped the widow, lively as a cricket, with a tremendous black ribbon on her snow-white cap. Good morning was soon said on both sides, and the widow waited for what was farther to be said.

"Well, Ma'am Jones, perhaps you don't want to sell one of your cows, no how, for nothing, any way, do you?"

"Well, the, Mr. Smith, you couldn't have spoke my mind better. A poor, poor lone widder like me, does not know what to do with so many critters, and should be glad to trade if we can fix it."

So they adjourned to the meadow. Father Smith looked at Roan—then at the widow—then at the Downing cow—and then at the widow again—and so on through the whole forty.

The same call was made every day for a week, but Farmer Smith could not decide which cow he wanted. At length on Saturday, when widow Jones was in a hurry to get through with her baking for Sunday—and had "ever so much" to do in the house, as all farmers' wives and widows have on Saturday, she was a little impatient—

Farmer Smith was as irresolute as ever. "That 'ere Downing cow is a pitty fair creature—but he stopped to glance at the widow's face, and then walked round her—not the widow but the cow."

"That 'ere short horn Durham is not a bad looking beast, but I dont now"—another look at the widow.

"The Downing cow I knew before the late Mr. Jones bought her. Here he sighed at the allusion to the late Mr. Jones, she sighed, and both looked at each other. It was a highly interesting moment.

"Old Roan is a faithful old milch, and so is Bridle—but I have known better." A long stare followed this speech—the pause was getting awkward, and at last Mrs. Jones broke out—

"Lord! Mr. Smith, if I'm the one you want, do say so!"

The intention of the widower Smith and the widow Jones were duly published the next day as is the law and the custom in Massachusetts; and as soon as they were "outpublished," they were married.

MARRIAGE SCENE IN THE WEST.

The N. O. Picayune gives the following description of a wedding among emigrants:

"A few Sunday mornings since, as a large number of emigrants, with their wagons, cattle, &c., were journeying through Mississippi, on their way to Arkansas, and shortly after passing through a small town, it suddenly occurred to two of the party, a young man and woman, who had been for a while greatly troubled with the wily snares of Master Cupid, that they could go no further unless they were converted into one!

A halt was therefore called, the difficulty made known, and a message despatched back for a 'Squire. In a short time the officer appeared, and in the presence of a large company, in the open road, he pronounced William A. Moles and Nancy Plant, husband and wife.

After the "knot was tied," says the Yazoo Banner, the father of the bride invited all who had voted for Clay to come forward and "salute" her; and all who had voted for Polk to "take a buss at his old woman."

The scene closed by a general distribution among the company of numerous slices of gingerbread, in lieu of the bride's cake, and the happy pair, accompanied by their friends resumed their journey. May William find the climate of his new home congenial to his young and tender Plant!

BEAUTIFUL ANECDOTE.

A happier illustration of the wonderful character of the Bible, and the facility with which even a child may answer by it the greatest of questions, and solve the sublimest of mysteries, was perhaps never given than at an examination of a deaf and dumb institution, some years ago in London.

A little boy was asked in writing, "who made the world?" He took the chalk and wrote under the question, "In the beginning God created the Heavens and the earth." The clergyman then inquired in a similar manner, "Why did Jesus Christ come into the world?" A smile of delight and gratitude rested on the countenance of the little fellow as he wrote:

"This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptance, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners."

A third was then proposed, evidently adapted to call his most powerful feelings into exercise; "Why were you born deaf and dumb, when I can hear and speak?"

"Never," said an eye-witness, "shall I forget the look of resignation which sat upon his countenance, as he took the chalk and wrote: "Even so, Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight."

THE DEFEATED TURNPIKE.

The Southern Citizen, speaking of the rejection of the bill for the construction of turnpike-roads from Raleigh and Fayetteville to the western part of the State, justly and judiciously remarks, "We very much regret the loss of this bill, as the construction of these Roads would have conferred a lasting benefit on the western and middle portions of the State; and the means by which they were proposed to be constructed, would have been no burden on the people. In fact if we are correctly informed as to the provisions of the Bill, (for we have not seen it) it was impossible for any demand to arise against the State."

ARREST OF A MURDERER.

Our readers have seen an account of the murder, in Baltimore, of a man named PAUL ROUX, of Georgia, in Solan's Hotel, on Monday night, as was supposed, by a man named Henry McCurry, in whose room Mr. Roux, on his arrival, was put to sleep. After the murder, McCurry (who is an Irishman aged twenty-six) locked the door of the room, took the key with him, went down to his breakfast, and left the city at eight o'clock in the evening in the Philadelphia train.

We were informed through Professor Muese's Telegraph yesterday evening that Officer Rogers, of Baltimore, who went in pursuit of McCurry, succeeded in overtaking him at New York, where he was arrested on Thursday morning and duly committed to prison to await the requisition of the Governor of Maryland. McCurry had shipped on board a vessel which was prepared to sail for England on the day of discovery.

In his possession was found the gold watch of Mr. Roux, as well as his purse and other articles, which were identified by a personal friend of the deceased—National Intelligencer.

MORTALITY AMONG THE FISH.

Mr. B. Strobel accounts in the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, for the extraordinary mortality among the fish on the sea coast, this season, by the sudden cold in the early part of December. He supposes that they were suddenly exposed to unusually cold water, which made them torpid. We never heard of such an event before, but as it is known that sudden heat is equally unpleasant, as witness the following true and graphic statement:

"The sun's perpendicular heat, illumined the depths of the sea; The fishes, beginning to sweat, Cried, bang it how hot we shall be."

And we think it would be well for some one piscatorially affected, to provide means of comfort for the fishes near the Jersey shore, against these sudden changes of temperature to which they are exposed—a sort of "fuel-savings" for codfish and bass, would meet the object.

THE LATE LEGISLATURE.

The Captions of the Acts passed at the recent Session of the General Assembly are copied into this paper for the reader's inspection. We refer to them with a satisfaction never before experienced on contemplation of the enactments of our "assembled wisdom." No Session, since we have been observers of public affairs, has ever worked harder, or done more good for the people of the State. Their acts, in the present straitened condition of the finances, have been prudent and sagacious, and governed by the strictest regard to the honor of the State.

The laws passed touching the relation of debtor and creditor evince a moral courage never manifested in any preceding Assembly, and will, we doubt not, have a good effect upon the general business of the country, and conduce to the comfort of wives and children, who have hitherto endured too wretched extent the penalty attached to the crime or misfortune of the head of the family.

So far as politics was mixed up with the Legislative proceedings—especially in the Senate—we must express our entire and cordial approbation of Whig action. Particularly in regard to the organization of the Senate; and the action upon the case of Ennett in that body, did they nobly sustain themselves—paying scrupulous regard to the old republican maxim that majorities shall rule, in the one case, and in the other holding sacred to the last the honor and purity of the Senate.—Greensboro' Patriot.

RANDOLPH MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This establishment is situated in the handsome village of Franklinsville, on Deep river, in Randolph county. It has done a flourishing business the past year. We are informed that the Company divided 15 per cent. and left 6 per cent. for contingencies. They use 700 pounds of raw cotton per day, and make, in the weaving department, 700 yard of cloth per day. The operatives are all white, and sustain a moral character equal to that of any portion of the surrounding population. The capital of the Company is \$35,000.

Cedar Falls Factory, on the river two or three miles above Franklinsville, under the immediate superintendance of its proprietor, H. B. Elliott, Esq., is likewise doing a good business. Greensboro' Patriot.

THE HEAD AND THE HEART.

It is an unwelcome truth to the young and the aspiring, that a character for moral worth, no matter how humble the individual may be in the scale of intellect, is preferable to the most shining talents, where integrity of soul is wanting. It is but an evidence of the depravity of poor human nature, to see so universal a disposition to cultivate the head and neglect the heart. How it stings us to the quick to find our understandings disparaged! But how carefully do we hear of imputations against the susceptibilities of our hearts! And yet, if we would cultivate the esteem of the good; command the ultimate respect of all; and be prepared for the trial of eternity before the Judge of the world—the Searcher of hearts—nothing but moral integrity of soul will avail us.—Ibid.

MESMERISM AND SURGERY.

A surgical operation was performed by Dr. Dugas, on the 12th instant, which satisfied the most skeptical as to the influence of the mesmeric sleep. The subject was Mrs. Clark, the wife of Mr. Jesse Clark, of Columbia county, who had been for some time afflicted with cancer of the breast. After having been, for several days previously, thrown into the mesmeric sleep by Mr. B. F. Kenrick, in order to arrive at a state of insensibility in the patient, which was satisfactorily tested by the usual tests, such as pinching, sticking pins in different parts of the body, and finally by the knife, on the leg, the Doctor proceeded on the 12th instant to remove the entire breast, which was accomplished without the slightest exhibition of pain by the patient. Indeed, so complete was the triumph, that the patient, who was not aware when she was put to sleep, that the operation was to be performed, could not be persuaded that the breast had been removed, after she had been relieved of the mesmeric influence, until she had satisfied herself by an examination of the part, which had itself been carefully covered and concealed from her view. We presume the case will be fully reported in the Medical Journals.

Georgia Chronicle.

Mr. Hale, of N. H. it seems, has written, a Circular, in which he avows himself "an out and out opponent against the Annexation of Texas." Mr. Hale is forthwith denounced, in the Richmond Enquirer, in effect, as a political renegade and traitor, and as playing into the hands of the Whigs.

communicated marked A. will show the manner in which the enemies of America were received by the inhabitants of North Carolina. Indeed, our whole history of the Revolutionary struggle, shows that no body of enemies to American Liberty, whether foreign or domestic, British or Tories, could find rest for the soles of their feet upon our soil; and it is our solemn and patriotic duty to preserve, by all means in our power, every memorial of that noble struggle. These memorials are now scattered over the State, and gradually disappearing; and like the leaves of the Sybil, they rise in value as their number decrease.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, J. M. MOREHEAD. Executive Office, Dec. 21, 1844.

Extract from Tarleton's History of the Southern Campaigns of 1780 and 1781. Pages 160-161.

"It was evident, and it had been frequently mentioned to the King's Officers, that the counties of Mecklenburg and Rohan (Rowan) were more hostile to England than any others in America. The vigilance and animosity of these surrounding districts checked the exertions of the well affected, and totally destroyed all communication between the King's troops and loyalists in the other parts of the province. No British commander could obtain any information in that position, which would facilitate his designs, or guide his future conduct. Every report concerning the measures of the Governor and Assembly would undoubtedly be ambiguous; accounts of the preparations of the Militia could only be vague and uncertain; and all intelligence of the real force and movements of the Continentals must be totally unobtainable.

The foraging parties were every day harassed by the inhabitants, who did not remain at home, to receive payment for the produce of their plantations, but generally fired from covert places, to annoy the British detachments. Ineffectual attempts were made upon convoys coming from Camden, and the intermediate post at Blair's Mill; but individuals with expresses were frequently murdered. An attack was directed against the picket at Polk's Mill, two Miles from the town; the Americans were gallantly received by Lieutenant Guyon, of the 23d regiment; and the fire of his party from a loop-holed building adjoining the mill, repulsed the assailants. Notwithstanding the different checks and losses sustained by the militia of the district, they continued their hostilities with unwearied perseverance; and the British troops were so effectually blockaded in their present position, that very few, out of a great number of messengers, could reach Charlotte-town in the beginning of October, to give intelligence of Ferguson's situation."

Governor Caswell's first administration commenced with the adoption of the State Constitution December, 1776, and extended through the years 1777, 1778 and 1779. A memorandum, in his handwriting, found among his private papers, shows that, at the expiration of his term of service, he deposited the papers which had accumulated in his office, in a chest, for preservation. The chest is not to be found in this Department. The interesting papers it must have contained, are probably preserved in scattered files in various offices.

Gov. Nash presided in the Executive Department during the year 1780, and until the summer of 1781, when he resigned his office. Of this brief but most interesting period, memorials probably exist; but none, it is believed, are to be found in any Department of the Government. His correspondence, if it can be traced and secured, will doubtless afford interesting information in relation to both the expeditions undertaken by Lord Cornwallis for the subjugation of this State; his advance to Charlotte, the gallant defence of that village, the defeat of Ferguson at King's Mountain, and the consequent retreat of his Lordship to South Carolina, are events which crowd themselves into the history of a few weeks, in the autumn of 1780. The battle of the Cowpens, the fall of General Davidson at Cowan's Ford, the apparent conquest of the State, consummated by the erection of the Royal Standard at the seat of Government on the 22d February, 1781, the defeat of Pyles, the battle of Guilford, and the retreat of Cornwallis to Wilmington, following in quick succession, are among the most prominent events which give character to American history. The course of our patriotic State, from the earliest period, is imperfectly known and lightly appreciated; Cornwallis and Tarleton had better opportunities to ascertain the true character of our people, than any American historian; and they have borne bitter, but faithful testimony, of our rebellious nature.

Governor Nash was succeeded by Governor Burke, in June, 1781. The true character of this able, energetic, but most unfortunate Chief Magistrate, seems to have excited but slightly the attention of those most familiar with our history. Nothing in relation to him has been preserved in any of the public offices; but his entire correspondence, preserved by his only child, an intelligent and amiable daughter who still survives him, may be obtained, and will shed light on the few dark but eventful days, during which he held the reins of Government.

Few incidents of the revolution are calculated to excite deeper interest, than the circumstances connected with the descent upon Hillsboro', then the seat of Government, by the Tories on the 12th September, 1781; the seizure of the Governor in the midst of his friends; his delivery in eleven days thereafter to Major Craig at Wilmington; his close confinement at Wilmington and Charles-ton as a prisoner of State; his escape from St. James Island, and return to his office in the Spring of 1782; the duties of which in the interim, had been discharged by the Speaker of the Senate, Alexander Martin.

One of the modes, which has occurred to me as best calculated to effect the object of this communication, is to authorize my successor in this department, to collect, if possible, such papers as may be necessary to complete the series of Letter Books, and have them copied and arranged under his supervision. In addition to this, he might, with obvious propriety, be authorized to obtain, as far as practicable, either the original papers, or copies of the proceedings of various town, county and district committees, organized in the province, in compliance with the recommendation of the Continental Congress of 1774, for the purpose of carrying into effect the Articles of American Association, and of the proceedings of the various Committees and Councils of Safety subsequently convened under the authority of the Provincial Legislature. Whatever may be the plan, which may secure your favor, I cannot suppose that the subject will fail to excite a proper degree of interest.

Justice to ourselves and to our illustrious revolutionary patriots, requires that we should preserve the materials of our revolutionary history. Already have we redeemed from oblivion our glorious Declaration of Independence, and established its truth and certainty, beyond all question, notwithstanding the insinuation of an illustrious American citizen, that it was a hoax and a fabrication.

Papers and letters now in the office of your Secretary of State, in the handwriting of William Hooper, one of the delegates of North Carolina in the Continental Congress, and whom the same illustrious citizen chose to pronounce a Tory, prove beyond all question, the assertion to be wholly unauthorized, notwithstanding its high origin. It is due to ourselves that our revolutionary history should be placed fairly before the world. No State has more to be proud of than North Carolina.

The British troops in no part of America met with such stubborn and unremitting resistance, in proportion to the means and numbers, as they encountered among the inhabitants of North Carolina. Cornwallis pronounced the country between the Yadkin and Catawba, the most rebellious district in America; and he found his reception at Charlotte, in 1780, so warm and his stay so much embarrassed by the unmerciful manner in which the surrounding inhabitants were in the habit of paying their respects to his Lordship, and those under his command, that he had to retire into South Carolina to avoid such annoying calls; and the recollection of their sojourn in that place induced the British soldiers to entitle it "The Harrier's Nest."

An extract from Tarleton's History of the Southern Campaigns, of 1780 and 81, herewith