

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In Senate, Feb. 19.—Mr. Tipton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Richard Onis.

Mr. Tipton presented resolutions of the Legislature of Indiana, asking an appropriation by Congress for the improvement of the Wabash river; which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

On motion of Mr. Tipton:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be directed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to correct an erroneous entry of the numbers of three sections of the lands granted to aid the State of Indiana in constructing a road from the Ohio river to Lake Michigan.

Feb. 22.—Mr. Tipton, from the Committee of Claims, reported a bill for the relief of James Taylor; which was read and on motion of Mr. Tipton, the report was ordered to be printed.

Feb. 27.—Mr. Hendricks presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Indiana, praying that Congress would pass a law compensating persons who lost horses in the recent campaign with the Indians; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also the joint resolutions of the same Legislature, stating the sparseness of the population of the Wabash country north of the town of Lawrenceburg; attributing it to the difficulties of intercourse, and praying aid in constructing a railroad; which resolutions were referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Also, another resolution of the same Legislature, of a similar character of that first presented, on the subject of compensation for loss of horses; which had the same reference as the former.

Feb. 28.—Mr. Tipton presented a memorial of the Legislative Council of Michigan, praying that Congress would take measures to enable the inhabitants of that Territory to form a Constitution, preparatory to their admission into the Union upon the footing of a sovereign State. The memorial was referred to the Select Committee upon that subject.

Mr. Tipton presented the joint resolutions of the General Assembly of Indiana, expressive of the wish of that Legislature that a law might be passed graduating and reducing the price of public lands; which Mr. Tipton moved to refer to the Committee on Public Lands, but, on the suggestion of Mr. Poindexter, chairman of that committee, they were laid upon the table.

Mr. Tipton from the Committee on Indian Affairs reported a bill for the relief of James Pye; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Feb. 7.

Mr. Ewing of Indiana submitted the following, which, when the bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands shall be taken up for consideration, he will move as an

AMENDMENT:

A bill to graduate the price and to appropriate the net proceeds of the public lands within the Territories, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, &c. That, from and after the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-two, the net proceeds of all the public lands within the Territories, wherever situated, which shall be sold subsequent to the said thirty-first day of December, shall be divided among the twenty-four States of the Union, according to their respective federal representative population, as ascertained by the last census, to be applied by the Legislatures of said States to objects of education, internal improvement, colonization of free persons of color or reimbursement of any existing debt contracted for internal improvements, as the said Legislatures may severally designate and authorize.

Sec. 2. That from and after the said thirty-first day of December, the net proceeds of the public lands within the States shall be paid to the States respectively in which such lands may lie, at the Treasury of the United States, half-yearly, to such person or persons as the respective Legislatures of the said States may authorize and direct.

Sec. 3. That this act shall continue and be in force for the term of five years from the said thirty-first day of December, unless the United States shall become involved in war with any foreign Power; in which event, from the commencement of hostilities, this distribution of sales of territorial lands shall cease and be no longer in force.

Sec. 4. That from and after the passage of this act, all the lands of the United States which have been offered at public sale to the highest bidder, and have remained unsold fifteen years and up to twenty-five years, shall be subject to sale by private entry, at fifty cents per acre, and those which have been offered in like manner, and have remained unsold twenty-five years at 25 cents per acre.

Sec. 5. That all the lands of the United States which may hereafter be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, and shall remain unsold fifteen years and up to twenty-five years, shall be subject to sale by private entry, at fifty cents per acre, and those which shall be offered in like manner, at public sale, and shall remain unsold twenty-five years, at twenty-five cents per acre; and for all lands which shall not have been fifteen years in market, the minimum price shall remain as heretofore.

Sec. 6. That all actual settlers upon any lands of the United States at the time of any reduction of price, provided for in this act, shall have the right of pre-emption for the term of six months from and after the time of such reduction, to any quantity not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, in contiguous legal subdivisions, to include his or her improvement, under like regulations and restrictions with those provided by an act entitled "an act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands," approved on the twenty-ninth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty.

Sec. 7. That whenever, for two successive years, it shall appear to the Secretary of the Treasury that the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands within any land district now established, or which may hereafter be established by law, shall not be sufficient to discharge the salaries of the officers employed by the United States within such district, he may discontinue such offices, and the lands contained in such district remaining unsold, shall, in such case, be annexed to the adjoining district.

Sec. 8. That there shall be granted to each of the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Missouri, the quantity of five hundred thousand acres of land; to the State of Indiana, one hundred and fifteen thousand two hundred and seventy-two acres; to the State of Illinois, twenty thousand acres; and to the State of Alabama, one hundred thousand acres of land, lying within the limits of said States, respectively; to be selected in such manner as the Legislatures thereof shall direct, and located in parcels, conformably to sectional divisions and subdivisions, of not less than three hundred and twenty acres in any one location, on any public land subject to entry at private sale; which said locations may be made at any time within five years after the lands of the

United States in said States, respectively, shall have been surveyed and offered at public sale according to existing laws.

Feb. 24.—A motion being under discussion, in the house of Representatives, to print a memorial presented by Mr. Muhlenberg, from 1830 citizens of Berks county, Pa. disapproving of the removal of the deposits,

Mr. Lane remarked, he believed that the statements they had heard, that these memorials about distress were got up by the Bank, were justly founded. They had been known to originate almost at the doors of the Bank, and only from those places directly under its influence. There was no voice of distress from Indiana, Illinois or Missouri.

Mr. Ewing of Ind. corroborated the statement that there was no distress felt in Indiana; and he maintained that there was a general feeling that the people should have some benefit from the profits derived by an institution which properly belonged to themselves. As other memorials had been printed he would vote for the printing of this, in both German and English.

Mr. Crockett rose and said: Sir, as I am the only person from Tennessee in this House who am opposed to the administration, I hope I may get a few words in; that I may say what are my own notions on these matters. Sir, I think the member from New York (Mr. Turrill) who has just spoke has been a little testy in his objections; he talks much about this, as if it was a great matter. Sir, we are to stick at such trifles as a few dollars in the printing a matter so important. It seems sir, to me to be something like loading a twenty-four pounder to shoot a flea. Sir, is it not so? We are spending 3 or 4000 dollars in discussing the printing of a matter that perhaps after all will not be 20 cost. But, sir, this is retrenchment; but it is the old rule for retrenching. I love, sir, to see the petitioners come here, and my life on it, sir, they will come; aye, and from Indiana, for all that we hear to the contrary; and yet from my own State, every day my letters tell me they wish this question settled. They know very well in my district the character of the man, who, when he takes any thing into his head, will carry it into effect. They know how I should act in this Bank business, for I told them before I was elected, how I should vote—that I would recharter the Bank, and restore the deposits. Sir I get letters every day from all parts, which tell me these acts are disapproved. The question is now whether we shall be under the old and happy state of things, or have a despot. Sir, the people have a right to tell their grievances, and sir, I tell you they must not be refused—I can't stand it no longer—I won't.

Mr. Ashly said that the want of a Bank of the United States was felt and acknowledged throughout Missouri, to correct the evils that existed in the bad paper currency; but he believed that this state of things would be soon altered.

Mr. Lane made some explanations in reply to his colleague (Mr. Ewing.)

The question was then taken on the motion to print the names signed to the memorial and decided in the affirmative; yeas 112, nays 80.

From the editor of the Western Telegraph, dated WASHINGTON CITY, 22d February, 1834.

The Senate during the past week has been occupied principally in discussing Mr. Clay's resolutions relative to the deposits. Several memorials have been presented which produced lengthened and animated debate. These desultory debates which arise on incidental occasions, such as the presentation of a memorial, for or against the removal of the deposits, are more animated and piquant than formal set speeches. The presentation of memorials, from North Carolina, and from Maine, which have a Senator a piece on each side, have in the course of the debates commenced between the two opposing Senators, brought into the debate one after the other the best speaking talents of that body. These occasions have elicited the most lacerating wit, bitter sarcasm, and pointed irony; and occasionally the loftiest and most impassioned eloquence.

An event of a novel character took place in the Senate on this morning; the second of the kind which has ever occurred in that body. The resignation of Mr. Rives, of Va. Mr. Rives, has always supported the measures of this administration; and during the present session has made one of the ablest speeches, which has been delivered in defence of the removal of the deposits. On Friday he received instructions from the legislature of Va. to vote for their restoration. Feeling conscious that the interests of his country demanded that he should not do so, but still more unwilling to disobey the instructions of his state, he came into the Senate this morning and presented his resignation, stating at the same time in a very emphatic and appropriate address his reasons and motives for doing so. The scene was interesting, imposing. And to the conduct of several members of the Senate, must have inflicted the keenest rebuke. Six opposition Senators were present who had some time previous received from their respective legislatures instructions to sustain the Secretary in his removal of the deposits, but who disregarding their pointed instructions, were holding on to their offices and using all their efforts against their instructions.

Mr. Adams, during the embargo, was the first Senator who resigned, having received instructions which he could not obey. And he has expressed his opinion that every Senator who has received instructions, if he cannot obey them, ought immediately to resign.

There has been three hundred and thirty bills reported to the House. A large portion of them are, of course private bills and have been finally disposed of. The most important bill of this class is one now before the committee of the whole, proposing to grant \$100,000 as prize money to the crew which cut out of the Port of Tripoli, in 1814, and burnt the Frigate Philadelphia, which had been unfortunately run aground, and afterwards captured by the Tripolitan gun-boats. Mrs. Decatur, the widow of Com. Decatur, is one of the principal claimants—the claim has been before Congress several sessions. No vote has been taken on the subject yet which indicates what its success may now be.

The great question of reference, of the Secretary of the Treasury's reasons for the removal of the deposits, to the committee of ways and means, over which so much debate has taken place during near 70 days, has at last been decided. The vote was taken last Tuesday, late in the afternoon, after a call of the previous question, and amidst considerable excitement. It stood yeas 130 Nays

98, giving a majority in favor of the reference of 32.—This may be considered decisive of these two points—that the deposits will not be returned, nor the bank rechartered during this Session. There are several vacancies which may be filled by opposition members, but the result will not be changed. There will be between fifteen and twenty in support of the removal and against the recharter of the Bank, when every member is in his seat.

That the question has been taken should be gratifying to all; for it has been the declaration from all sides that the hope of the country depended more upon the speedy settlement of the question, than the way it might be decided. Discussion will doubtless arise again upon the bringing in of the report; but for all political purposes the question may now be considered as settled for this Session—for this Congress.

The "Goths," to use a favorite word of Mr. Clay, have not possession of the House of Representatives. The Star spangled banner under which our revolutionary fathers triumphed, still proudly floats in the breeze over its dome.

A resolution has been adopted, after considerable discussion, calling on the President for certain information relative to the difficulties in Alabama—which by the way appear already settled to the entire satisfaction of the gen'l & state governments.

A Black Snake in a Man's Stomach.—Last Saturday we were informed of a singular operation performed on a sailor in Essex street the day previous by Dr. Moot of this city, viz: extracting a black snake from the man's stomach. We called on a gentleman who was present at the time, from whom we learned the following particulars which may be depended on as a fact. The man's name is Frederick Williams, and he has boarded in Essex st. near the market, for the last three months. About 18 months since, while in Jamaica, he was one day drinking water from a spring, at the bottom of which he observed several small hair snakes of the length of one or two inches—and from a kind of tickling in his throat at the time, he concluded that he must have swallowed one of them. He immediately applied to a physician, who administered to him an emetic—and he borrowed no more trouble about it. In about six months he began to feel (as he expressed it himself) "a kind of crawling on his stomach"—and in a few days more the lower part, or pit of his stomach began to project out. His appetite became so exceedingly keen that he was forced to eat hearty food four or five times a day. He continued in this state for several weeks, when the occurrence at the spring in Jamaica came to his mind accompanied with the horrible conviction that he was carrying in his stomach a loathsome reptile. The protuberance on his chest continued to increase in size, and he was frequently choked for breath by the reptile attempting to crawl out of his throat, which sensation threw the miserable man into convulsive fits.

The learned doctor mentioned above, was called and the case described to him. After examining the projection on the man's body he pronounced the snake to be the cause, and was of the opinion that it could be taken out by an incision in the stomach without any danger to the man's life. But Williams could not be prevailed on to submit to this operation. A plan was then hit upon to pull the snake from the mouth. He partook of no food for two or three days, and the movements of the snake were constantly watched by the physician. Towards night, the third day, the almost distracted man informed the physician and his friends in attendance that, from the feeling in his stomach and throat, he judged the snake was attempting to crawl out. He immediately went into a convulsive fit, was placed on a bed, and his mouth pried open. A bowl of warm milk was then put near his mouth. The face of the insensible man assumed a dark and ghastly appearance—and the snake forced its head from his mouth, and tasted of the milk.—The bowl was gently drawn away, and the snake as gently crawled towards it. The friend who stood by now seized the reptile with his hand and suddenly drew it from its den, in which it had grown to its present almost incredible size. It was immediately killed, and we understand has been preserved by the doctor as a wonderful curiosity. It measured four feet and five inches in length—is nearly of a bigness from head to tail; and is of a jet black color. Williams was with great difficulty restored, and was removed to the hospital, where is now doing well. We hope the case of this man may serve as a warning to any person who shall have occasion to shake his thirst from brooks and springs on marshy ground. A recent London Medical work gives an account of a man suffering in this manner from having a live lizard in his stomach for more than two years—and who at length died in consequence of the convulsive fits into which he was thrown by the reptile attempting to crawl out of his throat.

N. Y. Sun of Monday.

A gentleman in the city of New York, in a letter addressed to another in Washington, under date of February 12th, gives the following graphic account of the "rise and fall" of one of those "great paper capitalists" whose recent failures have been seized upon by the opposition press, to create alarm throughout the country. His description too, of the "ruinous" condition of things in that city, though the object be a gloomy one, will be found amusing and worth the reader's perusal:

"As yet," says the writer, "the principal failures have been, as I stated to you in a former letter they would be, among the brokers. Yesterday another great broker and 'capitalist,' as he is called, failed for a large amount. Some ten or a dozen years ago, he was a man without fortune, a clerk in the house of Bailey and Willis, of this city. He commenced broker on a small scale; expanded by degrees with the system of loans and borrowing; became a great contractor: set up an equipage; lived in great style; outshone all the respectable old citizens who subsisted on the produce of their real property, or the sweat of their brows, and yesterday failed, it is said, for 300,000 dollars! Was he ever worth one tenth of that sum? No. He was a mere phantom. He rose with the prices of stocks, and has fallen with them. He was a piece of paper, which a breath can blow away, or a spark extinguish. The only regret we feel at the extinction of such paper paupers, is that they involve others of a different stamp in their ruin.—This case will serve as a specimen of what is denominated 'a great capitalist' in these paper times.

But we are all ruined—though rents, instead of falling, have been raised in various parts of the city.

You know the universal practice here, is to take houses on the first of February for the ensuing year, and it is then that the rents are agreed upon. So far from being less than the last year, they have risen on the average considerably. To-day, I passed along William street, and saw them pulling down excellent houses, and in which, some years ago, the first men in the city would not have been ashamed to live. In a couple of months great five and six storied houses will take their place. In all the business parts of the city you may see the same thing going on. Yet if you listen to certain newspapers, and their deputations to Washington, the city is in ruins. They are, however, the ruins of buildings pulled down to give place to better ones.

There are other symptoms of terrible scarcity, and universal dismay. Four or five theatres and an opera house, open, some five, others three nights in a week. Four or five public balls, a fancy ball among the rest, advertised in the same papers that proclaim this universal ruin; besides an infinite number of places continually open for the spending of our superfluous cash. Does not all this speak a more decisive language than the clamors of politicians, or the exaggerations of party newspapers?

From the Ohio State Journal of March 3.

ADJOURNMENT.

The General Assembly of this State adjourned this morning after a laborious session of thirteen weeks. As the great space occupied by the proceedings has compelled us to defer the publication of the list of Acts, &c. until our next, we deem it proper to state for the information of the public, that the following Banking Institutions have been incorporated, with the capital annexed, viz:

NAMES	CAPITAL.
Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company,	\$2,000,000
Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati	1,000,000
Clinton Bank of Columbus	300,000
Bank of Cleveland	300,000
Bank of Massillon	200,000
Bank of Circleville	200,000
Bank of Wooster	100,000
Bank of Xenia	100,000
Bank of Sandusky	100,000
Bank of New Lisbon	100,000
Total	\$4,100,000

The bill to incorporate and establish the City of Columbus, has also become a law.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL, &c.

The following Correspondence shows that Ohio is disposed to do all that can be reasonably asked of her as regards the completion of the division of the Wabash and Erie Canal which lies in that state. The first letter is from a distinguished friend of internal improvements. The other letters speak for themselves.—Ind. Journal.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27, 1834.

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 5th instant came to hand in my absence (at Columbus.) I am indebted to your kindness for an over estimate of my agency in adjusting the arrangement between Ohio and Indiana for the satisfactory progress of the Wabash and Erie Canal. I have only contributed my mite with other individuals of Ohio who have felt a lively interest in the successful progress of this second great western enterprise.

I have now the further satisfaction to advise you that on the 25th inst. a bill passed our House of Representatives directing the Canal Commissioners to locate and establish the Ohio division of this canal, authorizing the Governor to select and sell the lands, and the commissioners to put such portions of the line under contract as they may think most conducive to the public interests, as soon as the avails of the lands will, in the judgment of the commissioners of the canal fund, warrant it. This bill it is believed will become a law in a few days; if it does, I confidently anticipate the final location of the whole line in Ohio, and the putting under contract, by October next, of a division around the Rapids of the Maumee. This, with the vigorous prosecution of the work, which the late enlightened legislature of Indiana has provided for, will establish a just confidence in the completion of the entire line of this important national public work in the course of another five years.

You will agree with me that this is a result devoutly to be hoped for. I feel well assured that a generous and enlightened co-operation between the citizens of the two states may accomplish it.

It is with much satisfaction I have observed that your Legislature has provided for a survey of a line of canal in the valley of the White water. There is no valley in our country that presents a more inviting line for the construction of a canal, nor one better supplied with water. The character of the country through which it passes gives the strongest assurance that a canal through it would be eminently useful, and finally productive of revenue. The distinguished success of our Miami canal in the past year must be held to be conclusive evidence of the safety of this opinion.

I am, Sir, very truly, your friend.

Governor Noble,

Indianapolis.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, IA. 14th Feb. 1834.

SIR,—It affords me pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, covering the resolutions of your state accepting the lands granted the Ohio division of our Wabash and Erie Canal, and proposing to complete that part of this important work, in consideration of those lands. These resolutions were received and laid before the Legislature in the midst of its closing scenes yesterday morning.

Advised of your deliberations on that subject, the Legislature, anticipating the result, adopted the resolutions I have the honor now to enclose you, relating to the cession of the land. As your resolutions, however, do not embrace the subject of the tolls to be reciprocally charged so fully as those adopted on our part, allow me to ask your attention to that portion of the subject matter, and to suggest the propriety of a more complete adjustment on that ground on the part of your Legislature.

Permit me, sir, in behalf of the Legislature and the good people of Indiana, to acknowledge our sense of obligation to you for the prompt and enlightened course pursued towards us, and to your Legislature for its generous and early removal of the only remaining embarrassments to our favorite work. Our interests are not conflicting but mutual, and in all questions involving them, or the union of the states, I trust Ohio and Indiana will be found standing side by side, in their defence.

With great respect, I am, sir,

Your obliged & ob't servant.

N. NOBLE.

His Ex. Gov. LUCAS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, OHIO.

COLUMBUS, 27th Feb. 1834.

SIR,—In compliance with the request of the General Assembly of the state of Ohio, I have the honor

to transmit to you an exemplified copy of the preamble and resolutions, passed by the General Assembly of this state, on the 14th of February, 1834, "accepting from the state of Indiana a relinquishment and conveyance of certain lands therein named, and agreeing to the terms and conditions of said relinquishment and conveyance"—also a preamble and resolution, passed the same day, authorizing the Canal Commissioners of the state of Indiana, their engineer, &c. to locate such part of the route of a canal from Lawrenceburg up the valley of White water river to the mouth of Nettle creek, as may lie within the county of Hamilton in the state of Ohio.

It will be perceived by the resolution first above referred to, that Ohio has by her official act accepted the terms and conditions of the transfer and conveyance of the Wabash and Erie Canal lands, as expressed in the resolutions of the state of Indiana, approved the first of February, 1834. An exemplified copy of such official act of acceptance I now communicate to you. Your receipt and official acknowledgment of the same, within the time specified in the aforesaid resolution of Indiana, will, as I conceive, close the contract between the state of Indiana and Ohio, relative to these lands, and the construction of such part of the canal as lies within the state of Ohio.

Our interests in this important work (as you justly observed in your communication) are not conflicting but mutual, and I trust these two states, whose interests are so closely intertwined, will ever be found united in support of such measures as may tend to the prosperity of the western states, the stability of liberal principles, and the perpetuity of the union.

With great respect,

I am your obedient servant,

ROBERT LUCAS.

His Ex. N. NOBLE, Gov. of Indiana.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

RESIGNATION OF MR. RIVES.

We take leave, under existing circumstances, to lay before our readers the following Letter from William C. Rives, Esq. We have no authority to publish it—but we "take it upon our own responsibility." We think it due to him—and due to the People.—Rumors have been thrown into circulation, to the injury of Mr. R.—upon which his Letter puts the extinguisher.

We understand, that on Saturday last Mr. R. resigned his office in the Senate—on which occasion "he made a neat and appropriate speech, and left the chamber."

He has addressed a letter to the speaker of both Houses of the General Assembly, covering his resignation. We lay this interesting document also before our readers.—this morning.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21st 1834.

"I yesterday had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 19th inst. and avail myself of the very first moment of leisure to reply to it: I am sorry that my friends should, for a moment give any sort of credit to the rumor that I am going into the cabinet. There is not, my dear sir, the slightest foundation for this rumor; and I beg you to be assured and to assure all my friends, that no earthly considerations would induce me, standing in the position I now do, to take an Executive appointment. Whatever other denunciations may be poured out against me, no suspicion shall rest upon the purity of my motives in the course which, from the deepest conviction, I have pursued here. I shall throw myself fearlessly upon the People of Virginia to sustain and vindicate the principles I have contended for in their name. I go at once into private life, to co-operate nevertheless, to the best of my ability, in the maintenance of the principles which have heretofore been cherished by Virginia, and with the distinct understanding, that I invoke the judgment of the people upon my conduct in the coming election. The issue will thus be joined with our adversaries in the most emphatic manner and in the way best calculated to arouse the vigilance of the people in the selection of their representatives. Our friends here are unanimous as to the expediency of this course, as well as to the absolute necessity of my resignation under existing circumstances. I do not think you have adverted with sufficient attention, to the language of the instructions. If they had required me to vote for a law or other legislative acts to restore the deposits, I could and would have voted for it, however inexpedient I think such a measure would be. But the instructions, (under the plan of operations, as now settled in the Senate) could be satisfied only by my voting for Mr. Clay's resolutions, which being declaratory of opinions, the reverse of which I have maintained, I could not vote for, without a complete compromise of personal honor. This I shall make apparent, in a letter of resignation, which I shall address to-morrow to the speakers, to be laid before the General Assembly. I feel the most perfect conviction that you and all my friends will approve my conduct, when you see the whole ground. By the bye, the resolutions of the Legislature were not received from the Governor till to-day.

"I shall go upon the republican principle, which I have always recognized in Virginia, to obey or resign; and my resignation, under the circumstances of the case, will be the most unequivocal recognition I could make of the authority of the Legislature. Be assured I shall give no countenance to the sophism of Mr. Southard and Mr. Prentiss, that the Senator must look to the people and not to the Legislature—a principle, which opens the widest door for the evasion of all responsibility on the part of the Senators of the United States. I pray you, my dear sir, and all my friends, to contradict, by authority, in the most unequivocal manner, the rumor of my going into the Cabinet, which, I repeat, is and will continue to be, without any foundation. This is the weapon with which my enemies are seeking to deprive me of the confidence and regard of my native state, by creating the impression that I am looking to other destinations. My highest and only ambition is to serve her, and I will not yet believe, that factious and clamorous politicians have deprived me of her good opinion, when my conduct and principles shall be understood, and redeemed from malignant misrepresentations.

"Present my most cordial respects to Mr. —, and tell him I entertain the most sanguine belief, that he will approve my course, when it is fully before him; and such, I persuade myself, will be the judgment of all our friends."

The owners of the Packet Ship Kensington, have received advices from their correspondent in Liverpool, which states that the ship went ashore about 8 miles south of Holy Head on the night of the 5th of January. The crew were saved, the fate of the vessel and cargo depended upon the weather. The K. sailed from Savannah Dec. 15, and made a noble run.

The Money Market.—The pressure on the money market appears to have reached its crisis. There is now every reason to think that the panic will soon subside, and confidence be re-established among the business portion of the community. Such a consummation is devoutly to be wished. In New York it is now generally admitted that the business prospects look more cheerful and encouraging than they have for several months past. The New York Standard says—"Stocks rose on Saturday, several of them from 2 to 5 per cent. The banks dis counted pretty freely there is great improvement in the feelings of business people, and confidence is returning."—Mer. Journal.