Death of Hon. D. L. Kaufman.

On yesterday Mr. Kaufman was in his seat in the House of Representatives, and apparently well. Before dark the intelligence came from his lodgings at the Irving House, that he was no more. It is stated that he died of apoplexy.

General Kaufman was a gentleman of fine talents, of amiable disposition, of excellent habits, and of high character. He has been cut off in the prime of manhood and without a warning—an event which has created a deep sensation in the city.

The Ohio Coalition.

On the faith of a telegraphic despatch great cackling has been had over the announcement of the failure of the projected coalition in the Ohio Legislature. The Cleveland (Ohio) *True Democrat*, edited by a Free-soil *Whig*, gives the following dark-lantern glimpse of

The Cause.—The *Plain Dealer* mistakes. The *cause* lies deeper than a refusal of men or parties to join hands, or to refuse to join hands, with this or that side. And *this* it will feel ere long.

Mr. Payne is the *forced* candidate of the Democracy now. We say forced, deliberately. That is, Mr. Allen, and all who side with him, (politically) would cut his throat if they could. And between these gentlemen, and the classes they represent, there is an irreconcilable antipathy,—the cutest antagonism.

Let Mr. Payne fall this session, and his chance is gone! For if there be danger of his success, Mr. Griswold, in our belief, would receive Democratic votes enough to elect him!

Let the *Plain Dealer* look well to this!

How can this division be kept concealed? Is it of a nature to bend to, or bide, any dictation? It will out! The very basis and spring of the cause will snap all chain-links of party, and put opposing elements in conflict. In this sense, the *Junior* predicted defeat, as we now predict difficulty, to the Democracy. If Mr. Payne and his friends had the courage to meet Mr. Allen and his clique—if the Northern wing could face the Southern, and do it battle, come defeat after election,—then the Cuyahago senator could lead, and in the end conquer. He will not do that. His friends will not. He will fall, therefore, in our opinion, the victim of party cowardice so far as as he is concerned, and the target of party malice, so far as relates to others.

New England Moderators in Olden Times.

The Boston *Journal* makes the following contribution to the "Truth of History:"

A worthy contemporary tells the following capital story, illustrating the *independent* conduct of moderators elected to preside at town meetings in a former age. We trust that but few such independent moderators can be found in New England in the present more enlightened age:

"Moderators are powerless now, compared with what they were in olden times. They used to be somewhat arbitrary and lawless. We have seen some such in our day; but none quite equal to the worthy Major of a town up North, who being elected by a party for party purposes, was determined, as he expressed himself, to serve his party to the best and worst and the whole of his ability; and he went ahead like a steam engine. A meddlesome fellow of the opposite party was disposed to be troublesome, and interposed divers objections to the acts of the presiding officer and others, very much to the annoyance of the moderator and the meeting. He at length became so impudent as to challenge a vote which had just been handed to the moderator—and on being asked the grounds of his challenge, stated that he had three objections to the vote. 'In the first place,' said he, 'the man has no right to vote at all—in the second place, he has voted twice already—and in the third place, he has given you three votes rolled up together instead of one.' The moderator deliberately unrolled the ballots, examined the three, and finding them *all right*, gave judgment as follows:—'There has not been any *better* votes put into the hat to-day than these are; I only wish there were more of them, and I can tell you, sir, (turning to the objector,) that you are a troublesome fellow, and a noisy politician, to boot: and I'll let you know (putting the ballots altogether into the hat, with emphasis) that while I'm moderator I shall take such votes as I've a mind to, and you may help yourself if you can. Fellow citizens, bring in your votes for Mr. ——— for Governor, and the more of them the better.'"

☞ In our report of the proceedings of Congress on Thursday, a brief reference was made to the attempt of Mr. Giddings to call up the matter in controversy between Great Britain and South Carolina.

The following is the official report of the course the matter took.

Mr. Cartter, of Ohio, at whose instance the matter was passed by, is one of the allies of Mr. Giddings, a Democratic Free-soiler, of the most orthodox Ohio stamp. We state this fact, that the Southern submission prints may not, in their desperation, seek to make capital out of this little incident.

Mr. Giddings asked the unanimous consent of the House to introduce a resolution; which was read for information, as follows:

Resolved, That the President be requested (if consistent with the public interest) to communicate to this body any correspondence which may have taken place between Great Britain and this Government, respecting the imprisonment of British seamen in ports of the United States.

Objection by several.

Mr. Burt expressed the hope that there would be no objection.

Mr. Cartter objected; and the resolution was not received.

A Parisian Editor.—A letter from Paris gives the following description of the manner in which Dr. Veron, the editor of the *Constitutionnel*, lives. The description alone makes an American *redacteur* feel as cheap as Falstaff's mackerel—the reality would be the death of him:

I have already given you some anecdotes of the *pere aux ecus* of the *Constitutionnel*. As the vein is inexhaustible, let me now and then give you others. Dr. Veron is the Apicius of Paris. He is even better than Apicius, for no man in the world, *on dit*, is a better judge of a *jambe bein faite et un bras dodu* than the doctor. It may be doubted if Apicius knew much about these things. But the doctor was manager of the Opera for years, years—and knows *la beau sexe au fond*. He rivals Apicius in his knowledge of the *cuisine*. Every day the doctor has a table for twelve spread,—the list has been long made out. There are in Paris some fifty person, renowned for their wit, their accomplishment, their beauty, or the *piquant de leur societe*. Of this number, twelve are chosen daily. At half past six o'clock, every *convive* is at his plate, and dinner served. The dinner is faultless, the wines are exquisite, and the guests are always brilliant. These are the perfection of dinners. Around that board you meet M. Roqueplan, of the Opera; M Malitourne, of the Constitutionnel; M. Scribe, the dramatic author; M. de Guizard, of the Beaux Arts; M. Romieu, of the *Ere des Cesars;* M. Arsene Houssaye, of the Theatre Francais; M. Armand Beotin, of the *Debats;* M. Mocquart, of the Elysee; M. Jules Janin, of the *Debats;* Mlle. Rachel; Mlle. Augustine Brohan, (to whom a gentleman said at the last dinner, "I thought until now, Mademoiselle, that *un feu d'artifice* was the *ebloulssant* pleasure of the eyes, your wit teaches me that it is also that of the ears;") Mlle. Merquet, with the blonde hair; the beautiful Mlle. Luther, who is all blonde; Mlle. Favart, with the languishing eyes; Mlle. Octave; Mlle. Plunkett, and Mlle. Taglioni, in a word, the *cream* of the world of art and beauty. Voluptuous old doctor! what an example you set to one lean pursed American editor! At half past eight, Dr. Veron takes his hat and goes off. The rest of the company can go or stay, as the please. The salon is open, and the conversation is prolonged as late as the company please; meantime the doctor is enjoying the *ballet* at the Opera, or Madelaine at the Francais.

For the Southern Press.

New York, January 29, 1851.

I presume that the late signal triumph of the Fugitive slave law in this city, and the recovery of Long, the runaway, after a "summary process," which lasted somewhere about a month, and in which some half a dozen lawyers were employed at an expense of some eight hundred dollars to the master, will satisfy the good people of the South, that the said law will be carried out in good faith throughout all the North—especially in Vermont. It is probable, therefore, that we shall hear no more of resistance, retaliation, or secession, except among traitors and disunionists, and that in future the lion of the North and the lamb of the South will lie down in loving communion together. If such should be the case, it is not becoming in me to disturb the harmony of the Union, and for the present I shall refrain from advocating what I conceive to be the rights which the people of the South do not deem worth defending. The Spartans said, "If Alexander wishes to be a god, let him be a god."—I say, if the South wishes to be degraded, let it be degraded. This letter will be devoted to the position of the North, and especially of the Empire State.

I have often heard Southern politicians complain of not being able to comprehend the mysteries of New York politics; that the State seemed to be always turning on a pivot, and changing from one extreme to another, apparently without sufficient cause, so that she could never be depended upon for any settled policy, or any consistent course of political action. To their eyes she seemed always flapping her sails to the wind, and then bearing away full sail to the opposite point of the compass from that whence she started. There is a great deal of truth in this. But there is no such thing as an effect without cause, and nothing incomprehensible in the conduct of man, but actions without motives. The subject is curious, both in a political as well as philosophical point of view, and I shall proceed to show that these apparently unaccountable summersetts in politicians, and these sudden revolutions of parties, result from causes that must necessarily produce precisely such consequences.

The fact is, that ever since the first triumph of the Democracy over the long established Federal or Whig ascendency in this State, the two parties have been so equally divided, that a feather would turn the scale. In this state of things it is always in the power of a small faction to decide political contests. The least flurry of what is termed an "excitement," whether moral, political, religious, or pecuniary, is sufficient to give the victory to whichever party can enlist it as an auxiliary. Hence, New York has for a considerable time past been in fact governed by contemptible minorities—*tertium quids*—which holding the balance of power, decided the contest in favor of that party which was willing to bid highest for its support. This, in few words, is the basis of our political structure; and now for the workmen employed in erecting the building.

A great majority—I will not say all—those most conspicuously indefatigable in our party struggles, consists of men who make politics the sole business of their lives. It is as much a profession as law, physic, or divinity. They are in fact TRADING POLITICIANS, who deal in the article, exactly as they would in dry goods or groceries—that is—get the highest price for their services, and lease them to those who offer for the best terms There are two classes of these; one wholesale, the other retail dealers; one buys or sells by the package, the other by the piece, or the yard; one, consequently, expects the largest loaves and choicest fishes, the other is content with the crust and the scales in the division of the spoils. The wholesale dealer appeals to great sectional interests, sometimes through the pocket, at others through the conscience. The retailer, like the little devil in Rabelais, is content to raise a tempest in a parsley bed, and gets up a canal, a rail-road, a bridge, or some other great public improvement, appealing directly to the private interests of a county, a town, or some particular class of mechanics, manufacturers, or laborers. The highest of all the achievements of the wholesale trading politician, however, is blowing the coals of a great fanatical excitement. It is on this last hobby that most of our great politicians have for years past ridden into power, and consequently it has become the most potent instrument in fashioning every great statesman for public honors, or public profits.

The first great excitement was that of Anti-Masonry, which being dexterously seized upon by some of the most sagacious of our trading politicians, such as the venerable manager of the great fancy ball at Saratoga, and the slippery eel of the Albany *Evening Journal*, was blown into a flame that consumed nearly all the old landmarks of the two great contending parties. The head manager, and Billy Morgan's ghost, became the great leaders of the new party; the former was in due time transplanted to the great conservatory of hot-house plants at Washington, and the latter, it is believed, has been laid by the exorcisms of the Abolitionists. Some think it is still wandering in the neighborhood of Fort Niagara, and that it may be raised again by the united efforts of the head manager, and the Albany *Evening Journal*. When the former made his debut as a cabinet minister at Washington, it was said, I remember, that being asked to what party he belonged, he answered with great simplicity, "the Morgan excitement."

But these kinds of tools loose their edge in time, and can seldom be sharpened again. The Morgan excitement died a natural death after having turned the free masons into "odd fellows"—which was a great triumph of principle—and sowing the seeds of that disorganization which has ever since confounded the two great parties here. But in process of time Providence threw another "excitement" in the way of the great wholesale trading politicians, especially among the Whigs, who being always just on the eve of drowning, never fail to catch at every straw that floats within their reach. This was Anti-rentism, which is founded on the theory that after a tenant has paid as much rent as the land is worth, he has a natural inalienable right to its possession. This excitement being able to poll some ten thousand votes, naturally attracted the desires of the great wholesale Whig traders in politics and principles, who straightway began to bid for it in the most liberal manner. The Democrats, who had hitherto honorably distinguished themselves by keeping aloof from all fanatical factions, and standing fast on their great fundamental political principles, were seduced by Whig example. But experience has shown that in such contests the most unprincipled party will always carry the day. The Whigs outbid them, and at the last election, the Anti-renters and their allies, the Abolitionists, again gave the ascendency to that party in the State. During this struggle, although the ghost of Billy Morgan did not make its appearance, the venerable shade of the head manager of the great fancy ball again stalked forth, and springing on the back of another excitement, became once more the terror of free masons, odd fellows, Free-soilers and free-booters.

The last, and incomparably most dangerous of all these excitements, is that of Abolition, which is now rampant in this State and throughout the North and West. The anti-mason and anti-rent excitements were not sectional, but local, and scarcely extended beyond our own borders. The old feudal meanorial grants are altogether confined to New York, and the system of landlord and tenant in a great measure happily unknown in the rest of the Union, except in towns and cities. The pretensions of the anti-renters did not, and do not directly interfere with the rights of property in the sister States, although if successful here, they will form a precedent and establish a principle that will undermine the safety and shake the foundation of all real property throughout the Union, by making it incumbent on every man to prove his right to possession before he can recover his rent. Still our trading politicians having, for the most part, little property of their own, and depending altogether on their personal experience and dexterity for a living, cared little about its security, and made capital out of that which endangered the capital of others. They dug at the root of society to plant their own tree; and erected their edifice of power on the ruins of one of the great fundamental principles of the social compact.

But Abolition is a different affair. Though localized in the North, it acts directly on the South. It strikes at the rights of property in that section, not only by legislation, but by propounding and acting on principles which carry with them the entire destruction of the social organization existing among its people, and involve their safety in one common danger. It has superseded all great political principles, and rendered them subservient to one stupendous dogma; it has separated churches and States, overridden the laws of the land and the Constitution of the Government, and is now shaking the Union from its centre to its circumference. It is, therefore, a most dangerous and deadly excitement, and if it continues to sway the movements of parties in the North and West, will unquestionably produce a dissolution of this Confederacy, in spite of the idle threats of military coercion. But what care our trading politicians for all this? It is excellent political capital for those who have no other, and has accordingly been selected as the peculiar property of the great apostle of the higher law, who, however, has many formidable competitors, who all aim at the same thing, but by different means.

Thus it will be perceived that the great State of New York is governed by excitements. But they are not all anti-mason, anti-rent, or abolition excitements. There are other minor springs, which aid in putting party machinery in motion—such as canal excitements, rail-road excitements, bridge excitements, and all sorts of petty local excitements, of which a man who understands his trade may avail himself in climbing up the political chimney. Instead of wasting his time and his breath in the inculcation of great fundamental principles, he appeals directly to the pocket, and pledges himself that if the people will only make a great man of him, he will use all his efforts, not to protect their rights and liberties, or to contribute to the general welfare, but to carry through a canal or a rail-road, that will enhance the value of property in a certain district fifty or an hundred per cent. What are political principles to this? And what is the Constitution, or the rights of States—or what are talents, integrity, and patriotism, private worth or public virtue, compared with a canal or a rail-road, that will put money in our purse?

These are the springs that give life and motion to our political machine, which is far more complicated than a steam engine. That has only a single *primum mobile*, but ours has a hundred little invisible influences, sometimes cooperating in one single purpose, at others pulling different ways, and like fowls in a barnyard, striving which shall secure the crumbs.—The seat of our government, during the session of the Legislature, is a scene worth the contemplation of a philosophic observer. The political cauldron is agitated by a hundred little tides, eddies, and whirlpools, that conflict with each other, and the ship—I don't mean ship-of-State—is whirled different ways, as one or the other of these in turn prevails. The interest of the State in canals is arrayed against that of rail-road corporations; the western against the river counties; the valiant Trogans are fighting with the valiant Bostonians about a bridge across the Hudson; local interests are everywhere engaged in the strife of doing each other the most harm; and thus, instead of attending to the general welfare of the whole, the Legislature is occupied with dealing out special favors, the object of which is to benefit one portion of the people at the expense of another.—But this is a subject which none but those who have become thoroughly initiated in the arts of trading politicians, can explain to the comprehension of the ignorant; and I cannot but hope, that some retired statesman, or experienced lobby-member, will one day amuse his leisure hours by turning State's evidence, and developing these occult mysteries.

A Northern Man, and
A Friend of the Union.

☞ We give the full report of the debate on the proposal to establish a retired list for the army. It was quite a spirited little skirmish. If some one could only propose and establish a retired list for the policians, he would be a great benefactor, and "give peace to this distracted country." But they are never willing to retire on half-pay.

Signor Kirby.

This celebrated Ventriloquist and Necromancer, will give an entertainment this evening at Temperance Hall, E street. Those who wish to spend an agreeable evening will do well to visit him. He is at the head of his profession as a Ventriloquist.

Amin Bey.—The Turkish Envoy was at New Orleans on the 16th instant, and was being fetel and honored in various ways. He was at the St. Charles Hotel at the time it was destroyed

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Friday, Jan. 31, 1851.

Pending the business of the morning hour, Mr. RUSK introduced a bill granting the right of way for a telegraph line from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean.

Mr. MASON introduced a bill making further provision for the satisfaction of Virginia military land warrants, from claims growing our of revolutionary services.

Mr. A. DODGE introduced a bill to indemnify Iowa and Missouri, for expenses of marking the boundary between said States. All of which were appropriately referred.

HONORS TO THE BRAVE.

Mr. TURNEY intr duced a joint resolution amendatory of the several resolutions heretofore passed, in relation to the gallant services and good conduct of Gen. Scott and Gen. Taylor and others, so as to embrace a presentation of a sword to each of the Major Generals and Brigadier Generals, who fought in the Mexican war. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE SPANISH SCHOONER AMISTAD.

Mr. MASON'S resolution, instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of making some indemnity to the Spanish claimants of the Africans of the schooner Amistad, according to the recommendation of President Polk in his annual message of 1847, was next taken up.

Mr. CHASE was opposed to the resolution. He referred to the several treaties between Spain and Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade, and recited the history of the Amistad case. The Africans were declared by the Supreme Court to be free men, were liberated, and subsequently sent to Africa. They had been kidnapped in violation of existing treaties, and there was not a shadow of justice in any claim set up for indemnity for the loss of these men.

Mr. HALE said that nothing so abhorrent as this proposition had ever been presented to the Senate. Under the late great Compromise measures there was to be universal peace, everybody was to love everybody; there was to be universal peace, and harmony, and concord, and glorification. Agitation was to be put at rest forever. Now what do we see? If any member of the proscribed party of the North proposed any thing here, it was immediately put to sleep by the most effective narcotic. But when this most abominable and abhorrent proposition from the other side is presented, we have no alarm exited at all. It is only proposed that we shall voluntarily indemnify a parcel of slave-traders out of the National Treasury; when, if these men had been our own citizens, every man of them, with the law enforced, would have been hung. He admonished gentlemen not to be so sure that the moral sentiment of the North is so far crushed that they will submit to any outrage on this question of slavery. There may be a ground swell before they are prepared for it.

Mr. CLAY thought that as this was a mere proposition of inquiry, it ought to be adopted, especially as it is according to a recommendation of the late President Polk. For himself, Mr. Clay had no fixed opinion on the subject. He took occasion to refer to the predictions which he had made, that the Compromise bills would give peace to the country, and to their exact fulfilment now. There is peace—agitation is put down; or what is left of it, is like the dying echoes of carmon among the mountains.

Mr. HALE rejoined on the subject of agitation, and remarked substantially, that if any man should place himself before the people for their suffrages as the champion, or as an advocate of the Compromise bills, he would feel the weight of public opinion. His situation would be like that of the Dutchman—the ship was sinking—every one on board was seizing something upon which to swim ashore. He seized the anchor, and down he went with it to the bottom.

Mr. MASON hoped, that as two of the senators who had spoken, had no doubt done so to satisfy their constituents of their vigilance upon everything connected with slavery, that the resolution would be adopted. He adverted to the message of President Polk, and to the fact that the Senate at the time passed a bill appropriating $50,000 to these claimants as indemnity.

After further remarks by Messrs. Walker and Chase,

Mr. HALE moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost—9 to 43.

Mr. WINTHROP, though always opposed to this Amistad claim, could see no principle for opposing a mere resolution of inquiry.

And the resolution was adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. HUNTER gave notice of a bill to amend the warehousing law.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution calling upon the President for the official correspondence in the case of the Spanish slave schooner, the Amistad. Lies over one day.

Mr. FOOTE offered a resolution calling for information of the Secretary of State in reference to the graduation of the salaries of our diplomatic agents abroad. Adopted.

The bill was passed in relation to dead letters in the post offices of California and Oregon, providing for their examination at San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA LAND TITLES.

The CHAIR announced private bills to be the order of the day.

On motion of Mr. HUNTER, all other orders were postponed, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill providing a board of three Commissioners for the ascertainment and settlement of California land claims and land titles, the question being upon Mr. Benton's amendment, as modified at the instance of Mr. Soule, providing that a possessory right of twenty years' occupation within determined metes and bounds, shall be deemed *prima facie* a good title against the United States.

Mr. SOULE, in support of this proposition, pleaded earnestly the cause of the old settlers in California, acquired with the lands from the government of Mexico.

Mr. BERRIEN replied against the amendment.

Mr. BRADBURY suggested a modification of the amendment to a limit of 640 acres. Not in order.

And, Mr. BENTON'S amendment was rejected, 11 to 37, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Benton, Bradbury, Chase, Davis of Mississippi, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Rhett, Seward, Shields, Soule, Yulee.—11.

Nays—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Berrien, Borland, Butler, Cass, Clarke, Clay, Davis of Massachusetts, Dawson, Dayton, Dickinson, Downs, Felch, Foote, Gwin, Hale, Jones, King, Mason, Miller, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Phelps, Rusk, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, Winthrop.—37.

Several other amendments proposed by Mr. Benton, were, after a brief debate upon each, rejected, and at a quarter past 4 P. M., while the bill was yet under consideration, on motion of Mr. Berrien, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Jan. 31, 1851.

Mr. R. H. STANTON asked unanimous consent to make a report from the Committee on Public Buildings and Public Grounds, relating to the extension of the Capitol. Objected to.

The SPEAKER stated that the question before the House, was upon the resolution closing debate upon the bill for the establishment of a branch mint at New York and San Francisco, which had been reconsidered, and an amendment had been proposed fixing the time for closing debate at 3 p. m. instead of 12 m. on Friday.

Mr. DANIEL moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived.

The question recurring upon the motion to amend the above resolution by inserting 3 o'clock, it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of McCLERNAND, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to establish branch mints at New York and San Francisco.

NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO MINTS.

Mr. CARTTER, chairman, stated the question to be upon the amendment of Mr. Van Dyke, proposing to establish the branch mints at Jersey City instead of New York.

Mr. J. G. KING being entitled to the floor, spoke of the history of the Philadelphia mint, and proceeded at length to demonstrate that it was incapable of coining all the bullion required to be coined. The coinage of last year was not a fair test. Had it issued an equal number of pieces of every denomination, there would have been an immense amount of bullion uncoined.

Mr. DISNEY appealed to the House whether this was a time to appropriate a quarter of a million dollars, in addition to the other heavy appropriations proposed to be passed at the present session. The complaints against the Philadelphia mint arose from the fact, that a vast amount of bullion from California had suddenly accumulated thereat. The mint was then unprepared, but if we are to believe those who best know, it is now proposed to meet all requirements. Mr. D. was understood to favor the establishment of a mint in California if necessary, which would do away with the necessity of one at New York. As to the alleged expense of transporting bullion from New York to Philadelphia, he stated that competent persons were to contract to do all that for $15,000. He concluded with remarks in opposition to further expenditures in New York. Seven millions of dollars had been expended there, but the cry is still give, give. He referred to the necessity of expenditures to render navigable the great rivers of the West, and hoped members would go for a policy that should give the benefit arising from expenditures of the Government to every portion of the country.

Mr. HOLMES was understood to express himself as less favorable to this measure, because calculated to add to the already overgrown influence of New York. The whole argument in favor of the latter place was that inasmuch as most of the bullion was imported there, a mint should also be established for coining on the spot. Expense of transportation and loss of time, were the main reasons operating against the mint at Philadelphia. Mr. H. objected to an expenditure of a million of dollars for a mint at New York, because of the loss of two days in transporting between that place and Philadelphia. He also referred to the expense of carrying on a new branch mint. Mr. H. went on to show the greater necessity of a mint in California than New York, referring to the per centage paid by miners for transports from the former to the latter place.—The policy of the Government had been to establish mints were gold was mined. He went on at great length to give the reasons of the greatness and power of New York, as compared with other portions of the country, which she attributed to her immense captial by which she extended long credits to purchasers. He also alluded to the various influences brought to bear from New York and New England to effect legislation. If the advantages government afforded were taken from New York, she might remain a respectable town, but only the equal of Charleston or New Orleans. Direct taxation would restore the state of things existing previous to the revolution when New York and New England, together, imported less than Charleston. The South now contributes thirty millions towards government expenditures, and receive but ten. The North contributes ten millions, and receives thirty. Mr. H. thought the great rivers and lakes of the West presented a stronger case for appropriations than New England and New York. Gentlemen from the sections last named, tell the West you shall not have such appropriations unless going with us for an increase of the tariff.

Mr. PHŒNIX corrected statements of gentlemen relative to an alleged cost of a new mint at New York. The mint at Philadelphia cost, with machinery, some two and sixty thousand dollars. One at New York would not exceed that sum. All money ever expended at that port was for the benefit of commerce, which resulted to the advantage of the whole country. He went on to speak of the premiums paid on small coins of gold and upon silver, on account of the incapacity of the mint at Philadelphia. Twenty dollar pieces were of no more advantage for the purposes of commerce than were bars of gold. Had the mint at Philadelphia confined its coinage to equal proportions of each denominations, it would be three years behind the bullion on hand. The cost of transportation and the loss of interest from the necessary time taken in coining amounted to a quarter of a million of dollars annually. On the five million uncoined at Philadelphia, the owners were losing at the rate of six per cent.

Mr. JAMES THOMPSON made some remarks, combatting the statements as to the expense af transportation between New York and Philadelphia. He thought a ton of bullion might be transported between the two places for something like four dollars. Mr. T. was understood as expressing himself opposed to an appropriation for a mint at New York at a time when the expenditures of the Government were so great as at present

Mr. BAYLY regretted to find that this question had degenerated into a contest for spoils between New York and Pennsylvania. Out of those States, he hoped members would not vote with a reference to such considerations. A majority of the Committee of Ways and Means were opposed, at this time, to the establishment of a mint at New York, on account of the condition of the finances. He said at the last session, that if Congress went on appropriating money at the rate they were, resort would have to be had either to tax tea or coffee, or to raise money by a loan. He had no doubt the French spoliation bill was to pass. Meanwhile, any effort at retrenchment seems absolutely impossible. Unless appropriations are confined to the absolute wants of the country, articles now free will have to be taxed, or a loan raised. He was apprehensive that the legislation of this session would involve a debt of ninety millions of dollars.

At the close of the remarks of Mr. Bayly, the question was taken on the amendment locating the branch mint at Jersey City instead of New York, and it was rejected.

Mr. CABLE moved an amendment, requiring one-fourth of the pieces hereafter issued to be dollar pieces, one-fourth quarter eagles, one-fourth half eagles, one-eighth eagles, and one-eighth double eagles. Mr. C. considered the immense coinage of double eagles as a species of rascality at the mint, to benefit banks. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. HOLMES proposed an amendment establishing a branch mint at Charleston.

Mr. BAYLY said that the Committee of Ways and Means had agreed upon a proposition, which, if sanctioned by Congress, would supersede the necessity of an additional mint anywhere. It was for the issue of bars and ingots of gold varying in value from fifty dollars to one thousand. For commercial purposes they were preferable to common coins. They were transported cheaper, and were counted easier. They were desirable to banks as the basis of issues. The effect would be to throw the coin now deposited in banks into general circulation.

The amendment of Mr. Holmes was decided out of order, because not going to carry out the intention of the bill. Mr. H. appealed, but the Chair was sustained.

Mr. BROOKS proposed a pro forma amendment, and addressed the committee, asserting that as by the Constitution it was the duty of Government to coin money, mints should therefore be established where bullion belonged. New York would ask no mint if Government would make gold dust a legal tender. People ought not to be at the risk and danger attending the transportation of large amounts of bullion to places of coinage. The Government exercised the power of sovereignty in this matter, and it ought so to execute it as to cause the greatest good to the greatest number. Leave this matter alone, and New York will ask no mint. Referring to the extravagant statements relative to the alleged cost of the branch mint at New York, Mr. B. reminded members of the offer of his colleague to build it for a million of dollars.

Mr. VENABLE repelled the idea that because the bullion was brought into New York, that therefore it was retained there. The doctrine carried out would establish mints at every little port. The bullion imported, no more belonged to the place where it was imported, than the letters in the mails belonged to the place through which they might be passing. Mr. V. went on to comment upon the growing influence as well as corruption of great cities, and closed with some remarks understood to be unfavorable to the establishment of a branch mint at New York.

Mr. MORSE offered an amendment, pending which, the committee rose, and

The House adjourned.

Mexican Cabinet.—The Picayune learns by a private letter from the city of Mexico that it was generally believed that President Arista would from the following Cabinet: Robles Minister of War; Mariana Yanoy, Minister of Relations; Sr. Aguirre, Minister of Justice; Sr. Payne, Minister of the Treasury.

POSTSCRIPT

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Telegraphed for the Southern Press.]

Albany, Jan. 31—10 p. m.

The caucus unanimously nominated Hamilton Fish, for United Stater Senator.

Baltimore, Jan. 31—p. m.

The young man named Chester Childs, charged with robbing Adams & Co's Express, is now in prison. Up to this time only about $350 of the money has been recovered. About $45 of it was found buried at the Orange farm, but three miles from Baltimore, where the young man charged with the offence said he had buried it all. Persons are still in the neighborhood keeping watch and searching for the treasure; but the losers have little hopes of recovering anthing more.

Up to this hour there are no tidings of the steamer Atlantic, and nothing of the steamer due at Halifax.

The New York market to-day is quiet. Cotton dull.

From every quarter the telegraph announces very cold weather. In Baltimore it has been freezing intensely. The basin is frozen over. Those engaged in the ice business are putting up an abundant supply of that article.

Our market is dull. Flour $4 50. Cotton has declined ¼ per cent. Stock on hand 2,500 bales.

Dunbar, the murderer at Albany, New York, was executed to-day. He confessed his guilt and the justice of the punishment.

Boston, Jan. 30th.—The Late Defalcation at the East,—The news of a heavy defalcation in the Boston and Maine Railroad corporation, arose from a discrepancy in the accounts, which may yet be explained, the extent of which cannot exceed $1,535 60, for which the road has security to the amount of $1,690. Rumor stated the defalcation at $20,000.

Albany, Jan. 30th.

The officers of the Burgesses corps have received orders from the Adjutant General of the State to hold themselves in readiness to-morrow to protect the jail. It is feared, from the anxiety here to see Dunbar hung, that the civil force will not be sufficient to protect the Sheriff.

FOR FEBRUARY, 1851.
MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES,
Drawn by the authority of the State Legislature by
STATE COMMISSIONERS.

F. MORRIS & CO., MANAGERS
(SUCCESSORS TO D. FAINE & CO.,)

1 of $40,000! and 20 of 4,000!!
GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
Class 5,
To be drawn in Baltimore, February 1st, 1851,
RICH SCHEME.

1 Prize of	40,000 dollars is	$40,000
20 Prizes of	4,000 dollars are	80,000
40 Prizes of	1,000 dollars are	40,000
40 Prizes of	500 dollars are	20,000
185 Prizes of	226 dollars are	41,810

Lowest three No. Prize in the Lottery, $226.
Tickets $12 00—Halves $6 00—Quarters $3 00.
Certificate of Package 26 Whole Tickets, $160
do do 26 Half Tickets, 80
do do 26 Quarter Tickets, 40
78 Nos. and 13 ballots.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
Class E,
To be drawn in Baltimore, February 8th, 1851,
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of	50,000 dollars is	50,000
1 Prize of	25,000 dollars is	25,000
1 Prize of	10,000 dollars is	10,000
1 Prize of	4,879 dollars is	4,879
20 Prizes of	1,000 dollars are	20,000
20 Prizes of	750 dollars are	15,000

Tickets $16—Halves $8—Quarters $4.
Certificate of Package 25 Whole Tickets, $200 00
do do 25 Half Tickets, 100 00
do do 25 Quarter Tickets, 50 00
75 Nos. and 14 ballots.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
Class G,
To be drawn in Baltimore, February 15th, 1851
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of	35,000 dollars is	35,000
1 Prize of	25,000 dollars is	25,000
1 Prize of	15,000 dollars is	15,000
1 Prize of	7,500 dollars is	7,500
1 Prize of	5,000 dollars is	5,000
100 Prizes of	1,000 dollars are	100,000

Tickets $10—Halves, $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificate of Package 25 Wholes, - - - $140
do do of Shares in proportion.
75 Nos. and 11 ballots.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
Class F,
To be drawn in Baltimore, February 22d, 1851.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of	65,000 dollars is	65,000
1 Prize of	25,000 dollars is	25,000
1 Prize of	15,000 dollars is	15,000
1 Prize of	10,000 dollars is	10,000
1 Prize of	7,805 dollars is	7,805
15 Prizes of	3,500 dollars are	52,500
200 Prizes of	1,500 dollars are	300,000

Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5.
Certificate of Package of 26 Whole Tickets, $280
do do 26 Half Tickets, 140
do do 26 Quarter Tickets, 70
78 Nos. and 12 ballots.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL LOTTERIES.

These popular Lotteries draw in Baltimore, as follows:—February 12th—Class 10, Capitals, 38,000, 18,000, 8,000 and 4,000.—Tickets $10; February 19—Class B, Capitals, 35,000, 15,000, 7,500 and 3,608, 78 Nos. and 16 ballots,—Tickets 10, Feb'y. 26—Class 11, Capitals, 37,500 and 20 Prizes of $1,500, 25 of $1,500,—Tickets $10.

☞ Orders from a distance will be promptly and faithfully filled.

Address
F. MORRIS & Co. Managers,
Baltimore, Md.

January 27, 1851.

NATIONAL HALL.

It is respectfully announced that the distinguished actress,
MISS DAVENPORT,
Has been engaged for a limited number of nights.
New and elegant Scenery, and a Stage have been prepared for her appearance,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, in the
HUNCHBACK.
JULIA - - MISS DAVENPORT
Supported by
Mr John Gilbert as Master Walter
Mr Fenno Sir Thomas Clifford
Mr Ward Modus
Mrs Woodward Helen

Other Entertainments will be expressed in the bills of the day.

Boxes 75 cents—Parquette 50—Second Tier 25. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance at ½ past 7.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL give $50 reward for the apprehension and delivery of my man *JACK*, in any jail in the State, so that I can get him, or $40 for his delivery in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again. Jack is about 5 feet 10 or 12 inches high, a bright mulatto, straight hair, black eyes, two of his upper front teeth out, a scar on his right shoulder, from being stabbed, and one of his legs has a scar on from a large sore, and he is a blacksmith by trade. I believe that he has a forged pass, and will try to pass as a free man. I believe he is trying to get to the free States, and I think will try to pass through the up country He left me on the 29th of December, 1850.
Address J. A. MENNICKEN,
Bullswamp Post office, South Carolina.

WM. HOWLAND,
Importer and Dealer in Dry Goods, in
CHARLESTON, S. C.

WOULD call the attention of *planters visiting Charleston* for their supplies, to his stock of Dry Goods, which is kept constantly full, and embraces a complete assortment for families and plantation wear; and, in Dress Goods, from the low-priced, to the richest, latest, and most fashionable.

All Goods of *Southern manufacture*, he will particularly keep.
No. 294, head of King st., Charleston.

HOUSE TO RENT.

A HOUSE, (furnished,) to rent on Capitol street. Apply to J. C. Brent, corner of 4½ and C street.

PRINTING OF CONGRESS.

IN COMPLIANCE with the "*Joint resolution directing the manner of procuring the printing for the two houses of Congress,*" *approved August* 8, 1846, sealed proposals will be received by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives for supplying the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, with the necessary printing for each for the thirty-second Congress. The proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Senate, in the Capitol, at Washington, until 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday, the 8th day of February, 1851, and no longer. Blank tabular forms of proposals, with suitable samples of the paper on which the printing is to be executed, and of the printing, will be kept at the said office until that time, and furnished, on application, to all persons desiring to make proposals, *and no proposal will be received which is not according to those forms*. Each class of printing, including the printing for the Senate and the printing for the House of Representatives, will form a separate job, and is to be provided for by a separate contract.

The first class will consist of bills and joint resolutions, to be printed with English type, and with an English white line between each printed line; the page to be of the folio size, 52 ems long and 28 ems wide, and printed on cap writing paper, of fine quality, each sheet to measure not less than 13 by 16 inches, and the single ream to weigh not less than fourteen pounds. The proposals must state the price per