THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7374. MORNING EDITION----TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1853. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.—A CARD.—NEW YORK, FEB. 18, 1853.—From the high reputation which Dr. Boynton has acquired as a popular lecturer upon geology and kindred sciences, and the interest with which he invests the subject, by the use of paintings, diagrams, and apparatus, the undersigned respectfully invite him to deliver in this city, a course of illustrated lectures, at such time and place as will suit his convenience.

L. Bradish,	J. A. Westervelt,	Stephen H. Tyng,
John Knox,	Gerard Hallock,	Geo. B. Cheever,
Hormee Webster,	E. C. Benedict,	Asa D. Smith,
G. D. Abbott,	John C. Cheesman,	Isaac Ferris,
Jas. Renwick,	Henry N. Hudson,	Edmund S. Janes,
John W. Draper,	Spencer H. Cone,	William Adams,
John W. Francis,	Thos. De Witt,	M. S. Hutton,
James Harper,	Ed. Y. Higbee,	E. H. Chapin.
John J. Owen.		

DR. BOYNTON respectfully announces, that in compliance with the above invitation, he will give his course of eight illustrated lectures upon geology, or the NATURAL HISTORY OF CREATION, at Metropolitan Hall, commencing Thursday evening, March 3, to continue on the evenings of March 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11 and 14.

The course will be illustrated by a series of splendid paintings, picturing different eras in the progress of creation in the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms. These paintings cover two thousand feet of canvas, and are valued at over TWENTY-EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS!

During the course, a series of new and startling experiments in electricity, electro-magnetism and galvanism, will be given with an immense iron galvanic battery—the only one of the kind ever made. These experiments have been received with enthusiastic applause wherever they have been given.

Tickets 25 cents; tickets to the course $1; for sale at D. Appleton's, C. S. Francis', Evans & Britton, corner of Broadway and Fourth street, and at the door. Doors open at 6½, lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.

PEOPLE'S LECTURES.—THE NEXT LECTURE IN THE people's course will be given in the Tabernacle, Tuesday, March 1st, by Rev. Swan L. Pomroy, of Boston. Subject, the Yankee. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets only 12½ cents.

POPULAR LECTURES.—TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY evenings of this week are positively the last for the season, of the interesting performances of the celebrated Professor Williams, as he commences a course at Albany on Thursday evening. New powers of the will demonstrated, showing the special supremacy of intellect. The most startling and profound experiments ever developed in answer to the question, to what good use can mental alchemy be applied? The proceeds of Wednesday evenesday evening will be devoted to the use of the New York Female Assistant Society for the relief of the sick poor. Ministers of the Gospel are respectfully invited, (free,) as ideas and experiments in relation to the will of man, never before dreamed of in any philosophy, will be presented. Tickets only 25 cents.

DR. WIETING, THIS EVENING, AT 7½ O'CLOCK, AT the Mariners' Methodist Episcopal Church, Cherry street, near Clinton, lectures on anatomy, physiology, and the means of preserving health, with his large and magnificent collection of manikins, skeletons, models, paintings, &c. Admission only 12½ cents.

PEOPLE'S LECTURES.—THE NEXT LECTURE IN THE course will be given this (Tuesday) evening, at the Tabernacle, by Rev. Swan L. Pomroy, of Boston. Subject—"The Yankee." Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets only one shilling.

LIQUORS.

20,000 OLD STYLE JUGS SCHIEDAM GIN, 100 cases schnapps.—The above are pronounced by the medical faculty to be the best and purest article imported. Brandies, wines, whiskey, cordials, syrups, in all their various grades, at twenty per cent below the usual prices.
WM. H. UNDERHILL, 430 Broome street.

100,000 DOZEN GUINNESS & CO.'S AND Robt. Mander's Dublin stout, Barclay, Perkins & Co.'s London porter and stout, Dove's Falkirk, Younger's and Tennant's Scotch ales, Bass' and Allsop's East India pale ale, extra Philadelphia ales, porter, and brown stout, for sale at the lowest prices, by WM. H. UNDERHILL, 430 Broome street, corner Crosby.

1,000 BASKETS CHAMPAGNE—HEIDSIECK, Charles Heidsieck, Temple, Bouny, and other choice wines, white French and German wines, choice claret wine, from $1 50 per dozen, for sale by W. H. UNDERHILL, 430 Broome street, N. B.—Choice old Jamaica shrub and lavender brandy.

CAMPBELL'S AND OTHER BRANDS OF SCOTCH ALE, and Guinness' XXX Dublin Brown Stout, in pint bottles; fine wines in bottles: Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s brandy, in bottles, and in bond; 100,000 segars, of various brands, for sale, in lots to suit purchasers. Dealers and others supplied on reasonable terms.
N. R. BUNCE, 202 South street, corner Catharine.

ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER—128 PER DOZEN.—45 casks Byass' best London stout; 50 casks of the celebrated Falkirk ale, and 20 do. R. & J. Tennant's Scotch ale. For sale by WELLINGTON A. CARTER, commission agent and auctioneer, 57 Dey street, corner of Greenwich.

THE "BOUZY."—JUST RECEIVED, PER LATEST Havre packets New York and Havre, a fresh supply of the above justly celebrated champagne, vintage 1846; also, sillery, verzenay, &c., all of the house Dinet, Peuzel et fils, of Avize. Orders received for direct shipments of the above wines to any port of the United States.
E. LA MONTAGNE, Sole Agent, 47 Stone street.

THE MILITARY.

PICKWICK GUARD—COMPANY ORDER NO. XXXIV.—The members are hereby notified to attend the regular monthly meeting of the company this evening, at half past seven o'clock, at the carriage house (Hose Company No. 2). By order of
M. J. NADDY, Commandant.
M. STARK, Secretary pro tem.

NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.—THE MEMBERS OF THIS regiment will assemble at the Mercer House on Tuesday, March 1, at nine o'clock A. M., equipped as usual, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Private Benjamin Van Clief, of Company C. By order of
G. DYCKMAN, Major.
JAMES MCCABE, Adjutant.

NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.—THE MEMBERS OF THIS regiment are requested to assemble at the Mercer House on Wednesday, March 2, at seven o'clock P. M., in uniform, for the purpose of attending Mr. Heller's exhibition of second sight and necromancy, which he has generously offered for the benefit of the poor of our regiment. By order of G. DYCKMAN, Major.
JAMES MCCABE, Adjutant.

THE FIREMEN.

A CARD.—AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF LIBERTY Hose Company No. 10, held Feb. 25, 1853, the following, among other resolutions, were unanimously adopted: Whereas, the American Bible Society have presented to this Company a splendid copy of the Holy Bible, it becomes us to express our thanks for the same. Therefore, be it
Resolved, That the thanks of this company are justly due, and the same are hereby tendered to the American Bible Society for their valuable gift.
Resolved, That it be the duty of the Secretary to read a chapter from the same at each meeting of this body.
It was further Resolved, that the same be published in the New York Herald, Fireman's Journal, and Christian Advocate and Journal. By order
THOMAS WOODWARD, Foreman.
CHARLES L. BROWER, Secretary.

DAGUERREOTYPES.

CARD.—B. F. POWELSON HEREBY GIVES NOTICE that he is no longer interested in the daguerreian gallery known under the firm of POWELSON & MENDHAM. He can now be found at Harrison's rooms, No. 423 Broadway, where he will be happy to see his friends and well wishers. A first rate picture guaranteed.

MR. CHARLES HARRISON INFORMS THE CITIZENS of New York that he has opened the largest and best adapted skylight for taking daguerreotypes in the United States, at 425 Broadway, three doors above Canal street. See circular. Portraits taken from 6 A. M. to 4 P. M.

50 CENT DAGUERREOTYPES.—THE FINEST CLASS of pictures taken are at H. V. HARRIS', corner of Bowery and Grand street, where the best materials are used and all pictures finished complete without extra charge. Family groups and children taken correctly.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.—AN ARTIST OF REPUTE, WHO IS ABOUT to sail to Australia, has for sale a few superior highly finished oil pictures; also a very interesting collection of water color drawings, taken by himself, on the spot, from nature, in Europe and America. Apply at office 21, 333 Broadway, opposite the theatre.

HOMESTEADS.

EMPIRE BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—THE NEXT monthly meeting of this Association will be held at Merritt's Hall, No. 185 Spring street, on Tuesday evening next, March 1st, at half-past seven o'clock. Members are requested to attend, as an election will be held for officers for the ensuing year; and the first annual report of the Secretary will be submitted to the meeting.
JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, President.
J. W. FELL, Secretary.

COAL.

COAL.—THE VERY BEST QUALITY OF PEACH orchard (red ash,) egg and stove sizes, well screened, and delivered in good order, from under cover, at $5 per ton. The nicest size for grocers always on hand, at yard 86 Goerck street, corner of Rivington.
MAT. CLINTON.

I WILL BE DISCHARGING EVERY DAY THIS WEEK the best quality of red ash, stove, and egg coal. Will deliver from schooners at $5 75 per ton; $5 from yard, corner of King and Greenwich streets.
PETER CLINTON.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Movements of General Pierce and the Politicians.

IMPORTANT CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Work on the Appropriation Bills.

Salaries of the Heads of Departments and Ministers Abroad to be Raised.

BUSINESS IN THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Debate on the Pilot Law in the Assembly, &c., &c., &c.

Very Interesting from Washington.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT ENTERTAINED AT THE WHITE HOUSE BY PRESIDENT FILLMORE—GEN. PIERCE AND THE POLITICIANS, ETC.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1853.

President Fillmore gave a dinner this afternoon to Attorney General Crittenden, at which Gen. Pierce and his private secretary were among the distinguished party invited. It was the first dinner of the General at the White House since his election.

We understand that Gen. Cushing has rented a house, and that Judge Campbell is expected in town to-night.

In regard to the cabinet, we are informed that it stands as it was first formed, and that nothing but Providence can change it this side of the inauguration. All attempts to shake it are utterly futile, if those who have tried it can be credited.

It is reported that Gen. Pierce, the other night, came down town and had a long conversation with Senator Clemens, a brother officer in Mexico, and that Mr. Clemens, who belongs to the Southern Union party, is decidedly opposed to Jefferson Davis. The result will, propably, show that Gen. Pierce has a will of his own.

The Senate Committee—Messrs. Bright, Pearce, and Hamlin—waited upon the President elect to-day, in reference to arrangements for the inauguration, and had an agreeable interview.

The report that General Pierce only receives one person at a time, is unfounded. A room full, if they come together, are admitted at once, and he is thus the sooner relieved of anxious office-seekers.

The General frequently takes a quiet walk in the city, to visit his friends, passing unobserved among the crowds of strangers in the streets. After attending the Presbyterian church, yesterday, with his secretary, they went in the afternoon to the Methodist church, but it was closed, and they returned to the hotel.

The General receives no visiters on Sunday. We were introduced to him to-day, with a mixed company of Congressmen and strangers, but were compelled almost immediately to retire, to make room for another detachment waiting their turn. The General looked somewhat fatigued, but self-possessed calm and pleasant as a summer's morning. His immediate friends state that he is up early and late, and crowds an immense amount of business into the compass of twenty-four hours. He is evidently a man of system and activity. UNION.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT—THE ERICSSON SHIP—POST MASTER HUBBARD AND THE NEW YORK OCEAN MAIL STEAMERS—COMPLIMENT TO PRESIDENT FILLMORE, ETC.

FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1853.

The President elect, with his Secretary, dined with President Fillmore, at the White House, this evening. It is understood the members of the new Cabinet were also mostly present.

The diplomatic corps visited the Ericsson, by invitation of the Secretary of the Navy, this afternoon.

Postmaster Hubbard has declined to pay for tenders to ocean steamers arriving at New York, on the ground that the mail contractors ought to do so.

The Common Council of Washington have passed resolutions highly complimentary to President Fillmore, and asking him to appoint a day for a public leave-taking.

The President has recognized W. Moreton Byer as British Consul for Florida and Alabama, at Mobile.

In the United States Supreme Court this morning, Judge Wayne decided the celebrated Kosciusko property case in favor of the heirs.

Mr. Meagher arrived here last night from Baltimore. He spent the evening with General Pierce. He visited both houses of Congress to-day, and was paid marked attention by distinguished senators and representatives. He has been accompanied during the day, as special aid, by Captain Key, of the Washington Montgomery Guards, and several friends. He has been received everywhere with enthusiasm, and will, it is expected, deliver a lecture. He avoids display. He purposes to remain here until after the inauguration, then go to Richmond, and thence Southward to New Orleans.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1853.

CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC, HOMESTEAD, BENNETT'S LAND BILL, ETC.

Mr. HUNTER, (dem.) of Va, moved to take up the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, (whig) of Ky., opposed the motion. He said, if the Senate intends to grant any land to the old States, or to the new ones, for railroads and educational purposes, the Bennett Land bill must be taken up and passed. There would be no debate.

Messrs. CASS, SHIELDS and WALKER, said that bill could not pass without debate.

Mr. UNDERWOOD asked for the yeas and nays. If the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up, he would regard it as a test vote against the Land bill and would make no further effort to get it up.

Mr. DOUGLAS, proposed as a compromise, that both Senators should withdraw their propositions, and let him get up the Territorial bill.

Mr. HUNTER said he could give way to no bill whatever.

Mr. BRIGHT said he would move, as soon as this bill was disposed of, to take up the Homestead bill.

Mr. BORLAND, (dem.) of Ark., said if the Senate intended that the census returns should be printed at all, they ought to act on that matter.

Mr. HUNTER said the Senator from Texas had given up the floor to have the Civil and Diplomatic bill passed, and he hoped no Senator would be less magnanimous.

Mr. BADGER, (whig) of N. C., suggested that the Civil and Diplomatic bill be passed, and that the Bennett Land bill, Homestead bill, Miss Dix's bill, and Territorial bills, be put in one act, and passed by unanimous consent, without a word of debate.

The question was taken, and Mr. Hunter's motion was agreed to—yeas 39, nays 7.

Those voting "No" were Messrs. Fish, Foote, Jones of Tenn., Seward, Spruance, Underwood, and Wade.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. WALKER, (dem.) of Wis., by leave, reported back from the Committee on the Census Mr. Kennedy's letter asking an investigation into the charges made against him, which, by mistake, had been referred to that committee. He said that if the Senate thought fit to examine the charges against Mr. Kennedy, made by him, he was prepared to substantiate all he had said, and more too.

DUTIES TO BE REFUNDED ON GOODS DESTROYED BY FIRES IN NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA.

Mr. HUNTER moved to amend the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund to the legal claimants for duties paid on imports consumed by fire in New York in July, 1845, $300,000; and for the same destroyed by fire in California, $100,000—subject to the restrictions and limitations of the act of July, 1828, for the relief of the sufferers by fire in New York in 1835.

Mr. FISH, (whig) of N. Y., said that sum would avail but little; a much larger amount would be required.

Mr. HUNTER, (dem.) of Va., said if it was not satisfactory it might be voted down.

Mr. GWIN, (dem.) of Cal., was in favor of the amendment.

Mr. FISH said he would vote for it, although it was but small assistance. The amendment was adopted.

The following amendments were agreed to:—

To authorise the Secretary of the Treasury to remit the duties upon any machinery imported into the United States for spinning or weaving flax, or to refund duties heretofore paid within the past five years on such machinery; provided that it shall be proved to his satisfaction that such machinery was not at the time manufactured in the United States, and has been used for manufacturing purposes.

To authorise the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel any outstanding debenture bonds, given previously to the 1st day of July, 1850, upon the importation of foreign coal, provided said coal have been exported to a foreign port, or consumed upon an outward voyage.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to purchase, at the current market price, any of the outstanding stocks of the United States, as he may think most advisable, from any surplus in the treasury, provided that the balance in the treasury shall not at any time be reduced below six millions.

For the Custom House at Richmond, $70,000.
For the Custom House at Norfolk, $20,000.
For the Custom House at Bangor, $15,000.
For the Custom House at Bath, $12,000.
For the Custom House at Belfast, $20,000.

Mr. HUNTER, from the Committee on Finance, moved an additional amendment, providing for a classification of the clerks in the several departments, excepting the State Department. It provides for dividing them into four classes, the first to receive $900, the second $1,200, the third $1,500, and the fourth $1,800 per annum—the chief clerks of bureaus to receive $2,000, and the chief clerks of departments $2,200 per annum. Only one disbursing clerk is to be allowed in each of the departments, except the Treasury and Interior, which have three each. No clerk is to be hereafter appointed except he be, on an examination by the head of his bureau and two other clerks, found competent and qualified. He said this classification of the clerks was founded upon the reports on the subject laid before Congress. By it Congress would get rid of the constant applications to have clerks put on equal footing with others. Under it there would grow up what was so essentially necessary, a good and efficient civil corps.

Mr. SHIELDS, (dem.) of Ill., asked if the amendment made any change in the tenure of office?

Mr. HUNTER said it made no change in the tenure, nor in the appointing power.

Mr. PRATT, (whig) of Md., asked if it did not legislate those in office out on the 1st of July?

Mr. HUNTER said it did not; it recognised them as in office, but distributed them among the several classes.

Mr. PETIT, (dem.) of Ia., was opposed to that part of the amendment which gave to the head of a bureau the power of deciding on the competency of a clerk. The result would be that there would be no man found competent except those whom that head desired to have put in. The heads of bureaus once put in, the other clerkships would be filled with their nephews, uncles, cousins, brothers, &c.

Mr. JONES, (whig) of Tenn., said he would vote for this proposition if it included the heads of departments. He was not for voting an increase of pay to subalterns and allow the chief to starve.

Mr. PETIT moved to strike out the provision to which he had objected.

The proposition was disagreed to, by yeas 13, nays 34.

The question was taken on Mr. Hunter's amendment, and was agreed to without a division.

Mr. HUNTER, by direction of the Committee on Finance, submitted an amendment, appropriating $240,000 for the purpose of erecting dwelling houses for the Vice President and the several members of the cabinet.

Mr. BORLAND, (dem.) of Ark., opposed the amendment. With as much propriety they might, he thought, be built for Senators and members of Congress. He was for leaving members of the cabinet to live in their own style, with display, or plainly, as their means or taste might call for. It would be unjust to force a man to live in a house, and consequently compel him to live in a corresponding style. If the salary was not sufficient—and of this he had no information—let it be increased, and allow them to live in such a manner and style as they thought fit.

Mr. HUNTER said this proposition had been recommended by the department. It was well known that the salaries were insufficient, and the committee thought by relieving them of the house rent it would be better than adding to their salaries.

Mr. BRADBURY, (dem.) of Me., followed, opposing the amendment, and urging that the salaries be made $8,000 a year.

Mr. BUTLER, (dem.) of S. C., said that paradoxical as it might appear, he regarded high salaries as the best policy for republican governments. If no salary be given, the offices are closed to all but the wealthy. Give good salaries, and the best talent and intellect may be obtained. If low salaries be given, intellect, if not united with wealth, cannot be commanded. He was opposed to this amendment. It would be to make the residences of the government officers something like hotels, into which, as they were government property, many people would consider they had a perfect right to enter.

Mr. RUSK, (dem.) of Texas, opposed the amendment.

Messrs. DOWNS and MASON supported it.

Mr. DODGE, (dem.) of Iowa, was opposed to the amendment, and also to the proposition of the Senator from Maine. He did not consider the salaries were regarded as too small, judging from the avidity with which places were sought. The increase of salaries had the evil tendency of drawing men off from the state governments to seek federal employment. If the present salary was too small the officers could resign, and others could be found to take their places.

Mr. BUTLER said he was in favor of paying a man well, and prevent him from cheating.

Mr. DODGE said, if a cabinet officer was not paid well enough, the office was not like Bunyan's Sin, not to be shaken off. He could resign and get rid of it.

The question was taken and the amendment was rejected, by yeas 23, nays 24, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Badger, Brodhead, Brooke, Cooper, Dawson, De Saussure, Dodge of Wisconsin, Downs, Foot, Gwin, Hale, Hunter, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Mason, Morton, Phelps, Pratt, Shields, Soule, Spruance, and Walker.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Bayard, Borland, Bradbury, Butler, Charlton, Chase, Davis, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Mallory, Miller, Morris, Pettit, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Toucey, Wade, and Weller.

Subsequently the vote was re-considered.

Mr. BRADBURY moved to amend the amendment, by striking it all out, and inserting a provision making the salary of the Vice President and the Cabinet officers $8,000 per annum.

This was agreed to, by yeas, 36, nays, 17; and as amended, the amendment was adopted, by yeas, 40, nays, 15.

$50,000 was added for a bridge over the walls of the Potomac river.

An amendment appropriating $150,000, to be expended under the direction of the President, in obtaining a supply of pure water for Washington City, to be taken from such point, and introduced in such manner as he may direct, was offered by Mr. HUNTER.

Messrs. Seward, Dawson, Pratt, Pearce, Rusk, Mangum, Mason, and Hunter, supported it; and Messrs. Borland, Brodhead, and Dodge, of Iowa, opposed it.

Mr. HALE, (free soil,) of N. H., earnestly supported the amendment. There was a strong necessity for supplying this city with pure water. Under the authority of congressional legislation, the city was well supplied with rum shops, lottery tickets, and gambling houses. The least Congress could do, would be to give the city pure water.

Mr. PRATT moved an amendment, providing that, should it be necessary to go to the State of Maryland to obtain this supply of water, the assent of that State should first be obtained. This, he said was necessary, as the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal ran along the Potomac, and that company and the State had some rights in the water. This, after a long debate, touching upon the proceedings of the Pacific railroad bill, was adopted, and as amended, the amendment was adopted, by yeas 15, nays 13.

Mr. HUNTER, by direction of the Finance Committee, reported an amendment providing that on the duties on all railroad iron imported during the five years from July next, a credit of five years shall be given upon the bonds of the importer, that it shall be laid during five years.

Mr. MASON, (dem.) of Va., moved to amend the amendment by providing for the repeal of all duties on railroad iron.

Mr. BRODHEAD, (dem.) of Pa., said that both the amendments were out of time and out of place in this bill, and deserved the fate which justly awaits them. He had stood firmly by the Senator from Virginia in his efforts to keep the Appropriation bill clear of all amendments involving questions on controverted policy, and not properly belonging to such bills. The Senate was now, at this late hour, called upon to legislate on the subject of the tariff. This proceeding was giving to the Finance Committee all power on this and every other subject. Was the Senate, now in its last hours, to go into an examination of this subject in all its details? Here was legislation proposed utterly foreign to the bill. It was legislation, too, for the exclusive benefit of corporations.

Mr. BROOKE, (whig) of Mississippi, asked if the corporations engaged in iron manufacture in Pennsylvania had nothing to do with this opposition.

Mr. BRODHEAD said he did not believe there were more than three corporations engaged in the manufacture of iron in Pennsylvania. The last amendment was preferable to the one proposed by the committee. It presented the question boldly—Free trade and direct taxation. What reason was there for this partial legislation? Why not repeal the duties on all kinds of iron? Why not repeal the duty on sugar, on cotton and woollen fabrics? They were in more common use and demand by the whole people than railroad iron. Abolish all duties, and come to direct taxation at once. That would be better than to single out a particular interest to crush it.

Mr. HUNTER said he had received instructions from his Legislature on yesterday, directing him to vote for a repeal of all duties on railroad iron. Nothing but this instruction would have induced him to move this amendment.

Mr. BRODHEAD asked if the Senator was instructed to move the amendment to the Appropriation bill?

Mr. HUNTER said his instructions were, of course, to have the duties repealed. If time were allowed, he thought he could show that this suspension of duties would not be injurious to the iron interest; but all he now asked was a vote.

Mr. MILLER, (whig) of N. J., said that by a comparison of the amount of railroad iron imported during the last five years, he calculated there would during the next five years, be an annual importation of 250,000 tons. The average value of this he put at $40 a ton; at 30 per cent, the duty would be $12 a ton—making an annual revenue of $3,000,000; and on this sum a credit of five years was to be given. A credit to railroad companies of over $12,000,000 for five years! It would not stop there. When the same thing was done before, Congress, at the end of the five years, surrendered the bonds to the railroad companies, and released them from the duties. The same, doubtless, would be done now.

Mr. HUNTER said he did not desire to prolong this debate. By the consent of every member of the Committee on Finance, except the one speaking, he was authorized to withdraw the amendment.

Mr. MILLER—I certainly gave my consent.

Mr. HALE objected to withdrawing the amendment.

Mr. BUTLER said the amendment ought to be withdrawn. He was in favor of the principle of it, but it was not fair legislation to make the Appropriation bills a vehicle to carry all kinds of questions pleasing to the majority.

The CHAIR decided that the amendment might be withdrawn, and it was.

Mr. MASON moved an amendment, that there shall hereafter be allowed and paid to the ministers to Great Britain, France, Russia and Spain, the sum of $6,000 each, for a house and office rent, salary of private secretary, &c.; $4,000 to the minister resident in Turkey. This to be in addition to their outfit and salary. Adopted.

Also, providing for an Assistant Secretary of State, at $3,000 per annum. Adopted.

Mr. MASON moved to amend the bill, by adding thereto a section repealing all duties on railroad iron. He said he offered it in obedience to instructions from his Legislature.

Mr. DOUGLAS, (dem.) of Ill., moved to amend, by providing for a suspension of those duties for three years; he said if that was voted down he would vote on their repeal.

Mr. CLARKE, (whig) of R. I., gave notice that he would move to amend, by including the duties on iron in blooms bars, &c.

Mr. COOPER, (whig) of Pa., followed in earnest opposition to the amendment. It would have the effect of building up a few furnaces which had been able to survive the ruin which had fallen on most of those establishments. The condition of the country was such, and prices now were so favorable, that unless Congress interfered to crush them, a large portion of those engaged in iron manufacturies, would in a short time be able to resume, and successfully and prosperously carry on their business. There were but few furnaces now under way—this amendment would forever stop others from resuming operations.

Mr. SEWARD, (free soil) of N. Y., opposed the amendment. He regarded that as spurious free trade which abolished the revenues and made no provision for their supply. Why not connect the abolition of $5,000,000 of annual revenue with provisions for raising an equal amount by direct taxation? The State he represented had comparatively but little capital invested in iron. Her capital was engaged in commerce, and the port of New York would receive all this iron, and her shipping would bring it to our shores. He could not vote to take away three millions from the revenue of the country, or to sacrifice the capital invested in a single interest. He held it to be the best policy of the country to take care of its iron. The iron of the United States was of far more importance to the government than the gold of California. Why send to Europe for iron to lay down upon the mines in your own country? Why select this particular iron? Why not abolish the duty on the iron from which your forks, and knives, and farming utensils, are made? Why not select sugar, cotton and woollen fabrics? These are all of more common use than railroad iron. [At a quarter past four he gave way to a motion to adjourn which was lost by ayes 16, noes 32.]

Mr. SEWARD considered it unjust to reduce the revenue at the expense of those engaged in iron manufactures. They, after years of misfortune, have, by their industry and perseverance, now filled their cup of prosperity, and at the moment they are about to place it to their lips, the government is called upon to dash it to the ground. The government ought not, he said, to encourage the spirit of railway speculation now pervading the country. In Ohio there was scarcely a village of five hundred souls that had not mortgaged its all in subscriptions for railroads. This government, some years ago, granted $3,000,000 to railroads. It had given its lands previously to the same end—it ought not now to crush a particular interest to give further aid to that class of enterprise.

At a quarter to five o'clock, Mr. DAVIS moved to adjourn. Lost—yeas 19, nays 24.

Mr. HALE said, if there were to be 250,000 tons of railroad iron made in the next year, and there were only eight furnaces in Pennsylvania at work, those furnaces could not supply one-tenth of the amount demanded; the other nine tenths would still have to be imported, even if this amendment be not adopted. The duty on these nine-tenths will be three millions and three-quarters per year. One tenth of the duty laid on the whole, will go to the benefit of a few manufacturers, the other nine-tenths of the whole duty will be a tax levied on the country generally. Corporations were not the only people interested in railroads. The whole people were. Was the Senate disposed to tax the whole people of this country in the sum of four millions a year, in order that a few persons engaged in iron manufacturing might enjoy the benefit of one tenth of that sum? The Senator from New York said that every village of five hundred souls, in Ohio, was mortgaged to road speculators.

Mr. CHASE, (free soil) of Ohio, said that was not the case—

Mr. HALE—I did not take it to be literally true. It was but a mere Pickwickian enlargement of an idea—that's all. (Laughter.) On this subject he mounted the Baltimore platform, and knew no North, no South, no East, no West. He remembered when Ohio was the west, Mr. Monroe proposed to move the Indians west of Lake Michigan, where, if they could be once got, it was supposed they would be so far west that nothing but sunset would ever reach them. (Laughter.) New Hampshire, which had the honor of raising the Senator from Michigan, and thought she had lost him, has now discovered she has not lost him, for he is a citizen of an Eastern State. (Laughter.) The Senator over the way, (Mr. Brodhead,) who is Pennsylvania all over, and who would almost get off the platform to stand by his State, has told the Senate that the furnaces in that State were not flourishing now. This, then, was the proper time to make this movement. Prices are high; these manufacturers will be induced to embark extensively in the business; and if this duty is to be taken off, as it will certainly be sooner or later, it had better be done now.

Mr. HUNTER appealed to his colleague to withdraw the amendment.

Mr. MASON declined.

Mr. BRODHEAD moved an adjournment, which was agreed to, by yeas 28, nays 26.

THE NAVY BILL, ETC.

Before the vote was announced, the Navy Appropriation bill was taken up and referred.

A bill granting the right of way to the Selectmen of Chelsea, Massachusetts, over certain government hospital grounds in that place, was passed.

The Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1853.

REGISTERS FOR VESSELS.

The House passed the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue registers to the bark May and brig Boundary, and to change the name of the steamer Roger Williams.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO CUBAN AFFAIRS.

On the motion of Mr. DOCKERY, (whig,) of North Carolina, it was resolved that the President of the United States communicate to this House, if not incompatible with the public interests, copies of all the correspondence between this government and our Minister at Madrid, and between the latter and the Spanish government, on the subject of expeditions from the United States against the island of Cuba, and the punishment and release of all persons in any way connected therewith.

PENSION FOR A BLIND WOMAN.

Mr. WALSH made an earnest appeal to the House to take up and pass a bill giving a pension to a poor blind woman. The House did so.

EXTENSION OF THE PRE EMPTION RIGHT.

On the motion of Mr. BROWN, (dem.) of New York, the House took up the Senate bill to extend pre emptions to unsurveyed lands and for other purposes.

An amendment was adopted to extend the pre-emption laws, as they now exist, over the alternate reserved sections on all the lines of railroad in the United States, wherever public lands have been granted by act of Congress. The bill was passed as thus amended.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Senate's amendments to THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

During the proceedings Mr. STEPHENS, (whig) of Ga., offered an amendment, appropriating $3,000 to enable John C. Rives to pay his reporters for this session $7, instead of $4 a column, for the reports of the *Congressional Globe*. Agreed to.

Many thousands of dollars were voted for books of various kinds, and for House reporting of the last session in the *Congressional Globe*.

Nearly $4,000 were voted to pay the expenses attending the investigation of the Corwin and Gardiner Committee, during the recess.

The Committee considered the Senate's amendment, authorizing the President to appoint an assayer for the branch mint provided for at San Francisco, in advance of the erection of the mint buildings, and to lease, purchase, or rent buildings and machinery, suitable for the melting and assaying of deposites of gold dust or otherwise, and for the custody of gold coin, the expense attending the same to be paid out of the appropriation for the mint.

Mr. EMBREE, (dem.) of N. H., moved a proviso repealing the act providing for the establishment of a branch mint in California. He said the appropriation of $200,000, heretofore made for this purpose was wholly inadequate, and two or three millions would be required to complete the work. No contract has yet been made for the erection of a branch mint.

Mr. MARSHALL, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of the gross neglect and oppression under which California has labored since she came into the Union. He did not want to scare anybody; he did not know that he could; but he would say, that if the United States have neither the energy or intelligence to supply one of the sovereign States with laws securing the common rights of freedom, the people would be obliged, in vindication of their Saxon descent, to show that they have sprung from revolutionary stock, and provide for themselves, and coin their own money, and make such treaties as this Union, in its wisdom, may choose to confirm. He earnestly opposed the Senate's amendment, and condemned the continuance of the assay office in San Francisco, and said there were several proposals at the Treasury Department for erecting the branch mint.

Mr. TOOMBS, (whig) of Ga., did not concur with the gentleman in his remarks as to the treatment of California; he thought no part of the Union had been treated better. The section was bad and ought to be stricken out or amended. Let San Francisco have her mint. There were a good many things covered up which he could repeat on this subject.

Mr. MARSHALL—I wish the gentleman would uncover them; I would myself if it was not for peculiar circumstances.

The Senate's amendment was rejected.

On motion of Mr. DUNHAM, (dem.) of Ia., the seignorage amendment of the Senate was modified to read, that when gold or silver shall be cast into bars or ingots, or formed into disks, at the mint or its branches, the charge for refining, casting, or forming said bars, ingots or disks, shall be equal to, but not exceed, the actual cost of the operation, including labor, wastage, use of materials, &c., to be calculated from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury, provided said charge shall not exceed one-half of one per cent.

The Committee of Ways and Means recommended a non-concurrence in the Senate's amendment paying $300,000 to California out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be applied to the expenses of the State government.

Mr. MCCORKLE, (dem.) of Cal., moved to amend by increasing the sum to $470,000. If it was right to pay any, it was right to pay all. The money was collected without the authority of law, and at a time when the people of California were without representation. He claimed this money on the ground of principle and justice.

Mr. MEADE, (dem.) of Va., inquired whether California did not get the gold mines?

Mr. MCCORKLE—Yes; and we gave you a return of eighty millions last year.

Mr. CARTER, (dem.) of Ohio, said, if we are bound to maintain the civil government of California, let us do it on an estimate of expenditures. It is not true they are entitled to the customs fund, which never inures to State or territory. The pretence that the money belongs to them is without the authority of law or equity.

Other gentlemen engaged in the debate, for and against the proposition, and the Committee rose.

CUTTING OFF DEBATE.

Mr. STANLY, (whig) of N. C., offered a resolution to suspend the rule which allows five minutes debate to gentlemen offering an amendment and to gentlemen opposing it. He said unless there should be a suspension of debate, and the public business attended to, there would be an extra session of Congress, which he wished to avoid. The resolution was adopted.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House again went into Committee, and the Senate's amendment, giving California $300,000 was rejected, by ayes 51, nays 79.

The Committee rose, and the House concurred generally in its action.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE WATROUS.

Mr. VENABLE, (dem.) of N. C., by general consent, made a report from the Committee on the Judiciary, in which they say they have examined the documentary evidence and witnesses in relation to the charges heretofore made against John C. Watrous, Judge of the United States District Court for Texas, and do not recommend articles of impeachment against said Watrous. The report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The House went into committee on the Senate's amendments to THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The amendments making appropriations for fortifications having been read,

Mr. HOUSTON, (dem.) of Ala., said the Committee of Ways and Means recommended it be stricken out.

Mr. BAYLY, (dem.) of Va., moved an appropriation of $75,000 for continuing the works at Fort Monroe.

Mr. ORR, (dem.) of S. C., opposed the system of fortifications, and hoped the item would be stricken out.

Mr. HOWARD, (dem.) of Texas, advocated the amendment on the ground that it is the imperious duty of the government to provide for the protection of those places which would be most exposed in the event of a foreign war.

Mr. CARTER thought there was no danger of foreign invasion, and that the danger more to be feared was an assault on foreign nations from this continent. He had heard rumors of war three years ago just as now, but they had ceased to alarm him. The true fortifications of the country are in the hearts and hands of its citizens.

Mr. EVANS, (whig) of Md., entered into an argument to show the necessity for fortifications, which, he said, are recommended by every competent military authority.

Mr. BINGHAM said both sides had been ably heard on the question, and he therefore trusted debate would cease. He called attention to the immense mass of business pending, and only three and a half working days in which to transact it. Unless this should be done the responsibility of an extra session may occur. He moved that the committee rise, with a view of limiting the debate.

The motion prevailed, when Mr. HOUSTON offered a resolution to close the general discussion in ten minutes.

Mr. HOUSTON mo