

the improper detention of papers at the Washington Post Office. This deviation from regular course had existed for at least two months. Does not this clearly denote that the regular course in the Post Office department, and a neglect to which in one single instance with-hold in effluence from a very extensive district of country.

Fully to justify the declarations of the Editor, it is only necessary to state that his publications take place:

1. That in many cases, newspapers are not received at all; and

2. That in many cases, when received owing to their detention, they are inferior, as far as regards, many of the important particulars of their publication.

And yet, notwithstanding the existence of these facts, most of which are new, and were before the letter of the Assistant Post Master General was written, in the post office of the department, undesirable persons are called subscribers; and who has always treated and ever will treat public men with all the respect that is consistent with truth, attempted to be made the victim of the charge.

The word as applied to him can have no meaning; nor would it have produced this statement of facts, with the explanatory remarks that accompany it, had it not been for the various conditions of the law which impelled the Editor with the necessity of endeavouring to overcome abuses, whose existence is destructive of those numerous pleasures and interests and that general diffusion of knowledge, which flow from a free and regular interchange of ideas through the post office.

The following is an inconsiderable portion of the late complaints received by the Editor, most of which were laid before the P. M. General by the Editor from time to time. It may be proper to observe that, as the statement furnished the P. M. General was drawn up in French, it may possibly in some instances verbally differ from this.

A letter from Alexandria (Virginia), dated Jan. 29, 1861, says: "We receive your paper very irregularly. We have not received one since last Tuesday."

B. From Newport (Del.) on main line, a letter dated Dec. 5, 1860, complains of the irregular receipt of the paper, and says, "A few of your friends never came to hand in 3 or four days (instead of two days) but last week I received but one paper (instead of 3) and this week none." This letter was given to the Post M. Genl. on its receipt—Y^e from the same person another letter which was received, dated Jan. 10, 1861, which says, "Since I began to receive your papers, your paper (Nov. 11) I have in general received but 1 paper in a week (instead of 3) and they come times one and two days later than they should be."

D. A letter from Philadelphia Penn. dated Jan. 20, 1861, says: "The papers of your city are not regularly forwarded with the letters."

E. A letter from New-York, dated Jan. 21, 1861, says: "Only six numbers of the National Intelligencer have been received out of nine that ought to have been received."

F. A letter from Torr, Penn. dated Jan. 21, 1861, says: "We have never received any New-papers in less than two weeks and 3 days after publication. I mentioned the matter the other day to your Post-Master. He informed me that your papers come regularly by Philadelphia; that he receives the bill of them from the Post-office at Washington one week before they come to hand; and that they are directed via Frederick's route, which does not come that way. By Frederick's town, we could have them in three days."

G. A letter from Torr, Penn. dated Jan. 21, 1861, complains of the abandonment of the National Intelligencer by two subscribers on account of its "being received 8 days later than it ought to be."

H. From Greenfield, Penn. dated Jan. 27, 1861, says: "I would also be glad to mention to you that since you have commenced publishing your weekly paper (Nov. 5, 1860) no other subscribers than they have been very irregularly received at this office, owing I think, to some circuitous route. This day's post brought six papers of your paper, and (meaning the National Intelligencer) has none of your weekly papers."

A letter from Greenfield, Penn. dated Jan. 23, 1861, says: "Not a single paper has reached this place since 13th ult."

A letter from Greenville (Virginia), a letter dated Dec. 7, says: "The first package I received, contained three issues dated Oct. 31, Nov. 3, and 10th. The intermediate papers have never come to hand, neither have I this day received the last mentioned date and the 7th of Dec."

A letter from Washington (Kent.) dated Jan. 1, 1861, says: "I have received but one packet of your paper, which was sent me by your Post to Washington City (Nov. 3, 1860) and that came through Southern route, through the wilderness, when they took the other direct via Pittsburgh they came regular."

A letter from Orange Co. H. dated Nov. 29, 1860, says: "The first number was duly received; by the way, no paper came to us from the post after Nov. 24, and 7, and 7, by the last No. 8, and 9."

A letter from Pittsfield (Mass.) dated Dec. 28, 1860, states that "the National Intelligencer is not delivered here on 23 days, and that place, and that it should not be more than 12."

A letter from Warren's (Maryland), dated Jan. 4, 1861, says: "During the week between the 17th Dec. and Jan. 4, I have received but two of your papers (instead of 7)."

A letter from Rogers Mills (Vt.) dated Jan. 13, 1861, says: "Not a single paper has been sent to the Post-office at this place, since the 24th Dec. 26."

A letter from Staunton (Virg.) dated Jan. 1, 1861, declares that "No papers had been received since Dec. 4."

R. A letter from Leesburg (Virg.) dated Dec. 26, 1860, declares that "the papers are not received in less than 11 days, whereas they ought to be received in 4 days; and that this delay is invariable."

S. A letter from the same place dated Jan. 12, 1861, corroborates the foregoing statement, and urges an attention to the cause of detentions.

T. A letter from Lexington (Virg.) dated Dec. 23, 1860, says: "Sixteen days elapse after the date before a paper reaches this place."

U. Another letter from the same place, dated Jan. 19, 1861, says: "Your papers are uniformly 4 or 17 days after date in coming to this place. From Philadelphia they used to be only 4 days."

X. A letter from New-Haven (Conn.) dated Jan. 25, 1861, says: "I have not received one number of the National Intelligencer, since the 14th ult."

Y. A letter from Norfolk (Virg.) dated Jan. 24, 1861, says: "Your papers do not come at all. We can have the Philadelphia papers a week in advance of our papers from Washington."

Z. A subscriber at Woodstock, who subscribed Dec. 20, 1860, writes with in a few days that he has not received a single paper.

AA. A subscriber at Parsonage (Md.) complains, that his papers are received irregularly, and that many papers are not received at all.

Robert Greenhow.

Merchant in Williamsburg, Virginia.

BEING desirous to withdraw in a great measure from the further pursuit of a manuscript for sale the whole of his manuscript amounting to a valuable amount of Merchandise amounting probably at his prime cost, to eight or ten thousand pounds worth of which an idea may be formed, if each paper as are all deposited in this office—Not wishing to divide the Stock applications by their post will be by their own order to the purchase of the whole of Feb. 2, 1861. W. P.

Conrad & Munn

HAVE opened houses of entertainment in the city of Baltimore formerly occupied by Mr. Lee, above our licensed place on the Capitol, in New Jersey avenue, leading from thence to the Eastern Branch. They are from New York, and will be ready to accommodate for large assemblages and travellers, the other for the accommodation of boarders. There is a large number of rooms, and they hope to be made public to reside on, on the 24th of Washington, Nov. 24, 1860.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, Feb. 9, 1861.

The following motion made by Mr. Bayard has been referred to Messrs. Rutledge, Nicholas, Grifflin, Mason, Bayard, Talbot, Grady, Claiborne, O'Neil, Davis, Morris, Campbell, Bays, Cooper, Linn, and Woods.

Resolved, That in the event of its appearing upon the counting and ascertaining of the votes given for President and Vice-President, according to the mode prescribed by the constitution, that an actual number of votes have been given for two persons, that as soon as the same shall have been duly declared returned on the Journals of this House, that the Speaker, accompanied by the members of the House, shall return to this chamber, and shall immediately proceed to count one of the two candidates for President; and in case upon the first ballot there shall not appear to be a majority of the States—In case of one of the candidates, in such case the House shall continue to ballot for President, without interruption by other business, until it shall appear that a President is duly chosen; and if no such choice shall be made upon the first day, the House shall continue to ballot as aforesaid from day to day, till a choice shall be duly made.

The committee appointed the second instant, report, in pursu, the following Resolution:

RESOLVED, THAT the following rules be observed in the counting of the votes of Representatives of a President of the United States, whose term is to commence on the fourth day of March next.

1. In the event of its appearing upon the counting and ascertaining of the votes given for President and Vice-President, according to the mode prescribed by the constitution, that no person has a constitutional majority; and the same shall have been declared returned on the Journals of this House, the Speaker, accompanied by the members of the House, shall return to their chamber.

2. Seats shall be provided in this House for the President and members of the Senate; and notification of the same shall be made to the Senate.

3. The House, on their return from the Senate chamber, it being ascertained that the constitutional number of States shall be immediately present, to choose one of the persons from whom the choice is to be made for President; and in case upon the first ballot there shall not appear to be a majority of the States in favor of either candidate, the same shall continue to ballot for a President, without interruption by other business, until it shall appear that a President is duly chosen.

4. After commencing the balloting for President, the House shall not adjourn until a choice be made.

5. The doors of the House shall be closed during the balloting, except against the officers of the House.

6. In balloting, the following mode shall be observed, to wit: The representatives of the respective States shall be seated, that the delegation of each State shall be together. The representatives of each State, in the first instance, ballot among themselves, in order to ascertain the vote of that State; and it shall be allowed, where deemed necessary by the delegation, to name one or more persons of the respective States, to be the balloters. After the vote of each State is ascertained, duplicates thereof shall be made; and in case the vote of the State be for one person, then the name of that person shall be written on each of the duplicates; and in case the vote of the State be equally divided, then the word "divided" shall be written on each duplicate, and the said duplicates shall be deposited in manner hereafter prescribed in boxes to be provided for the purpose, the conveniently placing the ballots of the several representatives of the respective States, there be sixteen ballot boxes provided for the purpose of receiving the votes of the States—After the depositing of each State shall have ascertained the vote of the State, the representatives shall carry to the respective delegations the two ballot boxes, and the delegation of each State, in the presence and subject to the examination of all the members of the delegation, shall deposit a duplicate of the vote of the State in each ballot box; and where there is more than one representative of a State, the duplicates shall not both be deposited by the same person. When the votes of the States are all so taken, the following rules shall carry one of the general ballot boxes to one table, and the other to a second and separate table. Sixteen members shall then be appointed as tellers of the votes, one whom shall be taken from each State and be nominated by the delegation of the State from which he was taken. The said tellers shall be divided into two equal lots, according to such agreement as shall be made among the tellers of the said lots, and the votes of the tellers of the first lot shall be counted by the respective first tellers, the result shall be reported to the House; and if the reports agree, the same shall be accepted as the true vote of the State; but if the reports disagree, the tellers shall immediately proceed to a new ballot in manner aforesaid.

7. The result of the persons voted for shall have a majority of the votes of all the States, the Speaker shall declare the same, and official notice thereof shall be immediately given to the President of the United States and to the Senate.

8. All members which shall arrive after the election of a President, and which shall require the decision of the House, shall be decided without debate.

The Senate have passed the Judiciary bill without amendment.

Mr. VAN BENSLEYER, has agreed to stand as a candidate for the office of governor of New-York.

JOHN NICHOLAS, a representative from Virginia, declines a re-election for the next Congress.

JOHN ARDENBROUGH, is elected Senator for New-York for six years.

The election of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr, has been celebrated by the citizens of Staunton, Virginia, Warren, New-York.

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2. Seats shall be provided in this House for the President and members of the Senate; and notification of the same shall be made to the Senate.

3. The House, on their return from the Senate chamber, it being ascertained that the constitutional number of States shall be immediately present, to choose one of the persons from whom the choice is to be made for President; and in case upon the first ballot there shall not appear to be a majority of the States in favor of either candidate, the same shall continue to ballot for a President, without interruption by other business, until it shall appear that a President is duly chosen.

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