CONGRESSIONAL.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1851.

SENATE.

The Chair presented the credentials of Mr. Brodhead, elected a Senator from Pennsylvania for six years from the 4th of March next.

Petitions and reports were presented.

Mr. Gwin, pursuant to notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to create a board of commissioners for the examination and payment of claims against the United States, growing out of the conquest of California

The bill providing for the payment of claims of American citizens on account of spoliations by the French prior to 1801, was taken up, and Mr. Smith concluded his speech.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the bill to reduce and modify the rates of postage.

The committee rose and reported progress to the House, when

Mr. Hall moved to lay the bill on the table. The motion was disagreed to—yeas 61, nays 139.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the amendment of the committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, striking out three cents postage, pre-paid, and inserting a three cent uniform rate. This was agreed to—yeas 121, nays 83.

The other amendments were agreed to, and a synopsis of the bill is as follows:

On each letter not weighing over half ounce, three cents.

No post office or route to be discontinued, compensation reduced or postmasters dimissed in consequence of the passage of this act.

On printed matter, if no greater weight than two ounces one cent; each additional ounce or fraction, one cent. Bound books weighing over thirty ounces is deemed mailable matter; provided newspapers delivered in the State where printed shall be chargeable with only one half of the foregoing rates, and no postage on those mailed to actual subscribers in the county where printed, or within thirty miles. Fifty per cent to be deducted from postage of magazines when prepaid.

Three cent pieces to be coined.

Stamps to be purchased by writers, as now, to forge which is felony.

Million and a half dollars appropriated to meet deficiencies in revenue.

Letters uncalled for for two weeks to be published in newspapers once only.

Postmaster General to establish post routes in cities and town, having suitable places of deposit, the letters to be collected by carriers and delivered at one or two cents each. Penny post system.

Separate votes were taken on the several branches of amendments, and finally the bill was passed—yeas 130, nays 75.

The Maryland delegation voted as follows: For the bill—Messrs. Evans, McLane, Kerr, and Hammond. Against it—Messrs. Bowie and Hamilton.

And the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan 18.

The Senate was not in session to-day, having adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Bayly moved that the house resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the year ending June 30th, 1851. This was disagreed to, and, on motion of Mr. Daniel, the House, in committee, proceeded to the consideration of private bills; one of which was passed—for the relief of Joseph D. Ward. And the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1851.

SENATE.

A large number of petitions were presented.

Mr Downs moved and five thousand copies of the report of the War Department on the inundations of the lower Mississippi were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Pearce reported a joint resolution for purchasing the works of Alex. Hamilton.

Mr. Clay submitted a resolution of enquiry into the expediency of adopting some more effectual provisions for preventing American vessels and seamen engaging in the African slave trade. Laid over.

Mr. Seward introduced a joint resolution making a discrimination in all purchases by the Government in favor of American over foreign manufactured steel.

The cheap postage bill from the House was referred to the committee on Post Offices.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to settle the claim of American citizens for spoliations by the French

Mr. Hunter opposed the bill in a speech of two hours, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Various resolutions were sought to be introduced, without avail; among them, one by Mr. McClernand, calling upon the President for information in relation to the conduct of the British with regard to the Nicaragua treaty, and the alleged disturbances in Central America.

The House then took up the bill to ensure the prompt execution of the Bounty Land Bill passed on the 28th of September last. Debate ensued, and, without coming to a conclusion, the House adjourned

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1851.

SENATE.

Mr. Mangum presented the memorial of the employees in the Baltimore Post Office, asking an increase in their compensation.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., moved, and an enquiry, by the Committee on Military Affairs was ordered, as to the propriety of introducing the Camel into the U. States for purposes of army transportation.

A resolution directing an enquiry into the expediency of a reorganization of the State Department, was offered and adopted.

The Senate then took up the bill relating to French spoliations.

Mr. Seward addressed the Senate in favor of the bill.

After which, Mr. Gwin gave notice that, on to-morrow, he would, at an early hour, move the Senate go into Executive session.

And the Senate adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Speaker called the attention of the House to the fact that there were many bills on his table from the Senate, some of them lying over from the last session. If it was the intention of the House to consider them, they should be referred to the appropriate committees. It would be in order to refer them after the committees shall have been called for reports. He conceived it to be his duty to make this statement.

Mr. Bayly begged that the House would indulge him in continuation of the remarks of the Speaker, to bring their attention to the condition of the public business. We have, he said, already made the Deficiency bill the special order for the 7th of February, and from day to day until disposed of. It is not likely that the bill can be disposed of in three days, but he had taken that as the probable time. The New York Mint Bill has been made the special order for the 13th, and from day to day until disposed of; and this will take two days. The bill establishing a Board of Accounts has been made the special order for the 32d January, and ought to occupy two days. Then four days have been set apart for territorial business, and one for that relating to the District of Columbia — There remain but five Mondays of the session, which all know are *dies non*, so far as business is concerned. Seventeen of the thirty five days are set apart, which leave but eighteen days in which to dispose of the appropriation bills. He would say to the House, that if they do not discontinue making other subjects special orders, and unless he could be sustained in making the appropriation bills special orders, the chances are that they will be lost. He felt it to be his duty to make this statement

Reports were then called from committees.

Various Executive communications and Senate bills were referred.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Receipt of two millions of Gold—Another Fire at San Francisco, &c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.

The steamers Cherokee and Prometheus arrived here this morning with dates from San Francisco to the 16th, being two weeks later—Sacramento City to the 14th Dec. and Kingston to the 13th instant. The Cherokee brings one and a quarter million of gold, and the Prometheus about half a million. Nearly all the New York passengers on the Isthmus are in the Cherokee. The Prometheus has 240 passengers.

The San Francisco Herald thinks that the chances of Col. Fremont for the Senatorship to the United States are very doubtful and quite desperate. The friends of Mr. Weller are very sanguine of success. The matter, however, is in much doubt.

Snow had fallen to the depth of several inches at Nevada prior to the 16th December.

A party, consisting of forty seven Americans, had been attacked by the Indians beyond Maripaso Hill, and all of them killed.

The Stockton Journal records a collision in the vicinity of Moguetame, between sixteen Americans and a party of Indians. Quite a fierce skirmish took place and a large number of Indians were killed.

The Military under the command of Col. Rogers at Placerville, has been disbanded.

Gold continues to be found in abundance.

The health of San Francisco and other cities has greatly improved.

The Cholera nearly disappeared.

The barque Alabama, Myers, from Baltimore, and schooner Mary Wilkins and ship Ontario from New Orleans, have arrived at San Francisco.

The notorious Capt. P. H. French, arrived at San Francisco from Greganas.

Another fire had occurred in San Francisco which destroyed about $100 000 worth of property.

The cholera had disappeared from Kingston.

The markets at San Francisco and elsewhere were over stocked. Western flour $15. Mess Beef $45. Pork do. $20.—Prime do. $16. Other articles of produce generally were dull, and a downward tendency.

REMARKABLE PETRIFYING SPRING.—At Clearmont, in the south of France, a place where mineral waters abound, there is a spring, which possesses the power of petrification in a very extraordinary degree.—Some years ago, when a learned professor of the name of Blanqui, visited that quarter, there was an ox undergoing the process of transformation; and although the animal had begun to sit or rather stand, for his statue only twelve months before, one half of him was already done into a stone monument! Several horses are said to be seen turned into monuments of themselves and ornamenting, in the capacity of statues, the fields where they once pastured; whilst a collection of other quadrupeds, and of birds, fruits and flowers, bear ample testimony to the formidable power of this truly magic spring. There are many petrifying fountains in this country, but none whose powers at all approach that of Clermont. Even the renowned hot spring of Furnas must yield to it, although there also the process is carried on to a great extent. It may be mentioned, that the district around Clermont is mountainous and volcanic, and that the tufia and ashes thrown out by eruptions which occurred antecedent to the historical era, contain an immense variety of the quadruped class as well as birds. Cuvier has described many of those remains as belonging to new or extinct species of the mastodons elephant, hippopotamus, and so on.

Maryland Reform Convention.

[Reported for the Balt. Sun]

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 15.

The convention assembling, Mr. Hicks moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday requiring the Secretary to keep a list of absent members to be entered upon the journal. Messrs. Hicks, McLane, Jenifer, Wells and Sellers favored the motion; and Messrs. R J Brent and Brown opposed it The motion to reconsider prevailing, Mr. Dashiels moved an amendment stopping the pay of absent members. Mr. Sellers desired to reach the pay during the recess. Mr. Grason moved to lay the whole matter on the table, which was carried by a vote of 52 to 33.

The convention then (in committee of the whole) proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day—being the articles regulating the elective franchise. A debate arose on the pending question requiring a residence of five days in the particular ward or district, prior to voting, which continued to the hour of adjournment.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper]

ANNAPOLIS, Jan 16.

To day, Mr. Jenifer submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That all debate in Committee of the Whole, upon the first section of the Report of the Committee on the Elective Franchise shall cease this day at one o'clock, and the Committee of the Whole shall then proceed to vote upon the amendments then pending, or which may be offered, and five minutes may be allowed to any member to explain any amendment which he may offer.

Mr. Weber moved to amend, by striking out the words "first section of the," so as to make it applicable to the whole report. Mr. Jenifer then withdrew the resolution. It was renewed by Mr. Weber, leaving out the words he had proposed to strike out.

After debate by Messrs. Brent, of Baltimore, Dorsey, Jenifer, Ridgely, Blackistone, Spencer, Stewart, of Caroline, and Chambers, of Kent,

On motion of Mr. Smith, said resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Randall gave notice that on to-morrow he should move to amend the 17th Rule.

Mr. Sellers gave notice that on to-morrow he should move to amend the 23d Rule by striking out these words: "Except that part of the 30th rule which restricts members from speaking more than twice upon the same question. The ayes and noes shall be taken in committee of the whole, in the same manner as they are taken in the Convention."

On motion of Mr. Merrick, the Convention, in committee of the Whole, (Mr. Blackistone in the chair) resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Elective Franchise.

The question pending being on the amendment proposed by Mr. Phelps, (requiring a voter to reside five days in the ward or election district where he may offer to vote) to the substitute for the first article proposed by Mr. Chambers, of Kent.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Ricaud, Stewart, of Caroline, Pressman, and others, upon the general subject of the report, when the committee rose without coming to any vote, and the Convention adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 17, 1851.

Mr. Ridgely moved that the hour of meeting hereafter be 11 o'clock, A. M., which was adopted

Mr. Chambers, of Kent, chairman of the committee on the Elective Franchise, reported the following additional article, which, on motion of Mr. Blackistone, was ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee of the whole:

4th. "Every person elected or appointed to any office of profit or trust under the Constitution, or laws made pursuant thereto, before he shall enter upon the duties of such office, shall take or subscribe to the following oath or affirmation: I — do swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the State of Maryland, and that I will support the Constitution and laws thereof; that I will, to the best of my skill and judgment, diligently and faithfully, without partiality or prejudice, execute the office of —— according to the Constitution and laws of the State, and that since the adoption of the present Constitution, I have not been engaged directly or indirectly, in giving or receiving a bribe to vote at any election. And if a Governor, Senator, member of the House of Delegates, or Judge—that I will not directly or indirectly, receive the profits or any part of the profits of any other office during the time of my acting as ——. And if any person elected or appointed to office as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to take the said oath or affirmation, he shall be considered as having refused to accept the said office, and a new election or appointment shall be made, as in case of refusal or resignation, and any person swearing falsely in the premises shall on conviction thereof in a Court of law, incur the penalties for wilful or corrupt perjury, and be thereafter incapable of voting at any election, and also incapable of holding any office of profit or trust in this State."

The Convention then took up the motion of Mr. Randall, to amend the 17th Rule. After some remarks from Messrs Randall and Brown—

Mr. Brown moved that the Committee of the Whole be discharged,

On motion of Mr. Jenifer, the Convention, in Committee of the whole, (Mr. Blackistone in the chair,) resumed the consideration of the Report of the Committee on the Elective Franchise.

The question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. Phelps, requiring a residence of five days in the ward or election district before voting,) to the substitute for the first article proposed by Mr Chambers of Kent.

Mr Tuck favored the amendment.—Mr. Ridgely opposed it. The other members continued the debate, when the question was taken and the amendment rejected by the following vote:—Yeas 39, nays 43.

Mr. Weber moved to amend the first article of said report by inserting between the words "shall" and "and" the following: "Provided that the voter, if required, shall make affidavit that he did not remove into the election district to affect the election then being held"

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, the words "this State" was stricken out of the substitute of Mr. Chambers of Kent, and the words "the United States" inserted by yeas 46 to nays 37.

The question then recurred upon the above amendment of Mr. Weber, when the Committee rose, and the Convention adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS Jan. 18, 1851.

Mr. Smith presented a memorial praying that a poll tax may be imposed to be appropriated to the purpose of Education. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Merrick presented a communication from the Superintendent of the Census giving the white, free black and slave population of Baltimore city, and the several counties, except Carroll; ordered to be printed.

The Convention resumed the consideration of the motion of Mr. Randall to amend the 17th Rule. Mr. R explained the object of the amendment to be, that when the previous question is demanded, it shall be put only on the particular proposition then pending, and not upon the whole subject matter under consideration. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Sellers then called up his proposed amendment to the 23d rule, viz: "Except that part of 20th which restricts members from speaking more than twice on the same question, and to dispense with taking the yeas and nays in the committee of the whole." This amendment was also agreed to—yeas 46, nays 29.

Mr. Fiery submitted a resolution, that on and after the 27th instant, the Convention will hold two sessions a day—commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., and at 3 o'clock, P. M. Messrs Fiery, Harbine, and Stewart of Caroline spoke in favor of the resolution, and Messrs Buchanan and Kilgour in opposition.

Pending this resolution, the hour arrived for taking up the order of the day, being the articles reported by the committee on the Elective Franchise.

The question being on the proviso proposed yesterday by Mr. Weber, to the substitute proposed on the 13th by Mr. Chambers, of Kent, as amended yesterday on the motion of Mr. Dorsey,

Mr. Chambers withdrew said substitute, and offered in lieu thereof the following:

"Every free white male person of 21 years of age or upwards, who shall have been for one year next preceding the election, a resident of the State, and for six months a resident of the city of Baltimore, Howard district, or any county in which he may offer to vote, and being at the time of the election a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to vote in the ward or election district in which he resides, in all elections hereafter to be held, and at all such elections the votes shall be taken by ballot."

Mr. Stephenson moved to strike out "six months" in said amendment, and insert "three months." Negatived.

The amendment of Mr. Chambers, of Kent, was then agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Chambers, of Kent, the said section was amended by adding the following:

"And in case any county or city shall be so divided as to form portions of different electoral districts for the election of Congressmen, Senator, Delegate, or other officer or officers, then to entitle a person to vote for such officer, he must have been a resident of that part of the county or city, which shall form a part of the electoral district in which he offers to vote, for six months next preceding the election, but a person who shall have acquired a residence in such county or city entitling him to vote at any such election, shall be entitled to vote in the election district from which he removed until he shall have acquired a residence in the part of the county or city to which he has removed."

Mr. Jenifer moved to amend said section by adding: "And that the Legislature may provide for a uniform registration of the names of the voters within the State of Maryland, which shall be taken and held as the only evidence of the qualification of said voters at any election which may hereafter be held in the State

Mr. Ricaud moved to amend said amendment, by adding after the word "Maryland;" "And from time to time thereafter of all who may become such qualified electors," and by adding at the end the following: "Or some other uniform provision whereby the legal and qualified electors may be fully and truly ascertained, and the elective franchise protected from all fraud."

Mr. Kilgour moved to strike out the word "may" in the first line of Mr. Jenifer's proposed amendment, and insert "shall not."

Pending these resolutions the committee rose.

On motion of Mr. Chambers of Kent the Convention adjourned till Monday 12 o'clock.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan 20, 1851.

On motion of Mr. Jenifer, committee No. 11 was discharged from the consideration of an order relating to the free colored population, and it was referred to the committee on that subject.

The motion to reconsider the order authorizing the preparation of a map of the counties, &c., was withdrawn by Mr. Weems, after some explanation by Mr. Thomas.

On motion of Mr. Stephenson, the committee on Corporations were directed to inquire as to limiting all corporation charters to 20 years, and reserving to the Legislature the right to repeal any such charter at any time.

The Convention, in committee of the Whole, proceeded to the order of the day, being the subject of the Elective Franchise.

The first amendment proposed on Saturday by Mr. Ricaud to the amendment offered by Mr Jenifer in regard to a general registration, &c., was accepted by Mr. Jenifer. The other amendment proposed by Mr. Ricaud was rejected.

Mr. J. U. Dennis moved to amend the amendment proposed by Mr. Jenifer, by striking out 'may' and inserting 'shall,' so as to make it obligatory on the Legislature to provide for a general registration. Rejected.

Mr. Morgan proposed to amend by providing that the Legislature ought to pass laws as will ascertain the legal voters of the State, and to protect the elective franchise from fraud Rejected.

The amendment proposed on Saturday by Mr Kilgour, forbidding the Legislature to provide for a Registry of votes, &c., was also rejected.

All the propositions, so far, looking to a general registration of votes, have been rejected The committee rose and the Convention adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 21, 1851

Mr. Spencer presented an account of the clerk of the Levy Court of Queen Anne's county, for information furnished the Convention, under its order.

Mr. Annan presented a petition of sundry Tanners and dealers in Leather of Frederick county, that no change may be made in the inspection of leather.

Mr. Davis presented the Address of the Primary School Convention to the people of Maryland, severally referred

The Convention in Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Blackistone in the chair) proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, being the report of Committee on the Elective Franchise.

All the amendments providing for a registry of voters of the State having been rejected, and the first section of the report having been gone through with,

On motion of Mr. Schley, the second section was amended by inserting after the word "give" in the first line, the words "directly or indirectly."

Mr. Merrick moved to amend the second section, by inserting after the word "thing" in the third line, the following: "to induce any voter to refrain from casting his vote, or forcibly to prevent him in any way from voting, or." Agreed to.

An amendment proposed to second section by Mr. Ricaud, to limit the disfranchisement for abuse of the Elective Franchise, to five years, instead of for life, as proposed by the committee, gave rise to a very interesting debate, which was participated in by Messrs. Merrick, Ricaud, Chambers of Kent, Dirickson, Tuck, J. U. Dennis, and others, when the question was taken and the amendment rejected—ayes 31, nays 40.

Mr Ridgely moved further to amend said section, by taking from the Executive the power to interfere with the execution of the provisions of this section, &c.

Mr. Dorsey moved to amend the amendments by allowing the Courts, when satisfied by testimony, to set aside the verdict of the jury and grant a new trial.

Messrs. Crisfield and Spencer gave notice of amendments.

Pending these amendments, and after debate by Messrs. John Dennis, Spencer, Grason, Dorsey and Ridgely, the committee rose and the Convention adjourned.

THE WORLD'S FAIR—*President Fillmore invited to attend.*—W. S Sell, Esq., an American merchant residing in Manchester, England, having invited the President to visit London during the World's Fair, our Chief Magistrate sent the following reply, which is published in the English papers. The invitation was extended in the belief that it would pave the way for a visit of Queen Victoria to the United States.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 1, 1850.

Wm. S Stell Esq., Manchester.—My Dear Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter, of the 8th ult., through Mr. Randall, expressing the hope that I may visit the World's Fair in London, in May next, and assuring me that if I do so, I shall receive a cordial welcome from my countrymen in England, and tendering me the hospitalities of your house whilst I remained at Manchester.

Previous to the death of my lamented predecessor, I had anticipated the pleasure of visiting London at the time of the fair, but I deem it now impossible to leave my official duties here; and your kind letter causes a deeper regret at my disappointment. Were it possible for me to be absent for such a length of time, nothing could be more gratifying than to accept your proffered hospitalities. I well recollect meeting you and your lady in the fall of 1837, and should be extremely happy to renew the acquaintance. Independent of that, I have always felt a strong desire to visit Great Britain. Its soil is classic ground to me, and I should be most happy to be able to make a personal comparison between the leading men of that country and my own, and to see how far we have improved upon the political institutions of the mother country. But this must be deferred till a more convenient season.

Accept my thanks for your kindness; remember me most cordially to your lady, and believe me truly yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

PARDON OF RICHARD J. TURNER.—The pardon for Richard J Turner, who was convicted three years and ten months ago, and sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the county jail, on the charge of defrauding the Mechanic's Bank of this city, was received from Gov Lowe, la t evening, by the Warden, Thomas O. Sellars, Esq. He was immediately set at liberty, and proceeded quietly to the residence of his family. The petition to the Governor, asking for his release, was signed by more than three thousand citizens, of all parties.—*Clipper of Tuesday*

A NATIONAL HOLIDAY.—The National Intelligencer strongly recommends observing the 22d of February next as a general holiday, in commemoration of the Union.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 25, 1851.

☞ WM. THOMSON & Co., S. E. corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets, Baltimore, are our authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for the "GAZETTE."

☞ V. B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements for the "EASTON GAZETTE," in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

We are indebted to the attention of Col. Edward Lloyd, and Morris O. Colston, S. P. Dickinson and Cornelius Sherwood, Esqs., members of the Convention, for copies of the daily proceedings of that body.

PREMIUM BEEF.—The large and splendid steer, weighing about 1800 lbs. belonging to Wm. Hayward, Esq., and which took the first premium for beef cattle, at the late Cattle Show in this town, has been purchased by Mr. John W. Jump, who will slaughter him on Monday, and offer him for sale at his stall in the Market House on Tuesday. It will probably be the largest and finest lot of beef ever offered there, as it is of the Devon breed which is said to make the richest and best flavored meat. Try it and judge for yourselves.

THE SCALPEL.—The tenth or February No. of this interesting quarterly medical periodical, devoted to the instruction of the people, and the exposure of quackery, whether found in the regular profession or elsewhere, is before us. It contains 64 pages of original reading matter, consisting of well written essays, criticisms, &c. &c., instructive, satirical and humorous. Published by Edward H. Dixon, M. D., New York, at $1 a year or 25 cents a number.

THE cheap postage bill has at length passed the House, and been sent to the Senate. A synopsis of the bill will be found in our congressional proceedings. It is to be hoped that it will be so amended in the Senate as to require a charge of five cents per half ounce, on all letters not prepaid. The P. O. Department suffers great loss on dead and refused letters, which would be in a great degree obviated by encouraging prepayment. Everything should be done to secure the largest revenue to the department, and a higher rate if not prepaid, we think would make a material difference in the receipts in favor of the department. It could not, at least, have a contrary effect.

In the Senate on the 10th inst., Mr. Hale of New Hampshire, offered a memorial from citizens of Pennsylvania, praying a repeal of the fugitive slave law. He was proceeding to make some remarks disrespectful of the legislation of Congress on this bill, when he was called to order by Mr. Foote. He was decided to be out of order. Mr. Whitcomb moved to lay the memorial on the table, and after some debate, the motion was adopted by the decisive vote of yeas 35, nays 16, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Bell, Berrien, Borland, Bradbury, Dickinson, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Phelps, Rhett, Rush, Shields, Soule, Spruance, Underwood, Wales, Whitcomb,—35.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Chase, Cooper, Davis, of Mass., Dayton, Dodge, of Wis., Ewing, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Seward, Smith, Upham, Walker, Winthrop, 16—

It will be seen that the Senators from Vermont, (famous for her nullification law) were divided—Mr. Phelps voting to lay the memorial on the table, and Mr. Upham against it.—As Mr. P.'s time is about expiring, he no doubt thought he would vote according to the dictates of his own judgment, without regard to his popularity. By the way, that nullification law is not approved by the people of Vermont. The Middlebury Register says that it was read by its title and passed without deliberation or reflection, and as it is of doubtful constitutionality, "if not forgotten, will have to be repealed by the next legislature."

On the same day Mr. Pearce presented the petition of Mr. Blackistone and others, members of the Constitutional Convention of Maryland, praying that a contract may be entered into by the Government with Wm. B. Clarke, for the transportation of the mail from Baltimore and Norfolk, by steamers, to some port in England.

CENSUS OF MARYLAND.—The following is the official return of the census of Maryland, as furnished the State Convention from the Home Department:

Counties.	Whites.	Free col.	Slaves.	Total.
Allegany,	21,752	397	724	22,873
Anne Arundel,	16,542	4,692	11,244	32,388
Baltimore city,	141,441	25,625	2,946	169,012
Baltimore co,	34,222	3,690	3,767	41,589
Carroll*				
Caroline,	6,095	2,783	808	9,692
Calvert,	3,610	1,520	4,488	9,618
Cecil,	15,482	2,612	843	18,937
Charles,	5,665	913	9,584	16,162
Dorchester,	10,788	3,803	4,282	18,873
Frederick,	31,595	3,637	3,261	38,493
Harford,	14,114	2,785	2,166	19,365
Kent,	5,508	3, 32	2,527	11,357
Montgomery,	9,535	1,311	5,114	15,960
Prince George,	8,902	1,138	11,510	21,550
Queen Anne,	7,040	3,174	4,271	14,485
St. Mary's,	6,280	1,590	5,811	13,681
Somerset,	13,417	3,453	5,588	22,458
Talbot,	7,987	2,790	4,134	15,811
Washington,	26,960	1,885	2,989	30,943
Worcester,	11,824	3,593	3,453	18,870

* Full returns not yet received.

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