leaders" as resting on distinct considerations from the "transient calamities," and for which present redress ought neither to be sought, nor expected.

To the embargo imposed in December, 1807 nearly all the delegation of Massachusetts was opposed. The pretexts for imposing it were deemed by her citizens a mockery of her sufferings. Owning nearly one third of the tonage in the United States, she felt that her voice ought to be heard in what related to its security. Depending principally on her foreign trade and fisheries for support, her situation appeared desperate under the operation of this law, in its terms perpetual. It was a bitter aggravation of her sufferings to be told that its object was to preserve these interests. No people, at peace, in an equal space of time ever endured severer privations. She could not consider the annihilation of her trade as included in the power to regulate it. To her lawyers, statesmen, and citizens in general it appeared a direct violation of the constitution. It was universally odious. The disaffection was not confined to the federal party. Mr. Adams, it is said, and not contradicted, announced in his letters to the members of Congress, that government must not rely upon its own friends. The interval from 1807 to 1812 was filled up by series of restrictive measures which kept alive the discontent and irritation of the popular mind. Then followed the war. under circumstances which aggravated the public distress. In its progress, Massachusetts was deprived of garrisons for her ports—with a line of sea coasts equal in extent to one-third of that of all the other maritime States, she was left during the whole war nearly defenceless. Her citizens subject to an incessant alarm:—a portion of the country invaded and taken possession of as a conquered territory. Her own militia arrayed, and encamped at an enormous expense, pay and subsistence supplied from her nearly exhausted treasury, and reimbursement refused, even to this day.

Now, what, under the pressure and excitement of these measures, was the conduct of the federal party, the 'devoted majority,' with the military force of the State in their hands; —with the encouragement to be derived from a conviction that the Northern States were in sympathy with their feelings, and that government could not rely on its own friends? Did they resist the laws? Not in a solitary instance. Did they threaten a separation of the States?—Did they array their forces with a show of such disposition? Did the governor or people of Massachusetts in any one instance swerve from their allegiance to the union. The reverse of all this is the truth. Abandoned by the national government, because she declared, for reasons which her highest tribunal adjudged to be constitutional, to surrender her militia into the hands of a military prefect, although they were always equipped; and ready and faithful under their own officers, she nevertheless clung to the union as to the ark of her safety; she ordered her well trained militia into the field, stationed them at the points of danger, defrayed their expenses from her own treasury, and garrisoned with them the national forts. All her taxes and exercises were paid with punctuality and promptness, an example by no means followed by some of the states, in which the cry for war had been loudest. These facts are recited for no other purpose but that of preparing for the inquiry, what becomes of Mr. Adams' 'key,' his 'project,' and his 'postulates.' The latter were to all intents and purposes, to use his language, 'consummated.'

Laws unconstitutional in the public opinion, had been enacted. A great majority of an exasperated people were in a state of the highest excitement. The legislature (if his word be taken,) was under the management of the leaders.' The judicial courts were on their side, and the juries were, as he pretends, contaminated. A golden opportunity had arrived. 'Now was the winter of their discontent made glorious summer.' All the cumbustibles for revolution were ready. When, behold! instead of a dismembered Union, military movements, a northern confederacy & British alliance, accomplished at the favorable moment of almost total prostration of the credit and power of the national rulers, a small and peaceful deputation of grave citizens, selected from the ranks of civil life, and legislative councils, assembled at Hartford.—There; calm and collected, like the Pilgrims from whom they descended, and not unmindful of those who had achieved the independence of their country, they deliberated on the most effectual means of preserving for their fellow citizens and their decendants the civil and political liberty which had been won and bequeathed to them.

The character of this much injured assembly has been subjected to heavier imputations under an entire deficiency not only of proofs, but of probability, than ever befel any other set of men discharging merely the duties of a committee of a legislative body, and making a public report of their doings to their constituents. These imputations have never assumed a precise form, but vague opinions have prevailed of a combination to separate the union. As Mr. Adams has condescended, by the manner in which he speaks of that convention, to adopt or countenance those imputations on its proceedings, we may be excused for making a few more remarks on the subject, although this is not a suitable occasion to go into a full explanation and vindication of that measure.

The subject naturally resolves itself into four points or questions:

First, the constitutional right of a state to appoint delegates to such a convention:

Secondly, the propriety and expedience of exercising that right at that time:

Thridly, the objects intended to be attained by it, and the powers given for that purpose by the state to the delegates; and

Fourthly, the manner in which the delegates exercised their power.

As to the first point, it will not be doubted that the people have a right in an orderly and peaceable manner to assemble to consult upon the common good;' and to request of their rulers by the way of addresses, petitions or remonstrances, redress of the wrongs done them, and of the grievances they suffer.' This is enumerated in the constitution of Massachusetts among our natural, essential and unalienable rights; and it is recognised in the constitution of the United States; and who then shall dare to set limits to its exercise, or to prescribe to us the manner in which it shall be exerted? We have already spoken of the state of public affairs and the measures of the general government, in the year 1814, and of the degree of excitement amounting nearly to desperation, to which they had brought the minds of the people in this and the adjoining states. Their sufferings and apprehensions could no longer be silently endured, and numerous meetings of the citizens had been held on the occasion in various parts of the country. It was then thought that the measures called for in such an emergency would be more prudently and safely matured and promoted by the government of the state than by unorganized bodies of individuals, strongly excited by what they considered to be the unjust and oppressive measures of the general government. If all the citizens had the right, jointly and severally, to consult for the common good, and to seek for a redress of their grievances, no reason can be given why their legislative assembly, which represents them all, may not exercise the same right in their behalf. We no where find any constitutional prohibition or restraint of the exercise of this power by the state; and if not prohibited, it is reserved to the state. We maintain then, that the people had an unquestionable right, in this as well as in other modes, to express their opinions of the measures of the general government, and to seek, 'by addresses, petitions or remonstrances,' to obtain a redress of their grievances and relief from their sufferings.

If there was no constitutional objection to this mode of proceeding, it will be readily admitted that it was in all respects the most eligible. In the state of distress and danger which then oppressed all hearts, it was to be apprehended, as before suggested, that large and frequent assemblies of the people might lead to measures inconsistent with the peace and order of the community. If an appeal was to be made to the government of the United States, it was likely to be more effectual if proceeding from the whole state collectively than from insulated assemblies of citizens; and the application in that form would tend also to repress the public excitement and prevent any sudden and unadvised proceedings of the people, by holding out to them the prospect of relief through the influence of their state government. This latter consideration had great weight with the legislature; and it is believed to have been the only motive that could have induced some of the delegates to that convention to quit the seclusion to which they had voluntarily retired, to expose themselves anew to all the fatigue and anxiety, the odium, the misrepresentations, calumnies and unjust reproaches, which so frequently accompany and follow the best exertions for the public good.

If each one of the states had the right thus to seek a redress of grievances, it is clear that two or more states might consult together for the same purpose and the only mode in which they could cousult each other was by a mutual appointment of delegates for that purpose.

But this is not the only ground, nor is it the strongest, on which to rest the justification of the proceedings in question. If the government of the United States in a time of such distress and danger should be unable or should neglect, to afford protection and relief to the people, the legislature of the State would not only have a right, but it would be their duty to consult together, and if practicable, to furnish these from their own resource. This would be in aid of the general government.—How severely the people of Massachusetts experienced at that time the want of this ability or disposition, in the general government, we need not repeat. If the legislature of a single State might under such circumstances endeavor to provide for its defence, without infringing the national compact, no reason is perceived, why they might not appoint a committee or delegates, to confer with delegates of neighboring States who were exposed to like dangers and sufferings, to devise and suggest to their respective legislatures measures by which their own resources might be employed in a manner not repugnant to their obligations as members of the Union. A part of New England had been invaded and was then held by the enemy, without an effort by the general government to regain it; and if another invasion which was then threatened and generally expected, had taken place, and the New England States had been still deserted by the government, and left to rely on their own resources, it is obvious that the best mode of providing for their common defence would have been by a simultaneous and combined operation of all their forces. The states originally possessed this right, and we hold that it has never been surrendered, nor taken from them by the people.

The argument on this point might be easily extended; but we may confidently rely on the two grounds above mentioned, to wit, the right of the people through their State legislatures or otherwise to petition and remonstrate for a redress of their grievances; and the right of the State in a time of war and of threatened invasion to make the necessary provisions for their own defence. To these objects was confined the whole authority conferred by our legislature on the delegates whom they appointed. They were directed to meet and confer with other delegates, and to devise and suggest measures of relief for the adoption of the respective States; but not to represent or act for their constituents, by agreeing to, or adopting any such measures themselves, or in behalf of the states.

But whilst we strenuously maintain this right of the people to complain, to petition, and to remonstrate in the strongest terms against measures which they think to be unconstitutional, unjust, or oppressive, and to do this in the manner which they shall deem most convenient or effectual, provided it be in an orderly and peaceable manner, we readily admit that a wise people would not hastily resort to it, especially in this imposing form on every occasion of partial and temporary discontent of suffering. We therefore proceed to consider,

Secondly, the propriety and expediency of adopting that measure in the autumn of 1814: On this point it is enough to say, that the grievances that were suffered and the dangers that were apprehended at that time, and the strong excitement which they produced among all the people which is stated more particularly elsewhere in this address, rendered some measures for their relief indispensably necessary. If the legislature had not undertaken their cause, it appeared to be certain as we have already suggested, that the people would take it into their own hands; and there was reason to fear that the proceedings in that case might be less orderly and peaceful. and at the same time, less efficacious.

Thirdly. We have already stated the objects which our state government had in view in proposing the convention at Hartford, and the powers conferred on their delegates. If, instead of these avowed objects there had been any secret plot for a dismemberment of the Union, in which it had been desired to engage the neighboring States, the measures for that purpose we may suppose would have been conducted in the most private manner possible. On the contrary, the resolution of our legislature for appointing their delegates, and prescribing their powers and duties, was openly discussed and passed in the usual manner, and a copy of it was immediately sent by the direction of the legislature, to the Governor of every State in the Union.

Fourthly. The only remaining question is whether the delegates exceeded or abused their powers. As to this, we have only to refer to the report of their proceedings, and to their journal, which is deposited in the archives of this state.

That report, which was published immediately after the adjournment of the convention, and was soon after accepted by the legislature, holds forth the importance of the Union as paramount to all other considerations; enforces it by elaborate reasoning, and refers in express terms to *Washington's farewell address*, as its text book. If, then, no power to do wrong *was given* by the legislature to the convention, and if nothing unconstitutional, disloyal, or tending to disunion, was in fact done (all which is manifest of record) there remains no pretext for impeaching the members of the convention by imputing to them covert and nefarious designs, except the uncharitable one, that the characters of the men justify the belief, that they cherished in their hearts, wishes and intentions, to do, what they had no authority to execute, and what in fact they did not attempt. On this head, to the people of New England, who were acquainted with these characters, no explanation is necessary. For the information of others, it behoves those of us who were members to speak without reference to ourselves —With this reserve we may all be permitted to say, without fear of contradiction, that they fairly represented whatever of moral, intellectual, or patriotic worth, is to be found in the character of the New England community; that they retained all the personal consideration & confidence, which are enjoyed by the best citizens, those who have deceased, to the hour of their death, and those who survive to the present time. For the satisfaction of those who look to self love, and to private interest springs of human action it may be added that among the mass of citizens, friends, and connexions, whom they represented, were many, whose fortunes were principally vested in the public funds, to whom the disunion of the States would have been ruin. That convention may be said to have originated with the people. Measures for relief had been demanded from immense numbers, in counties and towns, in all parts of the State, long before it was organized. Its main and avowed object was *the defence of this part of the country against the common enemy*. The war then wore its most threatening aspect.—N. England was destitute of national troops; her treasures exhausted; her taxes drawn into the national coffers.

The proceedings, and report of the convention, were in conformity with this object. The *burden* of that report consisted in recommending an application to Congress to permit the States to provide for their own defence, and to be indemnified for the expense by reimbursement, in some shape from the National Government, of at least, a portion of *their own money*. This convention adjourned early in January.—On the 27th of the same month, an act of Congress was passed, which gave to the State Governments, the very power which was sought by Massachusetts, viz:—that of "raising, organizing and officering" state troops, to be employed in the state raising the same, or in an adjoining State, and providing for their pay and subsistence. This we repeat was the most important object aimed at by the institution of the convention, and by the report of that body. Had this act of Congress passed, before the act of Massachusetts, for organizing the convention, *that convention never would have existed*. Had such an act been anticipated by the convention or passed before its adjournment, that assembly would have considered its commission as in a great measure superseded. For although it prepared and reported sundry amendments to the constitution of the United States, to be submitted to *all* the States, & might even, if knowing of this act of Congress, have persisted in doing the same thing; yet, as this proposal for amendments could have been accomplished in other modes, they could have had no special motive for so doing, but what arose from their being together; and from the consideration which might be hoped for, as to their propositions, from that circumstance.

It is thus matter of absolute demonstration to all who do not usurp the privilege of the *searcher* of hearts, that the design of the Hartford convention and its doings were not only constitutional and laudable, but sanctioned by an act of congress, passed after the report was published, not indeed with express reference to it, but with its principal features, and thus admitting the reasonableness of its general tenor, and principal object. It is indeed grievous to perceive Mr. Adams condescending to intimate that the convention was adjourned to Boston, and in a strain of rhetorical pathos connecting his imaginary plot, then at least in the thirteenth year of its age, with the 'catastrophe' which awaited the ultimate proceedings of the convention.—That assembly *adjourned without delay after making its report*. It was ipso facto dissolved, like other committees. One of its resolutions did, indeed, purport that 'if the application of these states to the government of the United States, (*recommended in a foregoing resolution*) *should be unsuccessful. and peace should not be concluded, and the defence of these states should be neglected as it has been*, since the commencement of the war, it will be in the opinion of this convention, expedient for the legislature of the several states, to appoint delegates to another convention to meet at Boston on the third Tuesday of June next, with such powers and instructions as the exigency of a crisis so momentous may require.' On this it is to be observed.

First: That the convention contemplated in the foregoing resolution never was appointed, and never could have been, according to the terms of that resolution; because, as is shown above, the object of the intended application to congress had reen attained. And, Secondly, if the contingencies mentioned in that resolution had occurred. the question of forming such a new convention, and the appointment of the delegates, must have gone into the hands of new assemblies; because all the legislatures of the New England states would have been dissolved and there would have been new elections, before the time proposed for the second convention. And, lastly, it is matter of public notoriety, that the report of this convention produced the effect of assuaging the public sensibility, and operated to repress the vague and ardent expectations entertained by many of our citizens, of immediate and effectual relief, from the evils of their condition.

We pass over the elaborate exposition of constitutional law in the President's letter, having no call, nor any inclination at this time to controvert its leading principles. Neither do we comment upon, though we perceive and feel, the unjust, and we must be excused for saying, insidious mode in which he has grouped together distant and disconnected occurrences, which happened in his absence from the country, for the purpose of producing, by their collocation, a glaring and sinister effect upon the federal party. They were all of a public nature. The arguments concerning their merit or demerit have been exhausted; and time, and the good sense of an intelligent people, will place them ultimately in their true light, even though Mr. Adams should continue to throw obstacles in the way to this harmonious reaction of public opinion

It has been a source of wonder & perplexity to many in our community, to observe the immense difference by which public opinion has been led to measure the same kind of proceedings, when adopted in different States. No pretence is urged that any actual resistance to the laws, or forcible violation of the constitutional compact has ever happened in Massachusetts. Unconstitutional questions have arisen here as well as in other States. It is surprising and consolatory that the number has not been greater, and that the termination of them has not been less amicable. To the discussion of some of them great excitement was unavoidably incident, but in comparing cases with causes and effects the impartial observer will perceive nothing to authorize any disparagement of *this State*, to the advantage of the pretensions of other members of the confederacy.

On this subject we disclaim the purpose of instituting invidious comparisons; but every one knows that Massachusetts has not been alone in complaints and remonstrances against the acts of the national government. Nothing can be found on the records of her legislative proceedings, surpassing the tone of resolutions adopted in other states in reprobation of the alien and sedition laws. In one state opposition to the execution of a treaty, in others to the laws instituting the bank, has sounded the note of preparation for resistance in more impassioned strains than were ever adopted here. And at this moment, claims of State rights, and protests against the measures of the national government, in terms, for which no parallel can be found in Massachusetts, are ushered into the halls of Congress, under the most solemn and imposing forms of State authority. It is not our part to censure or to approve these proceedings. Massachusetts has *done* nothing at any time, in opposition to the national government, and she has said nothing in derogation of its powers, that is not fully justified by the constitution; and not so much as other States have said, with more decided emphasis; and, as it is believed, without the stimulus of the same actual grievances. We are no longer at a loss to account for the prevalence of these prejudices against this part of the Union, since they can now be traced, not only to calumnies openly propagated in the season of bitter contention by irritated opponents, but to the secret and hitherto unknown aspersions of Mr. Adams.

Mr. Jefferson, then at the head of government declares that the effect of Mr. Adams' communication to him at their interview in March, 1808, was such on his mind, as to induce a change in the system of his administration —Like impressions were doubtless made on Mr. Giles and others, who then gave direction to the public sentiment Notwithstanding these disadvantages, if Mr. Adams had not seen fit to proclaim to the world his former secret denunciation, there had still been room to hope that those impressions would be speedily obliterated; that odious distinctions between the people of different States would be abolished; and that all would come to feel a common interest in refering symptoms of excitement against the procedure of the national government, which have been manifested successively on so many occasions, and in so many States, to the feelings,—which, in free governments, are always roused by like causes, and are characteristic, not of a factious but a generous sensibility to real or supposed usurpation. But Mr. Adams returns to the charge with new animation; & by his political legacy to the people of Massachusetts, undertakes to entail upon them lasting dishonor.—He re-affirms his convictions of the reality of the old project, persists in connecting it with later events, and dooms himself to the vocation of proving that the federal party were either traitors or dupes. Thus he has again (but not like a healing angel) troubled the pool, and we know not when the turbid waters will subside.

It must be apparent, that we have not sought, but have been driven into this unexpected and unwelcome controversy. On the restoration of peace in 1815, the federal party felt like men, who, as by a miracle, find themselves 'safe' from the most appalling peril. Their joy was too engrossing to permit a vindictive recurrence to the causes of that peril. Every emotion of animosity was permitted to subside. From that time until the appearance of Mr. Adams' publication, they had cordially joined in the general gratulation on the prosperity of their country, and the security of its institutions. They were conscious of no deviation from patriotic duty, IN ANY MEASURE wherein they had acted.—or which had passed with their approbation.—They were not only contented, but grateful, in the prospect of the duration of civil liberty, according to the forms which the people had deliberately sanctioned. These objects being secured, they cheerfully acquiesced in the administration of government, by whomsoever the people might call to places of trust, & of honor.

With such sentiments and feelings, the public cannot but participate in the astonishment of the undersigned, at the time, the manner, and the nature, of Mr. Adams' publication. We make no attempt to assign motives to him, nor to comment on such as may be imagined.

The causes of past controversies, passing as they were, to oblivion among existing generations, and arranging themselves, as they must do, for the impartial scrutiny of future historians, the revival of them can be no less distasteful to the public, than painful to us. Yet, it could not be expected, that while Mr. Adams, from his high station, sends forth the unfounded suggestions of his imagination, or his jealousy, as materials for present opinion, and future history, we should, by silence, give countenance to his charges: nor that we should neglect to vindicate the reputation of ourselves, our associates, and our Fathers.

H. G. OTIS, WM. SULLIVAN,
ISRAEL THORNDIKE, CHAS: JACKSON,
T. H. PERKINS, WARREN DUTTON,
WM. PRESCOTT, BENJ: PICKMAN,
DANIEL SARGENT, HENRY CABOT,
Son of the late George Cabot.
JOHN LOWELL, C. C. PARSONS,
Son of Theophilus Parsons, esq. dec'd.

Boston, Jan. 28.—1829.—

I subscribed the foregoing letter, and not the reply, for the following reasons: Mr. Adams in his statement published in the National Intelligencer, spoke of the leaders of the Federal party, in the year 1808, and for several years previous, as engaged in a systematic opposition to the general government, having for its object the dissolution of the Union, and the establishment of a separate confederacy by the aid of a foreign power. As a proof of that disposition, particular allusion is made to the opposition to the embargo in the Courts of Justice in Massachusetts. This pointed the charge directly at my late father, whose efforts in that cause are probably remembered; and was the reason of my joining in the application to Mr. Adams to know on what such a charge was founded. If this construction of the statement needs confirmation, it is to be found in one of the letters lately published in Salem as Mr. Adams's.

Mr. Adams in his answer has extended his accusation to a subsequent period. In the events of that time I have not the same interest as in those preceding it; and as the Reply was necessarily co-extensive with the answer, that reason prevented me from joining in it. I take this opportunity, however, to say for myself, that I find in Mr. Adams's answer no justification of his charges; and, in reply to that portion of his letter particularly addressed to me, that I have seen no proof, and shall not readily believe, that any portion of my father's political course is to be attributed to the influence there suggested.

FRANKLIN DEXTER.

Boston, January 28, 1829.

THE RULING PASSION —A Lady's beauty is dear to her in every situation,—in sickness, and even in death. Mrs B———t, daughter of Dean Stanhope, was a lovely woman. She was worn out with a long and painful sickness. As, in her last faintings before death, her attendants were rubbing her temples with Hungary water, she begged them to desist, for it would make her hair grey!!!—

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, Md. on the 5th of February inst. as a runaway, a Negro Man, who calls himself —CHARLES GRANT,— about 5 feet 6 inches high, about 22 years of age and of a bright copper colour, grey eyes and free countenance, with a large scar upon his right arm above the wrist; had on when committed a blue casinett roundabout, blue cloth pantaloons, striped swansdown vest, old fur hat, says his father purchased his time from Mr. George Earnest of Baltimore, the owner of said negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away—otherwise he will be released according to law.

CHRIST'N NEWCOMER, Jr. Shff.

Feb.—21—3t

CONGRESS.

[From the National Journal.]

MONDAY, Feb. 16.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. A. Smyth, amendatory of the Constitution, was again taken up. The question being upon the amendment proposed to the resolution by Mr. J. C. Wright, that gentleman being entitled to the floor, again addressed the House, and continued his observations until they were again arrested by the expiration of the hour. The bills which had been acted on in Committee on Friday, were then severally read a third time and passed.—The House then took up the bill, postponed until that day, for the relief of the heirs of Walter Livingston. The bill, which appropriates about 23,000 dollars claimed on the score of contract, was opposed, and led to a discussion, in the middle of which it was ascertained that there was no quorum in the House, and an adjournment took place.

TUESDAY, Feb. 17.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill appropriating ninety-five thousand dollars to the relief of Thomas L. Winthrop and others, directors of an association called "The New-England Mississippi Land Company," was read a third time, and rejected by the casting vote of the Vice President. Subsequently Mr. Ruggles gave notice that he would, to-morrow, move that the Senate reconsider the above vote. The bill authorizing the States of Illinois and Missouri to sell their school lands and saline, was passed.—The Vice President communicated a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report and sundry documents, in answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 5th instant, calling for information as to the expenses hitherto incurred in fitting out an expedition for exploring the Pacific Ocean and South Seas; the probable future expenses of the expedition; the amounts transferred to this object from appropriations made for other objects, and the authority for such transfer. The report and documents were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed. Some time was spent in the consideration of executive business.

In the House of Representatives yesterday,—the hour appropriated by the rules of the House for the morning business was occupied in the presentation of petitions and reports of Committees. The resolution offered by Mr. A. Smyth, amendatory of the Constitution, was therefore not taken up, but lies over until to-day. The special orders of the day were then postponed, and the House proceeded to consider the Bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road. Mr. Ramsay then renewed in the House the motion he had made in Committee to amend the bill by making the tolls specified collectable at every ten, instead of twenty miles, but the motion was negatived by a great majority, and without a division. Mr. Buchanan then renewed the motion he had made in Committee to amend the bill by striking out the first seven sections, and substituting a provision to cede the road to the States through which it runs, on condition that they erect gates, and keep it in repair; and on this question the ayes and noes were ordered. A discussion then ensued, in which Mr. T. R. Mitchell, Mr. Bunner, and Mr. Sergeant took part, but before Mr. Sergeant had concluded his remarks, he gave way to a successful motion made by Mr. Vance to adjourn.

The bill reported by the Select Committee for the relief of James Monroe, appropriates $37,838, to be paid to him out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, gave notice that he would, on Thursday, move that the Senate proceed to the election of Printer. Mr. Tazewell reported, that, in discharge of his duty, as the Committee appointed on the part of the Senate, to notify ANDREW JACKSON of his election as President of the United States, for four years, from the fourth of March next, that the President Elect, in signifying to them his acceptance of this office, expressed his deep sensibility of its responsibilities, and his gratitude to his country for this recent proof of its confidence. He, moreover, instructed the Committee to convey to the respective Houses the assurance of his high consideration and regard. The Senate spent three hours and a half in the consideration of executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the unfinished business, being the Bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road. Mr. Sergeant then concluded his observations in favor of the bill, and in opposition to the amendment, and was followed by Mr. Hoffman, who argued against the power of the government, and opposed the bill. As soon as he had concluded, Mr. Stanbery called the previous question, which was seconded by a majority of the House. The ayes and noes were then called and on the question,—"Shall the main question be now put?" which was decided in the negative—ayes 83, noes 87. Mr. Storrs then moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, in order to take up the bill respecting the fifth census; but before the question was taken on the motion, the House adjourned.

The debate on the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road has not yet been brought to a termination. The previous question was yesterday called and seconded,—yet, strange as it may appear, the motion to put the main question was negatived. We presume the question will be taken to-day on the engrossment of the Bill. As Friday and Saturday are appropriated, by a rule of the House, to the consideration of private bills, there are but six days left during which either House can act upon public bills, so as to send them to the other; and none of the appropriation bills have yet passed through Committee.

The acting Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Southard, has made a report to Congress from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund from which we learn that during the year 1827, there was paid, on account of the public debt, the sum of $10,001,585 99, of which the item of interest and charges is $3,519,851 87. In the year 1828, there was paid, on account of the debt, the aggregate sum of $12,163,505 09, of which the item of interest is estimated at $3,-102,070 71. The amount of the public funded debt, on the first of January, 1828, was $67,413,379 66;—on the first January last, the amount of the funded debt was $58,362, 135 78.

The Senate has determined to proceed, on Thursday, at 12 o'clock, to the election of a Printer to that body, for the next two years.

The bill reported for the relief of the orphan children of the late Robert Fulton, appropriates 5000 dollars, with interest from the 24th of February, 1815, on account of the services of their late father, in superintending the construction of a steam frigate at New York, in the years 1814 and 1815.—

THURSDAY, Feb. 19

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Hendicks, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill authorizing a subsciption, on the part of the United States, of 750 shares to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. The Committee on Foreign Relations, to which was referred the memorial of John Baker, praying for interposition of the Government of the United States, to redress injuries suffered by him from the authorites of the British Province of New-Brunswick, reported a resolution discharging the Committee from the further consideration of the subject, and referring it

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