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 consult 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 of disposition, in the general government, we need not repeat. If the legislature of a single State might under such circumstances endeavour 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 neighbouring 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 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 aharacter of the New England community; that they retained all the personal consideration and 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. Mesures 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 threating aspect. New England was destitue 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, and 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 day, 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 been 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.

(Concluded in fourth page.)

MR. ADAMS & THE FEDERALISTS.

We received on Wednesday a copy of the correspondence between Mr. Adams and certain gentlemen in Massachusetts, who conceived themselves affected or implicated in the charge made by the former against 'certain leaders' of the Federal party in that State, in 1808, of a design to effect a dissolution of the Union and establish a separate confederation.—The correspondence, which is of great length, is comprised in three documents—1. A letter addressed to Mr. Adams dated at Boston, November 26, 1828, and signed by H. G. Otis Israel Thorndike, T. H. Perkins, Wm. Prescott, Daniel Sargent, John Dexter, Wm. Sullivan, John Lowell, Charles Jackson, Warren Dutton, Benjamin Pickman, Henry Cabot, (son of Geo. Cabot,) C. C. Parsons, (son of Theophilus Parsons,) Franklin Dexter, (son of Samuel Dexter.) In this letter, the writers request Mr. Adams to name the persons whom he designates in his letter as the leaders, &c —and the whole evidence upon which the charge is founded. 2. Mr. Adams's reply dated Dec. 30, 1828 3 An Appeal to the Citizens of the United States, signed by the names above mentioned.

Mr. Adams declines naming the individuals to whom he alluded in his charge, or producing the evidence upon which it was founded, and which he asserts to be in his possession. He refers the origin of the design to separate from the Union, to as early period as the winter of 1803 and 4, and assigns the purchase and annexation of Louisiana to the Union, as the immediate cause of it. He says "the plan was so far matured, that the proposal had been made to an individual to permit himself, at the proper time, to be placed at the head of the military movements, which it was foreseen would be necessary to carry it into execution."

The authors of the Appeal, of course, contradict the whole charge, and enter into a long history of the conduct of the Federal party in Massachusetts, down to the Hartford Convention, for the purpose of shewing, that it had always been marked by patriotism, justice and honor. A considerable portion of the Appeal is devoted to an elaborate justification of that Convention. There is a manifest bitterness in the tone of the writers towards Mr. Adams, which is perfectly natural in this case, whether it be the result of conscious innocence or not.

Mr. Adams's accusation, it will be recollected, applied to the leaders of the Federal party in Massachusetts alone; it did not extend to the members of that party in other portions of the Union; who could no more be deemed responsible for what was passing there without their concurrence, than the Republicans of Pennsylvania could now be held liable for the highly seasoned resolutions and fulminations of their brethren in South Carolina. And although Mr. Adams has not produced the evidence to prove the specific charge he has made, men must lose their memories before they can be persuaded that all that was done in Massachusetts in the troubled times alluded to, was done in honor and patriotism. It is needless and irksome to recur to particular events which every good American would wish to forget, except for the purpose of wholesome example—but there are few of our countrymen who will deny—save those whose immediate interest it is to deny—that from the period of the embargo down to the close of the war, there was a spirit manifested in that section of the Union, which would warrant the most unfavourable suspicions of the design of the leaders of the day. The Hartford Convention which was the appropriate termination of the drama, still stands an object of reprobation, after all that has been said to justify it. And it is very questionable, whether these gentlemen would not have acted more wisely, by permitting this charge which has been a thousand times repeated before, to pass quietly away, rather than involve themselves in the necessity of defending and justifying times and scenes which some of them should not wish to be remembered.

[Del. Jour.

A fellow in Albany who was "watching with a corpse," amused himself with stealing some silver spoons.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Tuesday, Feb. 17.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill appropriating ninety-five thousand dollars to the relief of Thomas L. Wipthrop 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 cammunicated 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 Sea; 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 then proceeded to consider the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road. Mr. Ramsey 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.

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.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, after the various reports from Committees were presented, the resolution of Mr. Smyth, amendatory of the Constitution was taken up, and Mr. J. C. Wright continued his remarks. He supported his proposition to amend the proposed amendment by reference to the opinions of Gen. Jackson himself, contained in his letter to the Legislature of Tennessee, resigning his situation as United States Senator.—Before Mr. Wright had concluded, the time expired, and a motion, made by Mr. A. Smyth, to suspend the rule, was negatived. The House then 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. Stanberry called the previous question, which was seconded by a majority of the House. The ayes and noes were then called and ordered 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 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.

Thursday, Feb. 19.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Hendricks, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill authorizing a subscription, 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 the interposition of the government of the United States, to redress injuries suffered by him from the authorities of the British province of New Brunswick, reported a resolution discharging the Committee from the further consideration of the subject, and referring it to the President of the United States; which was agreed to. The Senate spent three hours in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, various reports were made, and among others, a report and resolution from the Committee on the Library, on the resolution referred to them, relative to the re printing of the Documents of the first Thirteen Congresses. This resolution led to some discussion which occupied the hour, and consequently, excluded the discussion of the resolution of Mr. A. Smyth on the subject of the amendment of the Constitution. The House then resumed the consideration of the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road, when Mr. Chilton made some remarks in favor of the bill. The cries of 'question' were then loud, and a motion was made by Mr. J. J. Wood to lay the bill and amendments on the table, which was negatived—ayes 20, noes 168. The question was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Buchanan,—which was negatived—ayes 77, noes 113. Mr. Buchanan then offered an amendment authorising the President to make an arrangement with the States for the election of toll gates, but subquently withdrew it. Mr. Gorham then renewed the motion he had made in Committee of the Whole, so to change the character of the bill as to make it simply an appropriation for the repair of the road, which was negatived—ayes 68, noes 129. Mr. Wickliffe then moved to strike out all that part of the bill which relates to tolls, which was negatived—ayes 87, noes 107. Mr. Archer then renewed the motion to amend which was withdrawn by Mr. Buchanan, but his motion was set aside by a successful demand of the previous question, when the bill was finally ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to day—ayes 105, noes 91. The other business on the table was then disposed of, and

The House adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 20.

The Senate, yesterday, elected Duff Green as Printer to the Senate for the next Congress.—Mr. Hendricks, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill authorizing a subscription, on the part of the United States, of 2,500 shares to the stock of the "South Carolina Rail Road Company." Some private bills were acted upon.—Three hours were spent in the consideration of executive business.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the consideration of the report and resolution of the Committee on the Library, in relation to the printing of the documents of the early Congresses, was resumed; but, after a few words from Mr. Ward, who desired to amend the resolution, Mr. Hamilton moved to postpone their further consideration until Monday, when he expected that a report which he had now to present from the Committee on Retrenchment, in reference to the accounts of Messrs. Gales & Seaton for printing, would be printed and laid on the tables of members. The motion was successful. The House then resumed the discussion of the resolution amendatory of the Constitution, offered by Mr. A. Smyth. Mr. Wright then concluded his remarks upon the subject, and was followed by Mr. A. Smith, who defended the arguments contained in the anonymous letters which had been brought before the House, until the expiration of the hour compelled him to desist, the House having refused his motion for a suspension of the rule. The House then passed the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road, by a vote of 103 to 79. The general Appropriation Bill, and the bill making appropriations for the Military Service of the United States, were then successively acted on in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; but, before the last named bill had been gone through, the Committee rose for want of a quorum. There were then several motions to adjourn, and motions for a call of the House by Mr. M'Duffie, and the House finally adjourned by a vote of 52 to 46, no quorum being present.

Saturday, Feb. 21.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Committee on Finance reported upon the Resolutions referred to them on the 12th ult. relating to the Public Debt, the Sinking Fund, the Revenue, the Balances of Deposites in the Bank of the U States, and the abolition of Duties; with a resolution that it was inexpedient to act on any of the Resolutions this session. The bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals. Three hours were spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the consideration of Mr. Smyth's proposition to amend the Constitution was resumed. Mr. Smyth continued his remarks, interrupted by the expiration of the hour on Thursday, and justified the communication of arguments to the House in the witten form as well as in oral speeches. After continuing for some time, he concluded with expressing the hope that the House would come to a vote upon his first proposition singly. Mr. Weems then rose to ask Mr. J. C. Wright if he used on the preceding day, the words "stage drivers, whippers in, and small fry," and if, in using them, he intended to apply them to him. Mr. Wright declined making any explanation. Mr. Storrs then moved to lay the resolution and amendment, on the table, which was carried in the affirmative, 118 members voting in the affirmative. The House then determined to suspend the rule which appropriates Friday and Saturday in every week to the consideration of private bills, in order to take up the Appropriation bills. Mr. Forward then spoke at much length in support of his motion to amend the Military Appropriation bill, by striking out the clause making provision for the Armories, and so reducing the amount as to appropriate only for the Springfield armory. The Military, Indian, Navy, and Fortifications appropriation bills, and the bill making appropriations for continuing the road from Detroit to Chicago, for completing and repairing piers, for the improving of certain harbors, and for making examinations and surveys, were then successively acted on in Committee, and were reported to the House.

Monday, Feb. 23.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, the obstruction presented by the resolution of General A. Smyth having been removed, various resolutions which have long slumbered on the table, were taken up and disposed of; and a number of new resolutions were offered. A resolution directing that the House shall take a recess on Monday from 3 till 5 o'clock was agreed to; and another resolution fixing the daily hour of meeting at 10 o'clock was rejected. The House then took up the consideration of the different appropriation bills which had passed through Committee on Friday, and they were all ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to day. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and successively acted upon the bill making additional appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States, for the year 1829; the bill making appropriations for building light-houses, &c.; the bill making appropriations for the erection of certain forts, barracks, &c.; the bill to provide for taking the fifth Census; all of which bills were reported to the House.

Tuesday, Feb. 24.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Dudley presented the memorial of Van Cortland and others, surviving officers of the revolutionary army, praying that the act passed at the last session of Congress for their relief may be so amended, as to entitle each officer to the monthly pay attached to his rank at the close of the war. Mr. Hayne, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported an amendment to the bill from the House referred to them, "providing for an exploring expedition to the Pacific Ocean and South Seas," striking out the whole of that bill, and providing for the employment of one of our public vessels in the examination of such Coasts, Islands, Harbours, Shoals and Reefs, in those Seas, as may be in and near the usual tracks of our commerce, and for the appointment of two scientific persons and two assistants to be employed under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, in making the necessary observations, examinations and surveys connected with this subject. Three hours and a half were spent in the consideration of executive business.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday the hour devoted to the morning business was nearly consumed in the presentation of petitions and reports. The special order of the day, being the report of the Committee on the Library on the subject of re-printing the documents of the first Thirteenth Congress was then taken up, and Mr. Wickliffe had commenced some remarks in opposition to the report, when the expiration of the hour rendered it necessary for him to suspend his argument. The various appropriation bills which had been ordered for a third reading, were then read the third time and passed. The House then took up the bills acted on in Committee on Saturday, and passed them to a third reading. In the bill to provide for taking the fifth Census, Mr. Storrs made some observations on the amendment he had offered concerning the ratio of representation, and a brief discussion took place concerning it, but the amendment was finally cut off by a successful motion for the previous question, when the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow. The House, on motion of Mr. Everett, then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill making appropriations for the public buildings, in which an amendment was adopted, appropriating 500 dollars for repairs of the President's House. Some propositions by Mr. Wickliffe to strike out some of the clauses were rejected. Mr. Mercer moved an amendment on the subject of an alteration in the House of Representatives, raising the floor, throwing a glass ceiling over the House, &c. to which Mr. Bartlett moved an amendment, striking out the greater part of Mr. Mercer's proposition, and substituting a proposition to remove the desks, &c. Mr. Hamilton then suggested a proposition to appropriate — cents for the purchase of two sand glasses to be used by the Speaker in regulating the speeches of members. Before any decision was made upon the amendments, the House took a recess, according to order, from 3 till 5 o'clock.

At the Evening Session, the House, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, took up the bill for the relief of surviving widows of certain officers and privates of the army of the revolution: the bill for the relief of sundry revolutionary and other officers and soldiers: and the bill to provide for persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war.—A motion was then made to take up the bill concerning the government, &c. of the Penitentiary in the District of Columbia, but the motion was lost, and the Committee rose and reported the bills. The two first bills acted on in Committee were then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time today, and then the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The Senate, yesterday, was chiefly occupied with the consideration of the bill for authorizing an additional subscription to the Stock of the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal Company. The bill, after a long debate, was ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 28, to 15.

In the House of Representatives a bill was reported by Mr. Mercer, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, authorizing a subscription for 2500 shares in the South Carolina Rail Road Company. On the question for the second reading, Mr. Hamilton protested against this being considered as any boon to the State of South Carolina, or a measure in which the State, in her sovereign capacity, felt any interest. The consideration of the report of the Committee on the Library on the subject of re-printing the scarce documents of the early Congresses, was then taken up, and Mr. Wickliffe finished his remarks in opposition to the report. Mr. Barringer then obtained the floor in reply, but had not made much progress in his observations when the termination of the hour suspended the debate. Mr. Barringer moved to suspend the rule, but the House refused. The several bills ordered on Monday to a third reading were then read a third time and passed. The House then took up the bill to amend an act to provide for the relief of persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States, in the war of the Revolution. Some propositions were made to amend the bill by narrowing its provisions after the House had concurred in the amendments made in Committee, but the propositions were cut off by a successful call for the previous question. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day, by a vote of 120 to 50. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill making appropriations for the Public Buildings, when some discussion took place on the motion of Mr. Mercer to amend the bill by inserting a provision for the improvement of the Hall of the House of Representatives, and the motion of Mr. Bartlett, to amend the amendment by striking out the various provisions, and substituting one for the removal of the desks, were successively negatived. In the House on motion of Mr. Wickliffe, the appropriation for completing the President's House, by finishing the north portico, was stricken out, and the bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

Legislature of Maryland.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Tuesday, Feb. 17.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Osborn; to authorise Samuel R. Turner of Kent county, to cut a Canal or Head Rase, and to raise a dam through and on certain land therein mentioned.

Mr. Dilly; for the destruction of Wolves and Panthers in Allegany county.

BILLS PASSED THE HOUSE.

Reported by Mr. Heath in the Senate, and passed that body—Supplement to the act, Incorporating the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company.

Reported by Mr. Smith in the Senate, additional Supplement to the act, Incorporating a Company to make a Turnpike Road from the City of Baltimore to Havre de-Grace.

Mr. Semmes; relating to Electors of the Senate of Maryland.

It relates to the qualification required of Electors, which shall be the same as the qualification of Delegates to the Legislature.

Mr. Towson; to alter and amend the Constitution, as relates to filling vacancies in the Council.

Mr. Price, to repeal the act of 1827 ch. 94.

DISTRICT EQUITY COURTS.

Mr. Lee's bill for abolishing the Orphans' Courts of this State, and to establish District Equity Courts, to be invested with Equity Jurisdiction as well as the powers of the present Orphans' Courts, was considered on Tuesday last.

Mr. Smith of Worcester, moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Lee urged that the gentleman would withdraw his motion, in order that the question might be taken on the final passage of the bill—some conversation took place between Mr. Hughes, Mr. Lee, Mr. Smith and Mr. Hughlett, upon the best method of disposing of the question, when Mr. Smith to accommodate, withdrew his motion.

Mr. Turner of Balt. moved to strike out the section which referred to Baltimore City and County, so as to leave that district uninfluenced by the operation of this law.

Mr. Hughlett objected to such partial legislation. If the law was good for one part of the State, it was good for all—if unfit for one section it was unfit for all.

Mr. Lee preferred having the question taken upon striking out the first section, to the method of legislation, which this motion would lead to—

Mr. Turner's motion was negatived, four or five votes only rising for it.

Mr. Smith renewed his motion to strike out the first section, which was carried by a large majority amounting to a rejection of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Hughes, the joint Committee on the Chancery Records, were authorised to issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of Witnesses, and to send for papers and persons.

THE UNION BANK AND THE SCHOOL FUND.

Mr. Teackle reported from the Committee in relation to the claim against the Bank. The Bank have agreed to pay the balance as demanded by the Treasurer of the Western Shore in full.

Mr. Teackle from the Committee on Education, also reported on the memorial of Ira Hill.

Wednesday, Feb. 18.

PETITIONS.

Mr. McMahon presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Baltimore, com[illegible] to the petition

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