Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested forthwith to issue his proclamation, warning the good people of this State, against the attempt of the President of the U. States to seduce them from their allegiance exhorting them to disregard his vain menaces, and to be prepared to sustain the dignity and protect the liberty of the State, against the arbitrary measures proposed by the President."

[In this resolution the Senate concurred.]

A gentleman then asking the reading of the proclamation, Mr. W. P. Finley rose, and went through it. The House listened to it with an exceedingly marked indignation. At the passage, however, where the President calls us "his children," and talks to the State "like a father," there was *a general laugh* over the whole house.

Messrs. R. Barnwell Smith, Isaac Holmes, and F. Pickens, successively rose, and expressed with great eloquence and spirit, views of equal detestation and contempt against this proceeding. Mr. Smith insisted, that as it breathed the very worst doctrines of consolidation, and called in the most violent methods of enforcing them—and, more especially as it held even the tyrannical doctrine, *that we had not even the right to secede*, all men, of all parties must refuse to sanction it by their votes. He called, therefore, for the yeas and nays. They were taken: Yeas 90, Nays 24; every Union man voting against the resolutions:

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Dec. 21.

The Senate did not sit to day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred so much of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the Finances, as relates to commercial regulations, made a report thereon, accompanied by a bill to explain and amend the 18th section of an act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, approved the 14th of July, 1832; which bill was read the 1st and 2d time and committed.

The following resolution, offered some days since by Mr. Adams, came up in course:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, so far as in his opinion may comport with the public interest, the correspondence between the Government of the United States and that of the Republic of Buenos Ayes, which has resulted in the departure of the Charge d'Affairs of the United States from that city.

Mr. Adams modified the resolution by adding the words "and instructions to said Charge d'Affairs."

He said that he did not know that there would be any opposition to this resolution. It related to the question between the United States and the Government of Buenos Ayres. (Mr. A. here quoted the Message of the President at the opening of the last session, in which the difficulty with the Government of Buenos Ayres is stated, and the intention of sending out a Charge d' Affairs to settle it.) The Minister had been sent accordingly, but after some negotiation, he had returned without effecting an adjustment of our difficulties with Government. Before his return the Executive had declared in his Message of this year—

"I refrain from making my communication on the subject of our affairs with Buenos Ayres, because the negotiation communicated to you in my last annual message was, at the date of our last advices, still pending, & in a state that would render a publication of the details inexpedient."

Since the date of this communication the negotiation referred to had terminated, and the Charge had returned. It appeared to Mr. A. that the subject was one which deserved the attention of Congress. The country seemed to be towards one of the Governments of South America in a condition approaching to a state of war. It was the duty of Congress to ascertain what was the nature of our difference with that Government, and whether any measures were necessary for the protection of the commerce of the people of the United States. There was an additional reason for the adoption of the resolution. Since the rupture of the negotiation, the Government of Buenos Ayres had published in the Spanish language, the correspondence between the two Governments, together with a communication from the Buenos Ayres Minister of Foreign Affairs to that Republic; in which it was represented that that Government had cause of complaint against the Government of the United States; and there was reason to believe that the impression existing there was strongly against the United States. The Minister there stated that this Government had a claim for indemnity on this country for outrages committed against its citizens, and for which they should rely upon the justice of the United States. Under these circumstances he had deemed it his duty to present this resolution.

Mr. Archer (Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations,) observed that there was no ground to fear a war with Buenos Ayres. It was true that the negotiations between the two Governments had been suspend but that of Buenos Ayres had since then manifested a disposition to renew it at this place. He presumed there could not be the least objection to a full disclosure of all the resolution called for.

The resolution was then agreed to.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Wickliffe next came up for consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the House a list of all appointments made by the Executive since the 13th of April, 1826, from the members of Congress during their term of service, and for twelve months thereafter, stating the names of the persons appointed; the State or territory by them represented; the time when they were appointed, the nature of the appointment conferred; and the amount of salary or their emoluments received by virtue of such appointment.

The resolution was opposed by Mr. Foster and supported by the mover, when the hour allotted to resolutions expired.

The House, on motion, passed to the orders of the day; and

An engrossed bill, entitled "An act to alter and amend an act to set apart, and dispose of certain public lands for the encouragement of the cultivation of the vine and olive," approved 19th January 1831, was read the third time and passed.

SATURDAY, Dec., 22 1832.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

House of Representatives—

On motion of Mr. Howard, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of erecting a Public Warehouse in the city of Baltimore.

The resolution offered by Mr. Wickliffe coming again for consideration.

"That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the House a list of all appointment made by the Executive since the 13th of April, 1826, from the members of Congress during their term of service for the twelve months thereafter;" &c.

Mr. Adams said that whether they should be ordered or not, he should vote in favor of the resolution. And that, not simply in compliance with the courtesy which was usually extended to all members who desired to obtain information from any of the departments. He should vote for the call, as he was satisfied from the notice given by the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Wickliffe,) that he should follow it up by a motion for reprinting the information contained in a prior document of similar character with that now sought. As he understood it would not be in order to discuss at this time the amendment to the Constitution, which was the basis of the present resolution, he should refrain from doing so. In voting for the resolution, however, he wished it to be understood that he did not at all agree in the views of its mover, in relation to the amendment of the Constitution, which he had proposed. He held that any alteration of the Constitution on that point, instead of an amendment, would be a great deterioration of the Constitution. And if the House should indulge the gentleman with the information he had called for, (as he hoped it would,) and the proposal for an amendment should come before the House in order, Mr. A. reserved to himself the right of stating, in a few words, the grounds and reasons on which he was led to think that it would be one of the most pernicious alterations in the Constitution that could be proposed.

Mr. Adams said that he should be compelled very reluctantly, to vote against the amendment, for the reason that it was very doubtful to him whether it would be in the power of the President to furnish the information sought.—The call, he perceived, went back to the 1st of February, 1824, at which time the Executive of the United States was a person (Mr. Monroe) unfortunately now no more. Another person had been President since his term expired; so that the present Executive would not have it in his power to give a list of all the applications made, not only during his own, but thro'out part of two preceding Administrations. It was not consistent with the dignity of the House, nor with the rules of propriety, to send to the President of the United States a resolution which the House must know it would not be in his power to comply with. It might not be in his power to state what members had made application for office even since the time of his own appointment. Application was often made verbally, and under circumstances which made it impossible that they should all be retained in his memory. Some applications were addressed to him in writing, and some of them were signed with the name of the applicants; but this was not always the case. Applications were made by members more frequently for their friends than for themselves. Mr. A. believed, sincerely, that it would be impossible for the President to comply with the call, even in reference to his own period of office. He *knew* it would not with respect to that of his immediate predecessor; nor did he believe he could give the information in respect to the last year of Mr. Monroe's administration, which was included within the period stated in the amendment.

He should, therefore, be under the necessity of voting against it in that view. But he had another reason. It was a species of exposure of the individuals concerned. It seemed to imply that there was something wrong in members of Congress applying for offices under the Government; and it seemed to hold such members up to the view of the community as guilty of some offence if they had applied either on their own behalf or that of their friends. There was something, he did not say in the intention of them but in the measure itself, of an invidious kind. In the resolution of the gentleman from Kentucky there was nothing of that kind. That call related only to official acts of the President, for which he was bound to answer when called upon; but here he was required to state the names of individuals who might have at any time held a conversation with him on the subject of appointments, either directly or otherwise, either for themselves or their friends, and with the best intentions; and all such persons were held out to the view of the nation as so many parasites seeking by flattery to obtain Executive favor. Such a call was unworthy of that House.

Mr. Foster observed that the debate of this morning had fully confirmed him in the opinion he had early expressed, that this resolution was calculated to do no good, especially as one half of the gentlemen who had advocated the call, had declared in advance that they should oppose the amendment of the Constitution to which alone the call had reference. If he could think that the judgment of one member on that floor would really be controlled by the reply to that call, he would not oppose it. But it was not so, and as he was anxious to have the Constitution amended, and saw that in pressing this resolution the House was about to blend a mere party warfare with the great principles of the Constitution, he could not yield it his support. If they pushed their enquiries so far as to ask who had applied for office, they ought to go the whole length, and find out who had *wanted* office. He had no doubt many members had wanted office and did not get it, who were much better fit for it than those who did. He concluded renewing his motion to lay the resolution on the table. But before any question was taken, the hour allotted to resolutions expired.

The following bills were taken up in Committee of the Whole House, Mr. Polk in the Chair, and were ordered to be engrossed for Wednesday:

A bill for the relief of Major General Alexander Macomb.

A bill to authorize the legal representatives of the Marquis de Maison Rouge, and those claiming under him, to institute a suit against the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. Bullard moved to amend this bill by substituting the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the Western District Court of Louisiana, as the Court before whom the suit is to be brought. Agreed to.

Mr. Bullard also moved to amend the bill so as to require the claimants to accompany their petition with the original title papers under which the land is claimed. Agreed to.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to add an additional section to the bill—upon which the committee rose,

And the House adjourned until Wednesday next the 26th inst.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26

The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Sewall, a member from Maryland, elected in the place of the late Mr. Mitchell, appeared was sworn and took his seat.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Wickliffe, coming again for consideration—

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the House a list of all appointments made by the Executive since the 13th of April, 1826, from the members of Congress during their term of service, and for twelve months thereafter; stating the names of the persons appointed; the State or Tetritory by them represented; the time when they were appointed; the nature of the appointment conferred; and the amount of salary or their emoluments received by virtue of such appointment:—

Together with the following amendment thereto proposed by Mr. Kennon:

"And also, the numbers and names of the members of Congress, who, since the first of February, 1824, had been applicants either by themselves or their friends for office, or who had recommended others."

And the question recurring on the motion of Mr. Foster, to lay the resolution and amendments on the table, it was decided by Yeas and Nays—Yeas 54, Nays 118.

The question then being on Mr. Kennon's amendment,

Mr. L. Condict moved to amend the amendment by inserting a clause extending the call so as to embrace a statement of the particular offices sought, the time of their application, and any letters in the possession of the President relating thereto.

The question being then taken, Mr. Condict's amendment was negatived without a count.

Mr. Kennon's amendment was also negatived by yeas and nays—Yeas 73, Nays 103.

The original resolution was then agreed to by yeas and nays—Yeas 102, Nays 74.

From the Balt. Chron. of yesterday.

The great length and importance of the proclamation issued by the Governor of South Carolina, received by the mail yesterday evening, induce us to lay that document before our readers to the exclusion of various articles previously prepared. It would appear from this proclamation, the general order accompanying it, and the inflammatory speeches delivered in the legislature, that the leading nullifiers were resolved that the people should not be permitted a "breathing time" in which to reflect on the consequences of their rash and inconsiderate measures. We yet hope, however, that our country may be spared from the revolting spectacle of a civil war. Of all calamities which could befal us as a nation, that is the most to be dreaded.

New York, Dec. 24.

Politics and Stocks.—U. S. Bank Stock was pushed down at our Brokers' board to day from 108 to 106 3-4. Letters received by the Southern mail, which being in late, were received while the Board were in session, produced an effect. They might have contained nothing more than orders to sell largely!

Miss Charlotte Jackson,

(FROM BALTIMORE.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Easton and its vicinity that she has taken the stand lately occupied by Miss Mary Brown, on Washington street nearly opposite Mr. Lowe's Hotel, where she intends carrying on the

MANTUA MAKING AND

MILLINERY BUSINESS

in all its varieties.

Having for the last six years been constantly employed in the Mantua Making business in the City of Baltimore and having engaged a young lady from Philadelphia, and one from Baltimore, (expected in a few weeks.) who have served regular apprenticeships to the Millinery business, and are now employed in the most fashionable establishments in those cities; together with her own personal exertions, she flatters herself she will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may have the kindness to patronize her—she has just opened the following with a variety of other fancy articles in her line, viz:

Fancy Gauze & Crape Handkerchiefs,
Gauze Thibet shawls,
Handsome assortment of Belts; Gloves and Mitts,
Bobinetts, Lace edgings and insertings,
Grecian net and Blond edging,
French Flowers and Bonnet ribbons,
Fancy Cravats and French Quillings for the neck,
Sewing silk, Cord, Needles, Pins Tapes and Bobbins, &c. &c.

To which she invites the attention of the Ladies.

N. B. Miss J. has made arrangements and will receive regularly the latest Fashions from Philadelphia and Baltimore for Dresses, Bonnetts, &c. &c.

Easton, Dec. 29.

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

21st day of December A. D. 1832.

On application of William Townsend Administrator with the will annexed, of Thomas Hanna, late of Talbot county dec'd.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said dec'ds. estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the City of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.

SEAL

Test, JA. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county hat obtained from the Orphans court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Hanna, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 7th day of July next or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

WM. TOWNSEND, Adm'r.
of Thomas Hanna, deceased.

Dec. 22

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE Dec. 26.

WHEAT	(white)	1 16 a 1 20
do	(red)	1 10 a 1 14
CORN		56 a 57

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening last, in this town by the Rev. Mr. Warfield, Mr. Samuel Tucker to Miss Eliza Jane Seymore, all of this county.

On the 23d inst. by the Rev. Levi Storks, Mr. Richard Lawrence of Baltimore to Miss Mary Dawson of this county.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. J. L. Lenhart Mr Solomon Sapp to Miss Nancy, daughter of Henry Carter, Esq. all of Kent County, Delaware.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber as Trustee will offer at public sale on MONDAY the 21st day of January, next, on the premises, between the hours of 10 o'clock; A. M. & 2 o'clock, P. M. that large & valuable tract of Land called ARBY MANOR, containing five hundred and thirty one acres, with a sufficiency of timber, situate in Caroline county, about two miles from Denton,—the late residence of Philemon Plummer, deceased; on this tract of land there is a framed dwelling and Kitchen, with out houses, &c. all in pretty good repair, being the farm held and owned by the late Philemon Plummer, deceased, and which will be sold for the payment of his debts. The terms of sale are as follows: the purchaser or purchasers, will be required to pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale, one third in twelve months thereafter, and the residue in eighteen months from the day of sale the whole sum to be secured to the trustee, as such, by the bond or bonds of the purchaser or purchasers, with such security as the trustee shall approve of, with interest from the day of sale. Upon the ratification of the sale by the court, and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money and interest, and not before, the trustee will, by a good and sufficient deed, to be executed, acknowledged and recorded according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns the lands and real estate so sold to him, her or them as aforesaid; free, clear and discharged from all claim of the defendants or claimants or either of them. Further terms made known on the day of sale.

The creditors of the late Philemon Plummer, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims properly authenticated to the clerk of Caroline county court, within six months from the day of sale—or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the money or moneys arising from the sale of the real estate of the said Philemon Plummer, late of Caroline county, deceased.

GILES HICKS, Trustee.

dec. 29 4w

A New, Cheap and Popular Periodical,

ENTITLED THE SELECT

Circulating Library,

Containing equal to fifty Volumes, for $5.

PROSPECTUS.

In presenting to the public a periodical entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the U. States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities whence books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our principal cities; but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while "The Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fifteen to twenty-five days after it is published, at the trifling expense of two and a half cents; or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermont may be perusing it in their parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of "The Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it to some other publications. Take the Waverly novels for example; the Chronicles of the Canongate occupy two volumes, which are sold at $1 25 to $1 50. The whole would be readily contained in three numbers of this periodical, at an expense of thirty seven cents postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper form.—But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about *Fifty Volumes* of the common London novel size for Five Dollars. This may not take fifty-two weeks to accomplish; for though not longer than one week will elapse between the issuing of each number, yet when there is a press of very interesting matter, or when two or more numbers are required to contain a whole work, the proprietor will feel himself at liberty to publish at shorter intervals—fifty two numbers being the equivalent for five dollars.

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent, or in Edinburgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the best Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels Sketches, Biography, &c., and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will occasionally be culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge, and science, literature, and novelty. Good standard novels, and other works, now out of print, may also occasionally be re-produced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of familes, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits, adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of obnoxious or wholesome mental aliment. His situation and engagements affords him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books. These, with the additional channels created by agencies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages and conveniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations they are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

TERMS.

"The Select Circulating Library" will be printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper in octavo form, with three columns on a page, and mailed with great care so as to carry safely to the most distant post office.

It will be printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty-two numbers will form a volume, well worth preservation, of 832 pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Ree's Cyclopædia. Each volume will be accompanied with a Title-page and Index.

The price is *five Dollars* for 52 numbers of sixteen pages each, a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronised.—☞ *Payment at all times in advance.*

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher $20, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally. *Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for $4, by uniting in their remittances.*

Subscribers living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfilment of our part of the contract.

Subscribers' names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the future numbers.

☞ Editors of newspapers who give the above three or more conspicuous insertions, will be entitled to an exchange of fifty two Numbers.

ADAM WALDIE,
Carpenter Street, Near Seventh, under the Apprentices' Library, back of the Arcade, where subscriptions will be gratefully received.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1 1832

☞ *Subscriptions received at this office.*

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber is prepared to execute all kinds of

House, Sign and Fancy

PAINTING,

with neatness and despatch, Shop one door from Hopkins and Edmondson's Store, on Washington Street.

dec. 22 3w E. S. HOPKINS.

MARYLAND:

Caroline county Orphans' Court,

DECEMBER TERM, A. D. 1832.

On application of James Carter administrator of William Jewell late of Caroline County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 11th day of December, A. D. Eighteen hundred and thirty two.

SEAL

Test
WM. A. FORD, Register of Wills
for Caroline County.

In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Caroline County hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Caroline County in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of William Jewell late of Caroline County deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the twenty ninth day of June next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this eleventh day of December Anno Domini Eighteen hundred and thirty two.

JAMES CARTER, Adm'r.
of William Jewell, deceased.

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

DECEMBER TERM, A. D. 1832.

On application of Emory Bayly, adm'r. of Henry Baggs late of Caroline County deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this eleventh day of December A. D. Eighteen hundred and thirty two.

SEAL

Test
WILLIAM A. FORD, Register
of Wills for Caroline County.

In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Caroline County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline in Maryland letters of Administration on the personal estate of Henry Baggs, late of Caroline County deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the twenty ninth day of June next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this eleventh day of December A. D. Eighteen hundred and thirty two.

EMORY BAYLY, Adm'r
of Henry Baggs, deceased.

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