

on the President, for the names of the members of Congress appointed to office since 1823. The discussion was continued by Messrs. CLAYTON, SPEIGHT, WICKLIFFE, BURGESS, ISACKS, HOFFMAN, & ADAMS. Mr. KENNON moved an amendment, requiring the President, to furnish also the number and names of members of Congress, who have, since the 1st February, 1824, been applicants to the President, either by themselves or friends, for office, as well as the number and names of members of Congress, who have within that time recommended other members for office. The discussion was further continued by Messrs. KENNON, WICKLIFFE, ADAMS, BRANCH, and FOSTER. The latter gentleman moved to lay the whole subject on the table, but before the question was taken, the hour allotted to morning business expired. Various private bills were considered in committee, a portion of which were reported and ordered to be engrossed. The House then adjourned over to Wednesday next.

DECEMBER 25, 1832.

In the Senate, yesterday, the resolution proposed by Mr. POINDEXTER on the 17th inst. calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a detailed statement of the articles of foreign growth or manufacture, on which in his opinion, the present rate of duties ought to be reduced, so as to produce the result of an aggregate reduction of the revenue six millions of dollars, &c. was taken up. Mr. POINDEXTER modified his resolution, and a further amendment having been offered by Mr. KING, Mr. BROWN moved to substitute the resolution reported by the Committee on Finance, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the project of a bill reducing the duties on imports, in conformity with the suggestions contained in his late report. An animated and protracted discussion on the various propositions ensued, in which Messrs. POINDEXTER, SMITH, KING, HOLMES, BROWN, SPRAGUE, FRELINGHUYSEN, TYLER, MANGUM and BIBB participated. Before any question was taken, on motion, of Mr. BUCKNER, who desired further time to examine the propositions, the resolution and amendments were laid on the table, when the Senate adjourned over to Thursday.

The House of Representatives did not sit yesterday.

DECEMBER 27, 1832.

The Senate did not sit yesterday. In the House of Representatives petitions were presented by various members, and several bills reported from the Standing Committees. The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. WICKLIFFE, calling on the President for the names of members of Congress appointed to office since 1823, then came up upon Mr. FOSTER's motion to lay the resolution and amendment on the table, which was lost, yeas 54, nays 118. On stating the question on the amendment of Mr. KENNON, which extended the call to those who had been candidates for appointments Mr. L. CONDIET moved an amendment requiring the office to be designated, and the letters or other papers of recommendation to be communicated. After a few remarks from Messrs. ISACKS and BARRIAGER, the question was taken and the amendment to the amendment was lost without a division. The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. KENNON, which was rejected, yeas 73, nays 103. The resolution was then adopted, yeas 102, nays 74. Several private bills heretofore ordered to be engrossed were read a third time and passed. The bill making a grant of land to the New England Asylum of the Blind, and the N. York Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, was then taken up, and the several amendments made in Committee of the Whole concurred in. Messrs. ROOT and MASON then addressed the House against the general principles of the bill, and upon the question, shall this bill be engrossed and read a third time? it was rejected—yeas 70, nays 99.—Mr. ROOT then moved to reconsider this vote for the purpose of amending the bill in such a manner as to provide for the distribution of the avails of the Public Lands among the several States in proportion to their federal population, and moved the postponement of the question of reconsideration till this day, which was negatived—yeas 75, nays 80. The House then adjourned.

The New York Standard publishes the subjoined Remonstrance of the Union and State Rights Convention, assembled at Columbia. This is dated on the 14th, and must have been published before the receipt of the Proclamation.

REMONSTRANCE AND PROTEST OF THE UNION AND STATE RIGHTS PARTY.

The Union and State Rights party of South Carolina assembled in Convention, do REMONSTRATE and SOLEMNLY PROTEST against the Ordinance passed by the State Convention on the 24th of November last.

1st. Because the People of South Carolina elected delegates to the said Convention under the solemn assurance that these delegates would do no more than devise a peaceable and constitutional remedy for the evils of the protective tariff, without endangering the Union of these States. Instead of which, that Convention has passed an Ordinance in direct violation of these pledges.

2d. Because the said Ordinance has insidiously assailed one of the inalienable rights of man, by endeavoring to enslave all freedom of conscience by that tyrannical engine of power—a Test Oath.

3d. Because it has disfranchised and proscribed nearly one half of the freemen of South Carolina for an honest difference of opinion, by declaring that those whose consciences will not permit them to take the oath shall be deprived of every office, civil and military.

4th. Because it has trampled under foot the great principles of Liberty secured to the citizens by the Constitution of this State, in depriving the freemen of this country of the right to an impartial trial by jury, thereby violating that clause of the Constitution intended to be perpetual, which declares that "the trial by jury as heretofore used in this State, and the liberty of the Press shall be forever inviolably preserved."

5th. Because it has violated the independence guaranteed to the Judiciary, by enacting that the Judges shall take a revolting test oath, or be arbitrarily removed from office, thereby depriving them of the privileges of trial by impeachment, which by the Constitution of the State is intended to be secured to every civil officer.

6th. Because the Ordinance has directly violated the Constitution of the United States, which gives authority to Congress to collect revenue within the limits of South Carolina.

7th. Because it has violated the same Constitution, in that provision which declares that no preference shall be given to one port over any other in the United States, by enacting that goods shall be imported into the ports of South Carolina without paying any duties.

8th. Because it violates the same Constitution, and tramples upon the RIGHTS of the citizen by denying him the privilege of appeal in cases in Law and Equity arising under the Constitution and Laws of the Union.

9th. Because it has virtually destroyed the Union, by carefully preventing the General Government from enforcing their laws through the civil tribunals of the country, and then enacting that if that government should pursue any other mode to enforce them, then this state shall be no longer a member of the Union.

10th. Because the tyranny and oppression inflicted by this Ordinance, are of a character so revolting, and the effects anticipated from it so ruinous, that the commerce and credit of the state are already sensibly affected and will soon be prostrated; and its peaceable and industrious citizens are driven from their homes to seek tranquility in some other state.

The Union Party of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do further remonstrate and solemnly protest against the project of a Standing Army, proposed by the party in power, as dangerous to the liberties of the people. They would respectfully ask their fellow citizens, whether such an army must not be confessedly inadequate to protect the Nullification party, against the people of the rest of the United States, should they resolve to coerce them. What other object, therefore, can such a force accomplish than to serve as an instrument of tyranny over their fellow citizens?

This convention doth further protest, against any effort, by a system of Conscription to force the citizens of the state from their fire sides, and their homes, to take up arms, and incur the pains and penalties of treason, in support of a doctrine which the people were assured was pacific in its nature and utterly inconsistent with any idea of danger to the Constitution or Union.

Solemnly remonstrating, as they hereby do, against the above mentioned grievances. The Union party, would further express their firm determination, to maintain the principles which have ever been the rule of their conduct; and while on the one hand, they will continue their unfaltering opposition to the protective tariffs, so on the other they will not be driven from the enjoyment of those inalienable rights which by inheritance belong to every American citizen. Disclaiming therefore all intention of lawless or insurrectionary violence, they hereby proclaim their determination to protect their rights by all legal and constitutional means, and that in doing so they will continue to maintain the character of peaceful citizens, unless compelled to throw it aside by intolerable oppression.

THOS. TAYLOR, Pres't.

HENRY MIDDLETON,
DAVID JOHNSON,
RICHARD I. MANNING, } V. Pres'ts.
STARLING TUCKER,

[Signed by 177 members.]

Done at Columbia on Friday the fourteenth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, and in the fifty-seventh year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Attest: FRANKLIN J. MOSES,
JAMES EDWARD HENRY,
Secretaries of Convention.

How to put out fire. A gentleman of our acquaintance was lately alarmed by the outcry of 'fire' in his neighborhood. On looking out of the window, he perceived people gathering in front of his own house, and he soon ascertained that the fire was issuing from the top of his own chimney, which had only a few days previously been swept. He had but a short time before read in the newspapers, those perennial sources of valuable truths, that when a chimney was on fire, a little of the flour of sulphur thrown on the hearth and burnt, would effectually check the burning above. He laid his hand at once on about a pound of excellent sulphur ascended to the top of the chimney, and poured down the whole of the tartarian concoction; and anxious to see how such a dose would operate, he put his face over the flue of the chimney to look down upon the conquered enemy, when there flashed up a broad blaze of yellow and blue fire, with such an overpowering sulphurous gas, that he was thrown flat and helpless on the roof of the house, and when he 'came to,' he resolved the next time he administered a dose of sulphur for such an inflammatory complaint, not to go to the top of the chimney, but to let the medicine operate in its own way.—Phila. U. S. Gaz.

Foreign News.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enq.
LATER FROM EUROPE.

Entrance of the French Army into Belgium.

We received at a late hour last night, Paris papers to the 15th November, and Bordeaux of the 17th, brought by the brig Mary Jane, which sailed from Rochelle on the 20th November. She was boarded by the news schooner, Eclipse, belonging to the Courier and Enquirer office, and we beg to express our thanks to Capt. McKINSTRY for the papers loaned by him, to our news collector.

The entrance of the French army into Belgium is thus announced:—

Paris, November 15.

The Moniteur contains the following:—"Conformably to the convention concluded on the 22d October last, between France and England, the army of the North, under the orders of Marshal Gerard, has passed the frontier, this day the 15th November, directing its march on the Citadel of Antwerp, to ensure the delivery of it to H. M. the King of the Belgians.

The 15th was the day fixed by the Convention between England and France, which is thus far strictly executed. Three small divisions of the English and French fleet sailed for the coast of Holland on the 10th and 11th November. The two Admirals, with the greater part of the squadron, remained at Deal.

It appears that much uncertainty prevails in France in regard to the part which Prussia will act. It appears certain that the latter power has collected an army on the Rhine and Belgian frontier. By some it is supposed she will take possession of Venlo, which has been allotted by the Conference to Holland, and is now in possession of the Belgians. By others, more important views are attributed to Prussia. A Paris paper of the 15th contains the following:

"A person of respectability, who left the headquarters of the French army on Friday evening and who had an opportunity of frequently conversing with Marshal Gerard, relates to us that the commander of the French army spoke openly of the probability of a conflict with Prussia, in consequence of the entrance of his army into Belgium. It appears that the Marshal has instructions with a view to an engagement with the Prussians, and that a plan of campaign has been laid down in case of their interference."

Upon which the editor observes, "This paragraph furnishes a key to the arrangements made on those points of our frontier adjoining Prussia, and to the rapidity with which many regiments are marching thither. It is said that three corps of observation will be simultaneously formed. One on the Meuse, the other on the Moselle, and the third on the Rhine. General Pelet who will certainly have the command of the division of the Meuse, will have Colonel Moline as head of his general staff."

We need not point out to our readers the highly important consequences which would inevitably result from the intervention of Prussia in favor of Holland.

The London dates are of the 11th: on the subject of Holland, it is said new attempts had been made by the Government to open negotiations, but as their object was merely to gain time, they had been unsuccessful.

A few Dutch vessels had been seized in France.

On the 15th, the Dutchess de Berri arrived at Bordeaux, and was conducted from thence to her place of imprisonment at Blaye. The greatest respect appears to have been shown to her by the government officers, and among other instances of their attention, it is stated that a bath was ready prepared for her use, as soon as she passed the outer gate of the castle.

Outrage and Murder.—We learn, very direct, that a murder, attended by the most aggravated circumstances, has been recently committed in the edge of the town of Tiverton, near Fall River. A young woman, residing in Bristol, was some time since seduced by a minister of the Methodist denomination, stationed at Bristol, Eph. K. Avery, whose ministrations she attended. We learn, that he first fabricated religious charges against her, and effected his wicked purpose, by defending her and helping her out of the difficulties which he induced her to believe existed. She became eniente and went to Fall River to reside. Here she wrote to her betrayer, who returned her an answer, advising her to go to an apothecary, and inquire for a drug—the oil of tansy—and to take it—being careful 'not to consult a doctor.' She however proceeded to a physician—enjoined upon him the strictest secrecy—and then informed him of her situation, and of the advice which she had received. He told her that the drug would cause her instant death. She then addressed Avery a letter, saying that she could not follow his direction. He returned an answer requesting her to meet him at nightfall near Bristol. She showed the letter to the physician, who advised her not to grant the interview. She therefore did not. She soon, however, received another letter, stating his intention to convey her out of town, where she could enjoy a privacy in confinement, necessary to preserve her reputation—and urging her to meet him in the edge of Tiverton, with a cloak and a calash, that she might not be recognized. She went, as requested. The next morning, her lifeless body—bearing marks of violence, and resisted force—was found suspended by a rope, thrown over the top of the pole of a hay stack. Her comb, and locks of her hair were found a considerable distance from the stack—and her situation was such, that no doubt could exist, but that she had been wilfully murdered. The minister, it is said, crossed Bristol fer-

ry late in the evening, and then returned back early on the next morning—Saturday—on which forenoon the body was discovered. Avery has been committed to Bristol jail. We may hope that the report is somewhat exaggerated—although it reaches us in no questionable shape.

Providence Journal.

The Western Annotator, in commenting on Governor Noble's Message thus expresses its views in relation to the Public Lands:

"With regard to the Public Lands, we fear our Governor has permitted his administration and partiality for a particular man, to gain precedence over his better judgment as to what would be for the benefit of his state and the whole western country; besides exhibiting his ignorance of what every man in his station and means of information should know. We allude to the mention he makes of Mr. Clay's Land Bill, the manner in which it is made, and the error into which he attempted to lead the Legislature as to the facts. It is stated in the message that our Senators in Congress, (Messrs. Hendricks and Tipton,) voted for Mr. Clay's Bill, and our Representatives against it; and it is recommended to the Legislature to request our Representatives to vote with our Senators, should the Bill again be brought before Congress. Without impugning the motives which prompted the Governor to the course he has taken, we must be permitted to say, that he has misstated the facts, and that we believed he travelled out of his bounds to cast censure on our Representatives; and that we entirely disapprove of Mr. Clay's project, as set forth in his Bill. The fact is Mr. Hendricks is the only one of the delegation from this state who supported that Bill, & this ought to have been known to the Governor. We cordially agree with the Governor 'that there are but few instances in which an Executive of a state will stand justified, in bringing before the public, the opposing votes of the members of each branch,' and we as fully believe that the present is one of those instances, in which, he cannot be justified in what he has done.

Mr. Clay's Bill makes a very pretty show on paper, to one who thinks nothing of principles, and makes his calculation in dollars and cents. Admitting the calculation of the Governor to be correct, and that the dividend coming to this state would be near two hundred thousand dollars, the general good would not be served to half the amount it would be in the reduction of the price of the public lands fifty per cent. Our doctrine is, that the wealth of the state should be in the hands of the people. Let the price of our lands be reduced so that every man can become a landholder—let our wild lands be settled by industrious farmers, men who draw their wealth from the soil, and who would exchange this state of things for even a million of dollars per year, given to our state government? Place the wealth of the state in the people—it will always be cheerfully rendered up when the necessities of the state require it; but place it in the government and past experience proves, that it will be unnecessarily expended, besides being a continual bone of contention. Reduce the price of the public lands, and many of our worthy, but poor citizens, can possess themselves of happy homes, and a tide of emigration will soon populate our State so as to rank her among the first in the Union. With many to contribute to the support of the government, taxes would be so light as to be not worth the mention. With a million or two of independent citizens what would signify the pitiful sum of \$200,000?

We published last week, the resolutions of the meeting at Faneuil Hall, Boston, relative to the hostile attitude assumed by S. Carolina and the President's Proclamation. Mr. Webster, on that occasion, made the following remarks:—

Mr. Chairman—Having been detained at home a few days after the meeting of Congress, by the necessity of attending to some private affairs, I have been induced to delay my departure for another day, that I might be present at this meeting of my fellow-citizens. When I look around me on the members who fill the galleries, and crowd this hall, I thank Almighty God, that I may still address them as citizens of the United States. The same Almighty power only knows, whether, when we meet again, it will not be as citizens of Massachusetts only. The present is a moment full of interest. Events are on the wing, and are already near us, which must produce the most important effects, one way or the other, on the permanency of the Constitution of the United States. I regard the issuing of this Proclamation by the President as a highly important occurrence. The actual condition of the country, in my opinion,—an opinion heretofore expressed,—called loudly on the President to make public his determination to rebuke the spirit of disaffection, to maintain the peace of the country, and the integrity of the Union, and to call on all patriotic citizens to discountenance all such proceedings as threatened to destroy the one, or disturb the other.

Mr. Chairman—The general principles of the Proclamation are such as I entirely approve. I esteem them to be the true principles of the Constitution. It must now be apparent to every man, that this doctrine of nullification means resistance to the laws, by force. It is but another name for civil war. The authors of the South Caro-

lina Ordinance cannot regard it as a peaceable measure; they act as if they understood it as being, what it really is, a measure leading to hostilities. They know it must bring on a contest, and, accordingly, they have endeavored to prepare for that contest, by putting in a state of readiness the whole military power of the State. Every man may see, that they rely, not on any constitutional or legal effect of the Ordinance itself, but on the military power, which they may be able to bring to maintain them in their resistance to the laws.

Mr. Chairman, I hope I may stand acquitted before my country of any negligence, in failing to give the true character of this doctrine of nullification, when it was first advanced, in an imposing form, in the Halls of Congress. What it then appeared to me to be, in its very nature, it now proves itself in this, the first attempt to put in practice. It is resistance to law, by force; it is disunion by force; it is secession, by force. It is Civil War.

The President has declared, that in meeting the exigencies of this crisis, it is his determination to execute the laws, to preserve the Union, by all constitutional means; to arrest, if possible by moderate but fair measures, the necessity of a recourse to force; and so to conduct, that the curse, impending on the shedding of fraternal blood, shall not be called down, by any offensive act, on the part of the United States. In all this, I most cordially concur. To execute the laws, by lawful means, to uphold the constitution by the joint exercise of the powers conferred by itself, to be moderate forbearing, slow to recur to ultimate measures to admonish such as are misled to return to their duty, to keep the Government always in the right, and to place those who oppose it clearly in the wrong, and to hold out with unshaken firmness, in maintaining the Union, and causing the laws to be duly executed;—these Sir, in my opinion, comprise the substance of the duty which the occasion devolves upon the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

Mr. Chairman—I think I can say nothing more satisfactory to this meeting, or to the people of this Commonwealth, than that in this way of meeting the crisis, I shall give the President my entire and cordial support. Sir, we are truly in a crisis of the utmost magnitude and the most imminent peril. The Union of the States is in danger. It is threatened by the immediate application of military force. Let us not, sir, deceive ourselves by the imagination that the Union may subsist, though one state secede from it. No, sir. If the Government, on this first trial, shall be found not able to keep all the States in their proper places, from that moment the whole Union is virtually dissolved. Whatever link may be struck from this golden chain, breaks the whole.—Our only alternative is, to preserve the Union, one and entire as it now is, or else to break up, and to return to the condition of separate States; with the unpromising chances of forming, hereafter, new, partial, sectional, rival, perhaps hostile governments; thus bidding adieu, forever, not only to the glorious idea, but to the glorious reality, of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Mr. Chairman—In this alternative, my choice is made. I am for the Union as it is. I am content with no Government less than that which embraces the whole Four and Twenty States. I am for the Constitution, as it is; a Constitution under which those Four and Twenty States have risen to a height of prosperity, unexampled, altogether unexampled, in the history of mankind. I shall support the President, in maintaining this Union, and this Constitution; and the cause shall not fail for want of any aid, any effort, or any zealous co-operation of mine. In the spirit of the Resolutions, now before the meeting, I say, when the Standard of the Union is raised, and waves over my head—the standard which Washington planted on the ramparts of the Constitution, God forbid that I should enquire whom the people have commissioned to unfurl it and bear it up; I only ask in what manner, as an humble individual I can best discharge my duty in defending it.

Civil war raged last week at Portland between the Sailors and the Irish. A regular knock down and drag-out took place last Monday, and the sons of the Emerald Isle were defeated. The sailors, 2 or 300 strong, paraded in the evening, and on searching for the Irishmen at their houses, they were not to be found.

There was a report in town yesterday, which we were unable to trace to its origin, that the company of rangers, under the command of Captain BOON, had been attacked by a party of Comanches, somewhere on Red river, and defeated. The account is, that there were fourteen of the whites killed, and the survivors forced to retreat. From the manner in which the report is said to have been received, we apprehend that it is at least well founded, if not precisely accurate as to details. St. Louis Times.