

Josh, and Justice Story in several articles he kindly wrote for my Americans.

If any one were to surmise from the passage in my Ethics that I think a foreigner is not entitled to a position or a place though he be the fittest individual for it, he must presume that I do not think that every man ought to stand on his own legs, without crutches, prop or puff. I have a right to speak plainly on these matters, for two-thirds of the one hundred professors of the University in Berlin, my native place, are foreigners. If T— is acknowledged to be the best for the place, those who have the power are morally bound to appoint him. They ought to get the scientific work they stand in need of, done by T—; on the same principle that the British lord goes to Stolz the German tailor in London, to get a pair of breeches, because Stolz makes them better than any native tailor. People waste a great many words of most noble import in their proper places, when talking of foreigners. Cheap patriotism that! Envy to foreigners belongs to the times when "peregrinus was equivalent to hostis;" not to our Christian period, and age of broad cast knowledge. I think they never had a better professor in Cambridge than Erasmus, the foreigner. We find in the history of all modern nations foreigners among the most prominent benefactors or leaders on the path of glory, and among the staunchest and most loyal citizens.— Having left their native soil, they cling the faster to their choice, as the husband cleaves the faster to his chosen companion than to his kin. Has any native Spaniard done for Spain what Columbus the Genoese did? Who led the English to our North America but Cabot, the Venetian? What British monarch was so English a king as William the Dutch?— What native Neanderlander was as wedded to his country as William of Orange, the German, who first founded the republic, and then cemented it firmer with his martyr blood? What Swede has been more Swedish than Bernardine the Frenchman? What Frenchman more French than Napoleon the Italian? What German so German as the great Eugene, the Savoy prince and native of France? What native Russian Emperor as national and great as Catherine the Second, a German woman? What native Prussian soldier more faithfully the great king of Prussia than Ketchin the Scot? Is Cuvier not a French name, though he was by birth and education a German? So was Benjamin Constant a Swiss. No Englishman ever labored more faithfully for his country than Sir Samuel Romilly, in whose "French veins there did not flow a drop of English blood." It was the Portuguese Magellan who discovered the Pacific, and the straits which bear his name, yet where he sailed he did not own a single cross and globe, but the Cashies and Lions of Spain. Was the blood which flowed from the veins of any home born patriot more American than that which gushed from Montgomery's high brow, or DeKalb's German heart? Was Lafayette no American? Has Gallatin not redeemed his citizen pledge? Did Hamilton less service than any citizen of this country? Who was Stenton's wife, Emmet not a great benefactor of New York?

Our fields are filled by many foreigners. Among our most ingenious artisans are many foreigners. At our bar and in our councils are many who saw the first light beyond the seas. Among our greatest merchants are foreigners. In short, foreigners helped to found the republic; foreigners have done great and signal service to her, and numerous foreigners are every where in those classes which form the seat of vitality of any great people. What then does all this talk about foreigners amount to?

You say, Mr. Y— replied to your arguments in favor of T—, that after all, there is a difference between a native and an adopted citizen. So there is. We emigrants are from choice of action, what the natives are by chance of birth.

If Mr. Y—'s were laying low on the sick bed, and the best physician happened to be a foreigner, he would surely not kill his wife by nativism, and why should the intellect of the young be considered less important than the suffering body of an adult; for I argue all the time upon the assumption that T— is the fittest person, as Y— has admitted.

Having said so much on the subject—far more than I intended—I cannot help adding one more remark. It is often asserted by the "natives" that emigrants cannot understand our government, and consequently the citizenship ought to be withheld from them. That a proper period ought to elapse before they are allowed to take the oath of allegiance, I most willingly admit. But I go further. A dopt for all proper election laws—laws which demand the publication of lists of legal voters, subject to correction, previous to the election day, and they will do more against illegal voting than all the clamor of nativism. The government of the United States is no more a mystery than that of any other government; and a certain number of years is quite sufficient to impart to a sensible man a knowledge of it, and awaken in a generous heart, affections for it. It is certainly a remarkable fact, that the best accounts of complicated governments seem always to have been given by foreigners. De Lolme, a native of Geneva, has given, upon the whole, the most practical account of the British Constitution; De Tocqueville gave the best account of the working of our organic laws, and he is a Frenchman. Sir William Temple, an Englishman, and Basnage, a Frenchman, have given the only clear and serviceable accounts of the very complicated government of the United States of the Netherlands. A fortiori then, foreigners cannot be so wholly unfit thoroughly to prize and penetrate the government of an adopted country. If I am answered: All emigrants are not De Lolmes, nor De Tocquevilles. I reply: Nor are all native citizens Marshalls, Jeffersons, Calhouns, Clays or Websters.

Mr. E. La Sere, (Dem.) has been elected to Congress from the first Congressional District of Louisiana, in place of Hon. John Slidell, resigned.—*Ibid.*

Correspondence of the Courier.

CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

It can hardly be said that the war cloud has yet dispersed. On the contrary, it is in the estimation of many, gathering and blackening, and becoming more highly charged. I am told, today, that the diplomatic corps, or at least a respectable portion of it, deem war as very probable. If a war should arise, and not for Oregon alone, but for the purpose of checking the progress of free institutions, it is more than probable that Russia and France will also take a hand in hostility to us.— Indeed, it would seem that we shall have our hands full of fighting—quite enough to satisfy the most clamorous war man to his heart's content.

Should Mr. Allen's Joint Resolution, annulling the Treaty, pass both Houses, as is possible, many suppose that war will take place at the end of the year. But we shall soon have some intelligence from England that will tend to confirm or dissipate our fears.

Mr. Bowler introduced a bill for establishing a territorial Government over Oregon.

The Oregon notice bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Giles, of Maryland, made a speech, asserting the right of the U. S. to all Oregon. If Great Britain wanted to go to war with us, she would do it whether we gave the notice or not. Unless the question should be settled by treaty, there might be war. He did not believe that Great Britain would offer any compromise which we could accept, nor would she accept any that we would offer. We had lately offered her a compromise which, in the judgment of the whole world, would be pronounced liberal on our part. It was amazing to one unacquainted with her history that she did not accept the 49th. If the contest should come, it would not be for Oregon, but war would be waged against American progress.— The rejection of our offer by the British Minister was rash and impolitic, and over it he believed humanity would have cause to weep.

Mr. Levin, of Pa., followed, and spoke with his characteristic enthusiasm, strongly supporting the claim of the United States to the whole of Oregon. Mr. L. claimed Oregon not only from the title derived from discovery, occupation, and purchase from Spain, but also from our own national claims, founded on contiguity, and upon our own national destiny as a nation.

Mr. J. R. Ingelsoll submitted an additional amendment to the effect that the President be authorized at any time he may think proper, to open a negotiation with the British Government for the purpose of terminating the Convention of Joint Occupation.

Mr. Toombs, of N. Y., advocated the giving of the notice, but with the qualification that the President shall have a discretionary power, as to the proper time.

Mr. Hamlin of Maine, was for giving the notice without any qualification. He contended that the time was gone by when mild measures would be of any avail.

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All these things took to the great issue, now so much apprehended by some, and talked of by all.

The Oregon notice was again discussed in Committee, and Mr. Hunter, of Va. made a most excellent speech, replete with eloquence and forcible argument, against the policy of giving the notice.— He had satisfied himself that our title to Oregon was good. No one would be willing to sacrifice a foot of it south of 49. Many were unwilling to give up any portion of it, north of 49, all having the same object in view, the question was how it could be obtained. He (Mr. H.) thought it could not be obtained by giving the notice. Mr. H. advised that we should let the matter rest; that we should go on and settle Oregon; that we should appropriate thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars to the promotion of the colonization of Oregon. By this means, we would secure, ultimately, and before long the whole of Oregon.

Mr. Andrew Kennedy, of Ind. spoke on the other side, and with much vigor, and originality of thought and expression, vindicated the policy of giving the notice.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1846.

In the Senate this morning, Mr. Fair field from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill providing for the increase of our Naval force. It authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to have constructed ten iron steam vessels of war, viz:—three frigates, five sloops, and two smaller vessels. It authorizes the President whenever he may deem it expedient to have completed and placed in commission all vessels now on the stocks, etc. The amount appropriated is \$5,625,000. It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

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As Mr. Benton contended that his bill for an additional regiment of riflemen was a peace measure, so on behalf of this bill it is contended that the vessels are all necessary for the completion of our peace establishment, and that it has no reference to our Foreign relations. People may say what they please, but the reporting of such a bill at this particular time, gives color to a different idea.

Mr. Dix presented a memorial from the widow of Alexander Hamilton, relative to the purchase of her deceased husband's papers. It was referred to the Library Committee. Mrs. Hamilton is still in he city and frequently visits Mrs. Madison. It is an interesting sight to see these two relics of the olden time conversing together.

Mr. Benton reported a bill for the repeal of the Salt tax. Some bushels of petitions have been presented, asking the passage of such a bill. It is high time that some action were had on the subject.

Mr. Wescott informed the Senate, that by an act of the Legislature of Florida, the name of his colleague had been changed to that of David Levy Yulee.— This was the original family name previous to their emigration to this country.

Mr. Calhoun presented resolutions from Georgetown, S. C., relative to the Tariff, and asking the establishment of a Ware-

housing System, they were referred to the Finance Committee.

On motion of Mr. Levy Yulee, a resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs, to inquire into the latest inventions relative to war steamers, and also, to report on the present condition of the defenses of the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. Allen called up the joint resolution reported by him last week, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, authorizing the President to give the notice relative to Oregon. With a view of affording every Senator an opportunity of well considering the subject, he moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution till the 27th inst.

Mr. Haywood expressed a hope that further time would be allowed.

Mr. Calhoun also hoped, that on so important a subject, the most ample time would be given to Senators to make up their minds.

After additional discussion, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed to the 10th of February. The vote was, Yeas 32; Nays 18. The resolutions of Mr. Haneagan, on the same subject with the amendment of Mr. Calhoun thereto, was also postponed to the same day.— This looks as if a conciliatory spirit was prevailing.

On motion of Mr. Douglas, the Committee of the Whole was discharged from the further consideration of the bill reported by him from the Territorial Committee, providing for the settlement and organization of the Territorial Government in Oregon, and the bill was recommitted to the same Committee for the purpose of amendment. It is supposed that the clause granting 640 acres to each settler, and which has been so highly condemned, will be stricken out. The recommendation of this bill, taken in connection with the postponement of Mr. Allen's resolutions in the Senate, shows that the suggestions of Mr. Calhoun have not been without success.

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We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of Our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will perish amidst the Ruins.

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1846.

All Job work done at this office hereafter, must be paid for on delivery.

Rain.—After experiencing fair weather for about a week, there was a considerable fall of rain, at this place, on Thursday last, and on Monday night we had a severe rain and sleet, which continued to the time our paper went to press.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The citizens of this place, are requested to meet at the Court House, on Saturday next, at about 11 o'clock for the purpose of taking into consideration, the formation of a Mutual Insurance Company. All freeholders are particularly requested to attend.

We are indebted to Dr. LaBerdie, of the South Carolina College, for a copy of the Address of the Hon. Wm. C. Preston, to the Students of the South Carolina College. Also, for a catalogue of the Trustees, Faculty and Students.

Oregon.—By reference to the proceedings of Congress, which will be found in another column, it will be seen, that the Joint Resolution to annul and abrogate the Convention with regard to Oregon, made between Great Britain and the United States in 1827, is postponed till the 10th of February. The Resolution will be the special order on that day.

Jewish Change of Sabbath.—A German paper says, that the Jewish Reform Committee, sitting at Frankfurt, has decided that the Jewish Sabbath shall hereafter be kept on Sunday.

Madame Rothschild.—This remarkable lady, the mother of the Rothschilds, so celebrated for their immense wealth, is about 100 years old. She resides at Frankfurt, in comparative simplicity of style, as is stated.

Trinity Church in New York.—The property held by Trinity Church, in the city of New York, is estimated at one hundred million of dollars.

Negro Editors and Legislators.—A New York paper says, thirty-two editors of newspapers in the British West Indies, and twenty-two members of Legislative Councils, are colored men, several of whom are negroes.

A Runaway Match.—An Ohio paper reports the marriage of a couple in a buggy wagon, in front of a Hotel, at a place called Montau.— The parties were in a hurry.

The Nashville Rail Road.—The Legislature of Tennessee, has granted a charter for the Rail Road, extending from Nashville to the Georgia line. When this road is completed, and the Capitals of Tennessee and South Carolina are connected, and our own Road is also finished, we intend to have some rare fun, in a trip which we will make. On some bright morning in summer, we will fly away like a bird upon the locomotive, slight at Nashville in a trice, take a peep at the monster giant, 20 feet high, which they have for exhibition, in that city, dine on "hog and hominy," kiss a number of the most beautiful, rosy cheeked Western girls, (if they will let us,) and come back again to the sunny South, before we are even missed.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

We have read the Report of the President of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, made in pursuance of a call from the Senate. It would afford us pleasure to publish this Report, but its great length precludes. It is sufficient to say, that it is highly satisfactory, with regard to the condition of the Bank, and shows clearly, the policy and fully of exposing to the public the names of the defaulters to the Bank, and the sums which they respectively owe. The Senate with great unanimity accepted the report, and discharged the President of the Institution from any further answer to the call made by the resolution, and ordered an extra number of the report to be printed. We can only make the following extract from the report of the President.

Of the defaulters to the Bank, some are doubtless more or less criminal, while some are themselves victims of their own or others' misfortunes, or perhaps even of the dishonesty of others. Some have faithfully surrendered all their property, and paid as far as they had a cent. Many are dead; others have removed; but most of them are alive, or have descendants or relatives, and whose feelings would be deeply wounded by these exposures. Who can safely, at this late day, say who of all these are guilty, and who innocent? The sense of all, especially commercial communities, is against such proceedings, and all the sympathies of human nature will take sides with the weak and oppressed; and if it be done, the regard and good will of great numbers of its friends and customers will be turned into hatred and hostility to your Bank; it will become more odious than a public executioner, inasmuch as it sacrifices the dead and the innocent. No man whose name is in its books will ever feel safe, for no one is so strong in wealth or so high in credit, that visitations of Providence or the failure of those he trusts may not rob him of ample means to pay his debts, and leave his name to be exposed in the catalogue. The customers of banks are always sensitive and easily alarmed, and they will not fail to regard this as an entering wedge—the beginning of a series of exposures which will ultimately embrace every other transaction in your institution, and annihilate every protection to their business which is provided in the charter—the best of them will leave it and go into the private institutions where Bank usage and a just appreciation of their own in-

terests have invariably prevented such suicidal measures, and there will be left for the Bank of the State only the refuse and desperate. The end is easily foretold—its business and credit destroyed—its ruin, and the State subjected to losses of fearful amount.

This Resolution makes a fundamental change in the administrative policy of the Bank—in its charter. What is there to induce us to make it? Have private Banks, ever awake to their own advantage, set us the example? Far from it; they know too well such proceedings would be fatal to their interests. Does the past history of the Bank of the State show its necessity? Let facts give the answer. It was chartered at the beginning of the late war with England, and has existed 33 years. Besides this war it has passed through several of the most fearful and trying vicissitudes to which human pursuits have ever been subjected—convulsions and reversions in Commerce and Agriculture which has produced the most hazardous condition in the affairs of States and individuals. By a faithful adherence to its charter, it has been conducted safely and prosperously amidst all these trials for a third of a century, and besides, in ways and instances unnumbered, giving relief and assistance to its citizens, and even the State itself, it has preserved its whole capital, without loss, made enough of profit to cover all the losses, and has like wise paid a net profit on its capital, exceeding seven per cent into the State Treasury, and to the State debt. It may well be doubted if any bank has or could have done more.

The Tariff.—The Hon. Charles Hudson a Representative from Massachusetts, has written a letter to the editor of the Worcester Spy, in which he comes to the conclusion that the fate of the present Tariff act is sealed, and the principles of Free Trade will be triumphant. He bases this conclusion on the fact that there are not more than 25 Democratic members in the house upon whom the Tariffites can depend, while for the success of their measures, it will require all the Whigs, and about 36 of the Democratic votes.—The hope of arresting the passage of the Free Trade act in the Senate, will be lost by the arrival of the Texan Senators, who of course will be Free Trade men. "It is, therefore," says Mr. Hudson, with philosophical resignation; "that we have got to submit to Democratic Free Trade."

The following Preamble and Resolution were recently passed by the Baptist State Convention of South Carolina:— "Whereas, the Rev. Dr. Judson is now in this country, and it would afford the highest gratification to our churches; to receive him in our midst. Therefore, Resolved, That Dr. Judson be affectionately invited to visit the State of South Carolina, and to abide with us as long as he may find it convenient; and that he be assured of our most profound veneration for him, and our earnest desire to behold his face, and to welcome him to our homes; and our hearts."

A Fire at Concord, N. H. broke out on Thursday last, in the grocery store of Messrs. Cillmore & Clapp, near the rail road depot. That and the car house adjoining were entirely destroyed. The building contained a very large quantity of goods—mostly groceries—and the car house contained several cars of a good deal of value—all of which were destroyed.

Messrs. Gilmore & Clapp valued their stock at \$56,000. On the 21st \$10,000 was insured at the Hartford Fire Insurance Co. and \$15,000 in the Manufacturers, Firemen's and National Insurance Companies in Boston—\$5,000 in each.—The rail road company have lost \$10,000—including the building worth \$4,000 or \$5,000, and cars worth \$6,000, on which there is said to be no insurance. The total loss will doubtless reach \$66,000.

We have been informed that the Graniteville Manufacturing Company is temporarily organized at a meeting of the Stockholders on the 14th inst, when a tract of land was purchased by them, containing about 7000 acres, embracing five or six mill sites, the best water on Horse creek. A Committee was appointed to proceed immediately to make arrangements for lumber and bricks, to contract for the building of dams, and digging a canal, which at a small expense is to connect the water of three of the mill sites into one, and bring it to a point abutting with granite, and where the water will have a perpendicular fall of about 38 feet, and is supposed to be, in the lowest stage of water, equal in power to 400 horses.

The Company is again to meet in Hamburg, at the Hamburg Bank, on Tuesday evening, the 10th March next, when it will be fully organized.—*Char. Courier.*

We observe that the rail road Company are placing squared logs of timber upon the Meeting street road, between Boundary street and the Rail Road Depot; for the purpose of constructing a track for loaded carts, drays, &c; over that portion of the public road, which is now very much cut up, by the constant passing of these vehicles heavily laden.—*Char. Cour.*

George Pepper, esq. the wealthiest citizen of Philadelphia, after the demise of the late Jacob Ridgway, whose death was mentioned a few days since, has left a fortune of two millions of dollars, invested almost wholly in real estate, and bonds and mortgages. This large estate will be divided among some eight or ten children.—*Ibid.*

A hog that is bemired, is never easy until he has bemired others.

A man that hath no virtue, in himself, envieth it in another.

A man's strongest passion is generally on his weaker side.

Commercial.

Cotton.—For the past week the transactions in this article has been unusually light, both in receipts and sales. The feeling of sellers have been quite the reverse, we are therefore at a loss to give correct quotations, the few sales made being at very irregular prices, ranging from 54 to 73 cents.

Provisions.—Corn is rather scarce, and commands 85 to 90 cents; Corn Meal 67 to 81. Flour, country, 6 to 86 50; Canal 7 to 88. Bacon 7 to 84 Hog round; Lard 8 to 10 cts.— On the 7th instant Corn was selling from 57 to 70 cents per bushel.—*Republican.*