tosh, and Justice Story in several articles

he kindly wrote for my Americana.

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 shough he be the fittest individual for it. he must presume that I do not think that right to speak plainly on these matters, for two-thirds of the one hundred profess ors 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 Loudon, to get a pair of breeches, recouse 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 brond 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 loaders on the path of glory, and among the staunchest and most loyal citizens --Having lett their native soil, they cling the faster to their choice, as the hosband 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 Vene-What British monarch was so English a king as William the Duten?-What native Netnerlander was as wedded to his country as William of Orange, the German, who first founded the republic, and then cemen ed it firmer with his mar tyr blood? Wnat, Swede has been more Swedish than Bernastone the Frenchman? What Frenchman more Erench than Na-poleon the Italian? What German so poleon the Italian? German as the great Eugene, the Savoy prince and native of France? What native Russian Emperor as national and great, as Carmerine the Second, a Ger-man woman? What native Prussian served more lambfully the great king of Prussia than Keith the Sco: ? Is Cuvier not a great 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 Romily. in whose "French veins there did not flow a drop of English blood." It was the Portugese Mageilan who discovered the Pacific, and the straits which hear his trame, yet where he sailed he did not un furl his native Cross and Globe, but the Cashles and Lions of Spain. Was the blood which flowed from the veius of any home born patriot more American than at which gushed from Montgomery's was LaFayeite no American? Has Gallatin not redeemed his citizen pledge? Homiton less service than any

Our fields are tilled by many foreigners. Among our most ingenious artizans are many foreigners. At our bar and in our councils are many who saw the first light beyond the seas. Among our greatest merchanis are loreigners. In short, foreigners helped to found the republic; foreigners have done great and signal service to ber, and numerous foreigners are every where in those classes which form What then does all this talk about foreigners amount to !

of New York?

"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 ntellect of the young be considered less important than the suffering body of au and originality of thought and expression. adult; for, I argue all the time upon the assumption that T- is the fittest person, has admitted.

" Having said so much on the subjectfar more than I intended-I cannot belo adding one more remark. It is often asserted by the "natives" that emigrants cannot understand our government, and consequestly the citizenship ought to be withheld from them. That a proper period ought to elapse before they are allowed it 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, previ ous 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 foreigness. De Lolme, a native of Geneva, has given. upon the whole, the most practical ac count 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 wnolly 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 by an act of the Legislature of Florida, citizens Marshalls, Jeffersons, Calhouns, the name of his colleague had been Clays or Websters.

Mr. E. La Sere, (Dem.) has been elected to Congress from the first Congressional District of Louisiana, in place Georgetown, S. C., relative to the Tariff, tion giving the Oregon notice, was again of Hon, John Slidel, resigned .- Ibid. | and asking the establishment of a Ware- resumed in Committee of the Whole.

girll ar new of facts of the control of the control

Correspondence of the Courier. CONGRESSIONAL INTELL: GENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. It can hardly be said that the war cloud has yet dispersed. On the contrary, it is, every man ought to stand on his own legs, in the estimation of many, gathering and without crutches, prop or puff. I have a blackening, and becoming more ingles, without crutches, prop or puff. I have a blackening, and becoming more ingles, without crutches, prop or puff. I have a blackening, and becoming more ingles, blackening, and becoming more highly plomatic 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 shem 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. Bowlin introduced a bill for establishing a territorial Government over Or-

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 Oregen. If Great Britain wanted to go to war with us, she would do it whether we gave the police or not. Unless the question should be settled by treaty, there might he war. He did not believe that Great Britain would offer any compromise that we could accept, nor would she accept any that we would offer. We had lately offered her a compromise which, in the judgement of the whole world, would be pronounced liberal on our part. It was amazing to one unsequainted 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

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 configuity, avail, and upon our own national destity as a

JANUARY IO. The Senate did not sit today. If the liouse, Mr. Homes, of S. C., reported a bill from the Committee on Naval Affairs. to provide for the promotion and appointment of officers to the Revenue Marine.

Mr. McDowell, offered a resolution instructing the Naval Committee to make inquiries into the number of ships and steamers, of the mercantile marine, over 200 hundred tons, and the practicability of converting them into a maratime ma-

Mr. Burt, from the Committee on Mi and small or general born within the lights of this country? Who we's Stepitary Affairs reported a bill providing for the military defences of the country.

All these things book 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 lie had satified 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 President will never have an opportunity States, now fifteen in number, for peace; the seat of vitality of any great people. portion of it, north of 49, all having the to make a treaty on the basis of the 49th. and unity among them, or an approximahow 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 appro priate thousands and hundruds of thou sands of dollars to the promotion of the colonization of Oregon. By this means, Europe in the political affairs of the indewe hold secure, ultimately, and before long

the whole of Oregon.

Mr. Andrew Kennedy, of Inda. spoke on the other side, and with much vigor. Iny good subjects of quarrel with foreign 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 con sructed ten iron steam vessels of war, viz :- three frigutes, 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.

Correspondence of the Eve. News.

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 Committittee. Mrs. Hamilton is still in he city and frequently visits Mrs. Madi tson. It is an interesting sight to see these two relies 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 hill. It is high time hat some action were had on the subject.

Mr. Wescott informed the Senate, that changed to that of David Levy Yulee .-This was the original family name previ ous to their emigration to this country.

housing System, they were referred to the

Finance Committee. On motion of Mr. Levy Yules, a reso rion was adopted, instructing the Commilite on Naval Affairs to inquire into ers; and also, to report on the present condition of the defences 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 consider ing the subject, he moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution till he 27th inst.

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

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

their minds.

After additional discussion, the further odsideration of the resolution was post poned to the 10th of February. The vote was, Yeas 32; Nays 18. The resolutions of Mr. Hanegan, 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 Com mittee of the Whole was discharged from the further consideration of the bill re ported by him from the Territorial Com mittee, providing for the settlement and organization of a 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 recommitment 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.

The remainder of the day was devoted o the consideration, in Committee, of the notice" resolution from the Committee on Foreign Affairs,

Mr Toombs, of N. Y., advocated the giving of the notice, but with the qualification that the President shall have a disretionary 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

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll submitted an addiional 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 Occupancy.

Correspondence of the Char- Courier,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13. The anxiety of the public mind, in re gard twour Foreign Relations, it appears. is somewhat abased by the strong vote bat was given in the Senate yesterday, for the postponement of the Bill annulling the Convention of 1827. It shows that Mr. Calhaun's counsels have had great weight and that if a secounds President with England, for compromising, on the trasis of the 49th parallel the Senate is ready to ratify it-a fact hither-Allen was 18-just one third of the Senate. The absentees would, each of them, zero. On such speeches as Mr. Giddings' have voted for the postponement; and it to make. It is only to be feared that the same object in vie , the question was That he would most gladly do it, especial- tion to it, is now sovereignty in this Unly now that he is cortain of support in the Senate, there is no doubt

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Allen gave notice that he would introduce a resolution declaratory of the principles by which the United States will be governed, in regard to the interposition of the powers of pendent nations of America

This had reference to the La Plata of fair. It is fortunate that we have so manations just now-for it serves to exercise

the faculties of our great men. Mr. Benton introduced his bill repeal ing the duty on Salt, which he has been vainly laboring to achieve for 25 years.

Mr. Berrien introduced a resolution inquiring whether any further legislation is necessary to enforce the Act of 1844. reltive to the establishment of a post route, y sea. from Savanna to Charleston.

The Senate spent two hours in Execu ive Session.

The House spent the day in calling for eports and resolutions.

Correspondence of the Evening News

JANUARY 14. In the Senate this morning, Mr. Allen. pursuant to notice, asked leave to intro duce his joint resulution, declaratory of he principles which ought to govern us in case of the interference of foreign powers

with the independent governments of

America. Mr. Calhoun expressed his astonishment that the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, should, on his own personal responsibility, and without consulting a single member of the committee seek to introduce a resolution of so impor tant a character. After further remarks. he gave it as his opioion that the very act of the omission of Mr. A, to consult

reason for refusing leave. Mr. Allen defended his motion on the ground that in pressing it, he was carrying out the recommendations of the Ex

the committee, was of itself a sufficient

Mr. Calhoan rejoined, and again pro tested against the introduction of any such resolution on the individual responsibility of a gentleman who held the sta-tion of Chairman of the Committee.

After further conversational remarks, Mr. Jarnagan moved 10 lay the motion for leave on the table.

The motion prevailed. In the House, as soon as the journal was read, the consideration of the joint resolu-

Mr. Stenton took the floor, and made a warm speech in giving the notice as a peace measure, and in denance of the

Mr. Gordon followed on the same side. He thought we were a well prepared for war now, as we ever should be.

Mr. Brinkerhoff, also, breathed defiance to any power which should attempt to prevent us from taking possession of our rights. Mr. Wentworth was afraid the people

would say, there was a good deal of humbug with reference to this Oregon business. They would say it was all talk and uo

Messrs. Yancy, Houston. Chipman, and others disclaimed having been par ties to any bargains on the subject.

Mr. Wentworth replied that he charged no such thing. He merely exhorted Southern gentlemen to return the compliment with regard to Oregon.

Mr. Chipman made a humorous speech full of anecdote, in support of our claim to Oregon.

When he concluded the Committee rose, and the House adjourned. The small pox is now raging fearfully in this city, and yet, the authorities ap-

pear to be asleep.

Several propositions are now before Congress, for the purchase of various pa tent rights for destructive projectiles for harbor defence, and for fire ships.

From the Charleston Mercury.
ABOLITION AND OREGON.

We have heretofore extracted from eading New York journals proofs that the movement of Mr. Adams and his tail is looked upon by his own political friends as only a new phase of Abolition-or rather it is Abolitation developing its ultimare design and real character. Mr. Adams. .. ho for long years has as a publie man had but one predominent ideahaired to the South and war moon slavery. now takes the lead for war-measures against England, and forgets every thing else for the sake of Oregon. Mr. Gid dings follows and supports him, and at the same time declares in language of course and brutal exultation, that war with England will revenge the quarrel of Abolition with the South, and for that reason he goes for it. This is the position of the Abolition leaders.

The N. Y. Express which is as little given to sympathize with us as any of its whole Whig brotherhood, speaks in the following language.

"We make light of these grave sports in the logomachic ring at Washington, for we see, or think we see, in the turn the debate is taking, and the breeze that is springing up, the starlight of peace,-of a continued, prolonged and happy peace. As we have been for some time anticipa ting, this Oregon question is becoming pretty much of an Abolition question, and if it does become so, it is very certain no warlike steps can be taken in the Senate of the United States, unless the honor of the country calls for them. The moment Mr. Calhoun showed his hand, and Mr. Adams took ground against him, follawed by so distinguished an Abolitionist as Mr. Giddings, there was a pretty clear indica tion that from Virginia to Texas there could be no war fuz Ozenon. now, that when Mr. Adams' and Mr. Giddings' speeches get among the people of the South, the Oregon fever will cool to doubted. The whole strength of Mr. off as fast as hot water cools when the thermometer is in the neighborhood of the South never reasons, but feels, and we is, therefore, safe to say that two thirds of therefore set down his and Mr. Adam. the Senate will ratify any treaty of com | speeches as the great peace speeches of promise that the President will be likely the session. Mr. Calhoun, through them, will unite nearly all the slaveholding

Oregon-Mr. Calhoun .- The South-J.

Q. Adams-and War. Among the developments which have reached us this week, is that made by Mr Adams. We noticed in our last, the wise. judicious and masterly statesmanship of Mr. Calhoun, as exhibited in his council iatory resolutions in the Senate, There is one man however, who even on the verge of the grave-is ever wakeful to the roling passion, hatred, undying, unquen chable harred to the South, her institutions and prosperity; who defeated and silenced for a time, has been waiting for a death grapple, and has seized this occasion to fasten his vengeance upon us. The speech of Mr. Adams foreshadows the accomplishment of all his harred to the Slave States, by hurrying us into a war upon principles which must be fatal to the South, whether successful or not. He goes not alone for Oregon to its extremost limits, but for the Canadas and ale the British possessions on this Continent!! burst the fury of the war, for it will be for their conquest or rain England will strive -if she is successful, we are runed irre trievably-if we are successful, and the Canadas are conquered and annexed, we shall be at the mercy of J. Q. Adams and abolitionism .- South Cprolinian.

MEXICAN NEWS.

By the last advices received from Vera Cruz, by the L. S. Sloop of War, St. Mary's which arrived at Pensacola on the 18th inst. after a passage of 11 days, we learn that the Hon. Mr. Slidell, our Minister to Mexico, had not been received by that government. We anticipate our immediate danger from Mexican hostillities. Carolinian.

Mr. Calhoun .- Has resigned his position as chairman of the Finance Commit tee. General Speight of Mississippi has been re elected to discharge the duties of that post. From a personal appreciation of Gen. Speight, we confidently predict his talents will prove adequate to the onerous duties of the position .- Carolini

The Hon. Geo. W B. Towns. (Dem.) has been elected to Congress from the 3d district in the State of Georgia to an inevacancy occasioned by the resignation of
W. Poe, Esq. This is a Democratic
gain, and gives that party a majority in
their Congressional Delegation.—Hamtheir Congressional Delegation.—HamRepublican. district in the State of Georgia to fill the



We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of Our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will per ish 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

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 Mutua; Insurance Company. All freeholders are partlcularly requested to attend.

We are indebted to Dr. LaBorde, of the South Carolina College, for a copy of the Address of the Hon. Wm. C. Preston, to the Stu dents 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 Rriain 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, sitti ng at Frankfort, has decided that the Jewish Sabbath shall hereafter be kept on Sunday

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

Trinity Church in New York .- The property held by Prinity 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 news. papers in the British West Indies, and twenty we 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, infront of a Hotel, at a place called Montau .-The parties were in a hurry.

The Nashville Rail Road .- The Legislature of Tennessee, have granted a charter for the Rail Road, extending from Nashville to the Georgia line. When this road is completed, and the Capitols of Tennessee and South Carolina are connected, and our wn Road is also morning in summer, we will fly away like a

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, idade in pursuance of a call from the Senate. It would afford as pleasure to publish this Report, but its great length precludes. It is sufficient to say, that it is highly satisfactorily, with regard to the condition of the Bank, and shows clearly, the impolicy and folly 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 Now on the South, as most exposed, will 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 more 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 de scendants 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 commui-n ties, 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 num-bers of its friends and customers will be turned into hatred and hostility to your Bank; it will become more odious than a public executioner, masmuch 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

teresis have invariably prevented such suici dal 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—itself ruined, 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 subjectedconvulsions and reversions in Commerce and Agriculture which has produced the most hazrdous condition in the affairs of States and individuals. By a faithful adherence to its charter, it has been conducted safely and pros-perously amidst all these trials for a third of a century; and besides, in ways and insances 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, by the bad debts referred to in this resolution, and has oad deors releted to the state of the state

The Tariff- he Hon Charles Hudson a Representative from Massachusetts, has written a letter to the editor of the Worcester Spy, in which he comes to the conclasion that the fare of the present Tariff, act is sealed, and the principles of Free Trade will be triumphant. H. basea this conclusion on the fact that there are not more thon 25 Democratic members in the house upon shom the Tariffites can depend. while for the success of their measures, it willigrequire all the Whig, 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. "I think, therefore," says Mr. Hudson with philosophical resignation; "that we have got to submit to Democratic Free Trade."

and to the State debt. It may well be doubted it any bank has or could have done more,"

The following Preamble and Resolution were recently passen 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 profund veneration for him, and our earnest desire in behold his face, and to welcome him to bur homes? and our hearts."

A Fire at Concord, N. H. broke out on Thursday last, in the grocery store of Mesers. Cilmore & Clapp, near therail road depot. That and the car house adjoining were entirely destroyed. The building contained a very large quantity of goodsmostly groceries—and the car house con-tained several cars of a good deal of value -all of which were destroyed.

Messra. Gilmore & Clapp valued their spele at \$56,000. On this \$10,000 was insured at the Hartford Fire Insurance Co. and \$15,000 in the Manufacturers, Firemeu's and National Insurance Companies in Boston-\$5,000 in each. The reil 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 wiff doubtless reach \$66,000,

We have been informed that the Graniteville Manufacturing Company was temfinished, we intend to have some rare fun, in porarily organised at a meeting of the Stockholders on the 14th inst, when a tract of land was purchased by them, containbird upon the locomotive slight at Nashville in ling about 7000 acres. embracing five or a trice, take a peep at the monster giant, 20 six millsites, the best water on Horse creek. A Committee was appointed to proced imfeet high, which they have for exhibition, in mediately to make arrangements for lumthat city, dine on "hog and hommany," kiss a ber and bricks, to contract for the building number of the most beautiful, rosy cheeked of dams, and digging a canal, which at a Western girls, (if they will let us.) and come small expense is to connect the water of back again to the sunny South, before we are three of the mill sites into one, and bring it to a point abounding 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 Tuesdey evening, the 10th March next, when it will be fully organised .- 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 Popper, esq. the wealthiest citi zen 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 bedivided among some eight or ten children-

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

APP TOT BY

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

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

## Commercial.

HAMBURG, Jan. 14. Cotton -- For the past week the transact n this article has been unusually light, both in ieceipts and sales The feeling of sellers have rbeen quite the reverse, we are therefore at a-loss to give correct quotations, the few sales

loss to give correct quotations, the few sales made being at very irregular prices, ranging from 54 to 74 cents.

Provisions.—Corn is rather scarce, and commands 85 to 90 cents. Corn Meal 874 to \$1. Flour, country, 6 to \$6 50; Canal 7.50 a \$8. Bacon 74 to 84 Hog round. Lard 8 to 10 cts.—On the 7th instant Corn was selling from 57 70 cents per bushel.—Republican.