

Mr. Bruner:— I am really sorry to learn from your paper that the citizens of Salisbury are so indifferent of the late of the Salisbury and Taylorsville Plank Road. It is matter of astonishment with us in this region, that a community which has ever shown so superior talent for business, and who have earned so good a fame in matters of trade, should be capable of manifesting such culpable neglect on a subject so vitally affecting their future prosperity. We still hope to see them arouse to a due sense of the importance of this work, and direct a sufficient portion of their energies upon it to ensure its completion.

Many of my neighbors have been down to Charlotte, this winter—some of them two or three times—with cotton, corn, flour, &c.; and they have brought back glowing accounts of the business aspect that hitherto quiet place has put on. I expect to go down myself in a few days, with a load of "truck," but would much rather trade to Salisbury. It is nearer by three days, and although I might not sell as well in Salisbury, I would be sure to make it up in buying. I do hope the people of Salisbury will remember their engagement to build this road to the county line and resolve at once to do it. Old Ireddell will then take it in hand; and I must be permitted to say for her, she has sold out her hand to a thing she has not carried through in right handsome style.

Yours truly,
JOHN ROSSER,
per THOMAS HARRIS.

Our friends in Ireddell, are not more astonished at the apathy of the citizens of Salisbury, in regard to this work, than a goodly number of the citizens of Salisbury themselves. Some of her people have done nobly, for this road. Others have done well. Some others have done sparingly; but there are many who have done nothing. Those who have subscribed liberally and paid their installments promptly, say they won't subscribe any more until those equally interested shall come forward and do their duty. And those who have all along refused, seem still determined to do nothing. Others say, "I can't," and upon the whole, there are but few who plant themselves erect, and say, "I WILL." These few are worth all the balance in an emergency like the present. But they are getting tired of forever turning that others may sharpen, and it were well for the drones to consider of it.

Our plank road schemes are either to go ahead, or they are to fail; and the citizens of Salisbury have a duty to perform in connection with their success which it is impossible to dodge. We hardly supposed that any of them are so deluded as to expect that the man in the moon, in the exercise of peculiar sympathy, will some bright night empty down into our streets real silver shiners enough to carry them through! Or even that such a windfall as fell to the lot of Fayetteville, the other day, will relieve them from the duty of subscribing and laboring to complete these works. It is hardly possible, we say, that any are vainly waiting, watching, or praying for deliverance in either of these ways. And yet it would seem that such is the fact, or else they have resolved to let our works fail, or compel those who are willing and anxious to do all their duty, to go ahead and raise the wind as best they can. But for these, the town would atink—absolute rot. The few bold spirits who have taken hold of the Taylorsville road with such hearty earnestness, have shown a commendable spirit in relation to every thing pertaining to the public interest of Salisbury; they are the salt which preserves her, and but for their sakes, many who are now here, would draw up stakes and pitch their tents somewhere else; and if they were now to declare their firm determination to cease their noble efforts—to let the Taylorsville road, together with all our other similar schemes contemplated, fall to the ground—property in the town of Salisbury would not be worth the claiming.

But the drones! how long are they to be tolerated! None are more ready to claim the benefits which spring from the enterprise of others than they, but of which a retributive justice would deprive them.

THE MAILS.
We have a letter of complaint from a subscriber at Friendship, Guilford Co., N. C.; stating that he cannot receive his papers either from Salisbury or Raleigh, under one week after they are printed.—Friendship, is right on the road between this place and Greensboro' and the stages pass right by it every day. It is truly surprising that there should be such a failure. The Postmaster at this place informs us that no packages for Raleigh, even, are ever sent by the Hack line, much less for offices on the line of the upper route. A mail agent would do well to traverse this line and discover the delinquent Postmaster.

Congress.—One of the subjects of greatest public interest which is now occupying the attention of this body, is a bill for the construction of a Rail Road to the Pacific. We hope it will pass. Young America must have something on which to expend its energies, or else it will become so pugilistic, it is feared by some, that a war will be got up for the mere sake of employment.

Counterfeit bills of \$5, on the bank of the State of North Carolina, are in circulation.—They are calculated to deceive. Some of them are made payable at Morganton, and others at Charlotte.

CHINESE INDUSTRY.—Parott's building in San Francisco, of one hundred feet front, seventy or eighty feet deep, and four stories high, all of solid granite, was put up in Canton, block by block, by Chinese workmen; and the blocks being all numbered, the building was then taken down, put aboard ship, brought across the Pacific, and re-erected in San Francisco by the same hands.

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Merchants in this section were frequently seriously injured in their business. The enormous bills were also at that time paid and complained of, but not publicly. We are now called on to bring to the attention of North Carolina Merchants a specimen of charges made by some of the Agents, in order that those who may have determined to ship by that route hereafter may know what to expect when the freight bills are made up and presented for payment.

The following letter from an old merchant at Spring Grove, Ireddell county, to the point:

SPRING GROVE, Ireddell Co., N. C., Feb. 19, 1853.
Mr. Bruner:—Will you please publish your Watchman, by request of a gentleman residing in Charleston, the following Freight Bill on 1 bhd. Sugar, nett weight 1274 lbs, to Philadelphia to Camden:

Messrs. Buger & Reese Dr. 1853, To John Rosser, Jan. 12. Ship expenses to Charleston, 10 Postage " " To storage in Camden Depot, 1 " " R. R. Freight, " " " Hauling from Depot, " " Receiving and Forwarding, " "

Jan. 15. Rec'd payment. JOHN ROSSER, per THOMAS HARRIS.

No blame is here attached to Mr. Rosser, he had to pay above amount to N. D. Barlow, the R. R. Agent; and Barlow, we suppose, to pay the Ship and other expenses to Paul Villepique, who was our Agent in Charleston. We wish, as also the gentleman in Charleston, to let the Merchants of Western North Carolina know these things. Many, however, are already aware of the enormous charges for Freight on Merchandise passing through the hands of the Charleston and other South Carolina Agents.

P. S.—Barlow, the R. R. Agent in Camden, will please for his storage bill. It appears that the bhd. Sugar lay at the Depot near two months without our knowledge, as P. T. Villepique had never advised us what he had done with it.

BOGER & REESE.
In addition to this, Messrs Brown, Freley & Co. of this place, have a bill which charges to the amount of eight dollars, on a \$16 lot of buckets, from Charleston to Charlotte. And we learn Messrs Murphy & Black of Concord, have also been imposed upon in a similar manner.

It is not expected that the publication of these facts will have any effect on Agents in South Carolina. But they are offered solely for the benefit of North Carolina merchants, who of late, have vainly expected to be benefitted by patronising this route.

Mr. Badger.—The nomination of the distinguished gentleman to the Supreme Court Bench, was laid on the table, on Friday the 11th, until the 4th March next.

Dew Drop.—We have received the first No. of the second Volume of the "Dew Drop," a neat little Semi-monthly, by FRANCIS M. PAUL, and ALEX. P. SEARS of Wadesborough, N. C. This is quite a clever sheet, and is chiefly devoted to the interests of the Cadets of Temperance.

A Notice.—We would call the attention of Druggists, Merchants and others in this region of country, to the advertisement of JOHN C. BAKER & Co., Druggists published in this paper. Their favor came to us through the hands of one of our merchants here, who is personally acquainted with the gentlemen of this firm, and who assure us they are most reliable men; and that their establishment is one of the first in the city of Philadelphia.

The Cod Liver Oil which they have on sale at Drs. Sill & Sill's Drug Store in this place, we have heard several of our Physicians speak of in terms of praise.—It is the fewest number of patent medicines that regular bred physicians will endorse. But all who have tried this article in their practice, have, we believe, readily conceded its eminent virtues in most cases of Pulmonary and other diseases in which experience has tested its usefulness. We have heard them say, "It is a good medicine."

The Agitation in Missouri.—The annexation resolutions were introduced in the Missouri Legislature on the 5th instant by Mr. Blair:

Joint Resolutions rescinding the Resolutions upon the subject of Slavery, approved March 10, 1849, commonly known as the Nullification Resolutions.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, That the people of this State love the Union which was formed by our ancestors, that they will maintain it at all hazards against the attacks of Northern and Southern fanatics, Abolitionists or Nullifiers.

2. That the resolves upon the subject of slavery approved March 10, 1849, contain reasonable doctrines of nullification; that they do not express the sentiments of the people of this State, and are hereby repealed.

The resolutions gave rise to a hot debate, which was kept up through the day, and appeared likely to continue for some time.

fact; not a name, but a substance; not a historical recollection, but a future full of promise. Ever since the epoch, so deplorable in the eyes of politicians, which violently removed the United States from the legal pale of this realm, the actual connection between the mother country and her transatlantic colonies had been closer and closer. It has now attained to a pass that our Georgian statesman never dreamed of. The relation of England to Scotland or Ireland, of the metropolis to the provinces, of towns, to counties, is not more intimate and beneficial than that of the British Isles to the United States.—The vast and fertile territory there brought under cultivation by our kinsmen supplies our increasing population here with the materials of labor and the means of existence, without which they must have long ceased to increase and multiply. We contribute the bone and sinew, without which the planter and the colonist would never have had encouragement to penetrate the interior, to cut down the forest, to drain the swamp, and to cover half a continent, in one brief generation with a network of railways and telegraph wires.

It used to be said that if Athens and Lacedaemone could make up their minds to be good friends and make a common cause, they would be masters of the world. The wealth, the science, the maritime enterprise and daring ambition of the one, assisted by the population, the territory, the warlike spirit, and stern institutions of the other, could not fail to carry the whole world before them. That was a project hostile to the peace and prosperity of mankind, and ministering only to national vanity. A far grander object, of more easy and more honorable acquisition, lies before England and the United States, and all other countries owning their origin and speaking our language. Let them agree not only in an alliance, offensive and defensive, but simply to never go to war with one another. Let them permit one another to develop as Providence seems to suggest, and the British race will gradually and quietly attain to a pre-eminence beyond the reach of mere policy and arms. The vast and ever-increasing interchange of commodities between the several members of this great family, the almost daily communications now opened across, not one, but several oceans, the perpetual discovery of new means of locomotion, in which steam itself now bids fair to be supplanted by an equally powerful but cheaper and more convenient agency—all promise to unite the whole British race throughout the world in one social and commercial unity, more mutually beneficial than any contrivance of politics. Already, what does Austria gain from Hungary, France from Algiers, Russia from Siberia, or any absolute monarchy from its subject population, or what town from its rural suburbs, that England does not derive in a much greater degree from the U. States, and the U. S. from England? What commercial partnership, what industrious household exhibits so direct an exchange of service? All that is wanted is that we should recognise this fact, and give it all the assistance in our power. We cannot be independent of one another. The attempt is more than unsoal. Could either dispense with the labor of the other, it would immediately lose the reward of its own industry. Whether national jealousy, or the thirst for warlike enterprise, or the grosser appetite of commercial monopoly, attempt the separation, the result and the crime are the same. We are made helps meet for one another.—Heaven has joined all who speak the British language, and what Heaven has joined let no man think to put asunder.

[London Times.]
Great times among the Abolitionists.— Practical Amalgamation.—A Black and White Marriage Prevented.—Fulton, in this State, as we learn from the Syracuse Star, was the scene of an extraordinary excitement, on Sunday evening last, the particulars of which may be briefly stated as follows:

Rev. Mr. King, pastor of a regular Wesleyan Methodist, Abolition, Amalgamation Church at Fulton, has an interesting and quite pretty daughter, whom for some three or four years past, he has kept at that pink of a "nigger" institution called the McGrawville College, Cortland Co. While there it seems that a certain genuine negro connected with the Institution, called Professor Allen, and herself, became enamored of each other, and thereupon entered into an "engagement" to be married. A little time since, the damsel went home to her amalgamation preaching parents, and made known the arrangements.

The parents remonstrated and begged, and got the brothers and sisters to interpose, but all to no effect. The blooming damsel was determined to partake of the "bed and board" and inhale the rich odors which McGrawville College teaching had pictured, and more than this she would not remain in membership with denomination that preaches but declines to practice, and sent in her resignation in due form of law.

Whereupon down from McGrawville comes the blushing Allen, (decked in wedding garb.) But as the anxious couple not having the nuptial rites celebrated under the Reverend father's roof they withdrew to the domicile of a certain schoolmaster, near by, and made preparations for the ceremonies. In the mean time the affair had got whispered about the town, and the increased populace some five hundred strong, made ready to "disturb the meeting." Several eminent citizens fearing lest a serious row should follow; repaired to the marriage house, and while some

of the young men were endeavoring to keep the peace, and to prevent the crowd from doing mischief, the schoolmaster, who was the officiating minister, and who had been invited to perform the ceremony, was seized by the throat, and thrown into the street, and the crowd, who were now becoming more and more infuriated, proceeded to burn the schoolhouse, and to destroy the property of the schoolmaster.

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of my personal safety would justify my withdrawing my person. But though I carried this resolution into effect, I do not thereby intend to deprive you of the advantage which my capture, by the rights of war, entitles you to. I purpose returning to my government, and there to expect an answer from you to the following proposition: I will endeavor to procure you a just and reasonable equivalent in exchange for me, or if that cannot be effected, I will return within your lines on parole, provided you will pledge your honor that I shall not be treated in any manner different from the officers of the Continental Army when prisoners of war. This proposition will, I hope, be satisfactory, and will leave you no doubt that in withdrawing I had no dishonorable intention. I am, &c.,

THOMAS BURKE.
To this letter no reply was directly made, but in a correspondence which ensued between Gen. Leslie and Gen. Greene, and the latter officer and Governor Burke, a discussion was had on the propriety of his withdrawing under the circumstances of the case, and his rights as the first civil officer of the State, and the commander-in-chief of her militia, when in a state of captivity, which had we leisure to pursue it, would be found to be among the most interesting chapters in public law, in the history of the Revolution. Whatever judgment a stern casuistry may pronounce upon a breach of parole, in any and all circumstances, there can be no doubt that the treatment to which he was subjected was a gross national indignity and wrong, for which atonement was due, and perhaps should have been exacted; and that his apprehensions for his personal safety were not vain or idle. Col. Washington, who was at this time a prisoner within the British lines, having been taken at the battle of Eutaw Springs, and was familiar with the desperate character of the Tory refugees on James's Island—declared that he would sooner go into a dungeon than take a parole on that island, in its then situation.

Gov. Burke returned immediately to the State, and resumed the government, but voluntarily retired from public life at the next ensuing session of the Legislature. Soon afterwards, in a cartel for the exchange of prisoners, between General Greene and the British commander, an equivalent was allowed for his ransom, and he was relieved from the delicate and painful embarrassment in which he had been involved by his captivity.

During his "inability and absence from the State," Alexander Martin, the Speaker of the Senate, assumed and exercised the powers of Governor, according to the provisions of the Constitution, and the Government continued in all its functions and usefulness.

As soon as the seizure and imprisonment of the Governor became known, the veteran Gen. Rutherford, who had returned from his long imprisonment in St. Augustine, raised a force in Mecklenburg, Rowan and Guilford, and led an expedition against the British post, at Wilmington, and the loyalists, who were its emissaries, and after chastising the latter in divers skirmishes, finally dispersed or drove them within the lines of the British Garrison, which, becoming informed of the advances made by Greene in the reconquest of South Carolina, and the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, evacuated the town, and returned to Charleston. Thus was the British flag struck, on the 18th of November, 1781, never again to be unfurled in North Carolina. But true to the great cause of America, her efforts against the common enemy ceased not with his expulsion from her borders, as they had not been postponed until his arrival within them. Immediately after the retirement of Lord Cornwallis to Virginia, her western people rallied to the call of General Sumter for service in South Carolina, and her Continental battalions being again recruited under General Sumner, with a new "aid" of militia, formed a conspicuous part of Greene's line of battle at Eutaw, and followed the flag of the Union, until the disappearance of the enemy's sails off the harbor of Charleston.

Having had occasion to refer to the Statute Book, that faithful and authentic source of instruction in the history of all nations, and especially of free governments in times of peril and revolution, I deem it fit to call your attention, in connection with the period of dread and doubt through which we have passed, to an act of the Legislature, at its first session after the proclamation of peace, held in April, 1783, respecting those citizens of the State who had espoused the cause of the enemy, "in the late unhappy war." It is entitled "An act of pardon and oblivion," and declares "that all and all manner of treasons, misprison of treason, felony, or misdemeanor, committed or done since the fourth day of July, seventeen hundred and seventy-six, by any person or persons whatsoever, shall be pardoned, released, and put in total oblivion," with the exception, 1st, of certain notorious bandits and other criminals; 2d, those who had taken commissions, and acted as officers under the British government; and 3d, those who had been named in confiscation laws passed during the war—an act of grace and magnanimity worthy of the heroic but christian and forbearing spirit which had triumphed in the struggle just ended.

I am conscious of so tedious a narrative that I shall not abuse your patience by the reflections to which it might naturally give rise. My object has been to present in outline merely, but in chronological order, and natural connection and dependence, some of the leading events in the struggle for our common freedom, of which my native State was the theatre, after it had become a contest of arms. Although his has been done with a prolixity and minuteness of reference to time and place, far exceeding the limits of good taste in a discourse for the hour, before an audience unfamiliar with the localities described it is at best, I fear, but a meagre and defective presentation of the subject. I trust, however, in the retrospect, it may not be wholly unprofitable in the researches of the student of history. The history of the war in the North has been written with far more minuteness than in the South. That of North Carolina has been especially neglected, will be manifest when it is remembered that so important an event, as the capture of her Chief Magistrate by the enemy, is mentioned in no professed history of the Revolution, as far as my researches have gone, and is brought to general notice for the first time, in the recent works of Wheeler and Lossing, and in them, without any detail or reference to the important question of public law, to which in its consequences it

is a single link of this great rope of the nation. I shall regard the occasion allowed by the honored invitation of your society as an opportunity for the fulfillment of a patriotic duty.

I cannot, however, omit to remind you, while we delight, like the Athenians in the time of Demosthenes, "to praise our ancestors and tell of their trophies," that although the scenes which have been imperfectly presented to your view were enacted in a far distant part of the country, they, in their day, excited sensation which vibrated from Maine to Georgia; that every well-aimed rifle on the banks of the Catawba, Yadkin, or Cape Fear, and every successful exploit of Greene, Morgan, Williams, Davidson, Davie, and their associates, aided by so much in thinning the ranks and overcoming the power of a British Commander-in-Chief, who, at that very time, held his head quarters in the city of New York; that the force there opposed to him was a joint force of men of the Carolinas, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, and that the General who manoeuvred and marshalled it in its more important and decisive operations, with a readiness of resource, a skill and valor, never surpassed, was a citizen of Rhode Island. It was, therefore, a union of effort for a common end; the expulsion of a common enemy, and the establishment of a common liberty, which, under the providence of God, was nobly accomplished. Such is the lesson we derive from our fathers. May we improve and transmit it to our children, and in ages and generations to come, may they assemble in the same fraternal spirit in which we are met to-night to mingle their sympathies and keep bright the recollection of a common glory, citizens of the same free, happy, and United States of America.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.
History supplies but a few instances of many States, politically distinct, yet linked together by a perfect community of race, of language, of customs, and of social institutions. Those few instances, however, have been very remarkable.—The most prominent, if not the only, up to modern times, have been the Greek and German races, both of them under some mysterious law, which made a common character itself the stimulus of separation and dispersion. Each of these races has performed a great part in the economy of civilization, which would not have been so well performed had their genius tended more to political unity, to perfect uniformity of laws, to conquest, or any other form of national egotism. Conquerors and Statesmen, not less able and successful, have endeavored, time after time, to construct out of the copious and splendid materials around them a Greek or a German unity, but the grander the attempt the more conspicuous the failure; and Greek and German to this day remain the names of races, not of States. Both these great instances seem likely to be eclipsed by one which bids fair to occupy the same prominent place in the history of the whole world as the Hellenic race did in that lesser world, which was limited to the shores of the Mediterranean. The English language, carrying with it no small part of the genius and traditions of this country, is the dominant tongue of North America, of Australia, and many other regions, which may one day be the seats of populous and powerful States. At present no other language and national character present the same appearance of diffusion and propagation. Germans and French, not to speak of lesser nations, are absorbed and assimilated into the great English staple of the United States. Indeed, the day is not far distant when the language we speak will be the chief medium of communication throughout the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Indian, and the Southern oceans; and wherever the weary emigrant seeks to rest the sole of his foot, he will find himself compelled to change the language of his fathers for that of Queen Victoria and President Fillmore. Disappointed, then, as we are of unity and conquest, we are at least sure of seeing our race the most numerous, the most diffused, the most powerful in the world, and of exercising an influence far beyond the scope of Cabinets and Czars, beyond the reach of Cabinets and the organization of armies. Whatever may befall the community that poples these little isles, it will be a consolation that wherever we go, whether following gain or flying oppression, we shall everywhere find our countrymen, hear our language in every port and everywhere discover that we have changed the clime, but not the generous freedom, the industry, the literature, and the worship of our native land.

It is the prospect of these expanding and strengthening affinities that imparts so much interest to the mutual hospitalities shown by British and American citizens to the diplomatic representatives of the sister States. We have lately seen not only the British minister, but also a distinguished merchant of this metropolis, magnificently entertained at more than one city of the United States; and it is now grown up into a custom, not easy to be broken, that the American Minister should receive here a like welcome at our own principal seats of commerce and manufacturing. London, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and other cities, as occasion may offer, afford the American Minister an opportunity of hearing and returning the expressions of that confidence and friendship, and that sense of a common interest, which are felt by every rational person on both sides of the Atlantic. Nor would these festivities be so popular, nor the speeches there delivered be listened to with such interest, were it not for the almost business character of these occasions. A mere interchange of political sentiment between two nations, with little to bind them beyond mutual respect and affection, might have a political character, but would never grow into a custom. It is that business character, that evident prospect of advantage, that con-

nects these nations, and which, in the eyes of the nations, is a single link of this great rope of the nation. I shall regard the occasion allowed by the honored invitation of your society as an opportunity for the fulfillment of a patriotic duty.

I cannot, however, omit to remind you, while we delight, like the Athenians in the time of Demosthenes, "to praise our ancestors and tell of their trophies," that although the scenes which have been imperfectly presented to your view were enacted in a far distant part of the country, they, in their day, excited sensation which vibrated from Maine to Georgia; that every well-aimed rifle on the banks of the Catawba, Yadkin, or Cape Fear, and every successful exploit of Greene, Morgan, Williams, Davidson, Davie, and their associates, aided by so much in thinning the ranks and overcoming the power of a British Commander-in-Chief, who, at that very time, held his head quarters in the city of New York; that the force there opposed to him was a joint force of men of the Carolinas, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, and that the General who manoeuvred and marshalled it in its more important and decisive operations, with a readiness of resource, a skill and valor, never surpassed, was a citizen of Rhode Island. It was, therefore, a union of effort for a common end; the expulsion of a common enemy, and the establishment of a common liberty, which, under the providence of God, was nobly accomplished. Such is the lesson we derive from our fathers. May we improve and transmit it to our children, and in ages and generations to come, may they assemble in the same fraternal spirit in which we are met to-night to mingle their sympathies and keep bright the recollection of a common glory, citizens of the same free, happy, and United States of America.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.
History supplies but a few instances of many States, politically distinct, yet linked together by a perfect community of race, of language, of customs, and of social institutions. Those few instances, however, have been very remarkable.—The most prominent, if not the only, up to modern times, have been the Greek and German races, both of them under some mysterious law, which made a common character itself the stimulus of separation and dispersion. Each of these races has performed a great part in the economy of civilization, which would not have been so well performed had their genius tended more to political unity, to perfect uniformity of laws, to conquest, or any other form of national egotism. Conquerors and Statesmen, not less able and successful, have endeavored, time after time, to construct out of the copious and splendid materials around them a Greek or a German unity, but the grander the attempt the more conspicuous the failure; and Greek and German to this day remain the names of races, not of States. Both these great instances seem likely to be eclipsed by one which bids fair to occupy the same prominent place in the history of the whole world as the Hellenic race did in that lesser world, which was limited to the shores of the Mediterranean. The English language, carrying with it no small part of the genius and traditions of this country, is the dominant tongue of North America, of Australia, and many other regions, which may one day be the seats of populous and powerful States. At present no other language and national character present the same appearance of diffusion and propagation. Germans and French, not to speak of lesser nations, are absorbed and assimilated into the great English staple of the United States. Indeed, the day is not far distant when the language we speak will be the chief medium of communication throughout the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Indian, and the Southern oceans; and wherever the weary emigrant seeks to rest the sole of his foot, he will find himself compelled to change the language of his fathers for that of Queen Victoria and President Fillmore. Disappointed, then, as we are of unity and conquest, we are at least sure of seeing our race the most numerous, the most diffused, the most powerful in the world, and of exercising an influence far beyond the scope of Cabinets and Czars, beyond the reach of Cabinets and the organization of armies. Whatever may befall the community that poples these little isles, it will be a consolation that wherever we go, whether following gain or flying oppression, we shall everywhere find our countrymen, hear our language in every port and everywhere discover that we have changed the clime, but not the generous freedom, the industry, the literature, and the worship of our native land.

It is the prospect of these expanding and strengthening affinities that imparts so much interest to the mutual hospitalities shown by British and American citizens to the diplomatic representatives of the sister States. We have lately seen not only the British minister, but also a distinguished merchant of this metropolis, magnificently entertained at more than one city of the United States; and it is now grown up into a custom, not easy to be broken, that the American Minister should receive here a like welcome at our own principal seats of commerce and manufacturing. London, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and other cities, as occasion may offer, afford the American Minister an opportunity of hearing and returning the expressions of that confidence and friendship, and that sense of a common interest, which are felt by every rational person on both sides of the Atlantic. Nor would these festivities be so popular, nor the speeches there delivered be listened to with such interest, were it not for the almost business character of these occasions. A mere interchange of political sentiment between two nations, with little to bind them beyond mutual respect and affection, might have a political character, but would never grow into a custom. It is that business character, that evident prospect of advantage, that con-

nects these nations, and which, in the eyes of the nations, is a single link of this great rope of the nation. I shall regard the occasion allowed by the honored invitation of your society as an opportunity for the fulfillment of a patriotic duty.

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