

THE DEMOCRAT.

The Largest Circulation in Northern Pennsylvania. COPIES WEEKLY.

MONROE, PA. Tuesday, December 16, 1851.

Two of our Subscribers can we hire to do a days teaming for us? Speak quick now.

Kossuth's Speech.

Commencing on our first page may be found the speech of Kossuth at his reception in New York. He made a much greater effort on Thursday last at the great Kossuth Banquet. He is still in New York receiving the attentions of the great and good, and he declares, making himself acquainted with the ground on which he stands, that he may determine in what way best to carry out the object of his mission. It is said that the President has invited him to visit Washington. The Banquet of which we have spoken, was declared the greatest display of the kind ever known in New York.

Kossuth and his Cause.

The arrival of this most extraordinary man upon our shores, his reception, the man and his cause, have created an enthusiasm and excitement which pervades alike all classes and conditions of community. Nor is it merely a local phenomenon, but a national one. The American people as a remarkable characteristic, are generous, enthusiastic, and sympathizing. Wherever we heard the appeals of oppressed humanity, wherever the spirit of Freedom invokes the sympathies of Man, from whatever quarter the voice of Liberty is heard to assert the God-given rights of mankind, to those appeals, to those invocations, and to those voices, the hearts of our millions respond; all their generous and ennobling impulses are stirred, and the warmest, purest sympathies of Man's nature go out in constant yearnings for the final and complete success of their fellows, in whatever clime or nation of the earth they may struggle.

We say such is a remarkable characteristic of our people. And why should it not be so? Why should not the inhabitants of the land of Washington, who in advance of the world have received, as from the hand of Heaven, the promised legacy of God to man, be first and most eager to greet with open arms the man whose every energy is devoted to the achievement of such rights for his country and his people, as has been delivered to America's millions? Why should not the recipients of that bounty for which the men of other climes periled their every hope, hail with gladness the rising and ascendancy of the Star of Freedom's empire in the homes of those foreign benefactors? It can be no other than a living shame to their race, may respond not to the general sentiment, may stab anew the angel goddess in the person of her chosen champion, yet the spirit of Freedom will overshadow all, and from the true hearts of the masses will come a unity of sympathy that cannot be repressed. We may be acceptable to our readers, should we refer to the past history of Hungary, and to what she has done, and to what she is doing, the Revolution there, which, in its mighty convulsions, threw Kossuth out upon the world, enfolded with the brightest halo.

More than six centuries ago the Hungarian nation possessed a written, and what might be called a free Constitution. That instrument stipulated for the lasting independence of the nation, defined the personal and popular rights of her people, and provided for the preservation of those rights in their purity. The popular voice of the whole people determined the question of rulers, who were bound by the most solemn oaths of fidelity to the Constitution. The people were free, and the protectors of that freedom. Thus was the nation situated till some time in the sixteenth century, when the Emperor of Austria became closely allied, by marriage, with the nobility of Hungary. Then was taken a fatal step in the history and concerns of that most unfortunate nation. This very Emperor procured for himself the title of "King of Hungary," but so jealous were the Hungarians of their rights, that they expressly stipulated for the preservation of their ancient Constitution. The Emperor was only a Constitutional King, sworn before God and man to maintain the Constitution of the nation and protect the rights of her citizens. This one step gained, the crown was lodged in House of Hapsburg, and a series of the most unparalleled oppressions and usurpations was commenced. One after another the guarantees of the Constitution were invaded, with systematic caution and with the deadliest effect. One point after another was gained, till finally the bloody hand and heartless form of Despotism made one bold strike at the heart of Hungarian liberty, and nearly wiped clean away the nationality of the Hungarians. The oppressor sought a total extinction of all that could in any manner remind the oppressed of his former independence and glory. Their consciences were penetrated, and their religion suppressed. Even that could not oppose the insatiable monster, and in order to blot forever all traces of the Magyar nation, that unfortunate people were forbidden to converse in their native tongue. All the laws and literature, even their common conversation was prescribed in another language. All over that lovely land, dumb silence, and voiceless desolation reigned, a desolation made more desolate by the pillaged villages, the guillotine left reeking with the blood of the harmless peasants, and the wall of woe that nation rolled out on the passing breeze.

A national Assembly was convoked for Hungary in 1832. The people had become alive to the enormity of their wrongs and resolved to redress them. They set about a work of internal reform, armed themselves with the rights of citizenship which they had long been deprived, and made strong efforts, possibly, to recover their long lost nationality. The bloody monster who occupied the throne of Austria, with the heart of a demon, then commenced to arrest the work of suppression and extermination. The leaders in the movement of Hungarian liberty were

thrown into loathsome dungeons, from which most of them were never permitted to come forth save to undergo a summary trial and consequent martyrdom. Kossuth was then a young man unknown to fame, but sufficiently conspicuous to become the object of suspicion. He too was brought into prison for a long time, and when thrown forth for trial seemed but the shadow of a man. He had previously studied the law, and took upon himself to manage his own case. After a summary hearing he arose to defend himself before the Austrian inquisitors. He pleaded as one pleading for his own life when conscious of innocence. Right and left he hurled the shafts of his most inimitable eloquence, making his Judges write under his vehement denunciations, and ever and anon startling the multitude and Court to frenzy by his nervous, passionate, and thrilling appeals in behalf of himself and his bleeding country. His whole soul burned and bled in his cause, and his words shot like thunderbolts to the hearts of the hearers, raising all to a pitch of madness, and overpowering with his matchless strength of intellect and the fervor of his eloquence. The masses of his countrymen heard his burning words of exhortation to arm themselves and take vengeance in their own hands, their purpose was strengthened and from one end of the nation to the other went up the cry of "Liberty or Death." A leader only was wanting. Kossuth was again thrown into prison, but instead of breaking and subduing his spirit, his sufferings lent firmness to his Lion-heart. When he was finally released, he came forth like the guardian-angel of his country, hailed with the most rapturous delight by his whole people, who flocked around him as the minister of vengeance, and urged him still further onward in the work of their redemption. O! what a day was that for Hungary, when immediately after the French Revolution, the great Kossuth resolved to stake the fate of his nation on the field of blood, and meet in unequal contest the serried ranks of his country's oppressor—to unfurl the flag of Freedom in the heart of European despotism. "And answer by that to live, by that to die."

Bravely he fought, with all the strength that madness lends the weak, they drove the red-headed oppressor, defeated and dismayed, from the contest. At that moment, when all the world looked on with breathless interest, when Kossuth and his dauntless patriots were about to wipe their dripping swords and sing an orison of joy that their country was restored to her ancient freedom, a second Arnold appeared in their midst, the frozen heart of Russia—frozen to all the appeals of Humanity—interfered to crush every hope, and Kossuth escaped but with his life to the realm of the Sublime Porte. From thence he was taken to England by the intervention of our government, and now, illustrious Exile! he has reached

"The land of the free and the home of the brave." Louis Kossuth is now, undoubtedly, the greatest man that lives. A thorough exile, he is to-day more powerful than all the crowned heads of Europe combined. He is more powerful because he is armed with a principle that is deep seated in the hearts of men all over the world, and his indomitable will, uniting energy and charming eloquence will do the work of countless bayonets. His fame, deeds and cause have already convulsed Europe and are echoing round the world. The subjects of all European governments have been awakened from their lethargy, the great mass of men—the millions—have been electrified, their very souls are full of rebellion, and no force can crush out or smother it. Nothing can satisfy but the restoration, by the hand of Royalty, of the long usurped rights of man. When such a spirit as is sweeping over the world, imparted from such a man as Kossuth, roots itself in the heart of the popular mind as this is becoming rooted, it can never, never be eradicated.

Force may smother it for a while, more freedom may be reluctantly granted by the hand of Royalty as expedients to appease popular clamor, but the spirit of Liberty is at work and more will be demanded, till one universal demand by the masses, who are so fast learning their rights, will sweep as with the beam of Omnipotence the name of Despotism from the world. The elements are all at work and the time fast hastening on. The storm of Kossuth has raised the tempest to a height from which it seems just ready to burst upon the world. His reception in England shows clearly how throbs the heart of Victoria's people, and the flame kindled there will work its way along till it reaches distant Hungary, blazes forth with the fires of Liberty, and then bursting forth like a volcano, will whelm in one general grave of destruction the strongest thrones in Europe.

Such, it seems to us, will be the finality of the convulsions that have rocked Europe for the past few years, and in which Kossuth is playing so conspicuous a part. His cause is the cause of Man, and the heart of Man will follow him. He seems now the champion of Freedom for the world, and should his life be spared, is the man to raise the standard in Europe and lead her sons to vengeance—to liberty and light. The eyes of the world gaze upon him to read its Destiny, the fate of Man rests upon his shoulders. God speed these great Kossuth—Washington of Europe! On thy pathway of glory and Right! The hearts of millions beat responsive to thine own great one, the prayers of millions ascend for thee and thy cause, millions anxiously await thy trumpet call for vengeance in their own and in behalf of thy bleeding country! All honor to the homeless exile—the unfortunate nation rolled out on the passing breeze. Kossuth—the champion of the Rights of Man.

CHRISTIANA RIOT CASE.—The trial of Hanaway for treason in participating in the Christiana Riot, which has been on trial two weeks in Philadelphia, has resulted in a verdict of acquittal. What further action is to be taken in these cases we have not learned.

The Towanda papers speak of the Charge of Hon. DAVID WILMOT, to the Grand Jury of Bradford county, on taking his seat on the Bench the first inst, as a master piece of eloquence and learning.

Book Notices.

The Ladies National Magazine for January, edited by Miss Ann S. Stephens and Charles J. Peterson, is on our table, much improved and increased in size. It is a choice and beautiful number, containing nearly eighty-eight pages of original reading matter, besides a great number of engravings. The Mezzotint engravings are of superior merit and beauty. This magazine has some of the most gifted contributors in our country, and promises to be even more interesting next year than ever before. It ranks high for literary merit, and its pure morality commends it to every lover of the refined and good. The illustrated articles on Equestrianism, Crotchet Work, and Female Costume, every lady will find useful. It is much cheaper than many of its contemporaries, while it possesses quite as many attractions. Address, Charles J. Peterson, 98 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Godey's Lady's Book for January is really a magnificent number. Godey's motto is Excellence, and in beauty of appearance his Magazine certainly bears the palm. It contains 109 pages—38 engravings. The engravings are elegant—the colored ones, "Preparing for Winter," the "Emblematic Title Page" and the "Pet Bird," are of rare beauty. The Parables of our Lord and "The Happy Family," are also finely executed. It has a great variety of minor illustrations of Fashions, Costume, Patterns for Crotchet Work, and Embroidery, and Model Costumes. These render it truly valuable to the ladies. Address, L. A. Godey, 113 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

The Carpet Bag, published weekly for the amusement of the reader, is well calculated to drive away the blues. Those who would like a "Carpet Bag" full of fun every week, would do well to subscribe. We have received the splendid pictorial for Holidays—Address Wilder, Picard & Co, Boston. Terms two dollars, five copies for eight, and ten for fifteen dollars.

Sartain's Magazine.—The January number is before us, and to the credit of the Editors he it said a decided improvement. The engravings are good and the matter better than usual. Sartain promises that each number through the year shall be equal to this one, and somebody says that Sartain's word is as good as a note at hand. The Magazine, then will be a splendid volume, for '52.

Graham, for January has been received, and is a splendid number, Graham is fast outdoing his rival, and is a formidable competitor for the honor of publishing the finest Magazine in the Union. Why have we not received the December number? Will the publishers see to this?

TRIAL OF WASHINGTON CRITZER.—The trial of Washington Critzer, of Millin county for shooting John Hines, of Luzerne co, at the lock below Harrisburgh, on the 16th of September, took place at Harrisburgh on Wednesday last, which resulted in the acquittal of Critzer. The indictment was for manslaughter. Several witnesses were examined as to the manner in which the unfortunate occurrence happened, all of whom proved that Critzer acted in self-defence; that he did not fire the pistol until after he was in the cabin of his own boat, and had done everything in his power to prevent Hines from pursuing him into the cabin. It was also proven that Hines was a dangerous quarrelsome fellow, and that he had made numerous threats that he would shoot or kill Critzer when he met him; and that he (Critzler) had frequently been warned to keep a look out for Hines.

NOTHING has yet been done in Congress of any moment, save the passage of Mr. Seward's Resolution extending a national welcome to Kossuth. That has passed the Senate with only six negative votes. We judge that preparations are going on for a renewal of the Floate discussion in all its bitterness. Mr. Foote has introduced a resolution endorsing the Compromise, in the Senate.

MR. THRASER has been sentenced by the authorities of Havana to ten years labor in the mines, charged with participating in the Cuba invasion, of which there is not a particle of proof. He was allowed no opportunity for a defence on trial. He edited a paper and without doubt it was for the suppression of that that he was seized, under a false pretence. He has put forth a powerful appeal to our government for interference in his behalf. Such appeals from an American citizen should be heeded.

A meeting for the purpose of calling upon the President of the United States to interfere in behalf of the Irish Exiles, was held in Binghamton last week, presided over by Hon. D. S. DICKSON. A committee was appointed to prepare a memorial for signature. Several speeches were made, by the President and others. Why should we not have such a meeting in Susquehanna county?

A correspondent of the Harrisburgh Union earnestly urges the election of Hon. JOHN W. GARNER, of Toga county, for Speaker of the Senate. Mr. G. was formerly a resident of this county, where he has many friends who would rejoice heartily at such a fortune.

COL. FOREY, since his election as Clerk of the House of Representatives, has retired from the Pennsylvania. The paper will be conducted by W. V. McKEAN Esq., the former Associate Editor, assisted by Wm. FOREY Esq., Abundant success to our contemporary, and the young gentleman in charge.

COL. H. B. WRIGHT, of Wilkesbarre, is at Washington preparing to contest the seat of Hon. HENRY M. FULLER, the circumstances of which our readers will recollect. He is said to have a strong case.

HON. HENRY CLAY is now confined to his lodgings in Washington by ill health. It is thought that he will hardly survive the present session of Congress.

We are under obligations to Hon. HENRY M. FULLER, for important public documents.

Outrage upon an American Vessel.

The arrogant assumption of British authority in the affairs of Nicaragua, has again exhibited itself in a high-handed outrage upon the American flag which calls loudly for redress. Without the shadow of justification, and certainly without provocation, the steamship Prometheus, (which arrived at New York, on Monday week, from San Juan) an unarmed and defenceless vessel, with five hundred passengers on board, was fired into by a British man-of-war, under the pretence of enforcing the payment of certain port charges alleged to be payable to the imaginary authorities of the Musquito Kingdom. Not satisfied with firing on the steamer twice, the Captain of the British vessel compelled her, by threatening to fire a bomb-shell into her, to return to her anchorage, sent a man on board to extinguish her fires, and finally extorted the demand from the American Captain, who paid it under protest. What may be the result of this bold insolence, we cannot yet foretell; but the fact stands before the world, leaving no possible doubt in the mind of any man, that a British man-of-war has committed an unprovoked, wanton, and cowardly insult upon the American flag. It is one which the honor of the nation will not brook, and we trust our Government will promptly demand an explanation and insist upon full redress.

The Republic of Thursday, states that when the Prometheus, the immediately ordered a competent naval force to repair to San Juan for the protection of American vessels there. A note was also addressed to the British Government, demanding an explanation.—Chester Dem.

The Right Kind of a Consul.

A Canadian paper, commenting upon the late summary massacre of Americans in Havana, says, that the impression is prevalent that had a British or French man of war been laying in the harbor, as was the United States sloop-of-war Albany, and had a British or French consul been in the city, such a wholesale massacre of British or French subjects would not have taken place. It then relates the following interesting anecdote:

In 1820, two English sailors, who had committed a crime in Havana, were about to be shot. They were clearly guilty, but the British consul insisted that they should be tried. This the government refused. The consul remonstrated and the captain-general became insolent. The hour of execution came and he consul was on the spot; he brought with him the consular flag, the British "Union Jack," and again earnestly remonstrated, but in vain. The officer on the plaza was about to proceed in the execution of his duty. The consul finding all further remonstrance useless, placed himself in front of the men, unfurled the Union Jack, which he threw over the kneeling prisoners, and said: "NOW SHOOT AT THAT FLAG IF YOU DARE!" They were remanded to prison, and that night they escaped.

It is very natural that the most intense indignation should be felt by the American people against the present American consul at Havana, but if it should turn out that he only acted according to instructions of his government, much of the opprobrium will be removed from him. No doubt that when Congress assembles, an inquiry will be made as to whether Consul Owen had special instructions from the government to act as he is reported to have done.

The Coal Trade.

The anthracite coal trade continues active, and prices firm. The tonnage for the year will be very large, and from present indications, will leave no surplus at the opening of the next session's business. The Schuylkill Navigation Company has done the least of any of the three lines centering at Philadelphia, having brought down rather less than half a million tons. His works have capacity, however, for a much larger business, and the future may show the necessity for doubling its present season's tonnage. The Lehigh Navigation Company has already brought to market 100,000 tons, and by the end of the present month will reach and may probably exceed, the million tons calculated on at the beginning of the season. The Reading Railroad has done a very heavy business for the season, the tonnage up to Thursday, being over a million and a half tons, making, by the three lines nearly three millions tons of anthracite coal brought to market. Their aggregate annual business will reach three and a half millions tons. This is an immense business and estimated each ton of coal to be worth three dollars, gives us the very large aggregate of ten millions of dollars.

William Jack Esq.

We have understood that this gentleman will be again a candidate for Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives in this State. We are not much in the habit of puffing, but we consider it due in this case to say, that he is a most excellent and attentive clerk. Mr. Jack has been clerk for a number of years, and has always given general satisfaction in the discharge of his duties, and we hesitate not in saying, he will do so again. If a perfect understanding of parliamentary rule, combined with gentlemanly deportment, honesty, tact, economy, and sterling business, entitles a man to the station, then ought he to have it. Those who know him will not scruple to cast their votes for him.—Lycoming Gazette.

IN AUGURATION OF GOV. BIGLER.—The Monroe Guard, Capt. Small, says the Philadelphia Ledger, have passed a resolution to attend the inauguration of Governor Bigler, in January next, and making arrangements for the purpose, with a view of inducing other companies of this division to join in the excursion and ceremony. The Guard are getting their new full-dress uniforms completed for this occasion, and calculate on taking up over fifty men.

A THANKSGIVING GIVE.—The wife of Mr. Wm. Mitchell, of Palmouth, Md., presented to her husband on Thanksgiving day three children—two sons and one daughter. The mother and children are doing well.

Fillmore's Figures vs. Fillmore's Fancies.

The President's Message tells us that during the past year the revenue through the Tariff of 1849, has been \$32,312,679, while the total expenditures of the government have been \$48,005,078 &c. This includes Gulfian claims and all, and shows that under the present tariff there will be an accumulating fund instead of the "land being ruined."

But, replies Leather-head, there have been too many goods imported to raise it by two millions of revenue, and we are over trading. In answer to this, follow the message tells us that the total imports for the past year have been \$215,725,905, while the total exports for the past year have been \$217,517,130, showing, even on the custom house books, a balance of trade in favor of the United States to the amount of \$1,891,135. But the imports marked on the custom-house books amount to \$215,000,000, &c. foreign valuations, 000 of American products, while the \$217,000,000 exported from the United States have been worth at least \$300,000,000 in foreign ports. There is then not only a balance of near two millions in our favor, but, according to American valuations, our exports have been worth to us \$107,000,000 more than our imports, and there is that balance due our merchants on the books of exchanges for the past year. All the profits of trade, and the expenses of commercial exchanges, are included in this balance of trade.

But, says Leather-head, the large amount of our exports is owing to an increase in the exportation of our cotton crop, amounting in itself to \$40,000,000 more than last year, and this we cannot expect to continue another year.

We reply, in the first place—there is no certainty that we shall not export so much cotton next year; in the second place, we do not export so much cotton next year, the probabilities are that we shall export something else in its place—we shall not import so many foreign goods if we have nothing to exchange for them.

But if the value of cotton exported for the past year be even \$40,000,000 more than last year, it is to be remembered that our total exports exceed those of last year by \$43,616,322, so that if cotton had remained as last year, there would still have been an excess of \$3,616,322 in our exports.

The President fears that evil will result if as much specie goes out of the country next year as there has been during the year. It is strange that this man can only reckon for evil to his country and not for good! He should know that the net result of trade is to draw back one year's worth of goods out of the country, and if it was ever true that top much specie had been exported, that fact would not be a disadvantage to us next year, and that with the nations to whom we had sent it. It would make other products cheap if compared with specie in the United States, and comparatively dear abroad. The result would be that the specie would go abroad in still greater abundance.

But we say that no correct account has been kept of the vast increase of specie blowing from California trade, and that it can only have gone abroad because it was plenty, and hence cheap in this country. If it had been going abroad since the tariff of 1847 was passed, it would long since have become too scarce here, and the tide of its flow must have changed.—Star of the North.

Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Interior is some nine columns in length. We advert to a few of the leading topics referred to in the report.

The estimates of appropriations for the expenditure of the Department for the next year are less than those for the present year by \$1,446,695.43. By this document we learn that the whole number of pensioners now on the rolls at the Pension office is 18,611, and that the amount expended for pensions, exclusive of naval pensions, was about \$1,439,848 up to the 1st of October. Under the revolutionary pension act of March, 1818, 1,383 remain on the rolls; under the act of May, 1828, 102 remain; and under the act of June, 1832, 4,013 remain. With regard to the pensions of widows of revolutionary soldiers, only 2,674 remain on the rolls. The Secretary remarks that time is fast expiring these venerable objects of national gratitude and munificence. The number of invalid pensioners is 3,359, and 1,124 persons are drawing in consequence of the loss of relatives during the Mexican war. The aggregate amount required to pay the various navy pensioners now on the rolls is \$1,147,264 55. There is still 450 unexpended claims of soldiers of the war of 1812 to be examined. There have been 9,014 applications for lands or scrip under the Mexican Bounty act, of which 6,283 remain suspended. The quantity of land sold during the fiscal year was 2,846,359.50 acres, for which \$2,370,947 45 was received. The Secretary dilates at considerable length upon our relations with the numerous Indian tribes, in which he serves that most of the depredations committed by aborigines on our frontiers, are the offspring of dire necessity. To remedy this evil he proposes to tie them to the soil by mild and gentle measures, teach them agriculture and the mechanical arts, and prevail upon them to substitute domestic produce for wild game. He estimates that the expenses of appropriation for the rest man of the forest will be \$1,093,166 90 less for the next year than this. In consequence of the large amount of judicial business springing up, it has been found necessary to increase the estimated expenses of United States Courts to \$900,000. The census returns have been received from all the States and Territories except California. The Secretary again recommends the establishment of an agricultural bureau, and likewise states that it will be impossible to complete the rearing of the Mexican Boundary line within the time specified by law.—Star of the North.

To hasten a marriage, lock up the girl and show her lover the front door.