Daily Morning Post.

LEOKY HARPER.....THOMAS PHILLIPS
Harper & Phillips, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING.....JANUARY 29.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA;
Subject to decision of the Democratic General Convention

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM R. KING,
OF ALABAMA;
Subject to the same decision.

Kossuth and the Germans.

Yesterday afternoon, Kossuth addressed the German Association of Friends of Hungary, in the German Lutheran Church, at Sixth and Smithfield streets. The pastor, the Rev. Mr. WALBURGER introduced the distinguished guest, and he was addressed by J. P. Muehler, Esq., the editor of the Staats Zeitung, in a very happy and effective manner. The entire services were conducted in German, but we are enabled to give a tolerably fair abstract of the proceedings.

On the introduction of Kossuth to the assembly, the choir sang a very appropriate and beautiful anthem—"Hail to the Savio r." Mr Muehler then addressed him in substance as follows:

He said that, as the notes of the organ ascended to Heaven in thankfulness and rejoicing, so ascended daily the prayers of all patriot hearts for him and the cause that he had so nobly espoused,—the cause of European liberty. While differences in language do not always separate nations,—uniformity of political principles was sure to unite them. [This position is at once an able, and indeed incontrovertible denial of the pitiful dogmas of nativism, which our friend Muehler does not endorse.] This large assembly had come together to greet him, and offer some proof of their sympathy with the great cause of nations. They greeted him not as Germans merely, but as citizens of the United States and as the friends of Freedom. They had carefully watched him and his course for years; and considered that the cause of Liberty in Germany intimately depended on the success of Hungary, in her struggle against Despotism. So fully were they convinced of this—that many of that company were ready to follow him with their lives whenever the battle cry of Freedom shall call them to their Fatherland: for in that cry would be comprehended an appeal to all the ties of kindred and of friendship. They contended unqualifiedly for the non-intervention of tyrants and active intervention against them; and that they were not only willing to aid the cause in which he was engaged, by raising arms in its defence, but in every other way in which they were capable of exerting influence. Every German-American in this vicinity was willing, as far as he was able, to advance the good cause: for every German here had confidence in him, and was anxious to show that his was no mere empty sympathy. This great assembly had come together, in order to offer pecuniary aid to Hungary; and all there present were her friends.

Mr. Muehler then offered a series of strong patriotic resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

He then assured Kossuth that but a few hours had elapsed since the first notice was given, which led to that meeting. They were actuated by but one feeling. His cause was their cause,—the cause of Humanity and the Creator. Many a father there present,—many a grey-haired veteran,—was ready and anxious for the moment to arrive when he might be permitted to draw the sword for Liberty in Europe. He bade Governor Kossuth most heartily welcome to the assembly, and assured him again of their warmest affections

Amid breathless silence KOSSUTH advanced towards the audience, and expressed the extreme pleasure which he felt in seeing before him so many warm and truly sympathising friends, who he could address in the language of their Fatherland. Their extreme kindness gave him very great consolation. He said that he believed in God, and in the glorious Future of Truth. This it was that had inspired him with confidence. This it was that induced him to visit this happy and prosperous country. He dwelt for some time on the condition of the nations of Europe; and adverted in glowing terms to the near relationship that exists between Germany and Hungary, from the similarity of their language as well as by the ties of blood. Hungary had often received the fleeing patriots of Germany, given them homes, and laid their bones quietly to rest within her bosom, when Hungary was only barrier to the surrounding despots. They had once stood firmly together. The Reformation had come to Hungary from Germany, and she had received its doctrines early and willingly; and they had stood together when Napoleon sought to divide the territory of Europe according to his pleasure. When other nations of the world were but the playthings of Kings, and were bound together by a common principle of tyranny and deception, Hungary contended against all their machinations and preserved her independence. He had long ago felt and declared the importance of a union between Hungary and Germany, for their mutual defence against the oppressors, and especially to guard against Russian intervention; but such counsels had not been deemed wise; and both were now beneath the hand of oppression. He mourned the capitulation of Warsaw, for with Warsaw fell the hope of Germany. He spoke of Germany as the heart of Europe, if we may allude to that continent as a body; and all knew that if the heart be diseased, the whole system must be disordered. The foe of the world is Russia; and yet Hungary had been the bulwark of Christianity even against Russia herself; and Hungary had ever been willing to aid Germany in her efforts to secure independence. Even now, if America should aid Hungary to reach her own high situation he would feel too proud: for Hungary could never become a star of the first magnitude, like Germany. The great aim of Hungary is to strike down the House of Hapsburg; and drive oppression from the Austrian dominions—for he loved the Austrian People. He had greatly relied upon the Germans in America; but this day they had ripened the flower of hope, into the most delicious fruit; and he prayed that God might bless them for their sympathy for his cause, and their kindness to him. But no one can tell the destiny of a man! He had only lived for Liberty—for Freedom; and but for his love for the sacred cause, and his hope of its ultimate triumph, he would long since have been in his grave: yet nothing of what had been accomplished was owing to his words, or his actions; but all to the revelation of the will of the People. Hungary had commenced the struggle with only 30,000 raw, undisciplined troops, against 70,000 of the best drilled soldiers of Europe; and even with this great disparity of forces, the struggle was kept up for several days until the Austrian capital (Vienna) was almost captured. But the soldiers of Liberty were not fortunate, and had to yield. He most heartily thanked the People for the amount which they had contributed; and would carefully preserve the Book in which was recorded the names of the generous donors to Hungary's cause; and if it should be his good fortune to be permitted to lay his bones in his Fatherland, he would leave this book to the People of Hungary as a memento of the First German Association of the Friends of Hungary in the United States, where he hoped that millions would yet be found to follow their glorious example. He prayed God to bless them, and strengthen them in all their efforts for Freedom.

Upon the conclusion of Kossuth's remarks, (which were extended to half an hour, when he did not expect to speak five minutes, owing to his great indisposition,) the audience could no longer restrain their feelings of admiration; and one long and loud demonstration of approva arose from the immense congregation.

The choir then sang another beautiful anthem: the Pastor pronounced a most affecting and eloquent benediction upon Kossuth: invoked the blessings of Heaven upon the audience and the cause in which their sympathies were enlisted; and then commended all to the guidance of Him who is King of nations as well as King of Saints.

We could not help feeling deeply interested in one gentleman present at this demonstration,—the venerable Mr. SPYKHER,—who was so ardent a friend of his countryman, Dr. KINKEL, when he was here. This good old man, who would even now wield a sword for Freedom, gave *fifty dollars* to the Hungarian Fund, and brought up an interesting little grandson to be blessed by Kossuth. The whole demonstration was heart-cheering and truly effective.

The Bridge Case in the Legislature.

A friend has favored us with the perusal of a couple of letters written at Harrisburg, in relation to the Bridge Case. We are permitted to make the following extracts:

"The Bridge resolution originated with Elet and certain gentlemen from Washington county. Mr. Elet has been, and is still very active. He appeared before the committees of both Houses, to which the bill was referred, and addressed them at length. He also addressed, yesterday, some members of both Houses, who were invited to meet for the purpose of hearing him.

A reply from the Governor in answer to Mr. Appleton's resolution, calling for copies of the correspondence was also received in the House this morning, and five hundred copies ordered to be printed.

The second letter states that a member from Westmoreland had shown the writer a petition signed by thirty or forty citizens of Pittsburgh in favor of the resolution suspending proceedings in the case of the Wheeling Bridge."

Could anything be conceived more consummately impudent than the course of Mr. Elet and the people of the village below us, in daring to interfere with the free legislation of Pennsylvania? It is extremely singular that any of our members have been so *extremely* good-natured as to permit the suggestions of an itinerant Bridge builder to interfere with the harmony of their legitimate duty. If we understand the matter right, the Bridge question is not in the hands of our Legislature. The final decision is with a higher power, and the opinion that may emanate from it will settle the question; despite the impertinent interference of the architect of the Wheeling obstruction, and those who aid him in his vagaries.

More "Material Aid" for Hungary.

Yesterday morning, a delegation from the Young Men's Association of the Friends of Hungary, waited upon Governor Kossuth at the St. Charles Hotel, and through their chairman, Mr. BAILEY, presented the Governor with an address, and a sum of money for the Hungarian cause. This act of the young men of our city, shows that their hearts are enlisted in this noble work.

Immediately afterwards, a delegation from the operatives employed in the Glass Works of Messrs. Bryce & McKee, was presented to Gov. Kossuth, and through their chairman, Mr. Bryce, presented to the patriotic Magyar some "material aid" for Hungary.

To both of these addresses Governor Kossuth replied in his usual happy and effective style Our reporter was not present and therefore we are unable to give a report of the speeches

Ladies' Hungarian Association.

It is scarcely necessary for us to inform our readers that Governor Kossuth will address the Ladies' Association of the Friends of Hungary, at the 2d Presbyterian Church, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. This, we presume, will be altogether the most interesting meeting which has yet taken place in Pittsburgh.

☞ We are authorized to state that the report circulated through the German and English press, that the Sublime Porte has protested against the return of Gov. Kossuth to England, (as his liberation only took place upon a pledge to settle in the United States,) is utterly unfounded.

The Sulton was anxious to have Kossuth free without any condition—therefore he did not yield to the first application of the United States for the liberation of the Governor, as he thought it was upon the condition that he (the Governor) was to be carried away, even against his will, to America The Sultan expressed it openly that as long as the Governor was in his dominions he would protect him against his enemies, and he wished him to be entirely free as soon as he left Turkey, to go or to stay wherever he liked.

Indians' Idea of "Bustles."

One of our California exchanges contains some interesting anecdotes of the Northwestern Indians, from among which we select the following. It appears that the Indians, as is their custom, had held an annual pow-wow at the mouth of the Columbia River, on the occasion of the opening of the salmon fisheries, and during its continuance some of the ladies and gentlemen of Astoria, Portland, and other towns, visited their encampment to witness the ceremonies. The old warriors were much interested with the young white "squaws," and were at a loss to know why their dresses did not fit them like their own squaws. By some means they became possessed of the secret. Shortly after, the dance broke up, and they all started for their respective homes. On arriving at home, all those who were unable to go to the feast, gathered round to hear the news. Among other matters, the subject of "bustles" came up, and first it was to be shown how they were worn, and then to be explained what was their use. The scene is thus described by an eye witness:

"Imagine an immense lodge, in which were seated in a circle the whole of the tribe—the utmost gravity is on each face, and only one is allowed to speak at a time. The women are never allowed to speak at all. At length a squaw rose up, and taking a bag of feathers, tied it round her waist with a string. She then walked up and down the lodge to show how the white women walked. She then sat down, and the rest gave a grunt of satisfaction.

"A warrior then rose, and stated that he thought its use was to catch fleas; for, said he, when they get to the string, they will run round to see what it is, and will fall into the bag, and when it is full, they take it off and burn it. He sat down, and received a general grunt.

"Another arose and gave as his opinion that it was to catch the perspiration; for when it meets the string, it runs round into the bag, and when it is full they empty it. Another grunt.

"At last the old doctor—the medicine man—from whose decision there is no appeal, gave the signal for silence, and then said, that the white women did not have so good forms as the Indian women, and that the white men were very fond of good forms, and the white women wore these bags to make the white men think they were well formed. He then sat down amid repeated grunts."

☞ During the passage of the steamship Union from Chagres, two Californians were robbed of sixteen pounds of gold dust, valued at over $5,000, the result of three years hard labor in the mining regions.

DELEGATIONS OF THE FRIENDS OF HUNGARY.—We are requested to state that Governor Kossuth will receive delegations of the Friends of Hungary, at the St. Charles Hotel, this morning, at 10 o'clock.

From the Baltimore Sun.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES.

KOSSUTH AND CAPT. LONG.

DIFFICULTIES ABOARD THE MISSISSIPPI.

Letters from Kossuth, Capt. Long, Officers of the Mississippi, &c.

The following highly important documents we received by last night's express mail. They are copied from the New York Daily Times of yesterday morning, and give in an authentic shape, all the facts in relation to the difficulties which occurred at Marseilles between Gov. Kossuth and Capt. Long, of the U. S. steamship Mississippi, and will, no doubt, be read with deep interest. The Times introduces these letters by stating that the action of our Government, in sending for Kossuth and his companions, met with the strong disapprobation of John S. Hodge Esq., U. S. Consul at Marseilles; that Com. Morgan, of the Mediterranean Squadron, was opposed to detaching any of his vessels, particularly the Mississippi, for the purpose; and that Capt. Long was opposed to going in her. With this pre existent state of feeling on the part of these three official personages, it is not surprising that their conduct towards the Hungarian exiles was not marked by any great degree of loving favor. The Times then, after noting several subsequent events, familiar to our readers, and the arrival of the Mississippi at Marseilles, with Kossuth on board, and his request sent to Louis Napoleon to allow him to pass through France, concludes its introduction as follows:

On the third day an answer was received refusing him permission. Kossuth gave to a Marseilles editor the request which he had made, and the answer which he had received. They were published. This alarmed the Prefect and Consul Hodge; and the Consul addressed a letter, couched in violent and offensive terms, charging Kossuth with having compromised the flag of the United States, to Capt. Long, who handed the letter to Gov. Kossuth, thereby implicitly endorsing its sentiments.

Kossuth, who had been awaiting on shore the answer of the French Government, returned on board the Mississippi. Soon there were many boats floating about the ship, filled with people, who sang the Marseilles hymn, and sent up cries of "America," "Captain," &c., &c. Capt. Long paced the deck with a stern look, and in much apparent excitement. A beautiful wreath was taken from the United States flag in one of the boats and thrown up to the deck of the Mississippi. But Capt. Long still deigned no notice of the compliments and honors which the patriotic people were showering upon him. A general order was given to come down from the poop, guards and other prominent places. Capt. Long then walked up to Gov. Kossuth, and requested him to withdraw from the poop of the ship, adding that he was compromising our flag, or that if he remained there he would compromise our flag. Gov. Kossuth withdrew, and on the same day he addressed the following letter to Consul Hodge:

U. S. FRIGATE MISSISSIPPI,
Sept. 30, 1851.

SIR:—The Government of the United States having accorded me its generous protection, I knew very well to have accorded it to a man who has the honor to meet some sympathy everywhere where the words "freedom and human rights" have an echo in the breasts of men.

The people of the United States themselves expressed this sympathy highly enough; and the Government of the United States did not take this expression for a motive not to grant me its protection; but rather for a motive to grant it.

So the government of the United States will be pleased, I confidently trust, to hear that even in every place of Europe where we stopped, this sympathy is freely, openly, warmly shared by the people.

That is one view which I take about the political direction of the sentiments of your Government.

The other is, that I confidently trust that your Government was willing to give me liberty, and not prisons, sir; else I would have not accepted your Government's offered protection to me.

Please to remember all that has happened since my arrival here.

I requested permission to pass through France. No answer was given me before the third day—I was ashore meanwhile; and you know that I not even left the Hotel, in order that I might not provoke any manifestation of that sympathy which I consider not only lawful not to push back, but even bound in honor to feel honored with, and thankful to accept. You know the people of Marseilles were rather anxiously scrupulous not to cause any difficulties to me by the display of their sympathy. All was quiet.

The refusal came. It was an answer to my letter, written to M. Le Prefet by myself. The answer was given through your interference, but it was, and must have been given to me. Yourself, sir, considered it to be so, because you handed me the letter without any restriction, rather with the advice to take a copy of it. I would have felt authorized to do so, even without your advice; because it was only and exclusively myself who was concerned in the matter.

A government, and chiefly a constitutional one—yes, a republican one—should never shun publicity of the orders it judged lawful and convenient to issue. Does a government, on the contrary, shun its publicity? In my opinion the principles of the United States can only approve and side with publicity, which is in no way contrary to law, even in the French Republic.

Besides, I had a right to complain; the French Republican Government having, without any reasonable motive, (I having offered to pass rapidly, without stopping in any place, and even declared to you to be willing to accept every loyal and honorable advice of the government in respect to my passage: so that my passage would and could not produce any excitement, whereas, to forbid this passage, could but produce excitement, of course,) I had a right to complain against the refusal, violating, without any motive, the rights of humanity and hospitality, which I was the more entitled to claim as the French constitution proclaimed to the world to take for basis the principle of freedom and fraternity.

And yet I made no complaint. I only communicated to a newspaper, without any additional remarks, the letter I wrote and the answer I received. It was lawful—it was due to my position and not even contrary to the rules of etiquette, which I am well acquainted with, and know how to observe, except where etiquette should claim the sacrifice of my honor and my rights.

But you know, sir, it was not this communication which caused the people of Marseilles to express to me, in a warm, but dignified and graceful manner, its sympathies: because this happened at noon and afternoon; the letters were published in the evening; the remarks, and annexed opinion of the editor, I have nothing to do with.

You yourself did me the honor to accompany me from the hotel to the boat. You saw that the acclamations of the people, being in no way provoked, and nothing of disorder in themselves, but rather were highly honorable to myself, to the people and even to you.

We returned to the frigate. In the afternoon a hundred boats were floating around the Mississippi, singing national songs, offering garlands of laurel to me, garlands of immortals to America, and shouting "Hurrahs!" to the Republic, to the United States of America, and to myself. Called forth by the shouts of the people, I mounted on the deck, and uncovering my head, bowed to thank the people, without speaking one single word. I was surprised to see the captain of the frigate walk along the deck, without even waving his cap to acknowledge the cheers given to America; but my surprise was still heightened, to see Capt. Long accost me in a reproaching manner—that I am compromising him by staying on deck. I answered, "I hope I will meet a generous welcome from your people also, and I am sure you would not have me repulse it. I am in the very position here. I will, in honor and conscience, feel bound thankfully to acknowledge, every where, the sympathy I meet; and am confident that your people and your government can but approve this, and feel in no way compromised to learn that the people of Marseilles did, in a graceful manner, cheer the United States and cheer myself. You knew whom you received on board your ship; and I beg to be assured that I have the sentiment of what is due to you and convenient to me. It appears we have different views about what may be thought compromising to your position. So I free you from the embarrassment, and entreat you to land me wherever you please. But, as long as I have the honor to be on board your ship, you have to command, and your commands shall be obeyed." And I left the deck, and caused all my companions to do the same. The people upon the boats continued to cheer yet for a while, then went away peaceably as it came, without the consolation of a single acknowledged sign from the *Mississippi*.

These are the incidents of our staying in the Bay of Marseilles.

And yet, sir, you were pleased to judge convenient to send me word to-day (and that, also, not directly, by a letter written to Capt. Long,) that *"your position and the flag of the United States had been compromised by these incidents."*

This is a heavy charge, sir, deeply wounding my honor and my sentiments of deepest respect to your glorious land.

It cannot be passed in silence. I feel bound in honor to bring the matter before the people of the United States and your government, and entreat their verdict about it.

But having the firm conviction that wherever I meet a free, spontaneous, lawful and honorable expression of whatever people's sympathy, I am bound in honor and conscience to respect it with esteem, and not to refuse it, but thankfully to accept—on the other side, you being here, the organ of your government which I am revering with high veneration, it is my duty to deliver the Mississippi of the presence of myself, who by his position seems, in your opinion, to be a man who compromises the glorious flag of the United States.

Therefore, though in the most solemn manner protesting against the imputation you charge me with, I have the honor to tranquilize you, sir, by declaring that I will not longer embarass you, but with everlasting gratitude to your country and your Government, I will leave the Mississippi at the first place it will stop, which is, I suppose, at Gibraltar.

M. L. N. Bonaparte has driven me away from France. You, sir, by your (I dare confidently state, unjust) imputation, are forcing me to consider myself driven away from the Mississippi, because the people of Marseilles had shown some kindness to me.

I will go by some private conveyance to the United States, will make my excuses for not having further profitted of the hospitality of your Government's vessel by the publication of this letter I have the honor to send you, and will confidently await the judgment of the public opinion of the United States.

I am sorry that your above said letter came not some hours earlier; you giving therein orders that, from the *Mississippi*, no communications should be sent to any public paper of Marseilles. I feel surprised, but will make respect of your orders. I am sorry to say that feeling it to be my duty of honor to thank, by some few words, the kind sympathy I was honored with in Marseilles, some hours before the arrival and communication of your quite unlooked for and unexpected intimation, I sent ashore a letter to the said effect. When you read it in some public paper, I hope you will, by its contents, not judge compromised the flag of the United States.

I beg leave to assure you, sir, of my high regards, and my particular consideration; having the honor to sign myself to be, sir, your humble and obsequious servant,

L. KOSSUTH.

On the following day, October, 1, the Mississippi sailed for Gibraltar. An interesting incident connected with her departure from Marseilles is thus narrated by an officer on board, in a private letter to a friend:

"We hurried through coaling, and left Marseilles on Wednesday evening, the 1st of October, having again to encounter the many headed as we passed through the narrow entrance of the port of Marseilles. The mole heads were crowded with men, who were loud in their expressions of sympathy for Kossuth and his cause. The warm and right-hearted sailors, of their own will, to return some manifestation of fellow feeling. As we entered the narrow mouth, suddenly our fore rigging was swarming with human beings, much to the astonishment of our premier and Captain. After they were in the rigging there was a moment's pause, during which Chaplain ordered three cheers immediately One of the boys said: 'Three cheers, my hearties, before we go? Accordingly, three as hearty cheers were given as could issue from the lungs of one hundred and fifty men. Immediately it was responded to from the shore.—Then the men came down, and added one more from behind the bulwarks. The Huntsman garians were much pleased with the demonstration, all thinking though, at the time, that it was done by order of the captain."

An attempt was made, shortly after this, by the First Lieutenant, to affix a stigma upon Kossuth, by showing that he thanked the men for three cheers, which was regarded by that officer as an act of insubordination. But the effort failed utterly; the charge was proved to be false, and served only to cover its author with ridicule.

Under the same date the writer continues:

"I fear that perverted accounts of all this will reach you before this. One of the Captain's clique said last night that they were not in our prepared for all these reports at home as might be supposed. 'Three weeks since,' said he, evidently alluding to Spezzia, 'reports went home. My soul fairly sickens at such evidence of duplicity on the part of those entrusted with so noble a charge"

It is proper to remark that this statement respecting reports having been sent home three weeks previous, was elicited by the writer whom we have been quoting, of the bad effects upon Capt. Long's reputation in the United States, which would be produced by his treatment of Kossuth and the other Hungarians.

In the same letter this correspondent remarks:

"The accusation of having compromised the flag still remains against Kossuth. Till that is withdrawn Kossuth will not go home in the ship If the captain states in writing that that charge is groundless, Kossuth will forget the other indignities from them and continue with us."

And thus matters continued until a number of the officers on board addressed letters, expressive of their own sentiments, to Gov. Kossuth, amongst these letters were the following:—

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE MISSISSIPPI,
AT SEA, Oct. 3. 1851.

SIR: Permit me to express to you the sincere regret we feel at the prospect of so soon parting from you. The "resolution of Congress," by which a ship of war was put at your disposal, and sent to convey you and your companions to the United States, will at once convince you of the deep concern taken in you, and of the sympathies of the people of the United States.—They have already heard with infinite pleasure, sir, of your release from Kotahin, and of your embarkation board the Mississippi at the Dardanelles. Her arrival at New York, without your presence on board, will, in the highest degree, disappoint the expectations of the people of the United States, who now, let me assure you, are anxiously awaiting to greet you and to do you honor.

But if the determination on your part to leave this ship at Gibraltar, not again to return to her, is made in consequence, (as I have the best reasons to believe,) of the grave charge against you of having, "on two occasions," compromised the flag of the United States, and of having restraints, so repugnant to your feelings, imposed upon your actions on board this ship, then, indeed, will mortification be added to the disappointment of the American people, and sorrow most sincere be felt by myself and by many of my companions here present.

Since I have had the honor of a personal acquaintance with you, I certainly have nothing, sir, which has been done by you, have heard *nothing* which has been done, or which has been said by you, that, in my opinion, is in the remotest degree, derogatory to the high position you hold, or which has, in the least, changed the good opinion, the good wishes, nor the high respect entertained for you by myself and by other of my brother officers on board of the *Mississippi*.

I have the honor, to be, most respectfully, and very truly yours.

HENRY ETTING, Purser U. S. Navy.

To Gov. Louis Kossuth, on board the U. S. steam frigate Mississippi, at sea.

U. S. S. MISSISSIPPI,
AT SEA, Oct. 3, 1851.

Sir—I feel it a duty I owe myself, as an officer of this ship and a citizen of the United States of America, to express to you, sir, the nation's guest, my sincere and heartfelt regrets at the circumstances which have caused your determination to leave this vessel, and to disavow any participation in the complaints and charges that have been brought against you and your noble associates. Hoping that this manifestation of my true feeling may meet with credit on your part, and that prosperity may attend you and your glorious cause.

I am, sir, with high esteem, &c.,
P. T. WATMOUGH.

U.S. SHIP MISSISSIPPI,
AT SEA, Oct. 4, 1851.

My Dear Sir: I cannot allow you to leave the *Mississippi*, under the present circumstance, without expressing to you the pain and mortification I feel at the occurrence of which have indeed you to adopt this resolution. I cannot hope, sir, that this expression of my personal feelings, together with those of a similar nature which I know you will receive from other officers, will produce a change in your determination. It would be folly in me, sir, to endeavor to alleviate the accusation which has been made against you; an accusation which, although I may disprove of and consider unfounded, still remains You have not to do with the sentiments or opinions of myself or my brother officers. You cannot receive from us a refutation of charges which have been made by the only agents of the government with whom you have to deal. You have been charged by them of having compromised the flag which offered you protection. You, sir, while a guest of the national ship placed at your disposal by the unanimous votes of our Representatives in Congress, you have been charged by a *commercial agent*; of having compromised that country's banner! When the American people, through their representatives, have extended to you a mark of their respect and sympathy—which has never been paid to any man with the exception of Lafayette—he has, without considering the consequences, undertaken to say to you that which would oblige you to decline their proffered honor. I, sir, am not a diplomatist. My profession does not often place me in positions to decide upon questions of political intricacy. But I can be allowed to judge and express my opinions upon subjects as devoid of ambiguity as this appears to me to be. I am familiar with every circumstance which has led to this accusation. I have watched attentively every movement of yourself and every word, almost that you have spoken since you came on board at the Dardanelles, and I do not hesitate to venture my opinion, that in no one instance have you, in the least compromised the American flag.

I do firmly believe, that upon investigation, your whole course of conduct will meet the entire approbation of the American people. I know it is a piece of assumption in me to make such an explicit declaration, and particularly after those whose experience and situation entitled them to so much more respect, have decided otherwise. But there are cases in which men of the finest tact and judgment may be deceived. There are cases in which men, from a strict sense of duty, may be misled; and in my humble opinion, this is one of those cases. I cannot think that Capt. Long considered the consequences of his becoming a party to this charge, the impossibility of your remaining under this flag, after having been accused of compromising it, (unless it is satisfactorily retracted and explained,) and the disappointment which will be produced at home, among the parties and classes when they become acquainted with these mortifying, these painful facts. I hope most sincerely that such explanations will be made to you as will exculpate Capt. Long, and that you will, after receiving them, reconsider the resolution which I know you have made.

In conclusion, sir, allow me to express to you the personal satisfaction I have experienced in an association to which I shall always recur with pleasure and with pride, and regretting more than I can tell you, if you persist in your resolution to leave us, the causes which have produced it.

I remain sir, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. VAN NESS PHILIP,
Pas'd Mid. Mississippi.

Directed "Gov. Louis Kossuth."

U. S. STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.
AT SEA, Saturday, Oct. 4, 1851.

Dear Sir:—I have heard with real pain of your intention of leaving our ship, and of the causes which have impelled you to that step. But before your departure from amongst us, I have thought that it might not be altogether displeasing to you to know that there are many of my brother officers, besides myself, who are far from being of the opinion that you have done the least thing to compromise our country; and who, therefore, by no means subscribe to the charge that has been so unhappily laid at your door.

The resolution of our country in your favor was hailed with just pride, but it became a matter of especial gratification when it was known that the vessel to which we are attached, was designated for the honor of conveying you from bondage to freedom. Your presence upon our decks was therefore received with joy, and so far as yourself and your company are concerned, has been a source of uninterrupted pleasure up to the present time. It is but natural, then, that your leaving us, even under the most favorable circumstances should cause pain; but when it takes place under circumstances so little gratifying to us all, I feel absolutely at a loss to express the sentiment it produces; and I do not deceive you as to the character of the American people, when I declare it my firm conviction that they will be deeply mortified at learning that any course of conduct on the part of their fellow-citizens, and agents abroad, should have been such, no matter how inadvertantly, as to drive a national guest from their doors.

I trust you will not view this voluntary expression of sentiment as an impertinence. It is not intended as such; but is rather from the sincere desire that you will do justice to your well-wishers on board, and not depart from us under the unpleasant and unjust conviction that any act on your part has occasioned the least displeasure.

With sentiments of great esteem for yourself, personally, sir, and a warm sympathy for the cause you sustain, I am, very truly, yours,

CHARLES W. ABY.

Gov. Louis Kossuth, on board the United States steamer Mississippi.

And, finally, even Capt. Long himself was prevailed on to do something, and he wrote the following letter to Gov. Kossuth:

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE MISSISSIPPI.
Bay of Gibraltar, Oct., 6, 1851.

Sir: I have the honor, by your request, to send you a copy of the extract of a letter from John L. Hodge, Esq., U. S. Consul at Marseilles, France, it being the same that I read to you on the 30th of September, ultimo.

"Articles on this affair, the publication, and what has followed, have 'compromised' me and our flag with this Government. Please request Mr. Kossuth not to send articles to the paper *Le Peuple* while under the banner of the United States, as it would appear that we encouraged an attempt to produce an *emeute* or serious disturbances."

I do cheerfully state to you, in furtherance of your request, that I have never said, nor to my knowledge have you, during the time you have been on board this ship, compromised the flag.

I am, sir, with the highest regard, your obedient servant.

J. C. LONG, Captain.

To Louis Kossuth, Ex-Governor President of Hungary, U. S. frigate Mississippi.

Gov. Kossuth, after what has now taken place, would have remained on board the Mississippi, and have come to the United States in her, but for reasons which fully appear in the following letter, which, considering what had just taken place, is certainly most magnanimous, so far as it relates to Capt. Long personally:

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE MISSISSIPPI,
Bay of Gibraltar, Oct. 13, 1851.

Sir: Having had the honor to state that though my return from England to Gibraltar, and so continuing my passage to the United States, would require to be some twenty days longer at sea at the present late season, than to go directly from Liverpool to New York, I still would prefer to go on board the Mississippi frigate to the United States, to any other means of passage, so highly do I appreciate this honor and this distinction. You, sir, had the highly obliging kindness to inform me that you will await my return here from England in the steamer which leaves England on the 1st of November next.

Though I felt very much pained at the idea that my most imperious duties forcing me to ask and to accept this delay, I may have augmented the sufferings of the officers and crew of this ship, as also to my associates, still I felt somewhat consolated at the conviction that, leaving Southampton on the 27th, I will be back again on the 2d of November, and that you might yet reach New York before the end of that month.

Unhappily, and quite unexpectedly, I learn now from the agency of the Oriental Company, that the boat expected to morrow, on board of which I intended to embark for England, makes eleven days to Southampton from Gibraltar, as it has to touch Cadiz and Lisbon. I cannot expect land at Southampton before the 28th, and having to return the 27th, I had only one single day to arrange my public and private business.

On the other hand the next packet boat not leaving England but on the 7th November, and making likewise eleven days to Gibraltar, I could not be back here before the 18th of November; so that if you would be pleased to grant me yet this delay, also, the Mississippi could but on the second half of December, reach New York.

Now, sir, you having requested me to take into consideration that any longer delay here would render my associates, as well as the officers and crew of this ship, liable, on approaching your coast at a late season, to endure excessively severe and uncomfortable, cold, and stormy weather; I consider it, under the above said untoward circumstances, in honor and conscience, my duty to be not to embarrass you in your honorable cares for the comfort of all you have on board; and not even to make any request, the compliance to which would, of course, very much increase the sufferings, not only of my associates, but also of the officers and crew of the ship; which, indeed, would be from me a very regardless course, and very bad appreciation of the friendly, kind, and hospitable manner, you, your officers, and the whole crew, have treated me all the time I had the high honor to be on board this ship.

With these convictions, and to enable you to prosecute your voyage without delay, I feel bound in honor and conscience on leaving England so soon as possible, to take a packet ship for the United States, where I hope to arrive almost as soon as you, and prove to the people and Government of the United States how warmly I wished to hasten to your generous, hospitable shores.

I am confident that the people and the Government of the United States will appreciate my motives, and approve the course I needs must adopt. I hope they will be pleased to consider (as it really is) this course as the emanation of my lively sentiment and careful solicitude not to misuse their generosity, by disregarding the important considerations to those sufferings which could not fail to follow out of a longer delay; and I hope these circumstances, (which nobody can regret more than I do) will not alter those sympathies of your people, which I take, and will forever hold, for the chief honor, glory, and inestimable treasure of my life.

So I have but one favor yet to claim, and that is, that you may be pleased to accept, for yourself as well as for the officers and crew of this ship, the most sincere expression of my warmest thanks, for the noble, kind and generous affection I was honored with on board this ship. The remembrance of it will be a lasting treasure to my heart, and I will cherish it as a fair gift of the Almighty, may I meet whatever fate throughout my tempest tossed life. I hope to meet you soon again on the happy shores of your glorious land; and let me hope that you, and all who have the honor to do service to their country under your command, on board the Mississippi Frigate, will bear to me a kind remembrance, and the same high-minded affection they honored me with from the first moment I bowed with deep respect before the glorious flag of your ship, and felt free once more, because protected by it, and surrounded by your frank, loyal, gallant, true American hearts.

May the blessings of God, and glory, and happiness attend you wherever you go.

Please to communicate this, my warm wishes and sentiments to the noble minded, gallant officers, and to the crew of the ship.

I am, sir, with the highest regards,
and with the warmest gratitude,
LOUIS KOSSUTH.

To Capt. Long, frigate Mississippi, Gibraltar, 13th Oct., 1851.

To this letter, Captain Long replied as follows:

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE MISSISSIPPI,
Gibraltar Bay, Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1851.

Sir:—I have the honor to be in receipt of your letter under date of 13th of October, instant While I return my heartfelt thanks for your kind expressions towards myself, officers and crew, I cannot but express my sincere regret that circumstances have indinced you to proceed directly from England to the United States which has deprived me of the pleasure I had anticipated in conveying you safe to our shores.

That you, your family, and those of your associates who accompany you, may have a pleasant and safe passage hence to the United States, is the sincerest wish of your obedient servant.

J. C. LONG, U. S. N.

To Louis Kossuth, Ex-Governor, President of Hungary.

Another letter, dated Annapolis, Jan 13, signed J. Van Ness Philip, one of the officers of the Mississippi, states that Kossuth's conduct on board was perfectly unexceptionable, and in relation to the letter of the attache, says:

"I do again denounce, and brand the statements made by the attache as a collection of the most malicious untruths which have ever been published in a public paper. The original attache letter is false, from beginning to end, and although I have not a copy of the letter before me at this moment, I cannot recall one solitary statement which was neither not grossly misrepresented or absolutely untrue."

Wm. Nelson, United States navy, in a letter dated Baltimore, Jan. 13, disavows any sympathy with the sentiments that caused the events which compelled Kossuth to leave the Mississippi. He regretted them as (to use the mildest terms) discreditable to the country and the navy.

The Russian Army.

The *Trieste Zeitung* has a correspondent at St. Petersburg who furnishes some interesting statements as to the strength of the Russian military forces, which the New York *Tribune* translates as follows:

"The actual strength of the entire Russian army is known to no one, not even to the government, because the numbers in the lists are always greater than the corresponding numbers of the troops. If, then, we make a statement on the subject, it is with the understanding that it is what *ought* to be, and what *is* must be a great deal less. The number of the foot (guard corps, grenadier corps, six infantry corps, special Caucasian corps, recruits, Cossack infantry on the Black Sea, Greek battalion) is 640,384 men.—The regular active cavalry (guards, grenadiers, six infantry corps, reserve cavalry, Caucasian corps) is 101,692 men. The artillery in activity counts 41,962 men. Adding the engineers (pontoniers, pioneers, workmen, &c.,) and the staff, &c., the entire active army will amount to 810,000. A calculation made before the campaign in Hungary is said to have shown that there were on paper 230,000 men of all arms who could be employed to cross the European frontiers. This number was diminished by ten per cent., when the march actually began. On the other hand, by calling out the reverses and the men at all the depots, there are 240,000 men additional on paper. After all, it may be assumed as certain, that, for an European war beyond the western frontiers between the Baltic and the Danubian principalities, Russia has not more than 300,000 men, and of these a quarter must be kept in Poland."

A Loaf of Bread.

The following, from the chapter upon chemistry, exhibits Mr. Dawes' method of serving up a loaf of bread:

"The teacher would go on to explain that, the different substances of which it is composed are, the flour of wheat, water, barm, salt; that these again are not simple, but each made up of many elementary substances into which they can be separated.

"Flour contains gluten, starch, &c., which form the nurative part of it as food.

"Water can be decomposed into its elements—oxygen and hydrogen—two gasses, which can be again reunited to form water.

"Salt is composed of a gas, not coroless like the other gasses, but yellow, which cannot be breathed, and a metal, sodium.

"Barm is a froth, which rises to the top of beer during fermentation. Now if the smallest crumb of bread be taken, so small as to be only just visible, it will contain something of all these different elements; and if this be again divided into a thousand pieces, so as not to be visible even to the naked eye, each of these will contain something of all the different elements of the loaf.

"Again, when the loaf is cut we see a number of cells of various sizes—howcame these there? The barm causes a vinous fermentation to take place in the dough, by which an air heavier than common air, and called carbonic acid gas, is formed; this, as the dough warms, expands, tries to escape, but the dough by its tenacity, retains it, and in this way the cells are formed.

"Then again, the number of people it has given employment to before it became bread; from the plough boy to the farmer—from sowing up to threshing; from the farmer who takes it to market to the corn-dealer, the miller, the baker.

"How beautiful this provision of the Almighty for man's happiness, in making necessary