war between two belligerant nations, but you cannot remain indifferent to the violation of the common law of humanity. That indifference Washington has never taught you. I defy any man to show me, out of the eleven volumes of Washington's writings, a single word to that effect. He recommended *neutrality* in the case of foreign wars, but he never recommended indifference to the violation of the common laws of humanity by interference of foreign powers with the sovereign right of nations to dispose of themselves.

And he could not have recommended this indifference without ceasing to be wise as he was, because there is, without justice, no wisdom on earth. He could not have recommended it without becoming inconsistent, because it was this common law of mankind which your forefathers invoked, before God and mankind, when they proclaimed your independence. It was he himself, your great Washington, who not only accepted, but asked again and again foreign aid,—foreign help for the support of that common law of mankind in respect to your own independence.

Knowledge and instruction are so universally spread amongst the enlightened people of the United States; the history of your country is such a household science at the most lonely hearths of your remotest settlements, that it may be sufficient for me to refer, in that respect, to the instructions and correspondence between Washington and the Minister at Paris,—the equally immortal FRANKLIN—the modest man with the proud epitaph which tells the world that he wrested the lightning from Heaven, and the sceptre from the tyrant's hands.

This I have proved, I believe, that Washington never bequeathed to you the principle of non-interference against the violation of the sovereign right of nations to dispose of themselves, and to regulate their own institutions; but he taught you only neutrality in respect to the wars of foreign nations.

I will go further. And I state that even that doctrine of neutrality he taught and bequeathed to you, not as a constitutional principle a lasting regulation for all future time, but only as a matter of temporary policy. I refer in that respect to the very words of his Farewell Address. He states explicitly, that "it is your policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world." These are his very words: Policy is the word, and you know policy is not the science of principles, but of exigencies; and that principles are of course, by a free and powerful motion, never to be sacrificed to exigencies. The exigencies are passing away, like the bubbles of a rain; but the nation is immortal; it must consider the future also, and not only the egotistical comfort of the passing hour. It must be aware that to an immortal nation, nothing can be of higher importance than immortal principles.

I will go yet further, and state that even this *policy* of neutrality Washington taught you, not as a permanent rule, but as a temporary convenience.

I prove it again by referring to the very words of his Farewell Address, when he, in reference to his policy of neutrality, explicitly says, that "with Europe (Washington) a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to your country to settle and mature its institutions, and to progress without interruption to that degree of strength and consistency which is necessary to give it the command of its own fortunes."

These are highly memorable words, gentlemen. Here I have to pause, and casting a glance of admiration over your glorious land, I confidently ask you, gentlemen, are your institutions settled and matured, or are they not? Are you, or are you not, come to that degree of strength and consistency to be the master of your own fortunes?

Oh, my God! how I thank thee for having given me the glorious view of this country's greatness, which answers this question for me!

Yes, you have attained that degree of strength and consistency, when your less fortunate brethren of mankind may well claim your brotherly, protecting hand.

And I here stand before you—to plead the cause of these your less fortunate brethren—the of cause humanity. I may succeed or I may fail. But I will go on, pleading with that faith of martyrs, by which mountains were moved; and I may displease you, perhaps; still I will say with Kossuth—"*May God help me, I can do no otherwise.*"

One word more to prove that Washington never attached to his doctrine of neutrality more than the sense of *temporary* policy. I refer to one of his letters, written to Lafayette, wherein he says:—let us only have *twenty years* of peace, and this country will come to such a degree of power and wealth that it will be able in a *just cause*, to defy whatever power on earth!"

"In a just cause!" Now in the name of eternal truth, and by all that is sacred and dear to man;—since the history of mankind is recorded, there has been no cause more just than the cause of Hungary! Never, since there a people without the slighest reason more sacrilegiously, more treacherously, and by fouler means, attacked than Hungary! Never has crime, cursed ambition, despotism and violence, in a more wicked manner, united to crush down freedom, and the very life,—than against Hungary! Never was a country more mortally offended than Hungary is! All your sufferings, all your complaints, which, with so much right, drove your forefathers to take up arms, are but slight grievances in comparison with those immense, deep wounds, out of which the heart of Hungary bleeds! If the cause of my people is not sufficiently just to insure the protection of God, and the support of good-willing men—then there is no just cause and no justice on earth. Then the blood of no new Abel will more towards Heaven. The genius of charity, christian love and justice will mourningly fly the Earth; a heavy curse will upon morality fall,—depressed men despair, and only the Cains of humanity walk proudly, with impious brow, about the ruins of Liberty on Earth.

I have shown, gentlemen, that Washington has never bequeathed to his country the doctrine of not caring about what happens, in international law,—has not bequeathed the doctrine of indifferentism to his countrymen, but only neutrality. I have shown that these two ideas are essentially different. I have shown that even the doctrine of neutrality he never intended to recommend to his countrymen as a lasting constitutional principle, but only as a measure of temporary policy advisable until the United States should progress in strength and consistency, to which end he judged twenty years to be sufficient,—after which he himself declared to be resolved to espouse any just cause. Now allow me briefly to consider how your policy has been derived from this policy of time, with respect to the principle of non-intervention in foreign countries.

I will only recall to your memory the message of President Monroe, when he clearly stated that the United States would take up arms to protect the American Spanish Colonies, now free Republics, should the so called Holy (rather unholy) Alliance make an attempt either to aid Spain to reduce the new American Republics to their ancient colonial state, or to compel them to adopt political systems more conformable to the policy and views of that Alliance. I refer to that message, gentlemen, not only the forced introduction of Monarchical Governments, but in general the interference of foreign powers in the contest for independence of the Spanish Colonies, was declared sufficient motive for the United States to protect the natural right of those nations to dispose of themselves.

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But I beg leave to remark that this indifference to European concerns is again a matter, not of *principle* but of temporary *exigency*—the motives of which have, by the lapse of time, entirely disappeared—so much that the balance even turned to the opposite side.

President Monroe mentions distance as a motive of the above stated distinction. Well, since the prodigious developement of your Fulton's glorious invention; distance is blotted out of the dictionary—or rather replaced by the word *time*. Distance is no more calculated by *miles*, but by *hours*. And being so; Europe is of course less distant from you than the greater part of the American continent, yes, even nearer than perhaps some parts of your own territory.

President Monroe's second motive is, that you are separated by the Atlantic. Now at the present time, and in the present condition of navigation, the Atlantic is no separation, but rather a connecting benefit, the facilitating source which brings the interests of Europe home to you, connecting you with it with every tie of moral as well as material interests.

It is chiefly in New York that I feel induced to speak so, because New York is by innumerable ties connected with Europe, more connected than several parts of Europe itself.

It is the agricultural interest of this great country, which chiefly wants an outlet, and a market. Now it is far more Europe than the American continent to which you have to look, in that respect. This very circumstance cannot allow you to remain indifferent to the fate of freedom on the European continent, because, be sure, gentlemen, and let me have spoken this chiefly to the gentlemen of trade, should Absolutism gain ground in Europe, it will—it must, make every possible obstacle to the commercial intercourse of republican America, because commercial intercourse is the most powerful *locomotive of principles*, and be sure the victory of Absolutism on the European continent will in no quarter have more injurious national consequences, than in the vast extent of your agricultural and commercial interests

Then why not prevent it—while yet there is a possibility to do so with none, or comparatively small sacrifices, rather than to abide that fatal catastrophe, and to mourn the immense sacrifices it would then cost.

Even in political considerations now-a-days, you have stronger motives to feel interested in the fate of Europe, than even in the fate of the central or southern parts of America. Whatever may happen in the institutions of these parts, you are too powerful to see your own institutions affected by it. But let Europe become so absolutistical,—as without the restoration of Hungary to its independence, and the liberation of Italy so strongly connected with Hungary, to be sure it will—and your children will see those words, which your National Government spoke in 1827, fulfilled on a larger scale than they were meant, that "*the absolutism of Europe will not be appeased until every vestige of human freedom had been obliterated even here*" And oh! do not rely too fondly upon your power. It is great, to be sure. You have not to fear whatever a single power on earth; but look to history. Ancient Rome has fallen, and mighty empires have vanished from earth. Let not the enemies of freedom grow too strong. Victorious over Europe, and then united, they would be too strong even for you! And be sure, they hate you with an infernal hatred. They must hate you even more than me. They consider you as their most dangerous opponents. Absolutism cannot tranquilly sleep while the republican principle has such a mighty representative as your country is.

Yes, gentlemen, it was the fear from the political reaction of absolutistic principles, which induced your great statesmen—that principle which they professed for Central and Southern America, not to extend to Europe also, and by no means the publicly avowed feeble motives. Every manifestation of your public life out of those times, shows that I am right to say so.—Europe's nations were, about 1823, in such a degraded situation that indeed you must have felt anxions not to come into any political contact with that pestilential atmosphere of Europe, when, as Mr. Clay said in 1818, in his speech about the emancipation of South America, "Paris was transferred to St. Petersburg."

But scarcely has, within a year later, the Greek nation come in its contest to an important standing, which gave you hope that the spirit of freedom is waking again, and at once you abandoned your principle of political indifference for Europe. You know how your Clays and your Websters spoke, as if really they were speaking for my respective cause. You know how your citizens acted in behalf of that struggle for liberty, in that part of Europe, which is more distant than Hungary; and again, when Poland fell, you know what spirit pervaded the United States.

So I have shown you how Washington's doctrine of perfect neutrality in your foreign relations has by-and by changed into the declaration to oppose, with all your forces, absolutistical Europe, in interfering with the independence or republican institutions of Central and Southern America. I have shown you why this manly resolution was not extended then to Europe. I have shown you the scarcely discernible difference your present convenience and that of the time of President Monroe—not the important than those between Monroe's and Washington's time. But one mighty difference I must still commemorate. That is, that your population has, since Monroe's time, nearly doubled. I believe at least increased by millions. And what sort of men are these millions? Are they only native born Americans? No! European emigrants they are; men, who, though citizens of the United States, are by the most sacred ties of relationship attached to Europe's fate. That is a consideration worthy of the reflection of your calmest and wisest men, who after calm reflection, must agree with me, that in your present condition your are at least as much interested in the fate of Europe, as your fathers twenty eight years ago, declared themselves interested in the fate of Central and Southern America.

And really so it is. The unexampled, immense, prodigious sympathy for the cause of my country, which I met with in the United States, proves that it is so. Your general interference with the Turkish captivity of the Governor of Hungary, proves that it is so. And this development, rather than change in your foreign policy, is not even more an instinctive exhibition of public opinion, which is called by and by to impart a direction to your National Government policy; the direction is already imparted, and the opinion of the people is already an avowed principle of the policy of the Government.

I have a good, I have a most decisive authority, to rely upon in saying so. It is the Message of the President of the United States. His Excellency, Millard Fillmore, communicated to the Congress, a few days ago; there I read the paragraph—"The deep interest which we feel in the spread of liberal principles, and the establishment of free governments, and the sympathy with which we witness every struggle against oppression, *forbid that we should be indifferent to a cause in which the strong arm of a foreign power is stretched to crush public sentiment and repress the spirit of freedom in any country.*"

Now, gentlemen, here is the ground which I take for my earnest endeavors to benefit the cause of Hungary. I have only respectfully to ask, is a principle which the public opinion of the people of the United States so resolutely professes, and the Government of the United States, with the full sentiment of its responsibility, declares to your Congress to be a ruling principle of Your National Government; is that principle meant to be serious? Indeed I confess that it would be the most impertinent outrage towards your great people, and your National Government, to entertain the offending opinion, that what the people of the United States, and its national Government, in such a solemn diplomatic manner, profess to be a ruling principle of your policy, should not be meant to be but a joke about the most sacred interests of humanity. God forbid that I should feel the impertinent arrogance to think so! I therefore take the principle of your policy as I find it established, without any interference, and I come in the name of oppressed humanity to claim the natural, logical, unavoidable, practical consequences of your own freely chosen Government policy, which you have avowed to the whole world, the right to claim the realization of those expressions which your sovereign people of the United States have chosen out of your own accord, to raise in the bosom of my countrymen and of oppressed humanity. You will excuse me, gentlemen, for having dwelt so long about that principle of non-interference with European measures, but I have been unjustly thrown in my way when I spoke of what I humbly request from the United States. I have been charged to have the arrogance to change your existing policy, and as in one speech, I of course, cannot exhaust the whole mighty complex of my mission, I choose for the present opportunity to develope my view, that fundamental principle of not caring about European concerns; and having shown not theoretically, but practically, that it is a mistake to think that you had, at whatever time, such a policy, and having shown that should you ever have entertained such a policy, you had abandoned it. So much, at least, I hope to have achieved. My humble requests to your operative sympathy may still be opposed by I don't know what other motives; but that objection I will never more meet—not to interfere with European concerns this objection is disposed of, and forever, I hope.

It remains now to investigate, that having professed not to be indifferent to the cause of European freedom, is the cause of Hungary such as to have just claims to your active and operative assistance and support? It is, gentleman—to prove this I do not now intend to enter into an explanation of the particulars of our struggle, which I had the honor to direct, as the chosen Chief Magistrate of my native land—it is highly gratifying to me to see the cause of Hungary is—accepting some ridiculous misrepresentations of ill will—correctly understood here. I will only state one fact, and that is, that our endeavorings for independence were crushed down by the armed interference of a foreign despotic power—the principle of all evil on earth—Russia. And stating this fact I will not again intrude upon you with my own views, but recall to your memory the doctrines established by your own statesmen. Firstly: Again I return to your great Washington. He says in one of his letters to Lafayette, "My policies are plai and simple: I think every nation has a right to establish that form of government under which it conceives it can live most happy, and that no governments ought to interfere with the internal concerns of another."

Here I take my ground—I take my ground upon a principle of Washington—a *principle*, and no doctrine of temporary policy, calculated for the first 20 years of your infancy. Russia has interfered with the internal concerns of Hungary, and by doing so has violated the policies of the United States, established as a lasting principle by Washington himself. It is a lasting principle—I would invoke in my support the opinion of every statesman of the United States, of every party, of every time. But to save time, I come from the first President of the United States at once to the last, and recall to your memory this word of the present Annual Message of His Excellency President Fillmore:—"Let every people choose for itself, and make and alter its political institutions to suit its own condition and convenience." Here again I take my ground upon this principle established by Washington—making the basis of your own existence, and professed and acknowledged by your very present Government, only to show that I am aware of the policy and political opinion of your present Government also. I beg leave to quote your present Secretary of State, Mr. Webster's statement, who, in his speech on the Greek question, speaks so: "The law of nations maintains that in extreme cases, resistance is lawful, and that one nation has no right to interfere in the affairs of another." Well, that precisely is the ground upon which we Hungarians stand. But I may perhaps meet the objection—I am sorry to say I have met it already—"Well, we own that it has been violated by Russia in the case of Hungary, but after all what is Hungary to us? Let every people take care of itself: what is that to us?" So some speak; it is the old doctrine of private egotism, "every one for himself and God for all." I will answer the objection not by my own humble views but again by the words of Mr. Webster, who, in his alluded to speech on the Greek question, having professed the sovereign right of every nation to dispose of its own concerns, to be a law of nations—thus is going on "But it may be asked what is all that to us? The questions is easily answered We are one of the nation, and we as a nation have precisely the same interest in internationals law as a private individual has in the law of his country."

You see, gentlemen, I had again a good authority to quote. The principle which your honorable Secretary of State professes is a principle of eternal truth. No man can disavow it—no political party can disavow it. Thus I am in the happy condition to address my humble prayers in that respect, not to a party but to the whole people of the United States, which I will go on to do so long as I have no reason to contemplate any party opposite or indifferent to my country's cause, because else of course I would have to address those who are friends, and not those who are either indifferent or antagonistic. But it may be from some quarters avowed: "Well, we acknowledge the justice of that principle of every nation's sovereign right—we acknowledge it to be a law of nations that no foreign power has a right to interfere in the affairs of another, and we are determined to respect this common law of mankind, but if others do not respect that law it is not our business to meddle with them." Let me answer by an analysis: "Every nation has the same interest in the international career, as a private individual has in the laws of his country." That is an acknowledged principle of the United States.—Consequently every nation is, in respect to international law, precisely in the same condition as a private individual is in respect to the laws of his country.

Well, where is the condition of a private individual in respect to the laws of his country? Is it only that he has himself not to violate the law? or is it that so far as is in his power he should also prevent others from violating the law? Suppose you were to see a wicked man about to—rob—to murder your neighbor, or to burn his house, will you wrap yourself in your own virtuous lawfulness, and say, "I don't rob—don't murder—don't burn, but what others do is not my business. I am not my brother's keeper. I sympathize with him; but I am not obliged to help him that he may not be robbed, murdered or burnt." What honest man of the world would answer so? None of you. None of the people of the United States, I am sure. That would be the damned maxim of the Pharisees of old, who thanked God that they were not as others were. Our Saviour was not content to go himself straight to hell on the road he chose, he had driven out those who were trading there. Now, what the duty of an individual is in respect to the laws of his country, the same duty has a nation, in respect to international law This duty has no other limit, but only the power to fulfill it. Of course, it cannot be expected that the Republic of the United States, at the of Morocco, should stop the Czar of Russia in his ambitious annoyance. It was ridiculous when the Prince of Modena refused to recognize the government of Louis Philippe—but "to whom much is given, much will be expected from him," says the Lord; And every condition has not only its rights, but also its one duty, and any which is in the condition to be a power on earth has the duty to consider himself as a part of the executive power of mankind called to maintain the law of nations. Woe, a thousand-fold woe to humanity should there nobody on earth be to maintain the laws of humanity Woe, a thousand-fold woe to humanity, if your condition your are at least as much interested in the fate of Europe, as your fathers twenty eight years ago, declared themselves interested in the fate of Central and Southern America.

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Well, where is the condition of a private individual in respect to the laws of his country? Is it only that he has himself not to violate the law? or is it that so far as is in his power he should also prevent others from violating the law? Suppose you were to see a wicked man about to—rob—to murder your neighbor, or to burn his house, will you wrap yourself in your own virtuous lawfulness, and say, "I don't rob—don't murder—don't burn, but what others do is not my business. I am not my brother's keeper. I sympathize with him; but I am not obliged to help him that he may not be robbed, murdered or burnt." What honest man of the world would answer so? None of you. None of the people of the United States, I am sure. That would be the damned maxim of the Pharisees of old, who thanked God that they were not as others were. Our Saviour was not content to go himself straight to hell on the road he chose, he had driven out those who were trading there. Now, what the duty of an individual is in respect to the laws of his country, the same duty has a nation, in respect to international law This duty has no other limit, but only the power to fulfill it. Of course, it cannot be expected that the Republic of the United States, at the of Morocco, should stop the Czar of Russia in his ambitious annoyance. It was ridiculous when the Prince of Modena refused to recognize the government of Louis Philippe—but "to whom much is given, much will be expected from him," says the Lord; And every condition has not only its rights, but also its one duty, and any which is in the condition to be a power on earth has the duty to consider himself as a part of the executive power of mankind called to maintain the law of nations. Woe, a thousand-fold woe to humanity should there nobody on earth be to maintain the laws of humanity Woe, a thousand-fold woe to humanity, if your condition your are at least as much interested in the fate of Europe, as your fathers twenty eight years ago, declared themselves interested in the fate of Central and Southern America.

And really so it is. The unexampled, immense, prodigious sympathy for the cause of my country, which I met with in the United States, proves that it is so. Your general interference with the Turkish captivity of the Governor of Hungary, proves that it is so. And this development, rather than change in your foreign policy, is not even more an instinctive exhibition of public opinion, which is called by and by to impart a direction to your National Government policy; the direction is already imparted, and the opinion of the people is already an avowed principle of the policy of the Government.

I have a good, I have a most decisive authority, to rely upon in saying so. It is the Message of the President of the United States. His Excellency, Millard Fillmore, communicated to the Congress, a few days ago; there I read the paragraph—"The deep interest which we feel in the spread of liberal principles, and the establishment of free governments, and the sympathy with which we witness every struggle against oppression, *forbid that we should be indifferent to a cause in which the strong arm of a foreign power is stretched to crush public sentiment and repress the spirit of freedom in any country.*"

Now, gentlemen, here is the ground which I take for my earnest endeavors to benefit the cause of Hungary. I have only respectfully to ask, is a principle which the public opinion of the people of the United States so resolutely professes, and the Government of the United States, with the full sentiment of its responsibility, declares to your Congress to be a ruling principle of Your National Government; is that principle meant to be serious? Indeed I confess that it would be the most impertinent outrage towards your great people, and your National Government, to entertain the offending opinion, that what the people of the United States, and its national Government, in such a solemn diplomatic manner, profess to be a ruling principle of your policy, should not be meant to be but a joke about the most sacred interests of humanity. God forbid that I should feel the impertinent arrogance to think so! I therefore take the principle of your policy as I find it established, without any interference, and I come in the name of oppressed humanity to claim the natural, logical, unavoidable, practical consequences of your own freely chosen Government policy, which you have avowed to the whole world, the right to claim the realization of those expressions which your sovereign people of the United States have chosen out of your own accord, to raise in the bosom of my countrymen and of oppressed humanity. You will excuse me, gentlemen, for having dwelt so long about that principle of non-interference with European measures, but I have been unjustly thrown in my way when I spoke of what I humbly request from the United States. I have been charged to have the arrogance to change your existing policy, and as in one speech, I of course, cannot exhaust the whole mighty complex of my mission, I choose for the present opportunity to develope my view, that fundamental principle of not caring about European concerns; and having shown not theoretically, but practically, that it is a mistake to think that you had, at whatever time, such a policy, and having shown that should you ever have entertained such a policy, you had abandoned it. So much, at least, I hope to have achieved. My humble requests to your operative sympathy may still be opposed by I don't know what other motives; but that objection I will never more meet—not to interfere with European concerns this objection is disposed of, and forever, I hope.

It remains now to investigate, that having professed not to be indifferent to the cause of European freedom, is the cause of Hungary such as to have just claims to your active and operative assistance and support? It is, gentleman—to prove this I do not now intend to enter into an explanation of the particulars of our struggle, which I had the honor to direct, as the chosen Chief Magistrate of my native land—it is highly gratifying to me to see the cause of Hungary is—accepting some ridiculous misrepresentations of ill will—correctly understood here. I will only state one fact, and that is, that our endeavorings for independence were crushed down by the armed interference of a foreign despotic power—the principle of all evil on earth—Russia. And stating this fact I will not again intrude upon you with my own views, but recall to your memory the doctrines established by your own statesmen. Firstly: Again I return to your great Washington. He says in one of his letters to Lafayette, "My policies are plai and simple: I think every nation has a right to establish that form of government under which it conceives it can live most happy, and that no governments ought to interfere with the internal concerns of another."

Here I take my ground—I take my ground upon a principle of Washington—a *principle*, and no doctrine of temporary policy, calculated for the first 20 years of your infancy. Russia has interfered with the internal concerns of Hungary, and by doing so has violated the policies of the United States, established as a lasting principle by Washington himself. It is a lasting principle—I would invoke in my support the opinion of every statesman of the United States, of every party, of every time. But to save time, I come from the first President of the United States at once to the last, and recall to your memory this word of the present Annual Message of His Excellency President Fillmore:—"Let every people choose for itself, and make and alter its political institutions to suit its own condition and convenience." Here again I take my ground upon this principle established by Washington—making the basis of your own existence, and professed and acknowledged by your very present Government, only to show that I am aware of the policy and political opinion of your present Government also. I beg leave to quote your present Secretary of State, Mr. Webster's statement, who, in his speech on the Greek question, speaks so: "The law of

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After the toast had been read, says the *Tribune*, Mr. H. J. RAYMOND of the *N. Y. Times* rose to reply, having been appointed to that office by the Committee, when, what was the astonishment of the company at seeing Col. WEBB of the *Courier and Enquirer*, who last Spring insinuated, if he did not openly charge, Kossuth with being accessory to murder, standing up and endeavoring to make himself heard. This intrusion was warmly resented by the company, who loudly called for Mr. Raymond. The Chairman announced that Mr. Raymond had been appointed to speak; but still Col. Webb kept standing and did not sit down nor refrain from trying to speak, till a member of The Committee of Arrangements came up and obliged him to take his seat, when Mr. Raymond went on with his remarks:—

We have no space for Mr. Raymond's eloquent speech. During his remarks, he stated, that the press under his control would accept the exposition of national law and national duty, of M. Kossuth. (Cheers, and cries from the members of the press, "Answer for all—we say so too!");

On the reading of the next toast, Mr. Webb, of the Courier and Enquirer, took the floor again amid cries of "no, no," "sit down," but on the interposition of the Mayor, and Mr. Raymond, was permitted to proceed, and read from a written speech, but was soon interrupted with hisses and groans, and compelled to desist. He published his speech the next morning in his own paper.

Speeches were also made by Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Dr. Chapin, and Rev. Dr. Bethune, and others, and the company broke up at two o'clock, A. M.

DIED,

Yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, Miss CAROLINE B KERR, aged 49 years. Her funeral will take place this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from Mrs. Case's, corner of second street and Redoubt alley, to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery. Her friends and those of the family are requested to attend the funeral.

Adams & Co.'s Express Office

IS REMOVED to No. 80 FOURTH Street. They are receiving goods from Philadelphia in 36 hours, and forwarding to Philadelphia 48 hours.
de17:tf HAKES & FORSYTH, Agents.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THAT new and elegant Brick Dwelling House, situate in the village of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., between the Ohio river and the Ohio and Pa. Road. The house is so feet front by 25 feet deep—two stories, and basement story; also, an attic story; lot 50 feet front by 150 feet deep. The house stands is 100 feet from on the Ohio river, by 125 feet deep. Plot front, 50 feet, and in front and around the house is beautifully laid off, and planted with an abundance of shrubbery, flowers, &c. Also, a good and substantial stable wall around it. Also, a garden lot adjoining the same, 100 feet square, in good order and cultivation. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.
H. CLARKE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the undersigned, Harrisburg, until 12 o'clock, on the first day of June next, *eight hundred and eighty thousand feet of PLANK*, (board measure), for the repairs of the Pennsylvania Road Ground Frame. Bids or proposals to be delivered to the subscriber on or before the first day of January next. The plank to be 9 feet long and 3 inches thick, and to be either hemlock or oak.
A. MILLER.
Harrisburg, April 24, 1851.—d17:2t Pres't R. and R. Plank Road Co.

West Newton Plank Road Route

FOR BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA! STEAMERS leave twice a day, morning and evening, (except Sundays.)

Morning Boat will leave the Wharf Boat, above the Monongahela Bridge, at 8½ o'clock.

Evening Boat leaves daily (except Sundays) at 5 o'clock for Philadelphia, $11. To Baltimore, $10.

For tickets call at the Plank Road Office, Monongahela House, water street.
de17 J. J. EVANS, Agent

Notice.

THE Farmers' and Mechanics' Turnpike Road Company will hold an Election for Treasurer, and Six Managers of the above Company, at 2 o'clock, on Saturday, the 17th day of June next, at the Tool House, Sonn Bridge.
d17:3tdw4tmd7 W. EICHBAUM, Pres't.

Stage Coaches for Sale.

FIVE fine Troy built Coaches, 1 hack, in good order, and 2 extra Troy Coaches, quite new. Apply to D. LEGGETT,
de17:1m Canal Basin.

FEATHERS—18 sacks prime Ky., rec'd per steamer Vermont, and for sale by
de17 JAMES A. HUTCHISON & CO.

COFFEE SUGAR—100 hhds. for sale by
de17 JAMES A. HUTCHISON & CO.

SUGAR—21 hhds. prime new crop, on consignment, landing per str. Vermont, for sale by
de17 J. & R. FLOYD, Round Church.

CLOVER & TIMOTHY—For sale by
d17 J. & R. FLOYD.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—100 bags hulled, for sale by [de17] J. & R. FLOYD.

GERMAN CLAY—100 boxes for sale by
de17 R. DALZELL & CO., Liberty st.

BUTTER—2 boxes and 2 bbls. Fresh Roll, for sale by [de17] R. DALZELL & CO.

SMUT MACHINE—1 second hand Smut Machine, for sale low to close consignment by
d17 R. DALZELL & CO.

OWNER WANTED—For a barrel marked "Harvey White." If not called for within thirty days, it will be sold to pay charges.
de15 R. DALZELL & CO., Liberty st.

SWISS WATCHES, direct from Geneva—½ doz Ladies Gold Hunting Case Watches, of superior quality and elegant design, for sale cheap for cash, by A. and J. Jouvenat, 84 Wood st. day. As these Watches are made to my own order, I can therefore recommend them with a perfect conscience.
[de15:tf] H. RICHARDSON.

CANDLESTICKS!—Another lot of new style Candlesticks, just come to hand—and we would advise purchasers to call early, as this article is at present in great demand. [de15] H. RICHARDSON.

Olive and Green Satinetts.

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD have received a few pieces of fine colored Satinetts, well adapted for Coats, Pantaloons, &c. Also—the selection of our tastefully designed Stripped SILVER GOODS, lined with gold, such as Chains, Charms, Seals, Bracelets, &c. The above are also other new in style and finish, and will be sold at remarkably low prices to close consignment.
H. ELKHER, 101 Third street,
Sign of the Golden Harp.

Allegheny City Bonds.

COUPONS payable 1st proximo in Philadelphia, for sale by WM. A. HILL & CO.,
de14 64 Wood st.

New Stock of Chickering's Piano Fortes.

JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood street, has received an entirely new stock of PIANO FORTES, from the celebrated manufactory of Chickering, Boston, at Factory prices, viz:

No. 13202	One 6 octave	Rosewood		$275
12667	"	"		275
12869	" 6	"		275
11311	" 6½	"		275
11243	" 7	"		400
11762	" 7	"		400
11448	" 6½	"	Carved Rosewood	400
11671	" 7	"	"	450
11489	" 7	"	"	450
11766	" 6½	"	Louis XI vith