...old adhere to the doctrine of non-in-
...on in behalf of Liberty; it should do it
...upon condition and so long as the other na-
...s of the earth adopt and practice a policy of
...intervention against Liberty.

Resolved, That when the struggle in Hungary and Europe is renewed, we shall call upon our Congress and Executive to use all honorable and practicable means to prevent intervention in behalf of oppression, and in thus resorting to intervention for the sake of non-intervention, we will sustain our Government, even should war be the result.

Resolved, That we have witnessed with emotions of the highest admiration, the great moral power and surpassing eloquence of Kossuth, who "effected his sweeping reforms in Hungary, without appealing to any sordid or sanguinary motive, until it became necessary to defend the nation, and then as if by magic a country was transformed into a camp, and a nation into an army; his words was transmuted into batteries, and his thoughts into soldiers." But above all do we admire the eloquence which carried through the Hungarian Diet without a voice of dissent that sublime legislative act, which raised in one day to the dignity of landholders and the privileges of freemen, three millions of the peasants of Hungary, giving them twenty millions of the soil, and equality of taxation with the nobles.

Resolved, That the practical wisdom, the personal gallantry, the untiring energy and perseverance, and the high and heroic devotion to Liberty and his country, of Kossuth in every relation of life: as an advocate before the courts of justice, as an editor circulating manuscript appeals to the people when the press was denied him, as a three years' prisoner in an Austrian dungeon, as the eloquent leader of the Diet, as Governor President of Hungary, seeking to establish "a Republic, such a republic as is the United States of America," and as prisoner in Turkey, declining to barter his religion for release, and undismayed, though death seemed at hand, have won for him our confidence and esteem

Resolved, That we welcome Kossuth to America: we desire to welcome him to Cincinnati, that we may here express to him in person those sentiments of which these resolutions are but a feeble expression: that we may show him Cincinnati, a city born under the Federal Constitution, whose site in 1787 was a wilderness, and whose present condition is thus a *demonstration* of what freedom can do for man.

Resolved, That we welcome Kossuth in no spirit of man worship, but as the true representative in the Old World of the cause of popular freedom, as cherished by the citizens of the United States, and guaranteed by our Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That a Committee of thirteen be appointed, who shall forward a copy of these resolutions, and shall invite him to visit Cincinnati, and partake of the hospitalities of the people.

Resolved, That we approve of the action of our city authorities upon this subject, and that a Committee of Arrangements be appointed to co operate with the Council in the reception of Kossuth.

Mr. Corry now came forward, and said it was with extreme delight that he again mingled with his fellow citizens, assembled on behalf of Kossuth and Freedom throughout the world. He was glad to be able to announce—what might be new to some—that the United States Senate, inspite of its conservative elements, had passed the resolution inviting Kossuth to the National Capital. (Applause.) He was at Columbus when the Senate was struggling over the resolution, and had telegraphed to our Senator in Washington, "*Pass the Kossuth resolution, or the Senate is dead!*" This was not merely an impulse—he believed he spoke the sentiments of the people. During his residence abroad, he had always felt himself in some sort a representative of the people at home: and while thus a wandering crusader, he had the gratification of knowing he had not yet misrepresented or mistaken the popular pulse of Cincinnati. He had the honor of moving early for the cause of Hungary. When the news of Gorgey's treachery, and Kossuth's escape to Turkey, reached Paris, he (Mr. Corry) in conjunction with other Americans, immediately wrote to our Minister at Constantinople, Dabney S. Carr, urging him to such prompt and energetic action as the emergency might require in behalf of the exiles.

Mr. C. read the orginal letter, and stated that one-fifth of the signatures were those of citizens of Cincinnati. They also wrote to Commodore Morgan, of the Mediterranean fleet, begging him to do all that an American officer might in behalf of the representatives of Republicanism in Europe. He stated that when, in September, 1849, Gorgey surrendered to Packenwich, a plan was well matured for blowing up the Austrian fleet before Venice. Mr. Colt, the inventor and manufacturer of the celebrated "revolver," and of the submarine battery, was in Paris at the time, and was on the point of proceeding to Venice for the purpose of destroying the Austrian fleet, when the news of Austrian triumphs in Hungary crushed the last hopes of Venitian Republicans. He would also state—not for the purpose of boasting; but for the effect it might have elsewhere—that at the same time 150,000 of the best Springfield muskets were boxed up in New York, and ready for shipment to the republicans in Europe. Those muskets were still there, ready for the purpose of patriots, but for sale to despotic governments upon no conditions, and at no price. (Applause.)

He echoed the tone of the resolutions—this meeting had not assembled to do honor to a man but to a principle. Tradition told us that a beneficent being—the god Osyris—once ruled in Egypt; his life was devoted to the elevation and happiness of his people. He was set upon and destroyed by the people's enemies, and to conceal their crime his body was hacked to pieces, and the fragments scattered upon the four winds to all nations. But the god Isis arose, who devoted a lifetime to searching for the scattered particles of Osyrus's body, which were recovered and reshaped into a beautiful and complete human form. Such shall be the glorious mission of this Nation. Nicholas and Hapsburg had immolated the representatives of liberty, and hacked their bodies, blackened their reputations, and scattered them afar among the nations. His Helots, his Cossacks, and Croats were rejoicing over prostrate republicanism.—A greater than Osyrus was an exile in our midst. Mr. C. proceeded at length to portray the history of the North-West, and the duties it was now owed to those struggling for liberty in other lands. If we failed to respond to their appeals we were the pigmy descendants of a race of Giants. (Applause.)

Bellamy Storer responded to the call of the meeting, and briefly remarked that but one opinion could be entertained at this time on the subject that had brought them together. This was an epoch in the history of man which Providence had permitted this country to witness. We professed the realization of free institutions, but we had not yet realized the fullness of our advantages. Gentlemen, said Mr. Storer, *Kossuth will teach us fully to value our institutions!* (Applause.) He is the representative of the very *beau ideal* of Republican liberty. Whether by inspiration, or the force of a peerless intellect, there is something attached to the very enunciation of his name totally different from any other human being, of whom I ever heard or read. Read his speeches in our own language. It is not in the words. I know not what it is; but there is that potency, that electric fire, which not only fires the attention, but ravishes our souls... (Cheers.) The titled, the learned, and the great of England, while they closed their cold hearts to his fervent appeals, were yet forced to admit that whatever thought the Hungarian Chief chose to express, a more clear, enlarged and select collocation of English words were never made by mortal man. Kossuth is the fit Herald of a new Era. Let us receive him fittingly; let us give him not our hands alone, but take him to our hearts. Forbid the rising of that pusillanimous spirit—discreditable to the heart and the head—which has shown itself in some who represent us in the National Councils. (Deafening applause.) I have carefully searched for reasons for hesitating to receive Kossuth in this manner. I have found none. Turkey would have kept him and his companions close prisoners till this hour, but this country *intervened* (loud cheers) and secured his release.—We have already done the worst to offend Russia and Austria by robbing their Knouts, their Siberias and their scaffolds of their illustrious victims. How then can we refuse to open our hands and hearts to the men we have rescued *from* ignominious death? He must and he *shall* (cheers) be received with all the honors due the holy cause of which he is the incarnation. The reception cannot now be stopped—you might as well struggle to roll back the tides of your Ohio in a spring freshet! (Renewed applause.)

I am for that intervention, which is the open exhibition of republican principles as antagonistic to despotism. The knees of the Belchazzers of Europe are shaking, and it needs but this Cyrus of Hungary to turn the political Euphrates, open the brazen gates, and the world will be free!

Cassius M. Clay, (on the motion of Mr. Smead,) then came forward, and made a powerful and eloquent address. In speaking to the question of non-intervention, he advocated the principle laid down in the resolutions. Hungary was an independent nation, one of the confederated powers of Austria, exercising her franchises, and by the vindication of her own right arm not only entitled to be free, but had actually driven back those aristocrats of small heads and delapitated bodies. And, what did the law of nations dictate? That Russians should not interfere, and as one of the family of nations, what should America have said? Would to God they had a man in the Chair of the United States who would assume the responsibility old Jackson did (cheers and laughter.)

The resolutions were then adopted, after which Judge Hoadley made a forcible and off-handed speech, following out the positions taken in the resolutions; in favor of aiding with their money and otherwise, the revolution in Europe, the final battle for freedom, which he predicted would eventuate not only in the restoration of liberty in Hungary, but a Russian Republic. Mr. Hoadley's remarks were received with the most unbounded applause.

Mr. Gallagher and Mr. Chambers "wound up" in a few pointed and eloquent remarks—the latter gentleman submitting the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting, that the true policy of government is to shape all its diplomacy in conformity with the republican doctrines of non-intervention, as expounded in the writings and speeches of Kossuth, a doctrine that appeals to the heart of every American, and must be adopted.

A committee consisting of the following gentlemen was then appointed to take charge of and forward to the Government the resolutions: Wm. M. Corry, (Chairman;) W. A. Adams, Dr. Fries, Belamy Storer, Charles Wolff, W. S. Groesbeck, Clements Deidrich, R. B. Warden, Lewis Rehfuss, T. C. Day, A. C. Hesing, John McMakin, G. T. Stedman.

The former committee was continued as a committee of arrangement in view of Kossuth's visit to the city, and the meeting then separated.

KOSSUTH'S MISSION.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The *Washington, Pa., Reporter* remarks:

"Kossuth's speech, in New-York, at the Municipal Banquet, was a great one. We regret that we have not room for it. It sets forth its purposes in a clear and eloquent manner, and whatever effect it may have upon politicians, will be sure to range large masses of the people of this country on his side. He does not ask the intervention of this country, by force of arms, in behalf of Hungary. He only asks that while we maintain our own neuterality, we shall insist upon it that the nations of Europe shall do the same.—He says, and says truly, that Hungary can whip Austria, single handed, at any time. She *has* done it, and can do it again. But when Russia stopped in to the help of Austria, Hungary was beaten. He now asks that if another fight should break out between Hungary and Austria, we should say to Russia—stand back; let them fight it out between themselves.

The request seems reasonable; and yet we are not so sure that it would not involve us in war. Suppose Russia should not choose to stand back at our request! Will we not be so far committed by asking her, as to undertake to force her to comply, if she refuses? If, however, Great Britain should unite with us in making this demand of Russia, there would not be so much fear of a war. Russia would hardly risk a war with two of the most powerful nations of the earth. And if we understand Kossuth aright, he does not ask us to take this step without the concurrence of Great Britain.

For our part, we have no fear of evil consequences from Kossuth's mission. Whatever is done by this nation, will not be done hastily, nor will it reflect dishonor upon us, or upon the cause of human liberty. We are averse to any course that will involve us in any war with European powers; but the sympathy of the people of the United States for Hungary, and for the struggle for constitutional liberty in Europe cannot and ought not to be repressed. If the political tindiness of the dominant powers of Europe should force an official expression of this sympathy from our government, let them take the consequences on their own heads. Whatever this nation says, it will stand up to.

The *Berks & Schuylkill Journal*, a very able Whig paper, in noticing the delay of the Senate to pass the resolution of welcome to Kossuth, says

"Aye, but," say the 'wheel-horses' of the Senate, "we must cling to the old Monroe doctrine of *non-interference*, in the affairs of other nations. Let the people everywhere rise and throw off their shackles—*if they can*. Let patriots are with them—*but they must fight their own battles!* If, after having nearly achieved their enfranchisement from the power that holds them in bondage, a neighboring despotism, like Russia, for example, steps in and rivets their chains more securely than ever, why that is their misfortune,—*and none of our business!*" This is *'sympathy'* with a vengeance! Had France practised it in our day of struggle, we should probably still be cowering at the feet of the British Lion! No, no, ancient sire, doctrine like this, never sound in the earlier days of the Republic, is neither suited to the spirit of the present age, or the greatness and power that have distinguished us as a nation. Our destiny is a nobler, higher, holier one, than to be indifferent and passive spectators of the great struggle of Freedom against Despotism. We have acquired a voice like unto the voice of a trumpet among the nations of the earth, and it must be heard—an influence all powerful, which must be felt, aye, and feared too, by those who would trample upon human rights.

Nor do we apprehend that war will follow the adoption of this principle on the part of our government. The thrones of Europe are not so stable and secure that they can afford to array any considerable force against us. Should the struggle for independence in Hungary be renewed, under fairer auspices, the Czars and Kaisers of the old world will have enough to do at home, without travelling four or five thousand miles on a Quixotic expedition against us. As is well said by Kossuth in one of his speeches, even the bayonets employed by tyranny to enforce its edicts are beginning to *think*. Nor is this surprising. The heart of humanity is borne by the mass, and that mass when employed in extending the area of despotism cannot be insensible that they are accomplishing their own degradation. As the hope of enfranchisement beams upon their sight they will turn upon their oppressors and fight for freedom in their own behalf. Thus will the work of universal liberation be accomplished.

"*Independent*," the able Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, in a letter combatting the construction now insisted upon by a portion of the press in relation to our foreign policy, which would throw around the United States a Chinese Wall, through which public opinion could not penetrate, says:

"To expect the people of this country to remain silent, and passive, and indifferent, when the civilized world is convulsed with struggles for popular rights, and when our sympathy might cheer the oppressed millions who would snap their chains and proclaim freedom, is to expect what never can or ought to happen — This Government has made rapid strides in the course of a generation, and steam and electricity have produced a revolution in the moral and political condition of society which hundreds of years might not have effected in the Old World. Every outgushing and upheaving of the popular mind in Hungary, or Italy, or Germany, or Ireland, or elsewhere, is borne to our shores on the wings of the lightning, and vibrates across the continent, striking two great oceans with one simultaneous shock. These things were not so twenty-five years ago. Are we to fold our arms and shut our ears and still while science and knowledge and inventive genius are rushing, as it were, a new world around us, and to tell those who are stirred by this universal spirit of revolution that this young republic alone resists the eruptions which are overthrowing thrones and dynasties, and stands by the musty records of precedents established in another day, and contrasts the present with the past, by