HOME MATTERS.

WELCOME TO LOUIS KOSSUTH!

GREAT DEMONSTRATION OF THE PEOPLE.

On Saturday afternoon last, the Supreme Court Room was crowded with citizens of all parties and occupations, and all shades of religious views, to make arrangements for the reception of LOUIS KOSSUTH, the illustrious Governor of Hungary, and to express their opinions in relation to the great cause of civil and religious liberty in Europe.

On motion of J. M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., the Hon. MOSES HAMPTON was called to the chair.

On motion of J. H. Sewell, Esq., the Hon. H. S. Fleming, of Allegheny city, Hon. J. B. Guthrie of Pittsburgh, Hon. Charles Naylor, Hon. Cornelius Darragh, Hon. James Carothers, Wilkins, General James H. Watson, Elizabeth, General Jonathan Large, Jefferson, Pollard McCormick, city, Colonel Leopold Sahl, city, Col. Wm. L. Miller, Versailles, Gen. John M. Davis, Collins, Gen. W. Larimer, city, Col. Hiram Hultz, Snowden, Alex. Holstein, city, Dr. T. F. Dale, Allegheny, John Roth, city, F. Felix, Allegheny, John Magee, West Deer, Th. Umbstatter, Esq., and Dr. Wm. F. Irvin, city, were appointed Vice Presidents.

On motion, D. N. White, Lecky Harper, H. Mueller, J. G. Backofen, and J. Heron Foster, were appointed Secretaries.

J. M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., moved that Robert M. Riddle be added to the list of Secretaries, but that gentleman declined serving.

W. W. Irwin, Esq., said, that in order not to delay the proceedings of this nature, it was usual to appoint a committee to draw up resolutions, which they supposed to be acceptable to the gentlemen present, for their action. He, therefore moved for a committee of thirteen.

This motion carried unanimously, and Messrs. W. W. Irwin, J. H. Sewell, Col. S. W. Black, James McAuley, Morrison Foster, Wm. A. Irwin, W. W. Dallas, James Schoonmaker, R. Biddle Roberts, John Morrison, S. M'Clurkan, Samuel Fahnestock, and W. J. Rose, appointed as said committee.

The room near the door having been completely filled with auditors, while a large number were outside endeavoring in vain to gain admittance, the chairman announced that they could be accommodated at the other end of the room, and a great many passed over filling it completely.

The Hon. Moses Hampton was called on to explain the object of the meeting.

Mr. Hampton, rising, said, I presume fellow-citizens that you all know, as well as I do, the object of this meeting. For my part I know nothing more than what appeared in the public prints. If any one present has a paper containing the call, I trust that he will hand it to the secretaries, to be read.

My understanding of the matter is, that the meeting has been called for the purpose of taking measures to receive LOUIS KOSSUTH, GOVERNOR OF HUNGARY, if he should visit this city, (cheers,) as well as to express the feelings of the citizens of Allegheny county relative to the object of his mission to this country. (Cheers.)

Mr. Harper read the call for the meeting from the *Daily Gazette*, after which there were loud cries of Hampton, Hampton,

Mr. D. N. White hoped that the Chairman would give his views on the objects of the meeting. His fellow-citizens would like to hear some remarks from him on the subject.

Mr. Hampton rose, and here we may be permitted to remark that the length of the various addresses, taken in connection with the fact that the meeting was held on Saturday afternoon, compels us to materially abbreviate our copious notes, though we give a pretty full synopsis of the speeches.

The Honorable gentlemen said that it was not his purpose to trouble the meeting at that time, with any extended remarks, owing to a severe cold which rendered him unable to do so, and the effects of which they would readily perceive in the tones of his voice. Under ordinary circumstances, he should certainly have taken great pleasure in responding to a call so flattering, and more especially when he considered the importance of the great question which had then come before his fellow citizens for the first time. He would, however make a few remarks.

There was, perhaps, some degree of propriety in his commencing by alluding to the fact that, through their kind partiality, he had been a member of the last Congress, and had voted for the resolution, inviting LOUIS KOSSUTH to the United States. (Loud cheers.) He had voted for that resolution because he had thought he was doing right in either aspect of the case, whether the object of the invitation was simply to provide a free passage and safe conduct to the United States for their illustrious guest, or whether, taking all the facts of the case into consideration, Congress should decide to go farther. (Cheers.) He had voted for it under both these aspects—he believed he was right then—he *knew* he was right now. (Tremendous cheers.) He thought that he did not misunderstand the feelings of the great American people on this subject. They would all recollect the excitement which pervaded the United States during the struggle for Hungarian Independence, and he well remembered the exultation and rejoicing with which he, in company with every true American, received the news of the overthrow of the Austrian tyrant in Hungary. (cheers.)

But the Emperor of Russia, aided by his immense power, and hordes of Cossacks, stepped in, and all was lost. Did they not remember how the citizens of the United States felt then? How ardently they wished for the overthrow of the tyrant, and that he should be crushed to the earth, never to rise again! This nation had stood aloof then, perhaps it might be its policy to do so again. He did not come there to dictate to the meeting, or to express the opinion of any one but himself, but he did not hesitate to express his own opinion, and that was, that if a similar occasion arose, and Russia again attempted to interfere with the internal concerns of Hungary, it would be but right in this governments to say, "thus far shalt thou go, but no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed." (tremendous applause.)

He said that this nation had a right to do so, as a member of the great family of nations, claiming to exercise all the powers of a free government. He would not then go into an argument to support their right to do so, since he did not think it necessary to argue it before that audience. (cheers.) The law of nations, as he understood it from an examination of eminent authors on the subject, was that rule of conduct prescribed by the finger of Providence for their government; in other words it was the law of Nature, as based on Revelation. If, for instance, he saw two men engaged in a quarrel, supposing the law of nature only to exist, and one were weak and the other strong, if a third man stepped in, and took the part of the strong against the weak, he would feel it *his* duty to interfere, and he would do so, so help him God. (cheers.) Whether it might be *expedient* in the United States to interfere in a similar case hereafter, he could not say, but that was a question, the discussion of which he was not afraid to trust to the American people when it came up—there was no necessity for deciding it just now. Who could doubt that they would so resolve, however, since all sovereign power was vested in the people, and he did not hesitate to say that if a revolution would spring up in Hungary, or any other country, (the people rising in opposition to tyranny), should the Emperor of Russia and his barbarous Cossacks interfere, they should be put back. He would say to the Government of the United States, remonstrate with the Emperor Nicholas—use all necessary diplomatic means, but if they fail, write your *commands* with the point of the sword, and seal them with the cannon's mouth. (Loud applause.)

We had a duty to perform—a solemn duty, before God, and in the eyes of the world, he did not fear the result! We were, it is true, a peaceful nation, but he was for an honorable peace. He might say, however, that he did not think war would cause, if the United States would say to Russia, stand back! this is no family quarrel in which you have a right to interfere. If this said in a friendly, but firm, manner to the Emperor Nicholas, did they think that when all Europe was in a flame, as it would be, the Czar would engage in a contest with the European nations, and this Republic too? He, for one, did not believe he would.

He thought that the question of Hungarian freedom was a mere question of time, and if, when that time comes, and the people rose, should the crowned heads of despotism form a league, as he thought they had done, the first fruits of which were visible in the shameful usurpation of Louis Napoleon, rather than see civil and religious liberty crushed, *his voices should be for war.* (Loud applause.) He would then say, the sword of the Lord and of Gideon, until the Midianites shall have been slain from one end of the land to the other. (Tremendous applause, in the midst of which the Honorable gentleman sat down.)

T. J. Fox Alden, Esq., having been loudly summoned, in brief terms, thanked the meeting for the honor they had conferred upon him. He concurred heartily in all that the Chairman had just said. We were a progressive people, and the doctrine of non-intervention, as it was formerly understood, was now exploded. (Loud cheers.)

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., after prefacing his remarks, by a humorous introduction, said that should the Czar of Russia again put his *mountain fist* on Hungary to crush her liberties, the American heart had already decided as to the course to be adopted, and the American hand and head should follow its dictates. Was not this decision manifest in the welcome with which Kossuth had been received by hundreds of thousands of our citizens? Was it not visible in the triumphal march which he had made over the portions of our country which he had visited? Our citizens had received him with open arms, and it was only at Washington that the "cold shoulder" had been turned to him. It only remained for them, as citizens of Allegheny County, to declare that they were for intervention. For an intervention, not indeed as in the case of Poland, and as was lately the case in Hungary, a mere sympathetic intervention, but for an intervention which would say to the Emperor of Russia, in the language of the Scriptures, "hitherto shalt thou come, but no farther." The matter should not be left wholly to our diplomatists abroad, but despotism should, if necessary, be taught to feel the strength of our Yankee tars and soldiers. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Marshall concluded his address, by some remarks relative to his peculiar political opinions.—

The Committee on Resolutions returned, but Doctor E. D. Gazzam having been requested to address the meeting, they gave way.

Dr. Gazzam said that although the opinions with which the last gentleman had concluded his speech, might not be in accordance with those entertained by a majority of that meeting, still all those around him were in favor of the liberty of speech, and the rights of a minority in this country, were always respected. The object which then claimed their consideration, was the most important topic which had ever been presented to the American people, with the single exception of our revolutionary struggle, and it was a question of equal moment to mankind, as compared with it. How should we meet this momentous question? Louis Kossuth, Governor of Hungary, the representative of downtrodden humanity, was now in-this country, and appealed to their sympathies by every thing that was holy in the nature of man. Had he stolen their hearts by slippery arguments, or by his dulcet strains of eloquence, or had he manfully met the issue, and proved the truth of his position by unanswerable arguments? He had not appealed to their *hearts* alone, but to their *reason*, and for his part, in full view of the consequences, he said that if hereafter Russia should interfere in the affairs of Hungary, we should exhaust all the resources of diplomacy first, but then, if necessary, prepare for war.

The speaker did not agree with those gentleman who thought that the Father of his Country had advised non-intervention. If he had done so, it would behoove every American to ponder long—to ponder carefully over his opinions, but he had not bequeathed to them any such advice. The people of this nation were now as a light set on a hill, to illuminate all around, and were not obliged as their forefathers were, to consult the musty documents of antiquity for precedents. They were themselves, their own precedent. He held in his hand, the declarations of the Father of his Country, and he asked them to examine them, and see if they called on us now to observe non intervention, (cries of read them, read them) he thought they did not. He took the body of the address, and not a single isolated paragraph, picked out here and there, to delude the American mind.

For his part he would confess that he had hitherto, been of the opinion that the address of Washington did maintain the doctrine of non intervention, but he had been led by the great address of Kossuth in New York, to examine it for himself, and he had not rested until he had found out the falsity of the ideas he had hitherto maintained. He thought that this important document should be examined like all others—the text should be taken with the context—that which follows, with that which precedes. The circumstances attending the whole should claim their attention and not a part of that whole alone. The first portion, indeed, of the extracts which he would proceed to read, might appear to favor the idea of non intervention, but let them examine well the remainder, and consider that the different parts of the whole were linked together, and that the Europe of Washington's time was not the Europe of *to-day*, comparatively close to our shore, and its inhabitants our friends and brethern. He spoke, of course, more especially of those who, although striving for freedom, were oppressed.

Doctor Gazzam proceeded to read as follows, commenting on each sentence as he read it, amidst loud applause.

"The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation.—Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities. Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far distant when we may defy material injury from external amoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us its provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the ad vantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor, or caprice.

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world: so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But in my opinion it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.

After a deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest, to take a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it with moderation, perseverance and firmness.—The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe, that according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred without any thing more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will be best referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress, without interruption, to that degree of strength and consistency, which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes."

If any man, then, had aught to say against the truth of his deductions, let them now freely state them, or if not, forever after hold their peace. Loud cheers:

The Honorable W. W. Irwin said that he had been instructed by the committee on resolutions to offer the following report, before doing which, he might, perhaps, be indulged in making a few observations:

He agreed with the gentleman who had just taken his seat, with regard to the construction which he put on the noble legacy left to us by the Father of his country. That gentleman had given it its true, legitimate and legal interpretation. He thought that at the time the immortal Washington had bestowed this everlasting advice on his people, he could never have dreamt that such a doctrine as that of non intervention would ever be deduced from it, by human ingenuity. That was not the doctrine of the men, the heroes, and the sages of the revolution.—No! the doctrine was to hold no *entangling alliance* with any foreign prince, potentate or power, but at the same time, the whole life of the Father of his country told us to hold alliance with suffering humanity, wherever it might be.

George Washington did not tell us to turn a deaf ear to the wail of the widow and orphan, wafted across the broad Atlantic, by every breeze! No! gentleman, I feel persuaded that his advice to the American people, were he now on earth, would be, to rush to assist the oppressed wherever they have been impelled to cast off their fetters by our example, yet have been again enslaved by the interference of foreign tyrants—to give to suffering humanity essential aid and comfort. That man and that woman now perhaps live amongst us, enjoying the blessings of freedom, who were born in the hour of our own agony,—when our ancestors took up arms against our own tyrant—when they took up arms against a people, connected with us by every tie of consanguinity, and speaking the same language. They fought not because their wives and daughters were subjected to the ignominy of being lashed and scourged—not because they themselve suffered on the scaffold or dragged out their weary lives in prison, but on account of an abstract principle. It was not the tax of two pence a pound upon tea that called on our ancestors to take up arms, but the principle of taxation without representation. Acting on this, they took up arms, and appealing to the God of battles, seventy-six years ago, they engaged in the strife. They, in that hour of their distress, asked for foreign aid, weak and feeble as they were, and foreign aid came in the person of the young, the heroic Lafayette,—ever blessed be his name! He came, and we thanked him. He was followed by others, too, who loved to take the part of the weak against the strong. When Lafayette afterwards visited us, he received every demonstration of respect and love which he was so worthy of receiving from the American people.

From that day to this, our orators, statesmen and poets, have presented the liberties which we enjoy and the principles which profess, for the imitation and acceptance of the whole world. Our diplomatists have urged the example of our institutions in foreign courts. Our statesmen have pointed out their excellence in the halls of Congress, and now one nation, emulating the prosperity we enjoy, and animated by our example and advice, has risen against its oppressors. Hungary, which had been free for a thousand years—which had always been independent, and which even now was not conquered, rose to resist the violation of her constitution by the perjured House of Hapsburgh, and succeeded. She was victorious in several successive battles; but fellow citizens, the countless hordes of Russia came on the field and its Emperor leagued with his brother of Austria. Again the gallant Hungarians fought, bled, and conquered, until the gold of Russia corrupted and was accepted by a second Judas, surnamed Iscariot, who had professed to love the principles of freedom. Then all was lost, and the most eminent Hungarians were[] either victims to the fury of their adversaries, or exiles in foreign lands. The most illustrious of these exiles had now arrived on our soil. He had been invited to this country—he came, and spoke as no other man had ever spoken. He told his story to the American people, in thoughts that spoke—in words that breathed the ideas of our language, because they spoke the true feelings of all living souls. What he had said, had burned an inscription on the memory of all living people. All for which he prayed was, that his ashes should mingle with the *free* soil of Hungary. He asked for nothing for himself, he came to thank the Congress and people of the United States for their kindness, but he had no time for ceremony—every moment he expected to hear the trumpet call of freedom, summoning him to his own continent. "Let me go!" he said. "Let me go!" I want not your gold: what you have and wish to give, give to my suffering country, Hungary."

Yes, fellow citizens, and when the time comes that continental Europe, now smouldering like a volcano, shall burst into active eruption, and freedom will arise, you will hear a voice—the embodiment of the American people, which will say to the Czar, stay back, come not forward on free soil.

The Hungarians wished for nothing but fair play, and that they would obtain, as sure as there was a God in Heaven. James Monroe, one of the heroes of the Revolution, had said "stand back," when the *Holy Alliance* wished to interfere in the affairs of South America.—Great Britain had then united with him to support the principle of non-intervention. What were we now? Our territry had tripled and quadrupled—our people had observed the same ratio, and it was impossible to calculate the increase of this nation in riches. We now had a navy; had no national debt, and he verily believed that the time had come when, in the words of Washington, in a just cause, we might defy the world. (Cheers.) Now we should say to foreign powers, interfering to overawe weaker States, "Stand back!—let every nation establish whatever form of government it pleases. We are a member of the family of nations, so are you; stand back, we cannot let you establish a wrong precedent by allowing you to interfere in business with which you have no concern." Yet, even if the despots would attempt to overrun Europe, he had no doubt that the influence of the United States would be sufficient to check their career, and would prevent Austrian, French, and Spanish interference in Italy, as well as Russian interference in Hungary.

We were yet on the eve of the greatest events which had ever yet claimed the attention of the world. We were marching on, not with the pace of a giant, for that simile had now grown antiquated, but with the rapidity of lightning—of the electric telegraph—of light itself, and he had only this to say, that when our Government interfered in behalf of down trodden liberty in Europe, he felt persuaded that the people of the United States would support it. He was sure that if Russia again interfered in the affairs of Hungary, as it had done, Congress would not let the matter pass unnoticed; and for one, no matter what was done, he would stand by the people to the last extremity. (Tremendous applause.)

Mr. Irwin then offered the following report:

Resolved, That the doctrine of President Jas. Monroe is the true doctrine of *non-intervention*, namely *resistance* on the part of the United States to the League of European Despots, miscalled the "holy alliance," in their apprehended design of aiding Spain in the subjugation of her revolted American Colonies.

Resolved, That the doctrine of President J. Q. Adams, and of his Secretary of State, Henry Clay, is the true doctrine of *non-intervention*, namely that these United States would oppose with their whole force, the interference of European powers with the struggle of the Spanish American Colonies for Indpendence.

Resolved, That in the language of President Fillmore, "The deep interest 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 invoked to stifle public sentiment, and repress the spirit of freedom in any country."

Resolved, That, in the language of the immortal Washington, "Every nation has a right to establish that form of government under which it conceives it can live most happily, and that no government ought to interfere with the internal concerns of another."

Resolved, That all men are endowed by the Creator with the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, which are inalienable; —that in the words of the American Declaration of Independence "*to secure these rights*, governments are instituted among man, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter, or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

Resolved, That the foregoing rights and doctrines, constitute part of the laws of Nations, and that the People of these United States, constituting one of the family of nations, should not only respect these laws themselves, but use their influence to cause them to be respected by other members of the same family.

Resolved, That the intervention by Russia in the war between Hungary and Austria, after Hungary had achieved her independence, by the overthrow and expulsion from her soil of the armies of her tyrannical oppressor, was a wanton, unprovoked, and unjustifiable violation of the rights of Hungary under the law of Nations, and that the subsequent cruelties, rapine and murders perpetrated by the barbaric hordes of the imperial despot, upon the men, women and children of a brave and generous people, deserve the universal execration of the civilized world.

Resolved, That in the event of another uprising of the people of Hungary, in the cause of Independence, a repetition of similar intervention on the part of Russia, should be counteracted by the people of the United States in their national as well as individual capacity, by all lawful, just and honorable means.

Resolved, That, in such event, the Government of the United States, anxious to greet Hungary amongst the independent powers of the earth, should carry out the policy of the lamented President Taylor, and be foremost of all the world in the solemn recognition of her independence.

And this meeting, cordially approving the proceedings of our fellow citizens at Cincinnati on this subject do hereby adopt their sentiments and incorporate the same as a part of our resolutions, viz:

"*Resolved*, That in the legislation of the Hungarian Diet of 1849, we witnessed with delight an independent nation, establishing her institutions upon the broad basis of individual freedom, and laying deep the foundations of her prosperity in the hearts of her citizens, by abolishing the religious intolerance, freedom of the press and speech, by providing for equality of taxation and representation, by exalting the right of suffrage, and by establishing a more just distribution of property; and all this without interfering with any vested right, or disturbing the happiness of a single family in Hungary.

"*Resolved*, That we regard the war in Hungary as a heroic defence, by a brave people, of their ancient and constitutional rights and liberties; successful in the field of battle against the combined power of two heavy despotisms, and yielding only to treachery purchased by Russian gold. We rejoice to believe that war has not yet ended, but that the present condition of Hungary and Europe is but the lull before the final and irresistible storm-wind of vention of oppression.

"*Resolved*, That each nation is delegated the right to govern itself, without interference from abroad; and that while, therefore, the United States should adhere to the doctrine of non-intervention in behalf of Liberty, it should do it only upon condition, and so long as the other nations of the earth adopt and practice a policy of non-intervention against Freedom.

"*Resolved*, That when the struggle in Hungary and Europe is renewed, we shall rail upon our Congress and kindreds to use all lawful means in our power to prevent interference in behalf of oppression; and in thus referring to interventions for the sake of non-intervention, we will sustain our Government, even should it fail to resist.

"*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 passions, and without resorting to the terrible agitation; and then, as if by magic, a country was transformed into a camp, and a nation into an army; his words were transmuted into batteries, and his thoughts into soldiers" We have witnessed and admire the eloquence which carried 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 taxes on with the nobles.

"*Resolved*, That the practical wisdom, the personal gallantry, the unfitting energy and perseverance, and the high and chivalric 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 disguised leader of the Diet, as Governor President of Hungary, seeking to establish "a Republic, such as Kossuth as a Citizen of the United States of America," and as a prisoner in Turkey, declining to barter his religion for release, and endeavored though death seemed at hand—have won for him our confidence and esteem."

Resolved, That the people of the United States should maintain their right of commercial intercourse with the nations of Europe, whether in revolutions against the then existing governments or not; and looking to impending events of the rapidly approaching future, we ask our government to take precautionary measures for the protection of American interests in the Mediterranean.

Resolved, That we tender to Louis Kossuth, Governor of Hungary, a sincere and heartfelt welcome, recognising him as the chosen apostle of European Freedom, and as the living martyr to the principles of American Independence.

Resolved, That the Presidents of the Councils of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, be respectfully requested to call early special meetings of their respective bodies, for the purpose of inviting Governor Kossuth to visit us, and that they take suitable action as to the reception of the People's guest.

Resolved, That the President appoint an executive committee whose duty it shall be to make all suitable arrangements to carry into effect the objects of the present meeting.

Resolved, That the officers be requested to transmit the proceedings of this meeting, to both Houses of Congress and to our State Legislature.

Mr. Hampton suggested that Colonel Black should take the stand.

The Colonel, who, was in the body of the chamber, replied that on this subject of freedom, he had already taken his stand, and would keep it. Laughter, and applause. He then proceeded to say, (and in reporting his remarks, we regret that the length of the proceedings compels us to offer only an imperfect condensation of them) that he was glad that his friend Doctor Gazzam, who had already spoken, had read to the meeting, the much abused address of the Father of his Country—the much abused, because perverted to a bad purpose. He was glad to see it thus presented, not in isolated glimpses of flickering light, but in the noonday radiance of its entire beauty. The sun had set but its light still lived in the hearts made warm by the rays it shed upon the past, the present, and the future. He was, when he wrote this address, in the decline and decay of life, but not of his honor. Towards the close of the bright, and unparalleled career which had been assigned to him by Providence, it seemed that he was suffered to look into the future. Though he came not into it, as Moses came not into Canaan, yet he stood on the Pisgah of his time, and with eye undimmed and natural force not abated, he saw spread out before him the Canaan of salvation prosperity and renown, reserved for his people. And hence he spoke of the progress that should be hereafter. Children, said the Father of his Country, wait until stronger, and greater as you shall be, your manhood shall be able to struggle with the hostilities that meet the freeman in his path. Be contented now, to drink the milk of childhood, and wait for the meat fitted to the condition of a man. Form no entangling alliances, Fellow citizens, I beseech you, mark the words—"no entangling alliances," but he does not say, and never did say, form no alliances. The pursued and stricken deer, which had but escaped from the destruction of its hunters, into freedom and safety, was not fit then, to turn and fight for all in like distress, and the net that involved them, would entangle it to its ruin. But when, as now, the feeble thing had become a lion, the net that had held and entangled it, could hold it no more. To drop the figure, Washington looked forward to the time when his country matured in strength, and powerful in resources, could make herself felt, in the struggle for freedom. Thank God, Washington, with all the Divinity of his great character, was a *man*, what do these men say, who torture fragments of his address, to turn us away from the true heart that should beat in every man's breast for his fellow—they tell us to stand still, like the pillar of salt on the plain, unmoved, unadvanced for ever: while his idea was progress. Nothing of the *stand still* belongs to the American people. We started—thirteen states, feeble, almost as children, and now we have grown to the manhood of thirty, full armed, and ready against oppression.

Need I name, said the speaker, the extent and strength of our country? Her regular array of noble and disciplined troops, ready always for every honorable conflict, and her standing army, which lived in the heart of every American Freeman, and always on duty—our navy—our glorious and gallant navy, a pride and honor on every sea. Need he name, then, the geographical lines which bound us when the father of his country spoke, when a few weary rivers, scarce able to reach the sea, were the lines of our limit! Even the Father of Waters at that time, was beyond us, but now, the Genius of our free country, sleeps at night, with her feet in the waters of the Pacific Ocean, and in the morning shakes the salt spray of the Atlantic from her tresses. Shall it be said then, that we will stand by, and see others suffer, when the power to help is in our hand? Nations are men, or nothing, and every man is in himself the type of a nation.—The thought is beautifully expressed by those who preach the Great Truth, that our Savior died for *man*—the blood of one man was shed for the sins of man. Men signify what nations are, and what difference does it make to us where the being is, we are bound to call our brother! yet have we been told to stand by with folded arms; and see our brother crushed beneath the iron heel of Despotic Power. Let us bring the matter home to ourselves, and see what reason there is, for any one to talk of this being a Quixotic expedition. I will only say that the thought is foolish, and any man with common reason in his mind, would so pronounce it.

Touching this doctrine of non-intervention, let us not be misunderstood. We could illustrate this by plain and homely examples. He was connected with a certain family—the husband of a wife—the father, thank God, of a few, and but a few children. (laughter) Suppose he were walking along the highway, and saw one man, who had the right on his side, down, with two ruffians beating out his brains, would it be his duty coldly to say, that he had nothing to do with the quarrel—the sufferer was not connected with him by blood, or marriage. No! the manhood in his heart would command him to pitch into the fight, and take the part of his oppressed brother, because he was a *man*, and suffering.

The gentleman then made use of another very forcible illustation, which we omit for want of space.

He had been pained to see the claims of Kossuth, and his country coldly considered in high places, because, as a few had said, he was not friendly to an unqualified Republic—suppose this were true, which happened not to be the case, in what position did they stand, relative to the cause of freedom. Was Hungary crushed for the time, because Austria complained that Kossuth did not wish her to be free enough, and did the Northern Bear growl because too little latitude was given to the people. Hungary wished to have as much as she could get, and her oppressors, said she should have none, yet Senators take sides with Austria and Russia, against the struggle for a portion of what is right at least, and in favor of all that is wrong. An argument so feeble, need but to be named, to meet with a ready condemnation. He did not intend to weary them, nor waste their time, by a tedious speech, but thought that the resolution just read, expressed the sentiments of every true hearted American, and every man who felt a christian impulse in his breast. Why talk to us of non-intervention because of national law and obligation? Did not many of those who denounced our interference, assist every day, and most righteously, in sending missions for christian conversion to every people on the earth? and they knew, or should know, that the introduction of their system would overturn the political systems of those countries—because the political systems of Eastern countries and others, they well know, were organic and identical, with their religious faith and worship.

* * * * * * *

When Paul, the greatest of the New Testament Apostles, went upon his mission to Athens, he could not speak openly the truths he was appointed to preach, because it interfered with the civil establishment of the country, and he was compelled to employ an artful device for the purpose of being permitted to speak.

Colonel Black here remarked that his ingenuity was well worthy of a lawyer, and showed that lawyers should oftener turn preachers.—(Laughter.) His art was this. He desired to preach the Savior of the Cross to the people—the true God of whom before, in Athens, no man had ever heard. A law was then in force inflicting the death penalty on any one who introduced a new Deity, and yet for this purpose he had come. When he was suffered to speak on Mars' Hill, in the presence of the Areopagus, (and here let it be understood that he did not desire to interfere with the religious right of any man, to worship God as best pleased himself, nor to reflect, by the slightest indirection on any country,) for the purpose of evading the law, he stood in their midst, and said "Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things you are too superstitious, for as I passed by and beheld your devotions, I found an altar with this inscription: "To THE UNKNOWN GOD. Whom, therefore, ye ignorantly worship, him declare unto you." Is it not true there are many in our own time who would have said, "he ought not to have preached for fear he might overturn the government of the country in speaking of the Resurrection. We, in expressing our feeling, and manifesting our desire to act for men's individual right to freedom and self government, might be admonished not to disturb the tranquility of Austria or Russia, but he was inclined to think before this comes to an end, we will meet them on Mars Hill. He hoped to live to see the day when the "two to one oppression" would always be overthrown,—when the flag of perfect freedom should float, not over Hungary alone, but over France—over Germany—glorious old Germany, watered by the river Rhine—the birth place of flowers of beauty and of song, and ireland—the land of eloquence and sorrow—of taxation and time dishonored outrage. Even then he felt, freedom lived in every wind, and floated day and night in fragrance away across the sea.

* * * * * * * Here a beautiful allusion was made to Lafayette and De Kalb. * *

* * * He believed that non intervention had been prostituted from its first purpose, and was now used against the very designs of those who first spoke of it. We should go into this right, and because we were opposed to needless and unjust intervention, come from what quarter it might, and as certain as this nation, with one accord, would strike against oppression, that day oppression must die. He thought he saw with the eye of faith which makes that which is to be, an enjoyment as though it were triple and quintuple alliances, crushed by the general alliance of the human heart. If our country required that her children should embark in this holy and just cause, he did not doubt that God's blessing would keep them constant company—How appropriately could they sing, to the sighing winds upon the sea, the song of the American soldier in Arkansas Bay.

"There may some of us sleep beath a foreign sod,
From our homes far away, over the sea, my boys,
But the hearts that are true to their Country and God,
We'll all meet at the last rendezvous, my boys."

Not madly nor rashly should they begin, but with wisdom, judgment, and right, and preserve it to the end. * * * * * * *

They who talked of their devotion to their country and Washington, should consider that while in selfish security, they veiled themselves with the wings of the unconquered eagle, it was worth while to look to it, that they did not at the same time darken the stars which glitter on our flag and in the sky.

Colonel Black then sat down in the midst of long and continued applause.

The Honorable Charles Naylor, at the request of the meeting, rose and said that he had come there without any preparation, and merely wished to return his acknowledgments for their kindness in calling on him. He, in common with all present, deeply sympathised with the object for which they had assembled, but the room was so crowded, and the atmosphere so heated, that he had no doubt all felt anxious to escape. Besides he could add nothing to the expression of the thought, eloquence and wisdom, to which they had already listened. He had attended with pleasure, a few weeks ago, a meeting somewhat similar to this—an assembly of the friends of Doctor Kinkel, but he thought that the subject which then claimed their attention, was the most important which could occupy it.

It was a subject which had occupied the greatest portion of his life, and they would pardon his vanity when he said that he trusted he understood it. It was a principle in the law of nations, fundamentally as great as the law of gravitation in physics. The learned speaker then proceeded to point out the peculiar characteristics which marked the greatness of Kossuth, concluding by cordially agreeing in what had been said in favor of the non-intervention of Russia in the affairs of Hungary.

On motion of D. N. White, Esq., the meeting then adjourned.

At an adjourned meeting of the Whigs and Anti-Masons of the Sixth Ward, held at the public school house in said ward, on Saturday the 27th day of December, the following ticket was nominated:

Select Council—David Armstrong.
Common Council—Henry Reis, Robt. Curling, James Lowry, Jr., and William Shore.
Judge of Elections—Jno. S. Whitten.
Inspector of Elections—William Bailey.
Assessor—Emmanuel Ecker.
Assistant Assessors—Jno. Scott, Jr., Robert Lafferty.
School Directors, 3 years—L. R. Livingston, Jno. Major.
School Director, 1 year—Francis Cooley.
Constable—George D. Boyd.

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