PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 13, 1852.

KOSSUTH FESTIVAL.

The sale of tickets to the KOSSUTH FESTIVAL will take place at PIDLO HALL on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 14th instant, at seven o'clock. The Festival will be held at Masonic Hall. The time will be announced as early as possible after the arrival of Gov. Kossuth.

By order of the Committee.

THE ELECTION, TO-DAY.

This is the day appointed for the municipal elections in both cities. In Allegheny, the Whigs carry all before them. They have an excellent Mayor, and they manifest their good sense by continuing him in office.

In this city, the parties are nearer matched, and owing to various causes our opponents sometimes beat us. Both parties have, this year, excellent candidates, and we believe the interests of the city would be safe in the hands of either. But, we presume the Whigs intend, as they have the majority, to elect their own excellent nominees. If they do not, they are greatly to blame, as they are bound, by strong party obligations, which ought always to be recognized, unless for a good and overruling reason to the contrary, which do not exist in this case, to give their official nominees a generous support.

To succeed in their object, the Whigs ought to vote early. All will recollect the disaster which befel our party and the city two years ago, by a neglect of this advice. The same subtle enemy is in the field, and all sorts of rumors and false statements will be put in circulation during the day to draw off Whig votes. Be not moved by them. Vote as a Whig and a good citizen ought to vote, for B. C. SAWYER, Esq., and you will have no occasion to repent of it afterwards, as those did who threw their votes, on the occasion referred to, for a candidate who brought shame and disgrace upon our city and citizens.

ANOTHER GREAT SPEECH FROM KOSSUTH.—We illuminate our columns to day with another speech from the lips of the profound and eloquent Magyar, delivered before the Jackson Democratic Association at Washington.—To use the language of the *Baltimore Sun*, this speech is another evidence of the power and resources of Kossuth, and his wonderful adaptation to time and place in all that he says while pleading the one object of his mission.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The time of the arrival and departure of the Express Train has been changed, as will be seen by the advertisement. It now leaves the Federal St. station precisely at 8 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at 7 P. M. Passengers who leave here at 8 A. M., arrive in Cleveland the same evening, and in Cincinnati the next evening.

WEBSTER'S SPEECH AT THE CONGRESSIONAL DINNER.—We gave yesterday, in connection with Kossuth's speech, a very meagre sketch of the remarks of the Hon. Daniel Webster, at the Congressional Banquet to Kossuth. It was all we then had. Since then we have received, in the National Intelligencer and other Washington and Baltimore papers, a full report of that truly eloquent speech, which we give in our columns this morning. It is all that we could wish, and fully bears out the sentiment of the toast which called him out, that "his sympathies are as broad as his intellect is profound." Such a speech, on such an occasion, coming from the author of the Hulsemann letter, will occasion great fluttering among the despots on the other side of the Atlantic, and great trepidation among their cold and heartless apologists on this. This is amongst Webster's best efforts, as it Kossuth's greatest triumph.

THE TEMPERANCE LAW OF MAINE, will be found on our fourth page to day. A good deal of enquiry has been made for this law, and those desiring it can obtain extras at our counter.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.—The London papers comment freely on the dismissal of Lord Palmerston from the Cabinet. The *Times* justifies the measure on the ground that the noble Lord's well known liberal principles had offended every Court in Europe. The *Morning Chronicle*, is "at a loss to imagine what explanation can be offered for it which will not most seriously compromise both the honor of the Government, and the dignity of the country. "The *London Advertiser* says there was great improprietY in Lord Granville taking the Foreign Office, as his wife is a Catholic, remarkable for her zeal for the Romish Church, and the Advertiser thinks that important State secrets will be wormed out of her at the Confessional. The Advertiser adds:

More than this. We will take any odds that, before many months have elapsed, the Russell Cabinet will not only have been scattered to the winds of heaven, but Lord Palmerston be the head of a new Government—a Government which will at once maintain the reputation of Great Britain abroad, and give us a thoroughly liberal Reform Bill at home. Henceforth, let Lord Palmerston be the rallying point of the friends of freedom here and on the Continent. Lord Palmerston, from this hour will be the man of the people.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FROM HARRISBURGH:

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 9th, 1852.

The Senate proceeded to the 6th ballot for Speaker, which resulted as follows—Walker, 16; Muhlenberg, 18; Parker, 1; Carson, 1.

Mr. Walker having received a majority of all the votes given, was declared duly elected. He was conducted to his seat by Messrs. Muhlenburg and Carson, and on taking the chair, made a very appropriate speech.

Mr. Carothers read in place a bill to incorporate the Girty's Run Plank Road Company; also, one to incorporate the South Pittsburgh and Temperanceville Plank Road Company.

A bill was read to incorporate the Pine Creek Bridge Company.

HOUSE—In the House, nothing of importance was done, except the passage of the bill extending an invitation to Louis Kossuth to visit Harrisburgh, and authorizing the Secretary of the Commonwealth to present the letter of invitation from the Governor. Yours,

IRON CITY.

REPORTED MOB VIOLENCE IN MEXICO.—The following brief paragraph, copied from the New Orleans Picayune of the 30th ultimo, contains all the intelligence we have respecting the report of a late popular outbreak in the city of Mexico:

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—We learn that private letters have been received by the brig Globe, from Vera Cruz, stating that a violent popular outbreak had taken place in the city of Mexico on the 16th inst., occasioned by the passage of the law reducing the tariff. The anger of the people, it is said, was directed entirely against foreigners, the stores of many of whom were attacked and destroyed. It is reported that several lives were lost during the affray.

OHIO WELCOMES KOSSUTH.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE OHIO LEGISLATURE

WHEREAS, Louis Kossuth, Governor of Hungary, has endeared himself to the people of Ohio by his great military and greater civil services, rendered to the cause of liberty; by the transcendent power and eloquence with which he has vindicated the right of every nation to determine for itself its own form of government; by the perils he has encountered, and the sufferings he has endured to enhance the freedom of his native country; therefore, in the name and in behalf of the people, be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

1st. That we recognize in Louis Kossuth the representative and living symbol of the cause of Freedom, which must finally prevail everywhere.

2d. That we sympatize with him in the sufferings of his native land, and join with him in the hope that the hour of its resurrection, and of the deliverance of the people everywhere, is near at hand.

3d. That when the hour comes, and come it must, the people of Ohio, mindful of the strength and prosperity, and all other blessings which a career of Freedom has bestowed on them, will not forget or disregarded the perpetual obligation which those blessings impose to aid the weak and the oppressed.

4th. That we cordially welcome Governor Kossuth to the hospitalities of the two millions of freemen of the State of Ohio, and tender to him a public reception by the General Assembly.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1852.

I do not feel qualified to give you a very accurate or interesting account of the incidents and proceedings of this memorable day. It is now midnight, and as I review the occurrences of the last twenty-four hours, it seems to me that some great event has happened, like a battle or revolution, to mark an epoch in our history. Kossuth is the theme and the hero of every scene, the object upon which centres the attention and hang the expectations of all.

To-day, at one o'clock he was presented to the House of Representatives. The eeremony and the spectacle in the midst of which it occurred, will not soon fade from the memory of those who witnessed them. For three hours before the appointed time the galleries were filled with enthusiastic ladies, whose fortitude and enterprize were worthy of the noble cause to which their sympathies allied them.

At about half past twelve o'clock began a regular invasion of the floor of the Hall, by fair foes, of its legal occupants, and to save themselves and colleagues from the horrors of a capture by storm, Major Polk, of Tennessee, and Col. Fayette McMullen, of Virginia, simultaneously proposed terms of honorable capitulation. They moved to admit the besiegers at once to seats within the bar. Each accused the other of stealing his thunder, and amidst peals of jokes and laughter the House adopted the motion of one or both of them. The lady of the Secretary of State was the first who seized the privilege so gracefully accorded, and in a few moments half the seats of members were occupied by favorable specimens of the softer and tenderer part of creation.

At a quarter to one, Gov. Kossuth, attended by the House committees of reception, and a part of his suite, entered the Speaker's room, and at one precisely, the Governor, thus attended, appeared at the bar, and moved down the central aisle to the area before the Speaker's desk, and was there presented to the House by Mr. Carter, chairman of the committee, in the same words as were employed on the like occasion in the Senate. The Speaker, with dignity and deliberation said, "As the organ of this body, I have the honor to extend to Louis Kossuth a cordial welcome to the House of Representatives."

Kossuth replied in these modest and eloquent words:

"Sir! It is a remarkable fact in the history of mankind, that while through all the past, honors were bestowed upon glory, and glory was attached only to success, the legislative authorities of this great Republic bestow the highest honors upon a persecuted exile, not conspicuous by glory, not favored by success, but engaged in a just cause.

There is a triumph of republican principles in this fact.

Sir! I thank in my own and my country's name, the House of Representatives of the United States, for the honor of this cordial welcome."

So profound was the silence, in that vast assemblage, that this brief reply was audible to a majority who were present, though the guest spoke in a low and melancholy tone of voice.—Indeed the wonderfully quiet, gentle and modest demeanor of Gov. Kossuth, and the decorum which marks the conduct of every member of his suite, cause one to marvel at the impudence of that liar who, under the title of an anonymous *attaché*, circulated his charges of boisterous assumption and rude assurance against the exiles before their arrival here.

At night came the banquet and the festival. This, as I began by saying, I cannot describe. It is now midnight, and I am fatigued with attention and long continued enjoyment. The echoes of Kossuth's most musical, most melancholy' tones are yet playing upon my ears. That voice, so equable, so rich, so unimpassioned and yet so full of the deepest emotion, cannot be forgotten. You will receive and publish a full account of what was said and done on this great occasion. Kossuth's speech, of course, you will give in full. Every line of it is a thought, every thought is poetry and wisdom. Never before was an audience so spell bound; never before were the bees, fresh laden with fragrance from the muses' bower, seen to swarm with such affectionate eagerness around the mouth of the orator. As he poured forth his mournful eloquence, so fervent, too, with the sublimest thought, so replete with political sagacity, his hearers sat as void of sound and motion, as statues, except at those frequent intervals when their admiration found vent in bursts applause.

I should mention that just previous to the toas of fair play to Hungary, to which Kossuth responded, the ladies made an irruption into the hall, similar to that which took place in the House. The spirit which pervaded the assembly may be judged of from a little incident which occurred in my hearing. Major Polk had seated a lady near the orator, and took a chair beside her.—At the conclusion of a magnificent sentence the fair listener avowed herself crazy with admiration. Major P. confessed his weakness and lunacy. Old Preston King caught up the infection, and echoed the admission with an amplification. Said the old gentleman, "Madam, we are all crazy." But I thought that the craziest man there was Gov. Seward.

The arrangements of the room were excellent, and may serve as a model for all other festivals of the kind. Two long array of tables extended from one end of the room to the other, at which about two hundred and fifty guests were seated. A small platform, raised about three feet above the floor, was placed against the wall opposite the middle of the room, on which were seats for Kossuth, the President of the Senate, the Secretary of State, and the Speaker of the House. Kossuth sat between Mr. King, President of the Senate, and Mr. Speaker Boyd. The guest and these gentlemen of course, faced the gentlemen at the tables.

Kossuth's speech lasted about an hour and a quarter. The greatest decorum and good humor pervaded the entertainment, as well as a high enthusiam. The President's health was received with repeated cheers, and the compliment was handsomely acknowledged by Mr. Webster. When he rose after Kossuth, in reply to the toast complimentary to himself, he was truly majestic.

He stood like a granite cliff, its base beaten and worn by many storms, but its head beaming in light above the clouds, serene in the midst of tempests and commotion below. And his speech was in accordance with his appearance. He never looked better, he never spoke better, which is eulogy enough. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Jan 8, 1852.

Owing probably to a derangement of the mails caused by the snow storms, the official copy of the invitation to Kossuth to visit Pittsburgh was not received by Mr. Howe until today. Mr. Howe had received a number of communications relative to this matter so interesting to his constituents, and had apprized Gov. Kossuth is fitting terms of the invitation, though as he has been confined to his room for more than a week by a very severe attack of neuralgia, he could not wait upon the Governor in person. The answer to these communications, containing an acceptance of the invitation, was addressed to Mr. Howe two days ago, but by mistake, was probably sent to Pittsburgh, for to-day Mr. H. learns for the first time from the Governor's Secretary, M. Pulsky, that such a letter was sent. The answer to the official letter of the Mayor, communicated to-day, was promptly given, and is expressed in the cordial and elegant style of every thing which the hand of the great Hungarian touches. I suppose it will go in to-morrow's mail.

I presume that you have received by telegraph the notice of Kossuth's movements, which was furnished me by his Secretary for insertion in the Gazette. He goes from here to Annapolis, where he will dine with Governor Lowe, by invitation, and will perhaps address the members of the legislature. On Tuesday he will go to Harrisburgh, where he will remain over Wednesday. On Thursday he will start for Pittsburgh, and will stay there at least til Saturday night, the 17th, and will then, or on the Monday following, continue his journey to Cincinnati. He is the hero of the day here. Were the vote to be taken in the House again on the resolution of reception, there would not be five votes against it. There will be to-night the greatest festival ever held here, partly in his honor and partly as the regular annual tribute to the memory of Old Hickory. This is the grand dinner given by the Jackson Democratic Association. Jackson Hall, the largest building in the place, belonging to a private person, is already, at eight o'clock, filled with ladies and gentlemen of all parties. I regret that illness prevents my attending it.

Last night, after Kossuth's great address, there was some most animated and important speaking, as you will see from the accounts. Judge Douglas and Gen. Cass both made strong demonstrations in favor of Hungary, and the Presidency, which were received with tumultuous applause from their friends. Perhaps the speech of Gen. Cass was ahead of all competition. Bayly, of Accomac, said two pretty good things in reference to this part of the affair. He characterized it as a magnificent game of brag. Kossuth, he said, first looked at his cards, and made his bet. Judge Douglas took the measure of that pile, and went a million or two better. Cass then ran over his hand and eagerly exclaimed that he saw both the Hungarian and the Senator, and went out of sight over either of them. But though they so ready to bet, neither of them, he said, dared call the other. They were afraid to show their cards and risk their stakes.

Bayly made another tolerable *bon mot*. When the toast of Fair Play had been given and drunk, he declared that it was the very name he wanted for a promising young horse, which, with this christening, would bring a thousand dollars.

The news from England is considered here very important. Palmerston's resignation and his being succeeded by no high a tory as Lord Grenville, is a sure indication of the pressure upon the English Government by the continental despotisms. They have demanded the dismissal of that staunch opponent of their tyrannical policy, and the Queen has succumbed. Lord Russell must speedily follow. He cannot last two weeks. Then we have the old tory *regime*, and perhaps co-operation with the bloody and perfidious dictator of France, and the Emperors of Austria and Russia. If so, England's decline has commenced. Turkey and India must become Cossack together, or Republicanism must reign in Europe. JUNIUS.

EIGHTH OF JANUARY CELEBRATION

BY THE JACKSON DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON CITY.

ANOTHER SPEECH FROM KOSSUTH.—GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1851.—The Banquet of the Jackson Democratic Association, in honor of this the anniversary of the memorable battle of New Orleans, came off at Jackson Hall on Friday evening. The hall was finely decorated with flags, and the excellent Marine Band was in attendance. Over five hundred persons were present, at least one hundred of whom were ladies, brilliantly dressed and adorned. Messrs. Ritchie, Blair, Cass, Houston, and other distinguished men were present. Gov. Kossuth and suite were also there, as invited guests. After toasts to Washington, the President, and to the memory of Gen. Jackson, Mr. Blair delivered an address to Kossuth, closing with the following sentiment:

The Exiles of Europe—liberty and Louis Kossuth.

KOSSUTH'S SPEECH.

M. Kossuth rose and was greeted with applause. It was some minutes before order was restored, when he spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I feel sincerely gratified with the honor of being invited to be present on this solemn occasion, dedicated to the memory of a glorious as well as highly responsible fact in your history.

There is high political wisdom in the custom early to revive the memory of civic virtue and national glory in the mind of the living generation, because nothing is more efficient to keep alive the spirit of patriotism—this powerful genius which, like the angel of scripture, guards with flaming sword the paradise of national liberty and independence. Happy the land where the history of the past is the history of the people, and not a mere flattery to kings; and doubly happy the land were the rewards of the past are brightened by present glory—present happiness—and where the noble deeds of the dead, instead of being a mournful monument of vanished greatness, which but saddens the heart though it enobles the mind, are a lasting source of national welfare to the age and to posterity.

But where, as in this your happy land, national history is constituted to be the elementary basis of education—where the very schoolboy is better acquainted with the history of his country than in monarchies scarcely the professors are—in such a country it would be indeed but a ridiculous parading of vanity for a stranger to dwell upon facts which every child is better acquainted with than he can be. Allow me, therefore, gentlemen, rather briefly to expound what is the practical philosophy of that great victory which you are assembled to celebrate. What is the moral of the strain, as it presents itself to the scrutinizing mind?

Just as a man has to pass through several periods of age, each of them marked with its own peculiarities, before he comes to a settled position in life, even so a nation. A nation has first to be born, then to grow; then it has to prove its passive vitality by undergoing a trial of life, afterwards it has to prove its active force in gaining ascendancy in its own immediate horizon; at last it must take its competent seat amongst the nations of the world as a power on earth. Every one of these periods of national life must be gone through; there is no help against it; it is a necessary process of life. And every one of these life-periods has its natural condition, which must be accepted, as a necessity, rather we should not be pleased with it. As there is no jumping in nature, equally there is no stop to it. A man must be a child before he becomes a youth; and he must have been a youth before he becomes a man. But then, if it be ridiculous to desire from the child to act as a youth, or from the youth to be a man, it is indeed impossible for the youth to be still a child, or to the man not to become a man. He must, because he is; and if, being a man, he does not act as it becomes a man to act, then he loses the position of a man. It is quite the same with nations.

Gentlemen, you passed through a long and earnest life with the view before my eyes to have yet to steer through stormy gales, it is rational that, while I grasp with steady hand the helm of my tempest-tossed barque, I look with calm attention to the compass of history to guide me by its philosophy through the foaming waves.—and there is no history more instructive to us than yours, because you have concentrated within the narrow scope of a few years that natural process of national life which elsewhere was achieved but through centuries. And while other nations, starting from a false point of a false principle, wavered in their progress, like the magnetic needle surrounded by iron ore, you, starting from a true point, conscious of your aim, advanced in a straight direction to that aim; and there you are, arrived in a short time, where other nations failed to arrive in centuries, consuming the strength of manhood in maturing their way, and growing old before they got to the settled position of the man.

It would be a mistake, and a mistake not undangerous, to believe that your nation is still in its youth because it has lived but seventy-five years. The natural condition of nations is not measured by years, but by those periods of the process of life which I had the honor to mention already. And there is no nation on earth in whose history those periods were so distinctly marked as in yours. First you had to be born. There is the period of your glorious struggle for independence; eternal glory to those who conducted it. You were baptized with blood, as it seems to be the destiny of nations; but it was the genius of freedom which stood godfather at your baptism, and gave to you a lasting character, by giving you the Christain name of "Republic." Then you had to grow. And indeed you have grown with the luxuriant rapidity of the virgin nature of the American soil. Washington knew the nature of this soil, fertilized by the blood of your martyrs, and warmed by the sun of your liberty. He knew it when he told your fathers that you wanted but twenty years peaceful growth to defy whatever power in a just cause. You have grown through those twenty years, and wisely avoided to endanger your growth by undertaking a toil not becoming to your growing age; and there you stood about another twenty years, looking resolutely but unpretendingly around if there be anybody to question that you were really a nation on earth. The question was put in 1812, and decided by that glorious victory the anniversary of which you celebrate to day. That victory has a deeper meaning in your history than only that of a repulsed invasion. It marks a period in your national life—the period of acknowledged, unshakable security of your national existence. It is the consummation of your Declaration of Independence. You have proved by it that the United States possess an incontestible vitality, having the power to conserve that independent national situation which your fathers have established by the Declaration of Independence. In reality, it was the victory of New Orleans by which you took your seat amongst the independent nations of the world, never to be contested through all posterity. A nation is really independent only when it proves by fact to make good the word of the poet:

"Come ye three corners of the world in arms,
And we will shook them."

The victory of New Orleans was a proof of it—was the period of demonstrative passive vitality. And the process of life went on. The next natural period was to demonstrate your vitality. That was demonstrated by the war against Mexico.

If the history of New Orleans was the period demonstrating the security of your national existence, the victorious war against Mexico was the period demonstrating not only that nobody can dare to attack your existence, but that also your natural interests must be respected, and nobody can dare to oppose them.

The period of active vitality is accomplished. Now one period there remains yet to achieve—that to take your seat, not amongst the *nations* of the earth—because *that* you have since the day of New Orleans—but amongst the *powers* on earth. What is the meaning of that word "power on earth?" The meaning of it is, to have, not only the power to guard your own particular interests, but also to have a vote in the regulation of the common interests of humanity, of which you are an independent member—in a word, to become a tribunal controling the maintenance of the law of nations precisely as your Supreme Court controls the maintenance of your own Constitution and laws. And, indeed, all logic of statesmanship, all philosophy of history would be vain, if I were mistaken that your great nation is arrived at this unavoidable period of the natural process of your natural life.

The sympathy which I meet with in your glorious land, the very toast you are pleased to honor me with, the principles you expressed, are a highly significant demonstration of the truth of this statement of mine. Indeed, gentlemen, what is the explanatory key of this rapid progress of the manifestation of public opinion in respect to those principles of international law which I plead, awkwardly perhaps, but certainly with sincerity? Is it my bad English stammering, which I am indeed ashamed for, and must feel happy if I am not laughed at for it? Is it this miserable frame, marked with the sad stamp of misfortune and toil? Is it even the justice and the misfortune of my native land—the more deserving the sympathy of generous hearts, as it is inintimate relation with the future destinies of Europe! Oh no, gentlemen; all this can have contributed as an opportunity to the manifestation of an existing fact; but it neither has created the fact, nor is the explanatory key of its existence. The key of it is that circumstance, that when a nation arrives, in the process of national life, to the period of a power on earth, then the question of foreign relations, regulated by international law, becomes the pre-eminent topic of public attention and public consideration. It is the necessity of the situation—a necessary peculiarity of that period in the national process of life when a nation is about to become a power on earth.

And in this respect, gentlemen, the instinct of the people is fo the life of a nation, precisely that which conscience is in the life of man. Before we in our primeval life arrive to a clear conviction of what course we have to adopt in whatever occurrency, the conscience—that inexplicable spirit in our breast—tells us in a pulsation of our heart what is right or what wrong. And this first pulsation of conscience is always right. Then comes the reflective operation of the mind; it now and then lulls conscience to sleep; now and then modifies particulars; and now and then raises it to the degree of conviction. But conscience was in advance of the mind; and it is always right, because it never stirs without reason, never without necessity. So is the instinct of the people, this conscience of nations, not the highest intellectual power of any individuality can feel offended at the idea that the instinct of the people is always the first to feel the right and wrong. It is the pulsation of the heart of the nation; it is the advertisement of conscience which never heaves without reason, without necessity. And this reason and this necessity reveals within the glorious position of your country to have grown, not as monarchies do, with the top of the pyramid fixed as the foundation of it, but upon the broad basis of Democratic liberty and republican principles, to the mighty pyramid of a power on earth, powerful enough to support, like a second Atlas, the great vault of the eternal laws of nature and of nature's God.

No indeed, gentlemen, it is not my humble presence here which elicited that majestic interest for national law and international rights. No; my very being here is but a consequence of the pre-existence of this interest. It has raised glorious interpreters. During the struggles of Greece, when, indeed, I was yet too young to be in public life, it flashed up, kindled at the magnetic spark of Poland's heroic struggles; and it blazed high and broad when we were fighting the sacred battle of independence for the European continent. Had this interest and sympathy not existed long ago, I were not now here. My very freedom is the result of it.

And may I be permitted to mention that there were several concerns, quite unconnected with the cause of Hungary, which have much contributed to direct public opinion to feel interested in the question of foreign policy, so naturally connected with the question—what is international law?

Your relations with Mexico and Central America; the threatened intervention of European powers in a possible issue of a recent case which brought a much mourning into many families in the United States; the question about the Sandwich Islands, which European diplomacy appeared to contemplate as an appropriate barrier to be raised between your Pacific States and the Indian and Chinese trade; the sad fate of an American citizen now condemned to the Galleys in Africa, and several other conditions of pressing concerns, must necessarily have contributed to excite the interest of public opinion for the settlement of the question—what is, and what shall be law amongst nations? Law, not dictated by the whims of ambitious despots, but founded upon everlasting principles, such as republics can acknowledge—living and existing themselves upon principles.

Your history was so much a book of life to me as not to be unaware of this operation in the public mind of the United States. I knew before my coming hither that the question of what shall be law amongst nations mightily interested public opinion here. I knew that the opinion was not only advanced by individuals, but agitated as a political doctrine appropriate to the broad principles upon which your Republic stands. I mean that doctrine that every nation of the world has a right to stand by itself, and regulate its own government, its own domestic concerns, and that individuals are not bound to the despot under whose flag they may have had the misfortune to have been born. I knew that this second part of the question—what is international law—went even so far as to enter into the causes of that war already, which was decided by the victory of New Orleans; and I knew that the forming of the question—the national, as I would call it—is brought home to public decision in the United States by being arrived, in the process of national life, to the very period of a power on earth, besides the urgency of many particular concerns.

The cause of Hungary, so intimately connected with the destinies of Europe, in which your country is so many respects is concerned—that cause of Hungary happened to lay within the scope of principles of international law, occupying not only the instinct of the people, but also the calm reflection of your statesmen conspicuous by mature wisdom and patriotism. And herein is the key—besides the generosity congenial to free men—that the cause in which I plead is honored with so rapid a progress of public sentiment.

Now, as to those principles. Gentlemen, I of course, can have nothing to do with whatever interior question or party movements in the United States; and even should any one (of which I am not aware) have had the desire to make a political capital—as it is termed here—out of myself, I trust that will not be laid to my charge; I having nothing to do with it. I indeed must humbly entreat not to be identified with a certain foreign gentleman, now in the United States as well as myself. My position gentlemen, humbly and thankfully, to acknowledge sympathy and support, wherever I am honored with it, without identifying myself with whatever question, which is not my business at all. And I must be permitted to express my particular gratitude that you—though a political association, bearing the character of a distinct party in relation to your own domestic concerns—were pleased to have the generous delicacy of offering me the benefit of your principal support and the consolation of your sympathy, without placing me in any difficulty inconsistent with my position, I indeed most warmly thank you for it.

But it is a duty of honor for me to acknowledge that I met the same generous delicacy also in other quarters, bearing a party character different from yours. I consider it a highly valuable benefit that the generous sympathy which I meet with, in regard to the cause which I represent, is not a party feeling, but a thoroughly American generosity—not only *Whig*, not only *Democratic*, (as I understand your party denominations to be,) but a *Republican*, which I believe is a common character of all citizens of your glorious Union.

However, when I have on the one side nothing to meddle with interior party questions, on the other side no equitable man can charge me with any fault when I declare that I feel infinitely obliged and gratified when I see that those principles of the law of nations which I humbly advocate have found a permanent place upon the platform of great political parties also; and they have found a place there before any body could have imagined what I considered my humble mission to be. That is a fact, gentlemen, which is so consolatory, so bright with hope to me, that even my sad mind cannot fail to be highly cheered by it.

It remained only to know whether you are inclined to apply those principles to the present particular case also, which my poor down trodden country, and in connexion with it the condition of Europe, presents. I was so happy as to get, on several occasions, the most generous affirmative to this fervent wish of my heart; and I feel infinitely gratified to have met the same favor in your generous toast, and in the generous manner with which it was received. Here, then, I have nothing to do but to thank; and I thank you, gentlemen, with all the sincerity, with all the joy which a down trodden nation must feel, when the sun of resurrection rises in bright glory upon the gloomy horizon of its sufferings. May God, the Almighty, bless you for it.

And let me humbly entreat your permission for one single moment more. I received, during my brief stay in England, some one hundred and thirty addresses from cities and associations, all full of the warmest sympathy for my country's cause, which you so generously support. That sympathy was accorded to me notwithstanding my frank declaration that I am a republican, and that my country, restored to independence, can be nothing else but a republic. Now, indeed, this is a fact gratifying to every friend of progress in the development of public sentiments, highly proving that the people are everywhere honorable, just, noble, and good. And do you know, gentlemen, which of these numerous addresses was the most glorious to the people of England, and the most gratifying to me? It was that in which I heard your Washington praised, and sorrow expressed that it was England which opposed that glorious cause upon which is founded the noble fame of that great man. And it was the addresses—and numerous they were indeed—in which hope and resolution were expressed; and that England and the United States, forgetting the sorrows of the past, will indeed, in brotherly love, go hand in hand to support the eternal principles of international law, and of freedom on earth.

Yes, indeed, sir, you were right to say that the justice of your struggle, which took out of England's hand a mighty continent, is openly acknowledged, even by the English people itself. The memory of the glorious day of New Orleans must of course recall to your mind the memory of wrongs against which you so gloriously fought. Oh, let me entreat you, bury the hatred of past ages in the grave where all the crimes of the past lie buried with the mouldering ashes of those who sinned, and take the glorious opportunity to benefit the great cause of humanity.

One thing let me tell you, gentlemen. People and governments are different things in such a country as Great Britain is. It is sorrowful enough that the people has often to pay for what the government sinned. Let it not be said in history that ever the people of the United States made a kindred people pay for what its government sinned. And remember that you can mightily react upon the public opinion of the people of Britannia, and that the people of Britannia can react upon the opinion of its own government. It were indeed a great misfortune to see the government of Great Britain pushed by irritation to side with absolutistical powers against the oppressed nations about to struggle for independence and liberty. Even Ireland could only lose by this. And, besides its own loss, this could perhaps be just made the cisive blow against liberty; whereas, the government of England, let it be as it is, uniting in the direction not to allow foreign interference with our struggles on the continent, would become almost a sure guarantee of the victory of those struggles. And, according as circumstances stand, this would be indeed the most practical benefit to the noble people of Ireland also, because freedom, independence, and the principles of nature's law, could not fail to benefit their own cause, which so well merits the sympathy of every just man; and they have also the sympathy—I know it—of the better half of England itself

Hatred is no good counsellor, gentlemen. The wisdom of love is a better one. What people has suffered more than my poor Hungary has from Russia? Shall I hate the people of Russia for it? Oh, never! I have but pity and Christian brotherly love for it. It is the government—it is the principle of the government—which makes every drop of my blood boil, and which must fall if humanity shall live. We were for centuries in war against the Turks, and God knows what we have suffered by it. But past is past. Now we have a common enemy; thus we have a common interest—a mutual interest—and love rules where our fathers have fought.

Gentlemen, how far this supreme duty for your own interest will allow you to go in giving life and effe t to the principle which you so generously proclaim, that you will in your wisdom decide, remaining always the masters of your action and of your fate. And that principle is my rest, that principle is true, that principle is just, and you are just because you are free. I hope, therefore, to see you cordially unite with me once more in the sentiment—

Intervention for non-intervention.

During the delivery of the address, which consumed three-fourths of an hour, M. Kossuth was frequently interrupted by applause, long continued, and, when he concluded, there were loud huzzas, waving of hats and handkerchiefs; and again and again there were deafening cheers and wild enthusiasm.

☞ Farmers, if you know your interest, always keep on hand at least one bottle of H. D. Jarrett's Arabian Liniment. It will be the means of saving you either a horse or cow before the year is over, depend upon it; and if any of your family have cuts, burns, sprains, rheumatism, stiff joints, sore throat, tooth ache, &c. it will cure them also without any possible doubt; and it will allay the most severe pains in a few minutes. Every bottle you buy will do good enough to equal twenty times the cost. [See advertisement.]

☞ LIVER PILLS.—These Pills, discovered by Dr. McLane, and which bear his name, were first used in his own practice. In a few years they attracted the attention of other physicians, and their fame passed into general use. For curing all diseases of the liver, they act with certainty and regularity. The patient soon feels the removal of disease, until he is well. The effect is almost magical; and after swallowing drugs and medicines of another description, the sufferer finds himself relieved at once. Disease of the Liver are very common in this country, and are frightful in their character as they are frequent in occurrence. Are you troubled with any of the numerous complaints which originate in a diseased state of the Liver? Purchase Dr. McLane's Pills, and be relieved at once.

Read the above, and remember that we have a thousand testimonials to substantiate their efficacy.

To be had of all the principal druggists.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO.
jan2dawtf No. 60 Wood st.

Petroleum!

☞ A MOST REMARKABLE CASE OF TOTAL BLINDNESS CURED BY PETROLEUM.—We invite the attention of the afflicted and the public generally, to the certificate of Wm. Hall, of this city. The case may be seen by any person who may be skeptical in relation to the facts Lerr set forth.

"I had been afflicted several years with a soreness of both eyes, which continued to increase until September, 1850, the inflamation at that time having involved the whole lining membrane of both eyes, and extended in the deposits of a thick film, which wholly destroyed my sight. I had an operation performed, and the thickening removed, which soon returned and left me in as bad a condition as before. At this stage of the complaint I made application to several of the most eminent medical men, who informed me that 'my eyes would never get well.' At this time I could not distinguish any object. By the advice of some friends I commenced the use of the Petroleum, both internally and locally, under which my eyes have improved daily until the present time, and I have recovered my sight entirely. My general health was very much improved by the Petroleum, and I attribute the restoration of my sight to its use. I reside at No. 102 Second street, in this city, and will be happy to give any information in relation to my case.

For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R. E. Sellers, 57 Wood street; S. A. Fahnestock, & Co, corner Wood and Front street; D. M. Cherry, D. A. Elliott, Joseph Douglass, and H. P Schwartz, Allegheny; also by the proprietor,

S. M. KIRK,
sel2dawT Cane Basin, Seventh st., Pittsburh

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

C. G. HUSSEY, PRESIDENT,
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, SEC'T.

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

☞ INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRIBUTARIES.

☞ *Insures against loss or damage by FIRE. Also, against the perils of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.*

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jan8

DIED,

On yesterday morning, January 12th, DORCAS ELIZABETH, infant daughter of John F. and Elizabeth B. Jennings, aged 9 months. The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 5 Robinson Row, Robinson street, opposite the Anchor Cotton Factory, Allegheny city, at 2 o'clock to-day.

Yesterday, at noon, Mr. DAVID BLAIR, sen'r, aged eighty-eight years.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral from the house of John B. Jones, Esq., 25 Third street, below Ferry, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

J. SCOTT, DENTIST, Fourth street, five doors west of Market. All work warranted. ja13

Kossuth and Hungarian Hats,

A FEW CASES received and for sale low by J. WILSON & SON, No. 91 Wood st. Third door below Diamond alley. ja13:d1

Dividend.

THE Trustees of "the Pittsburgh Gas Company" have this day declared a Dividend of 4 per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, on the capital stock of said Company, payable forthwith to stockholders or their legal representatives, at the Office of the Company.

JAMES M. CHRISTY, Treas.
Office of Gas Company, Jan. 12, 1852.—[ja13:2w

NOTICE!

THE Protestant Association is hereby notified to meet on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at half past seven o'clock, at their hall on the corner of Third and Wood streets. Punctual attendance is required of all the Lodges, to make arrangements to join the Kossuth Procession. By order of the G. R.

ja13:2t.

Wanted,

BY AN experienced Warehouse man, in a Wholesale Grocery House, a Situation at a moderate salary. Any person wanting such can obtain the same by addressing a note to Box No. 148, Pittsburgh P. O., stating where an interview can be had. Satisfactory references given. ja13:1t

MASONIC HALL.

MAD'LLE TERESA PARODI,

RESPECTFULLY announces a GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL, on TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 13th, 1852, at

MASONIC HALL,

On which occasion she will be assisted by the following eminent artists:

Mad. AMALIA PATTI, Prima Donna Contralto, from Astor Place Opera House.
M. STRAKOSCH, the eminent Pianist.
Mr. ARTHURSON, the celebrated Tenor, from Astor Place Opera House.

The Programme will be entirely new, and consists of gems from the great masters.

MAD'LLE PARODI will sing the following pieces:
1. "Casta Diva," the famous Cavatina, from Bellini's opera "Norma."
2. "Ah! non Giunge," from La Sonnambula.
3. Grand Duetto, from "Semiramide," by Rossini.
4. Duetto, from "Norma" by Bellini.
5. Terzetto, from Mozart's master work, Don Giovanni.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

1. Grand Fantasia on airs from "The Child of the Regiment," composed and executed on the Piano by M. STRAKOSCH.
2. "By the sad sea waves," an English Ballad, sung by MAD'LLE AMALIA PATTI.
3. "Oh, summer night," serenade from Don Pasqu