PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 26, 1852.

☞ *READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.*

Kossuth Festival,

At Masonic Hall, this afternoon, at three o'clock.

☞ Tickets remaining will be offered at Philo Hall, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, A. M. The seats being numbered no person can be admitted without a ticket. Doors open at 2 o'clock.

WHEELING BRIDGE CASE.

DECISION IN FAVOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The following telegraphic despatch, from our attentive correspondent, "Junius," was received late on Saturday evening. This settles the question, and secures the navigation of the Ohio from obstruction.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 24.

The Wheeling Bridge Case has been decided in favor of Pennsylvania. Judge McLean is preparing his opinion, and will deliver it next week.

The decree for the elevation or removal of the bridge will be issued in due course.

JUNIUS.

THE KOSSUTH FESTIVAL.—This long-looked for Festival takes place this afternoon. The doors will be opened at 2 o'clock, and the proceedings will commence precisely at three, P. M. Hon. ANDREW W. LOOMIS will preside, and deliver the address to the illustrious guest. Gov. KOSSUTH's reply will be his great speech for Pittsburgh, and as it is his first in the West, we may look for a grand effort. The House will be full, and the assembly a most brilliant one.—The few tickets which remain unsold, will be closed off this morning at Philo Hall.

Gov. Kossuth will receive the address of the Clergy of Pittsburgh and vicinity on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, on 6th Street. See notice.

MEETING OF THE LADIES.

An adjourned meeting of the "Ladies Association of the Friends of Hungary, for Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and vicinity," will be held in the Lecture Room of the 2d Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, on this, (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock. All the Ladies of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Birmingham, and, indeed, of all the surrounding country are warmly invited to attend.

Any Lady becomes a member of the association by the payment of one dollar. Each member receives a ticket, which will admit her to the meeting where Gov. Kossuth will address the Association. All the funds raised in this way will be strictly devoted to the cause of civil and religious liberty in Hungary.

Gov. Kossuth will address the Association some day this week, (most probably on Wednesday or Thursday,) of which due notice will be given. At that meeting Madame Kossuth, whose history and sufferings are known to every intelligent lady, will be present, as well as Madame Pulszky, and, indeed, the whole suite of Governor Kossuth.

We hope there will be a large meeting this morning, and that every lady will come prepared to take her ticket at once.

MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE POOR.—On Saturday afternoon, pursuant to a call signed by the Mayor, at the request of some of the citizens, a meeting was held at Philo Hall for the purpose of raising funds, and taking other measures, for the relief of the destitute in our midst. A generous subscription was made on the spot, and committees were appointed to collect more "material aid."

This winter has been a very hard one—the weather extremely severe, and employment scarce. Many families require the aid of their more fortunate fellow citizens; and it is gratifying to witness the steady efforts of the Young Ladies Society in their behalf, and equally so to witness the more munificent, but perhaps more fitful, offerings of the gentlemen.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—We publish this morning the Report of the C. and P. Railroad Company. It presents an exceedingly gratifying exhibit of the affairs of the road, and a degree of success rarely equalled. Until very recently, but a comparatively small portion of this road was in operation, yet the receipts for the past nine months amount to $90,049.10; the expenses of running, &c. to only $13,816, leaving a net profit of $76,234 10. For seven of the nine months, only 38 miles of the road were in use. The profit on that portion of the road was over 11 per cent.; 5 per cent. upon the whole length of the road.

Although this road is legally and technically called the Cleveland and *Pittsburgh* Railroad, its southern terminus is at Wellsville, on the Ohio river, some 46 miles below Pittsburgh. At Alliance it crosses and connects with the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, thus making it in reality what its name imports, a "Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad." As Pittsburghers, therefore, we feel a deep interest in this road, and rejoice in its prosperity.

The great success of this road, and of the Ohio and Pennsylvania road, argues strongly in favor of the system in general in this region. It pleads eloquently in behalf of the vigorous prosecution and speedy completion of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Road, which, when carried to Crestline, judging from the past, will be successful almost beyond example. The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company may also take encouragement from the experience of their more western friends.

The President of the C. and P. Railroad Company, O. PARRISH, Esq., has discharged the duties of his important trust with great ability and prudence, and it is owing to his exertions, aided by the gentlemen associated with him in its management, that this road has attained to so great a measure of success. We are happy to know that the best feeling exists between this company and that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania road, and that between them the best possible arrangements will be made to accommodate the travelling public.

CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Complaints have reached us from various quarters, of the management of the passenger trains on the Central Railroad. There is an adage, as true as it is trite, that where there is much smoke there must be some fire. Allowance, however, must be made for the extreme difficulty of getting along comfortably over any road, but especially a mountain road, in such weather as we have had this winter.

We have a letter from a correspondent, which details (as well as we can make out his abominable chirography), the hardships and sufferings of himself and fellow passengers during a trip over the Portage road between Hollidaysburgh and Johnstown, during the late severe weather. When in the wilderness of the mountains, far from any house, near midnight, the engineer reported that he was out of water, and that there was an obstruction of snow before them. So the train was stopped, although the passengers had been nearly a day without food. He says that after the train stopped, the conductor placed himself by the stove in the passenger car, while the other operatives took blankets and stowed themselves away in the baggage car, where they had a stove, while the passengers were left to "battle with the intensity of the cold and the cravings of hunger." It was the following afternoon before they were relieved by another locomotive from Johnstown.

He complains of the insolent and surly behavior of the conductor, [and insists] that he ought to be discharged. He speaks in high terms of some of the conductors on the Central road; but this man of whom he complains so bitterly, is on the Portage railroad, and is an agent of the State.

It is certainly very important to the success of the Central road that all just cause of complaint should be done away on every part of the route between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh; for nothing is more calculated to drive the travelling public from a road than surly, insolent, unaccommodating agents. Passengers will not bear with them, nor ought they; and we invite travellers who have been aggrieved in this way to make known their grievances through our columns; but let their communications be so written that we and our compositors can make them out.

KOSSUTH IN PITTSBURGH.

PROCEEDINGS OF SATURDAY.

A large number of gentlemen, members of delegations from the various surrounding counties, assembled in the parlors of the St. Charles Hotel, on Saturday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, for the purpose of presenting addresses, which had been adopted by their constituents, to Governor Kossuth. Although the rooms were very much crowded the utmost order and decorum were observed, and at a few minutes before ten o'clock, our illustrious guest, entered the apartment, and was introduced to the gentlemen present.

Joshua Logan, Esq., Chairman of the Beaver Delegation, then delivered the following address to Governor Kossuth.

DELEGATION FROM BEAVER COUNTY.

The following address was then delivered by J. Alexander Fulton, Esq., on behalf of the Delegation from Armstrong county:—

GOV. KOSSUTH—In behalf of the Armstrong County Delegation, whose organ I have the honor to be on this occasion, I bid you a most sincere and cordial welcome. Not only do we welcome you as a man, a statesman, and a patriot; *but we also receive you as the Ambassador of Republican sentiments in Europe, and the advocate of that cause, which is now engaging your best efforts and most anxious solicitude.* And most fervently do we wish it and you complete success. This feeling is almost universal among us, and so deep and earnest is it, that the prayers of those who minister at the altar, ascend up as incense to heaven for you, and the sympathetic tears of our free and Christian people, are laid in remembrance before the *throne* of the Almighty, in behalf of Kossuth and his bleeding Hungary.—But language utterly fails to give expression to the depth of the emotions we feel. Our people love liberty, because they know and enjoy its many blessings. They sorrow for your down trodden country, as they would mingle their tears for a brother in distress; but they do not sorrow as those who have no hope. They would assist you, because they believe in this divine precept, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them." And we stand ready, as a people, to actively carry out this principle, in your case; and to sustain our government in any course of policy it may deem proper to pursue, having for its object the promotion of civil and religious liberty; and we take a position in the affairs of *the* world, which would place it unequivocally on the side of justice, liberty, and humanity. But whether our government shall interfere, the sympathies of our people are with you: and should another struggle occur between you and your oppressors, they cannot, they will not remain indifferent.—Their strong arms and good swords will be enlisted under the banner of Freedom; and shoulder to shoulder, with their Hungarian brothers, will they carry that banner forward to *victory* and to triumph.

To you, Governor Kossuth, we would say: Despair not—falter not. Your mission is not without an object, nor shall it be without a result.

"The darkest day,
Live till to morrow, will have passed away."

There is yet a bright day for Hungary. The seed you have sown, has fallen in goodly places, and the harvest will be gathered in due time. There may be delay, but it will only be delay; the decree is sure. Trusting to God, the justice of your cause, and having the sympathies of the whole Republican world with you, success is certain. It may not be immediate. There is a Providence that shapes the destinies of nations, as well as of individuals, and we cannot fathom it David was not permitted to build the Temple of the Lord; though he was a man after his own heart; but his son reared its beautiful columns, ascended its stately steppings, and sacrificed at its golden altar. This honor of building the Temple of Freedom in Hungary may be reserved for your successor, but yours shall ever be the glory of having laid its corner stone. Then we again say, Despair not—falter not; Hope on—hope ever, for with the advancing hosts of Freedom, "there's no such word as fail." Our sympathies are with you: forward, forward—we will pray for you at our firesides—we will call on God to bless you in our solemn assemblies—our children shall be taught to lisp your name with that of Washington, and millions of freemen henceforth shall rise up and call you blessed.

Should it be practicable for you to visit our industrious and patriotic citizens, it would be a source of great pleasure to them, and they would receive you with open hearts, and extend to you a brother's hand and a brother's welcome. But whether you visit us or not; or whether we shall ever meet you in this world again or not, from our inmost souls, we wish you the most complete happiness, and pray the God of Battles to bless you and your beloved Hungary.

GOV. KOSSUTH.—On behalf of the people of Butler county, we are here to tender to you a warm welcome to Western Pennsylvania, and to render to you, and through you to your noble but unfortunate "Fatherland" the greatful hom age of sympathizing hearts.

But, sir, we are well aware that the mere expression of sympathy is not that which can render efficient aid to the cause for which you have and still are so nobly contending, and we hope to be able to convince you that the citizens of Butler county will not be behind any of their neighbors in cheerfully contributing such practical aid as will most promote the cause of Freedom for Hungary.

At the close of the addresses, which were, accompanied by the presentation of "material aid," to be devoted to the cause of Hungary, Governor Kossuth made a very eloquent and appropriate reply, thanking the delegations for their kindness to his "poor country," and showing the manner in which her interests would be best subserved. The delegations then retired.

THE MEETING AT THE BALCONY.

Long before the appointed hour on Saturday, morning, despite the cold weather, the largest public meeting we have ever seen in Pittsburgh, assembled in Wood street, before, and in the neighborhood of the St. Charles Hotel. Governor Kossuth had not concluded his address to the delegations inside the building, when the street before it was blocked up by a dense mass of human beings, eager to secure a favorable position for seeing and hearing him. The windows from Second up nearly to Fourth Street, were occupied by ladies, and the roofs of the neighboring houses were tenanted by anxious spectators, notwithstanding the snow with which they were covered. From Second up to Fourth, Wood street was occupied by a crowd so closely packed together, that in one or two instances, persons who had fainted in the crowd, were conveyed over the heads of those of which it was composed to a place of safety, any other means of exit being found impracticable. Notwithstanding the presence of this vast multitude, the utmost good order prevailed, which was not interrupted except in one instance, when some gentleman, who had been seized with sudden illness, was removed.

E. D. GAZZAM, Esq., the people calling loudly for Kossuth, appropriately addressed the assembly in a few words, telling them the Governor had just finished addressing a number of delegations in the hotel, and begged them to indulge him for a few moments.

In a short time Governor Kossuth, accompanied by a number of gentlemen appeared in the balcony, and was received with the most tumultuous applause, which he very gracefully acknowledged. The Honorable W. W. Irvin introduced our honored guest to the people of Allegheny County and its vicinity, after which Colonel Samuel W. Black addressed him as follows:

GOVERNOR OF HUNGARY—Sir: It is my duty, on behalf of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and other places in this county, to offer you a warm welcome to our firesides. The duty is a pleasant one, and I perform it with gladness and gratitude.

The people for whom I speak are a frugal and industrious people, not given to pageantry nor display; nevertheless, they count the time as not lost which is taken from the common labor of the day, and given to the labor of love in Freedom's cause.

For yourself personally, and the sacred ministry in which you are employed—for your country, and every step of her career, her glory and her gloom, her past renown and present sorrow—for everything which can make her heart sink or swell, the sympathies of these around you are earnest, anxious and sleepless. Unceasing anxiety and expectation have strained the strings of many hearts, and if we would, we could not be indifferent to your cause. Resistance of oppression, devotion to independence and self-government, have made and preserved us a nation. These are vital parts of our system, and a portion of the food with which we nourish them, is changeless, unfaltering and active love for those who struggle with the spirit that dwells in us. That is a bad intervention which comes between us and our affections.

The people whom it is my good fortune now to represent, are lovers of the law, and recognize its obligation with no reluctant loyalty. And because they do love the law, national as well as municipal, they are opposed to unlawful interference with the rights of men and nations. If there is any law which has the sanction of sound principle and established antiquity, it is that much neglected and unconsidered law of nations. Many seem to regard it as a lately conceived institute, unreal in substance and barren of obligation; not remembering that there is a natural law of nations, unregistered in memory, and which never dies. When Antigone answered Kreon, she expressed its ancient elements and sang the praises of their perpetuity—"These "are not of now, nor yesterday, but live for aye, "and no one knows their hour epiphany."

It is one of the first articles of that law, that different nations should do each other as much good in peace, and as little harm in war as possible, looking properly to their own interests. If this be true, what right could Russia have to begin without provocation the slaughter of a nation with whom she was at peace?

And if she has thus violated the most precious precepts of its code, making desolate one of the family of nations, and there is no common civil tribunal to which the injured can resort, where shall the tyrant be tried? The American nation is now sitting in judgment on the case, and these thousands around you are a part of the jury.

And, sir, your country, banished from herself, "lone, wandering, but not lost," may rely upon a just and friendly verdict, for the women of America are empanneled with the men upon the jury.

Our government, as a party interested, and also possessing judicial functions, has a right to summon any other government to show cause why the Law of Nations is broken, as I have a right to summon my neighbor to show cause why he breaks the Municipal Law, which binds us both, and protects us both.

Your opponents try to drive us into premature extremities by assuming false positions, not justified by the ground on which we stand. We do not say that our country should run herself *rashly* into a war. But we do say, that the language of Mr. Webster, in his great speech on the Greek Revolution is good gospel, and we adopt it with all our heart as set down in this interrogative proposition:

"Does it not become us then—is it not a duty imposed on us to give our weight to the side of liberty and justice—to let mankind know that we are not tired of our own institutions, and to protest against the asserted power of altering, at pleasure, the law of the civilized world."

That law, sir, is the Law of Nations, and Russia, with the Austrian appendage, claims the right not only to alter it at pleasure, but to trample it under foot before it is altered. She does with it as she pleases, laughing to scorn all responsibility, and the civilized world must stand still, subdued into unmanly silence, by her insolent and arrogant pretension!

As for others it is not our business to speak; but for us and our children we are solicitous to say, that the side of Liberty is our side, and the institutions of our country are very dear to us. And we claim the right of our country to protest against the cruel combination by which your country for a while is crushed. And when we protest against that, we do no more than our duty, and if despotism sees it to be offended, and the offence leads to war, the offence taken at just complaint is the cause of the war, and the party offended is responsible to God and the civilized world for the evil.

It is possible, sir, that ere long the old world may be convulsed to its centre, but it will be cause this infant nation will fly. Yet, portentous omens, to which we cannot close our eyes, are showing every hour that the dark days of despotism are coming to an end. Frost and snow may, for a while, keep back the imprisoned flowers of Spring, but the ripe and decaying fruit of Autumn will fall at is appointed hour, and no man's hand can hold it back. The despotism is very ripe, and not many days are needed to bring it to the fall of its year.

Oh! sir, there is exquisite pleasure in the hope of living to hear the last cropped head on earth "bid this world good night."

Sir, the singular spectacle is presented of a nation which administered its own government for a thousand years, stretching out its arms across the sea to ask for help of one which has but just passed the three score years and ten of one man's life. Wonderful and past finding out are the ways of the Almighty.

During more than twenty generations, your government stood fast, defying all the shocks of time; and you, its representative, now stands upon a spot where empire has changed dominion four times in less than a century. And it will change again when the Emperor of the human heart calls on all the world to render up the seals of government, but not till then.

On this spot Industry has built her palaces, and wields a sceptre of undisputed power. Her court is held in every work-shop, and her ministers are men, whose jewels are drops of sweat, which glisten day and night upon the neck, the forehead and the temple. And there's not one of these but finds himself bound to defend peace, freedom and self-government, by the closest ties of manhood and love. I need not say that they are all your friends.

On a former occasion you remarked that many years ago, when a prisoner, you attempted to acquire a knowledge of the English language—the first book you learned to read was Shakespeare, and you began with the "Tempest."—May there not be something significant in this? There is a tempest raging in the hearts of oppressed millions, which will not be still, save in obedience to Him that walked the waves.

For our part, we say, Let the tempest have its time; the atmosphere needs purification and health. When you return to the country of your birth and devotion, and the storm has passed away, many nations will be glad to see the volume, again opened, and hear you read to a people free, independent and happy, "*All's well that ends well.*"

You are welcome, heartily welcome, to our hospitality, kindness, and substantial sympathy.

Colonel Black's speech was received with much applause, and at its close Governor Kossuth made the following reply:

GOV. KOSSUTH'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN—Crossing the mountains of Pennsylvania, I found the old Swiss proverb confirmed, "that the Spirit of Freedom loveth to dwell in the mountains." The wind was more cold, but the mountain hearts were warm; and upon the very snow, sprung up around me the flowers of sympathy, benevolent as nature itself.

Since I have breathed the air of your Republic, which you proudly call the "land of the free and the home of the brave," the bounty of Providence has strewn many a flower for consolation and hope in my thorny way; but bright as was the lustre of sympathy which the stars of your great Union cast over from afar, no State has manifested more universally, its cheering sympathy than Pennsylvania has done.

Citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, you have wreathed the flowers of Pennsylvania into a garland full of blossoms and hope, like the Orange tree of fruit, and to this garland you have added the fairest flowers yourselves.

Your orator told me that the peculiar character of this place is industry. Well, who says industry says working men; and working men is the noblest title on earth. I am proud of having belonged to the working classes.

Gentlemen, amongst all the generous testimonials of sympathy, that of working men is the dearest to me, because there is not only a touching and elevated idea, but also a true revelation of the power of principles, in the fact that those that have no other capital than their time, and no other treasure than the honest hard work of their hands, sacrifice their time, pause in their work, and even sacrifice one part of what they have earned by their labors, wherewith to support the cause of liberty. Indeed, such a manifestation is dear to the heart, and cannot fail to be attended by the blessings of God. Such sympathy, I am sure, I have met with here, and I thank you for it, with the sincerest feelings of a thankful heart, in my bleeding country's name.

My country! that very word brings with full weight its sorrows home to my heart, which your warm reception made me almost for a moment forget.

Well may my country rejoice at the honor which upon its exiled chief the people of America bestows, and God knows every moment of rejoicing, is a great benefit to poor Hungary now; but you are too practical a people not to excuse my country when it looks over the ocean to me, with the question in its tearful eyes, "What is the result of all these demonstrations, of all these honors, of all this sympathy, what is the practical benefit of it to oppressed Europe?"

I cannot answer, yet, this question, urgent though be the necessity of answering it. Hope and fear alternate in my heart, and the irreparable value of swiftly passing time, imposes new sorrows upon my heart. But considering, when I am overlooking the scene around me, I may confidently say, that Hope prevails. Yes, it is impossible that such a manifestation, from such a people, should be nothing more than mere applause to the melancholy part we had to perform in mankind's tragedy.

The gallant interpreter of your views has given me full assurance that in the manifestation of the mighty torrent of the public opinion, of your nation, there is a conspicuous sign of great events foreboded—there is an uprearing of the people's heart, proclaiming to the world that the powerful Republic of the West is becoming conscious of its glorious destiny, which is to become the Rock on which the Hall of national independence shall be raised, embracing the whole earth within its precincts.

Be sure, gentlemen, either this must be, or you will have soon to fight for your own position, from which your very freedom is depending, because, Despotism, once victorious over Europe, will not endure a Republic like yours as a power upon earth.

You will be attacked in your most vital interests—in those interests which nowhere in the Union are more conspicuously represented than here; Pittsburgh being as it is, the very threshold of the West, linking together the interests of the Gulf of Mexico with the Atlantic—those of the new world of the West with the East, and thus representing the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of your Great Republic.

People of America! great, glorious and free: though you are looking to the finger of God, which is stretched out over the world, wait not until you are left alone, the only bulwark of Liberty on earth. I know well that that people amongst whom the Duquesne Greys and Jackson Blues are at home, after having shared the glories of Cerro Gordo and of Vera Cruz, would not dread to take up the gauntlet of all the Despots of the world; still it is better and wiser to be the strongest brother, in the free family of nations, than to have to stand alone. Now, you are not yet alone—Europe's oppressed millions wait only for the sign, that you have decided to act like a power on earth, protecting the law of nations, trampled down by the despots of the world.

Accompany those principles which I have heard, by a powerful "stop!" to those despots; shout it out with the powerful voice of those twenty five millions. Tyrants will tremble, fallen nations will rise. Go on developing the flowers of your sympathy into fair substantial fruit.

Great things to be achieved, require a whole people's support: it is oppressed Europe, where even now the republican principle is replaced by the sanguinary ambition of a mock emperor; it is Europe which wants associations of friends of Hungary through all your land, in order that my country may become a breakwater to the ambition of the Czar, upon whom relies every prince anxious to rise upon the ruins of Liberty, to the shameful position of a tyrant, ruled by the "grace of God," but of the devil.

Aid Hungary, and we will make a rampart to Europe, against Russia, and the oppressed nations of the European continent will easily dispose of their own domestic oppressor, when we, with your support, have checked Russian preponderance. Remember that you have now the opportunity to become the first nation upon earth, to which humanity will look up with lasting gratitude and reverence—that opportunity lost, the battle will still come, but the glory and the benefit of the opportunity return no more. May the Almighty bless you and your country for your sympathy. Let the very bells of your firemen, whom I met ringing on my way, though it was night time, tell the world that there is a fire in the hearts of the people of America, which will consume the haughty edifice of Despotism upon earth; and let the battalion of escort, which greeted my arrival, be an augury that America will become a refuge for all nations to world commanding Sinai. Remember your own glory which, as your orator eloquently remarked, is that of resistance to oppression and devotion to independence and self government. Remember that we suffer for these same principles. Stretch out your giant hands across the waves, to become the Keystone of these principles, on both, as your State is already the Keystone of your great Republic.

Gentlemen, I bid you, with the warmest feelings of my heart, farewell!

The eloquent address of the illustrious Kossuth, was frequently interrupted by loud bursts of applause, and at its close the multitude gave cheer after cheer for the speaker, and his glorious cause. When he had concluded, Col. Black remarked:

Fellow Citizens—You have now heard the parties. You are a part of the Jury. Are you ready to give the verdict? (Cries of Yes, yes.) How say you then—is Russia guilty, or not Guilty? (Loud cries of Guilty! Guilty!) And how is the Cub of the lion—Austria? Is the Cub guilty? (Cries of Yes, yes.)

Governor Kossuth then said: I will only add one word, and that is, that in the jurisprudence of every country, it is true that every verdict of a Jury and all the sentences of Judges would be brought and pronounced in vain, if there were nobody to execute the sentence. (Great and long continued cheers.)

INTERVIEW WITH THE CLERGY.

After Governor Kossuth had retired, a delegation of the clergymen of Pittsburgh waited upon him for the purpose of making arrangements to present him with an address, at a meeting to be held in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, on Sixth street. For the particulars as to when this meeting will be held, &c., we refer our readers to a communication in another column.

LAWRENCE COUNTY DELEGATION.

Governor Kossuth then retired to the east parlor of the hotel, where a delegation from Lawrence County was waiting to receive him, and after being introduced to them, Doctor D. Lansure, of New Castle, addressed him as follows:

ADDRESS OF DR. LEASURE.

GOV. KOSSUTH:—The pleasing duty has been imposed upon us, by the citizens of New Castle, that we, in their name, convey to you their earnest solicitation, that you would visit their town; and express to you their profound sympathy and regard for your person, your principles, and your mission.

Permit us to say for them, that the liveliest emotions of their hearts, have been with you and your countrymen, in your brave though unsuccessful struggle for the ancient liberties of Hungary,—in your present defeat, through treachery—in your exile—in your countless suffrings, and in your prayers and anxiety for the down trodden nations of Europe.

Their prayer is that you may be nerved for the present task of presenting the claims of the oppressed millions of the Old World, before the tribunal of public opinion of the New.

Your appeals find a fervid response in their hearts. With you they feel that this Republic, acting on its high prerogative, and in vindication of its own just rights, *may*, and of right *ought* to see that the Laws of Nations are faithfully, impartially and promptly executed; and as a nation, may we be brought to see, that our Republic, in the Divine Providence of the Supreme Governor of all things, has been made a receptacle for Freedom's treasures; and may the conviction of our hearts, that "to whomsoever much is given, of *them* will much be required," find an affirmative response in the heart of each of our citizens.

You are now entering the vale of the Father of Waters: the great valley of the West! You will here meet with men whose character is peculiar only in this—that ourselves; you will see the Pioneers of the Western wilderness—a hardy, adventurous race, who, with the American Rifle and the American Axe, have achieved the wonder of these modern days. With the Rifle, the popular arm of the American Backwoodsman, they have reclaimed a vast wilderness from the dominion of savage beasts, and more savage men, and by its terrible effectiveness on Bradock's day, the spot on which you now stand, was once made a "dark and bloody ground."

The father of his country whose name you and we all venerate, was then here; the ruling spirit, and saving genius of the storm of the battle. From this place, little bands of fearless men sat out upon their heaven sent mission of carrying civilization into the wilds of an untried wilderness; and while with the rifle they drove out every enemy; with the axe they felled the woody monarchs of the forest; and scarcely had the howl of the wolf and the yell of the savage ceased to echo from hill and plain, when golden harvests and rising cities, announced, that a new empire had been added to the dominion of the "Star Spangled Banner."

To the American, the word West has talismanic power. Its almost boundless territory—its salubrious climate, its fertile soil, its majestic rivers, its inexhaustible mineral treasures, and above all the great and untiring energy of its people, whose whole empire is of the mind, point it out as the very emblem and place of power, where one day freemen may dictate terms to a despotic world in arms.

We, who now address you, are the descendants of the early pioneers, from whom we have inherited that broad and fundamental principle of human rights which has sent us here to tender our aid and sympathies to you and your brave countrymen, beyond the Great Salt Lake; and to send with you the true prayer of our hearts, that when Hungary again draws the sword of the Patriot in *wrath* and *right*, it may never be returned to its rest, until your country shall be redeemed from the power of its usurper, and reinstated in its more than pristine glory in the bright galaxy of nations.

Such are the sentiments of our Western people; and such are the spontaneous feelings of the whole American people. It is impossible for us to feel otherwise. We look upon ourselves as a missionary people, to preach the gospel of civil liberty; at all times, in all seasons and in all places, uninfluenced by the frowns of tyrants abroad, or the fears of the timid at home.

We believe, that as we fought for our liberties, so must the nations of Europe fight for theirs—that as we passed through an ordeal of fire and a baptism of blood; so must they—that as *we* received "aid and comfort" from a distant people, so will *they*; and when the hour comes for the contest, and men determined to do or die for the freedom of the masses, shall arise in the might and majesty of a universal humanity, then let Kossuth invoke the God of *him* whose likeness and whose relic he wears—let the battle cry ring forth, "make way for liberty," and as of old, on the day of Arnold Winkelreid, it will carry terror and dismay into the serried ranks of the Austrians; and doubt not that thousands of the children of Washington will be there to strike one good honest blow, sacred to the principles and the memory of their country's Father.

Governor Kossuth returned a very happy and eloquent reply:

At the conclusion of Governor Kossuth's speech, it was announced that Welcome B. Sayles, Esq., of Providence, a messenger from the Governor of Rhode Island, charged with the duty of presenting an invitation from the Legislature of that State, welcoming Governor Kossuth to visit it, was present.

INVITATION TO RHODE ISLAND.

Mr. Sayles, after he had been presented to Governor Kossuth, introduced the resolutions of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, as follows:

GOVERNOR KOSSUTH:—I am charged by the Executive of one of the Sovereign States of this great confederacy—Rhode Island and Providence Plantations—with the agreeable duty of presenting to you a letter from his Excellency the Governor, accompanied by resolutions of the Legislature, inviting you in the name and in behalf of the people of the Commonwealth to visit her Capital, and become the guest of the State.

The letter and resolutions are as follows:

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.—*In the General Assembly*, Providence Jan. Session, 1852—*Whereas*, Louis Kossuth, the elected Chief Magistrate of the Hungarian nation, is now the invited guest of the United States,—and whereas, this General Assembly recognise in him the undaunted champion, under the most adverse circumstances, of National Freedom and political equality, as well as the eloquent apostle of those great doctrines of civil and religious liberty, on which the colonization of this State was founded; and the enlightened exponent of those municipal institutions, on the full developement of which the perpetuity of our own union depends.—and whereas, this General Assembly feels assured that the people deeply sympathize with the disasters of Hungary, effected by the intervention of foreign despotism, and that they earnestly desire to evince their respect for the virtues any talents of the illustrious Magyar, and to manifest their lively interest in the ultimate triumph of his country

Resolved, That this General Assembly do in the name and in behalf of the people of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, invite Louis Kossuth to visit Providence, as the guest of the State, during their present Session.

Resolved, That a committee (of three members of the Senate and five members of the House of Representative,) be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of Governor Kossuth.

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor, be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions, duly authenticated, under the seal of the State, to the Governor Kossuth.

A True Copy—witness,

ASA PORTER, *Sec. of State*.

Mr. Sayles then in a very eloquent manner addressed Governor Kossuth, in substance as follows:

And here perhaps I might regard my mission as discharged; but behold do great violence to my own feelings and disappoint the great body of the people whom I have been selected to represent, did I fail to assure you what I regard to be their sentiments—not towards yourself personally, or the noble struggle of the people of Hungary for freedom and independence; upon these points the resolutions which I have had the honor to present, and which were unanimously adopted as the first business of the Legislature of that State, now in session are sufficiently explicit.

But some of the principles you so eloquently and frankly avow, as to the duties of this Government towards the people everywhere struggling to be free, are with us, I regret to say, as you have found by the visit case elsewhere, to a greater or less extent called in question; hence the resolutions avoid these points, that affright none, as they readily do, in offering their country's guest a cordial welcome to the State where a little more than two centuries ago, were planted by the exile Roger Williams, the principles of full religious and political freedom, the influence of which have since been felt through our country *Freedom in helping, as in political concerments*, was the principle upon which a lively experiment in government was then founded. Rhode Island is the smallest but one of the States of this Union. Still she is one of the "Old Thirteen," whose history is marked in the events which gave us liberty and independence. She was the first to declare her independence of the mother country in May, followed by the people of Virginia in four days later, and by the Continental Congress on the ever memorable fourth of July of the same year. Within her territory, it is believed, was committed the first overt act in that great drama which gave birth to this mighty nation. She furnished the Army with men and money equal if not beyond any other of the colonies in proportion to her resources, and gave to that army her General (Greene) of whom "was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." And now I briefly state to you what I believe to be the sentiments of the great body of the people to whose ancestry I have thus alluded, with reference to the cause you represent

"They recognize the inalienable right of the people of every nation to establish their own institutions of government—that any interference with the exercise of this right by any other nation, to be in violation of the principles of truth and justice, and of the laws which should be held as binding among the civilized nations of christendom—that this government should act accordingly, declare its unalterable adherence to these principles, and its intention to use all its moral power, at all times, to maintain them—and further, that any violation of them, will be regarded as a just cause of war, should our interests or anxiety for the spread of free principles render it necessary." We feel, sir, that we are now performing the most important work in your eventful history, by arousing the people of this mighty confederacy of free States—This ocean bound Republic of freemen, from the slumbers which unprecedented success and prosperity have contributed to fasten upon them—until a policy adopted from necessity, has begun to be regarded and treated as a principle—a policy which can no longer claim any apology but selfishness, and which gives the lie to our earlier and more glorious history, and which tends to make us as humbling block rather than what we should be, a beacon light to the struggling million who would emulate our example.

Go on, sir, in the mighty work you have undertaken, and no man can calculate the results. You must already be cheered by the evident fact that it was but sleep—that the great body of the people of this Union have not forgotten the struggles of their fathers, or become unmindful of the aid they received in times that tried men's souls, and that they care more for right, truth, justice, humanity, liberty, than for the trade, commerce, or friendship of any or all the despotisms of earth. Could their mighty voice be heard this day from the mountains and the valleys, from the North and the South, the East and the West, it would be God speed him.

I assure you that nowhere will you receive a more hearty welcome than from the people of the State I have the honor to represent, should your inclinations or arrangements allow you to visit them. In conclusion, let me say, that whilst we regard your mission as world wide, still we trust its consequences will be early realized to your own fatherland, and that the freedom of Hungary may be hailed as the first fruits of the principles you proclaim; and which must meet a response from the people of free and United America.

When Mr. Sayles had concluded his speech, Governor Kossuth assured him that he cheered his heart by being the harbinger of the welcome invitation to Rhode Island. He then proceeded to make a very eloquent address, which he concluded by expressing his determination to accept the invitation on his return to the East.

CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESS.

At the close of the reception of the messenger of Rhode Island, Governor Kossuth retired to his private apartment, where a number of the editors of the city of Pittsburgh had been invited to visit him. The editors present were Messrs. D. N. White, of the Gazette; Lecky Harper, of the Post; J. Herron Foster, of the Dispatch; Mr. Mueller, of the Stanta Zeitung; Mr. Beckoffen, of the Pittsburgh Courier, and Mr. Breadin of the Butler Whig. The conference lasted for some time, and was one of exceeding interest to those present.

The facts stated in the following extract from a London letter, of Jan. 2d, to the editors of the North American, we have cause for believing to be strictly correct. How important, then, is immediate substantial aid:

"These declarations of two such influential chiefs as Kossuth and Mazzini, have a much deeper signification now than when they were first made. The state of Europe gives an importance to them.

I have confined my remarks to Kossuth and Mazzini, because they are the acknowledged chiefs of all the true republicans of the Old World. When *they* march *all* will follow: it is a matter of perfect indifference what course the political affairs of France, Austria, or England may take, *these republicans are prepared to fight simultaneously throughout Europe, and even the precise day is named.* I have received this information from both French and German refugees of great influence, who are now in London

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CROMWELL'S INTERVENTION.

On the popular question of the day, intervention or non-intervention, I will not express any opinion, for I am at a loss to get one that satisfies me, all round. Some difficulty, some jagged point, on the score of rights, or of practicability, or of advantage, attaches to all the opinions I have heard, that prevents any one of them from lying snug and easy in my mind. The doctrine of the ring, an open field and fair play, seems, in the abstract, to be a sound one; but, in the concrete, it has a thousand times produced contests, by converting spectators into belligerents On the other hand, the contest of the good Samaritan with the priest and Levite, pleads not unaffectingly; for truly the people of Hungary and of Italy have fallen among thieves, and have been shamefully handled.

The intervention of Oliver Cromwell, in behalf of an oppressed and persecuted people, was compassionate, pacific, resolute: a model of intervention, it may be deemed Kossuth's desires contemplate something like this:

In 1655, the Duke of Savoy undertook to convert his Protestant subjects in the valleys of Piedmont. Failing to effect it by means of the Friars sent for the purpose, he sent the Catholic regiments on the mission. They converted these innocent people to dead corpses, with great rapidity, and those who were not slain were driven from their homes, exposed to all the rigors of an Alpine winter. It came to the ears of the Protector, what sort of propagandism was going on. He instantly determined to intervention. He gave ten thousand dollars, out of his own funds, for the relief of the unhappy and oppressed people, and directed contributions to be made in the churches in England: he addressed letters to foreign powers, both Protestant and Catholic, to the Duke of Savoy himself, to the Kings of Sweden and of France, to the Genevese and to Cardinal Mazarin. He told them what must be done, what they must help him to do, what he would see to having done, that these poor and harmless people might not be converted any more by the six regiments. All this was written in terms of gentle remonstrance, or, as he said, "even almost to supplication." This, however, was enough. The wrong doers knew he *had* the power to restrain their zeal, but they preferred that he should not have occasion, from them, to use it. The King of France and the French Cardinal, fond enough of conversions, disclaimed this method of effecting them, and required the Duke of Savoy to forbear. And the pious Vaudois had a breathing time, to praise God for their deliverance, and to pray for their humane protector. [See Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell, p. 242; Milton's Prose Works, vol. 4 p. 381] J. F. M.

☞ Mr. H. G. FARRELL:—We have seen your Liniment tested, and are convinced of its good qualities. We are selling a great deal, and it gives universal satisfaction: it has cured a great many of rheumatism, and is highly extolled as a remedy for bedsores and heat. SANXION & ELSWORTH.

WHITE, WM. Jan 16