foes to human rights we must hate both, but Austria deserves and has our contempt.

I remark that you have called attention to the extreme improbability that the returns of the so called election in France for the establishment of absolutism are authentic. It is a subject on which I designed offering some reflections. I go farther than you do—I do not believe the reports of the result are entitled to any credit, whatever. There is no proof worth one moments attention that even one million of votes were cast altogether. It is said that the affirmative voices were upwards of 7,000,000 opposed to three quarters of a million in the negative. This usurpation began in a midnight conspiracy and was consumated in a deliberate massacre of thousands of innocent and unsuspecting citizens. The pretended election for its confirmation was throughout a secret proceeding, and can it be doubted that the conspirators and the murderers would forge votes, when exposure and punishment would be impossible? Suppose a commune or department were returned as having given 100,000 votes which contained less than that number of inhabitants, who is to gainsay the truth of that return? Who would dare to question it in private? or who could, now that the press is destroyed, and freedom of speech proscribed, complain in public? These insults of despotism by pretended appeals to popular sanction, are almost as bad its crimes. The policy of representing a very large vote to have taken place, and to have fabricated a respectable minority vote is evident. The very consenting to vote at all, is an acknowledgment of the right of the usurper to propose to the people his violation of their chartered rights. The true test of the consent of the French people to the change cannot be submitted until the terror inspired by the street massacres and the summary kidnapping and banishment of citizens to the penal colonies, shall have subsided. If the French people remain in peace and contentment under the yoke of Louis Napoleon, as long as they did under the constitution of 1848, and with a press as free to discuss his actions, then there will be reason to believe them participants in the destruction of their own liberties, and unworthy as well as incapable of enjoying freedom.

To-day a very numerous body of Irishmen from Baltimore and the neighborhood of this city waited upon the President to petition him to intervene for the release of Smith O'Brien and his associates in exile. The probibility is that if we commence this business in earnest, the English government will reply with an earnest and stirring appeal to release three millions or more of men in the United States whose fate is at least as hard as Smith O'Brien's, and who have committed no political crimes

The Committee on Agriculture have concluded to report a bill for the establishment of an Agricultural bureau. This subject will undergo a long discussion and involves many important questions. The chief argument against it will be the danger and impolicy of increasing the vast power of the federal government, by investing it with functions that can as well be exercised by the State. It is my opinion that no department at Washington could do so much towards encouraging agriculture in Pennsylvania a properly regulated institution under the State administration.

The advocates of the contesting claimants to the discovering of chloroform—Dr. C. T. Jackson and Mr. Morton of Boston, are having a very warm time before Col. Bissell's special committee. Jackson has been generally conceded to be the true discoverer, but Morton has laid a claim in due form before Congress, and asks a donation of $80,000 in acknowledgment and reward thereof. The Committee will report in favor of Morton's right to the discovery, but not to the funds. They give him glory but no money. JESUS.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 27, 1852.

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

ing at 10 o'clock.

The meeting held yesterday was of the most gratifying character. The Ladies came forward with their natural aid, with a heartiness which showed that their zeal in the cause was of the genuine stamp. All doubts of the success of the Ladies' Festival vanished from our mind, when we witnessed the scene at the meeting yesterday.

Gov. Kossuth will receive the address of the Ladies at the 2d Presbyterian Church, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Madame Kossuth, Madame Pulsky, and other members of Gov. Kossuth's suite, are expected to be present.—This occasion will be one of the most interesting of any which has taken place since the arrival of the noble exile.

Let there be a good meeting this morning.—The gentlemen are pressing to be permitted to join this association, but we feel confident there will be no room in the church for the sterner sex.

KOSSUTH'S PROCEEDINGS TO-DAY.—At eleven o'clock, this morning, Gov. Kossuth will visit the Alleghany Works of Messrs. Bennet, Berry & Co., of East Birmingham, where the workmen have contributed material aid, and will address him on the occasion. On his return, he will receive the congratulations and substantial sympathy of the people of Birmingham, at the School House.

At 3 o'clock, P. M., he will receive the address of the Clergy, at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, on 6th street.

The Kossuth Festival at the Masonic Hall, yesterday afternoon, was in all respects one of the most impressive scenes ever witnessed in Pittsburgh. The large hall was filled to the utmost with an enthusiastic audience. Gov. Kossuth spoke as he only can speak. The deep earnestness of his manner was in perfect keeping with his subject. We need say nothing of his speech a full report of which we give, and which every one will read—other than to say that we esteem it to be equal to any that he has yet delivered. The closing portion will attract especial attention on both sides of the Atlantic, and must meet with a cordial response in every honest and liberal heart.

At the close of his address, the Hon. ERASTUS HOPKINS, of Massachusetts, the bearer of an invitation to Gov. Kossuth from the Legislature and Governor of that State, to visit the capital, was introduced to him. In presenting the resolutions of the Legislature and the letter of the Governor, Mr H. addressed the illustrious exile in a strain of surpassing eloquence, which brought down repeated bursts of applause from the delighted and highly excited audience. It was a scene of moral sublimity, take it all together, exceeding anything we ever witnessed. The response of Gov. Kossuth, who was deeply moved, was exceedingly beautiful. There stood the exiled chief under the folds of the American flag, on the threshold of the Mississippi valley, receiving the cordial greeting of old Massachusetts, from the hands and lips of her eloquent representative in the presence of a multitude of Western Pennsylvanians. It was a scene which those who witnessed it can never forget. Mr. H's. speech, with a sketch of Gov. K's response, will be found in the proceedings.

A CARD.

MR. EDITOR:—Among the numerous slanders which a few unscrupulous persons in this city have concocted and busily circulated, there is one which pertains to me, as a matter of notice. It has been asserted that the suite of Governor Kossuth were troublesome to me, as guests—were noisy, exacting, and required an inordinate expenditure for the supply of their table; and that I had felt constrained to complain of all this to the private secretary of the Governor. As the whole of this story is false, and as the gentlemen composing the suite of Governor Kossuth are quiet, unobtrusive, and most welcome guests, I need only remark that from what I have heard from members of the Pittsburgh Committee, I am not surprised, and the friends of Governor Kossuth and his suite need not be surprised at any falsehoods, however absurd and unscrupulous men may originate. I also intend that at every step taken by the several Committees to fulfill the duties assigned them, they have met with the same kind of opposition, consisting of sheer misrepresentation. D. R. MILLER.

KOSSUTH IN PITTSBURGH.

PROCEEDINGS OF MONDAY.

Long before three o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Masonic Hall was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, anxious to afford substantial aid to the cause of Hungary, and to listen to the burning eloquence flowing from the lips of Louis Kossuth, her illustrious Governor. The stage was appropriately decorated with the flags of Hungary, Turkey and the United States, and a large orchestra, composed of twenty-six musicians, who had all kindly volunteered their services, under the able direction of Henry Kleber, Esq., was in attendance. At three o'clock, his Excellency, Governor Louis Kossuth, and the members of his suite entered the apartment, and were received with every demonstration of respect and honor.

D. N. White, Esq., appeared on the stage, and announced the following list of officers:

PRESIDENT—A. W. Loomis.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Hon. John B. Guthrie, Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh.

Hon. H. S. Fleming, Mayor of the city of Allegheny.

Gen. Joseph Markle, of Westmoreland county.
Charles Avery, Esq., of Allegheny.
Samuel Marshall, Esq., of Butler County.
E. D. Gazzam, Esq., of Pittsburgh.
Dr. J. R. Speer. " "
Theo. Umbstaetter Esq., "
A. J. Loyd, Esq. "
Dr. J. Reichelm "
C. O. Loomis, Esq., "
James Dunlop, Esq., "
H. Nixon, Esq., "

CHAPLAIN—Rev. Mr. Passavant.

The officers then named, took their seats on the stage, amidst loud applause.

D. N White, Esq., said that he would now request that the executive committee hoped the ladies and gentlemen present would receive Governor Kossuth, when he appeared on the stage, in the same manner as he had been welcomed at the Congressional Banquet in Washington namely, by simply rising.

Governor Kossuth then appeared on the stand when the whole audience rose, but were not satisfied with this mark of respect, giving cheer after cheer for their illustrious guest.

The orchestra then played the "Marseilles Hymn" with fine effect, at the close of which Mayor Guthrie introduced Kossuth to Mr. Loomis

After cordially shaking the hand of the illustrious Hungarian, Mr. Loomis said:

Participating in the universal sentiment of kindness to your person, respect for your character, and admiration of your services in the cause of freedom and humanity, we bid you a sincere, a cordial, and enthusiastic welcome.

Politicians of all parties, sectarians of various denominations, philanthropists of all classes, happily and joyfully unite and harmonize in this spontaneous demonstration of welcome.

The Pillars of Hercules are past, the lofty Alleghenies have been surmounted, and now you stand, for the first time, in the very entrance to the great Valley of the Mississippi—Before you are multiplied evidences of industry, of enterprize, and prosperity. The hand of toil and the spirit of liberty have gathered around the smoldering ruins of the Empire Dungeons the elements of power, the evidences of wealth, and the means of defence. Before you lies a region of wonderful and surpassing interest. In the aggregate and diversity of happiness, prosperity and promise, the world cannot produce its parallel. Institutions, the most liberal, government, the most free, combine with single the advantages of soil, of climate, and of commerce, have given to the enjoyment of life, realities never surpassed by the truths of history, and rarely equalled in the creations of fiction.

Though, in the characters and habits of those who dwell in that extraordinary valley, you will doubtless find some things to censure and condemn; you will find many to love and admire. A manly spirit of independence, an indomitable love of liberty are leading traits in the character. They bow submissively before the power of the Almighty, but before none other unless it has emanated from the people. Tyrants and tyranny are unknown among them, and oppression they will never submit. They will sooner surrender existence than liberty. Many a battle field has afforded sanguinary evidence that they are insensible to fear. Among such a people you will find sympathies in harmony with your feelings, aspirations delightful to your heart.

The states of the west owe their origin and much of their singular development, and almost miraculous growth, to the great system of internal improvement, which, following the discovery of electricity, reposed among the undivulged mysteries of nature, improvement was scarcely perceptible. Now the brief period allotted to the life of man beholds more of progress and improvement than the lengthened days vouchsafed to the patriarchs.

Once old governments were seldom subverted or new ones established, stability and duration were inscribed upon the existing order of things and the prevailing systems of government. Now, under the magic influence of our liberal institutions, new organizations of government, with all the appliances of enlightened freedom and regulated liberty, spring into being like the Goddess of wisdom from the teeming brain of Almighty Jove.

Other stars will soon arise in our political firmament to run their destined course around the great central luminary of constitutional freedom. Other States, now covered by primeval forests, will, ere long, become the free and happy abodes of the oppressed of every clime.

Here is emphatically the great and glorious "Temple of Liberty." Reared by the toils, adorned by the genius, enriched by the acquisitions of the votaries of freedom, it is, and ever will be, the object of our devoted affection. With us liberty—the love of its enjoyment—is not regarded merely as a sentiment, a principle, a logical deduction, an appropriate unit in the eternal order of things, but an instinct, a spontaneous, resistless and overwhelming passion. The American citizen expects to feel in his daily experience the influence of liberty, of order, of protection, and subordination, as certainly as the genial influence of the great luminary of Heaven. He would regard its subversion as great a calamity as the destruction of the sun.

Within that temple liberty is a living personifying presence; law, an active controlling influence; equality, a palpable potential existence. Thro' all the organizations of this widely extended nation, those vital elements run a ceaseless course, giving security, protection, and prosperity to millions of independent and contented freemen. Beneath its gorgeous canopy is a divinity enthroned in the hearts and affections of more than twenty millions of people. Her simple majesty commands the admiration of the world. Before her influence crowns, and thrones, and sceptres will ultimately disappear from the earth; at the sound of her voice kings and tyrants quake and tremble. Yielding to the impulse of her silent, but augmenting power, we fondly hope, and devoutly pray that, in God's own good time, despotism may flee from the habitations of the oppressed, and man himself, *every where* asserting his dignity and his rights, may, amid the acclamations of political redemption, attain his legitimate destiny.

To all these scenes you have received a cordial welcome. The voice of this republic severed the chains of your captivity, and restored you to freedom. Her flag delighted your vision on a foreign shore; her batteries gave you protection across a distant sea. Delighted and happy in the enjoyment of such institutions and blessings, we sympathize with the aspirations and effects of freedom in every land. *Whenever* and *wherever* the devoted patriot arises and asserts the rights and dignity of man, we hail him as a brother, and cheer him onward in his career.

In the struggles of your patriotic people for liberty, the hopes and the sympathies of this nation mingled with their efforts. Thanks to Almighty God, the Crescent and the Stars stood like the pillar and the cloud of old, between the despots of the north and the favored of the Lord.

We sympathize sincerely and deeply with the sorrows and sufferings of your afflicted country. *One brave heart* survives, that will never quail at the approach of despotism one trumpet voice that will never tremble before the insolvence of power.

You now enjoy the powerful and cordial protection of a republic that can securely defy the world. Her power at home and abroad is abundantly adequate to the protection of her principles and the safety of her rights.

Proceed on your mission under the aegis of her constitution. Speak freely, speak confidingly to her people—the voice of freedom is music in their ears the herald of liberty is sacred in their eyes. Their instincts and impulses yield to the influence of persuasion, but not to the terror of the sword.

You have received honors never before accorded to any man unconnected with our history and our struggle for freedom. These and all the indications around you proclaim a profound and pervading interest and sympathy in your person, your efforts, your principles, your destiny, and your country.

We love liberty and ardently desire its' diffusion throughout the world. Before God and man we fearlessly and earnestly proclaim our feelings and sympathies. No league of tyranny—no combination of despotism—no concentration of power—no, not the world in arms, can restrain whatever expression of sympathy, or determination of action, the American people may deem appropriate to their interests, their power, their position, and their principles.

The speech of Mr. Loomis was received with loud applause and at its close: the orchestra played the "star spangled banner."

Governor Kossuth then delivered the following truly eloquent and beautiful address, during the progress of which, he was frequently interrupted by the strongest evidences of the sympathy, esteem and admiration of his audience.

SIR: The instructive and highly interesting information, which your kindness afforded me, about the peculiar character of that new world of wonderful and surpassing interest, in the very entrance of which I now stand, impresses my mind with a presentiment of unlooked for and unexpected events.

Since I am in the United States, I always felt a kind of magnetic attraction towards the West. It was as if my guardian angel whispered into my ears that there, *there* is the place where the hopes of my bleeding country will be realized, and the anxiety of my heart relieved. It was a sort of unconscious instinct. It was like a ray shooting up to the horizon from the yet unseen sun. You, sir, have shown me the sun in the full majesty of its lustre and of its waving flames. I humbly thank you for it. You have transformed the instinct of my heart into a conscious conviction of my mind. And here, upon the very threshold of that West, I bow with admiring awe, but also with joy, before it, like as the fire worshipping Ghebers of old Persia bowed before the rising sun, as the source of light and life.

Indeed, sir, it is a great and joyful view to see, as you were pleased to say, politicians of all parties, sectarians of various denominations, philanthropists of all classes, uniting in the spontaneous demonstration of sympathy for a cause which a humble, unpretending stranger pleads. I, for my humble self, see—with thankful acknowledgement of the bounty of Providence—in that fact, the revelation of the truth that, like as the magnetic fluid pervades the whole universe, so there is a sentiment which, independent of party addictions and bubbling passion, pervades the breast of all humanity. And that is the love of freedom, justice and right. The chord of freedom passes through the hearts of all mankind, and whoever touches it elicits a sound of harmony. The harmony is in the chord—and in him who touches it. There is no skill in the breeze which sweeps through the Æolian harp; and still a sweet harmony bursts forth from its vibrations. That harmony of sympathy which I meet is the most decisive proof, gentlemen, that the cause which I plead is indeed the cause of liberty, the love of which sparkles in the breast of all humanity. And indeed so it is. Allow me to talk this for the topic of my address.

The cause of Hungary, were it not immediately connected with the cause of Europe—nay, I dare say with the cause of freedom on earth—the cause of Hungary were, in itself worthy of your country's protection, and the spontaneous sympathy of all generous men on earth.

And in making this claim, I intend not to support it by the heroism of my people, or by the heart-revolting perjury of the treacherous dynasty of Austria. My people have bravely fought, but we often meet with heroism in history. My country has experienced the full perjury of kings; other nations have often experienced the same. Our bravest bled on the scaffold for freedom's sake, but that is the sad fate of freedom's struggle not crowned by success. Tyrannies are always cruel when they have the power to be so; it is only the people which knows to be generous in victory. Or, let me rather say, it is the people which even, generous—for the future I hope it will be *just*. I hope this, not because there is a deep truth in those words of the poet, who, though he thought but of his dear "green Erin" which he loved as if it were

"The Gentleman of the earth.
For all the rest of the seed,"

was the interpreter, not only of Irish sentiments, but of the feelings of all oppressed humanity, when he sung

"Revenge on a tyrant is sweetest of all"

No, gentlemen, it is not for that reason I say that I hope, when the oppressed nations of Europe strike once more the blow, they will not stop half way, and will not sacrifice their future to untimely generosity; but I say this, because they have all too cruelly paid for the lesson, that with tyrants there is no faith, so there shall be no trabsaction with them.

Gentlemen, it is not on account of all those claims that I say, Hungary's cause in itself, is one worthy of the support of every friend of freedom on earth: my claim is founded upon the fact, that it is in Hungary where, by the most striking violation of the laws of nature's God, were trampled down those principles upon which rests the very existence of the independence of nations on earth; and therefore if the law of nation is not restored to its full value there, where it was trampled down by sacrilegious violence, there will be no security to national independence—no safety for the world against every people that dares to appeal to the right of independence and self-government. Those principles recognized to be inviolable on earth, and put under the guarantee of the indignation of all mankind, there is no right, no lawgiver on earth, more; no nation can more be the master of its own destiny, and oppression in a new form, gathered in the chosen land