PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1852.

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

☞ Those ladies who have not yet recorded their names in the Book of the Ladies' Association of the friends of Hungary, can have the opportunity afforded them for doing so, by calling at the session room of the Second Presbyterian Church, between the hours of *nine* and *one* o'clock to day.

A meeting of the friends of Hungary will be held at Dr. Pressly's Church (Allegheny City) this day at 3 o'clock.

Gov. Kossuth, in company with Gov. Johnston, will be present on the occasion.

DEATH OF THE HON. HARMAR DENNY.

Our readers will learn with sincere regret that HARMAR DENNY is no more. He expired at his residence, near this city, yesterday morning at two o'clock, after a protracted illness. For several weeks his friends had given up all hope of his recovery. Slowly and serenely he sunk from amongst men, supported by the hope of the Christian, and soothed by the affectionate attentions of kindred and friends.

Mr. Denny filled a large and honorable place in the public eye. Many years ago he represented this county in the State Legislature.—Subsequently, in the fall of 1820, he was elected to Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Wilkins, and served that entire Congress, Mr. Wilkins having not taken his seat. He also represented this district in the 23d and 24th Congress. In all these posts he discharged his duties faithfully and ably.—In the several relations of life, domestic, social, civil and religious, his character was eminently that of a good man.

For many years he held the office of ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church of this city, which his talents and piety, combined with an ample fortune, enabled him to make a post of distinguished usefulness.

In his manners Mr. Denny was amiable, kind, unobtrusive and calm; and though possessed of talents of a high order, he rather shrunk from than courted the public gaze, but for many years, whenever any project for the promotion of good objects called, the people to act in concert, we ever find in the records of such meetings the name of HARMAR DENNY. He was, we believe, in his 69th year at the time of his death.

We shall be pleased to receive from any of Mr. Denny's friends a fuller sketch of his useful life than we are able to give.

KOSSUTH WITH THE LADIES.

The interview of Kossuth with the Ladies, yesterday, was of the most impressive character. The scene was pleasing, yet sadly beautiful. There was a moral sublimity and grandeur about it, united with a touching sadness, that left hardly a dry eye in the house, while every bosom heaved with sympathy and emotion. The address of Mr HOWARD is a very fine effort—warm, earnest, and to the purpose. It does not shield a careless indifference behind fine flowers of rhetoric. It comes up boldly to the work, and shows that the author is not afraid to stand up manfully for the right.

Gov. Kossuth's speech, is touchingly, sadly beautiful. Never shall we forget the mild and melancholy tones of his voice, as he delivered this speech. Its effect was indescribable. It wound up the soul to a pitch of sympathy almost painful.

This is his farewell speech for Pittsburgh; but it contains matter which ought to move the hearts of all the women, and men too, in America. It is an appeal for aid for Hungary, without that aid being always coupled with his presence, and a speech from him. If the cause of Hungary is a just one, and has substantial claims upon the sympathy of the American people, we can it not be aided by substantial, practical means, without exacting a tax, which no human being can bear. Let something be done for the cause, for its own sake, and not degrade the holiest feelings of our nature by subjecting them to the sway of a vain curiosity, and a love of parade ostention and display.

This speech will be widely circulated, and universally read. It is one of his most attractive efforts, and must move many hearts to more active exertions for the cause of Hungary.

No city that Gov. Kossuth has yet visited has given him a more cordial, hearty, and enthusiastic reception than Pittsburgh; and in no place, probably, has he made a more favorable impression. He leaves us to-marrow, and will carry with him the warmest sympathies of almost the entire community. There has been no idle pageantry, no expensive feasting—nothing, in short, but a plain republican hospitality, and a generous contribution of substantial aid to his cause, contributed cheerfully and gladly by all classes.

Yet there are a few persons—like dark spots on the face of the sun—who are grumbling at all this—trying to discover something to find fault with—and not succeeding, they have been base enough to invent injurious reports of extravagance and riotous living on the part of the associates of Kossuth; and even he himself has not escaped. We know what we say when we tell our readers that all such stories are sheer fabrications, got up by envious persons who know nothing about it.

With those who maintain an honorable opposition to the views of Gov. Kossuth we have no controversy. We accord to their opinions all the respect that we ask for our own; but those who assail an illustrious stranger with charges which have no other source than their own depraved imaginations—who judge others by themselves—are a very different class. "Behold a glutton and a wine-bibber!" was the language of the same description of persons of One who was infinitely greater and purer than Kossuth. Therefore he need not be surprised or grieved at such things.

KOSSUTH'S SUITE.—Some persons have a justifiable curiosity to know something of the principal gentlemen who accompany Gov. Kossuth. We can gratify them.

Mr. Francis Pulszky was an opposition leader in the Hungarian Diet, then under Secretary of State. At the age of twenty-two, he compiled the Commercial Code, afterwards accepted for the Hungarian Kingdom.

Being at Vienna during the treacherous invasion of Jellachich, Kossuth forwarded to him the despatches of the Austrian Court to Jellachich, captured before the defeat of that General, and proving the connivance of the Imperial Ministry. By publishing these documents, at his own peril, M. Pulsky occasioned the outbreak at Vienna. He has since been the Hungarian Representative in England.

Mr. Paul Haljnik was member for Pesth in the Hungarian Diet, and afterwards entrusted with the police supervision of the capital.

Colonel Count Bethlen is the lineal descendent of the Princess of Transylvania, in supporting whose cause against the House of Hapsburg, seventeen of Kossuth's ancesters formerly perished on the field, or by the scaffold. Count Bethlen was much distinguished during the war as a cavalry officer. He suffers from the effects of pistol shot, which traversed his body, in a celebrated duel with one of the Esterhazys, whom he killed upon the spot.

Mr. Henningsen was aide-de-camp to General Zomalacarregue until that General was killed. He wrote and published the principal account of that campaign, afterwards took the command of the cavalry of Arragon, at the battle of Villa-de-los Navarros, and defeated the Grenadier de los Navarros, and an irregular force before the walls of Madrid.

Mr. Henningsen having afterwards become well acquainted with the Russian Empire, published the "Revelations of Russia," "White Slave," "Eastern Europe," and other works, which, together with the writings of David Urquhart, have been principally instrumental in exposing the policy and the character of the Russian Despotism. Mr. Henningsen was appointed Commissary to supervise and conduct the defense of Comorn, which surrendered before he could enter that fortress. He was Gov. Kossuth's representative Constantinople.

Mr. Massingberd is an English gentleman, originally in the navy, who visited Kossuth in his captivity in Asia, and subsequently entertained him with his suite, in his house, in London. He has thrown up his commission in the Royal Horse Guards, (commonly called *blues*,) to devote himself to the cause of Hungary.

A CHAPEL FOR BOATMEN.

We had an interview yesterday morning with the Rev. A. M. Fitch, of Cleveland, Financial Secretary of the *Western Seamen's Friend Society*. His business here is to establish a Bethel Church for boatmen and others engaged about our rivers.

The parent society is in Cleveland, and there are auxiliary societies and Bethels established in most of the cities and towns on the lakes and western rivers. W. A. Otis, Esq., of Cleveland, is President.

Cor. Sec'y, Rev. R. H. Leonard, Cleveland, O.
Rec. Sec'y., Wm. Fisk,
Financial Sec'y, Rev. A. M. Fitch, Detroit.
Treas'r., W. H. Stanley, Cleveland.

"The object of this Society is to put into operation such means and measures as are adapted to promote the intellectual, social, moral, and spiritual condition of Sailors and Boatmen employed on the Western Waters."—*Art. 2 of Constitution.*

To be efficient, a Bethel must have a chaplain who will enter heart and soul into his work; make himself familiar with the men for whom he labors; be their friend and counsellor, and thus win their esteem and confidence by showing that he is truly their friend. Rough and uncultivated many of them are, but there is a generous chord in their hearts that will respond to the tones of love and kindness. To show how this business is managed, we take a short extract from the report of the Rev. E. B. Jewett, Chaplain at Sandusky City:

"Divine service has been held in the Bethel on Sabbath with considerable regularity during the past year. The regularity of our service I find very important in order to success. If it is frequently interrupted, the congregation soon become discouraged and cease to attend. I find also that it is necessary to visit the men on board of their vessels to secure their attendance at Bethel on the Sabbath, and that this work must be done by the Chaplain in *person*. To attempt to do it by proxy, is equivalent to neglecting it altogether. During the season of navigation, (which, by the way, was only interrupted two months,) I have visited regularly all the vessels in port on Sabbath morning. In this way I become acquainted with my parishioners, and they with me. By this means I ascertain if any of them are sick, and if so, the visit is highly appreciated. It also affords the only opportunity for religious conversation with the men, who at other times are necessarily engaged in the appropriate duties of their calling. My experience fully justifies me in saying that by this means alone, can reciprocal affection be reasonably expected, and without such affection little good can be accomplished. In this view, the importance and necessity of our organization clearly appear, for at the very time when ministers are required to lead the doctrinal services of the sanctuary, your Chaplain is improving the only favorable time afforded for the religious advantage of seamen. I have in this way visited, between three and four hundred vessels during the year, with what results, the light of eternity alone can fully disclose."

Attempts have sometimes been made to maintain divine service in boatmen's Chapels by the Clergy of a city taking turns in conducting the services; but it does not answer. Little personal knowledge can in this way ever grow up between the men and their ministers—of course, little sympathy, little confidence; and, for want of these, little good can be expected. The extract we have given above proves this.

It is highly important, both in view of the present life and that which is to come, that these men, whose unsettled life debars them from the ordinary privileges of the gospel, should have a plan of worship in which they can feel at home and at ease; that they should have a spiritual guide to whom they may at any time resort for counsel and consolation, who will seek them out if sick, and who will lead them from the paths of sin and folly to holiness and God.

Mr. Fitch is endeavoring to establish such a chapel here. We feel ask for him the co-operation of the Christian public in it, and very seem the numerous and interesting class of our fellow citizens for whom he is laboring may have a place of their own, where they can spend the Christian Sabbath as Christians ought.

THE FORREST DIVORCE SUIT.—The trial of the case, which has occupied the Superior Court of New York for the last six weeks, was brought to a final close yesterday, when the Jury (as we learn by telegraphic despatch) rendered the following verdict:

BY TELEGRAPH—NEW YORK, Jan. 26—The jury in the Forrest case this morning came into Court and rendered a sealed verdict, according to instructions. Their verdict convicts Mr. Forrest of adultery, and declares him to be a resident of New York, and not of Philadelphia.—They find Mrs. Forrest innocent of the charges preferred against her, and allow her alimony to the amount of $6,000 per annum.

At the time of the rendition of the verdict both the parties to the suit were present in Court, and manifested the most intense interest. The greatest excitement prevailed amongst the bystanders who thronged the court room; and the verdict seemed to give general satisfaction.

After polling the Jury in the Forrest Case Mr. Van Buren made application for time in respect to questions that had arisen in the case, either for an application for a new trial or for filling of a bill of exceptions.

The Court then adjourned until to-morrow morning for a consideration of the application.

The greatest excitement prevailed and Mr. Forrest were each saluted with deafening cheers as they reached the street.

The Jury were but four hours in making up their verdict, have sealed it and separated at an early hour on Saturday evening. A rumor prevailed before the meeting of the Court this morning that it was favorable to Mrs. Forrest.

AN OBSTACLE TO KOSSUTH.—A writer, in the National Intelligencer, who argues against intervention in favor of Hungary, introduces the following curious letter to strengthen his position. We admire its candor, but detest its logic.

YAZOO COUNTY, (Miss) Jan 6, 1852.

I am glad to see that Senator —— had the independence to vote no to the invitation to Washington given to Kossuth. We of the South live in a glass house. Suppose the People of St Domingo shall sympathise with our blacks, and therefore send men and armies to free them from their cruel masters—*which some of us are*—what could we say? I certainly wish the Hungarians more freedom and a better government. But I think it is idle and hazardous to do anything more than wish them well.

KOSSUTH IN ILLINOIS.

A public meeting of the citizens of Springfield, Illinois, was held on the 9th inst, and a series of resolutions adopted, complimentary to Kossuth, and recognizing the right of any nation to establish its independence without the interferance of third powers. The resolutions declare that it is the duty of our government to neither foment, nor assist revolutions in other governments, but that to have resisted Russia in her attempt to crush Hungarian war, or to resist any power in a like case, would be no violation of our cherished principles of non-intervention, but, on the contrary, would be over meritorious in us, or any independent nation.'

A MANLY PROTEST.—A few instances of remonstrance against the atrocious usurpation of Louis Napoleon have been recorded in print.—Amongst them there is none more striking than that of M. Thomas, one of the editors of the *Revue des Deux Nondes*, and Professor of History of the High School of Versailles. The following is his letter of resignation, addressed to the rector. After sending it he was compelled to leave the country, as he had rendered himself liable to being shot or sent to Cayenne for ten years by the boasted friends of order:

"MONSIEUR LE RECTEUR: The events of which we have just been witness must disturb the honest minds even of those who occupy a very humble position in society. It is impossible for me longer to retain the chair I occupy at the Lyceum of Versailles. The teaching of history has no value when the professor does not employ it to arouse the minds of the youth and to nourish their sense of right and justice. A professor of the State, in a time when the State proposes only an usurpation, falsehood, and violence, I am not well situated to speak in my instructions of right and justice. I beg you, therefore, M. le Recteur, to consider this letter as the official communication of my withdrawal, and, as such, to hand it over to the actual minister who has charge of public instruction. As I recognise in that person neither legality of public nor honor of private character, I desire not to come into immediate contact with him. Receive, &c.,— "ALEXANDER THOMAS,
"Doctor of Philosophy, Professor of History, Teacher, &c., since 1841.

"VERSAILLES, December 12."

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1852.

The steam ship people have commenced quarreling before the spoil is secured. Moore and his associates declare that they are the only proposers for a line from California to China, who will be able to perform what they promise—all the rest are humbugs. Thompson, on the other hand, affirms that he is the only Simon Pure in the steam mail business on that coast, and denounces all opponents as pretenders. It is a very pretty quarrel, as it stands, and perhaps the parties had better be left to fight their way out of it. In respect to the single isolated project of a mail line from some point on the west coast to the other shore of the Pacific, I think it is entitled to the patronage and encouragement of the government, but it is time that a limit were established to the system. It was wrong in the beginning, and would absorb the entire resources of the country if carried to the extent which an impartial distribution of favors between all parts of the country would require. Collins is here pressing Congress to *give* him more money—for it is a pure donation—to support his ships, which already receive $400,000 a year, for just half the amount of service for which the Cunard line receives only $600,000. If Collins was paid at the same rate for the service rendered as Cunard is paid, he would receive $100,000 a year *less* than he does now. As great a triumph of American naval skill as his ships and their management present, I would not have them sustained at the expense of the treasury.

But California, pouring a hundred millions of dollars into the lap of the nation, has a right to demand equal encouragement with the States of the Atlantic and the Mexican gulf. New York and New Orleans have their monster government lines; let San Francisco have hers, and then let us stop.

The United States is now looked to as a city of refuge, and the only one which the whole world presents, for the victims of oppression and proscription in every land. The immense immigration which necessarily seeks our shores, raises every year new and important questions in our politics. The recent application in behalf of the Irish exiles in Australia, was one of them. The reply of the President to the committee which presented the memorial of Irish residents in the United States, praying the friendly interposition of the Executive with the British government, for the release of Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and others, is much admired and commended. In my judgment a more appropriate, just, and dignified response was never given under any circumstances. Firm and decided in the refusal to interfere, the reply of the President was respectful and conciliatory in the highest degree to the petitioners. Washington, in the same situation, could not have conducted himself with superior wisdom.

The House will promptly concur in the amendments of the Senate to the bill for the transfer of land warrants, and in a few weeks it will be a law. The price will probably settle down to about a hundred dollars per quarter section.—It seems to be settled by the action of the Senate that the bill does not apply to transfers made prior to its passage. Those contracts will remain without legal validity and will depend upon the honor of the parties. It is highly creditable to our people that the very numerous sales that have already been made of these unassignable warrants, are in almost all cases perfected by the voluntary action of the warrantees after the locations are made by the purchasers.

Land Reform, by which is meant the giving away of the public lands to actual settlers, has but a poor show at this session notwithstanding the pendency of the Presidential election.—Some motion equivalent to a general donation, was made on Thursday by Walker, of Wisconsin, and it received eight votes against 38. After the election shall have rendered such "gammon" superfluous for another three years, even these eight will be quiet as a patriot in office.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, January 26, 1852.

It is reported that Edward Johnston, Esq., editor of the Richmond Whig, and J. M. Daniels of the Examiner, have gone out to fight a duel. The quarrel originated last summer in some discussions which assumed a personal aspect—Daniels then challenged Johnston, but he declined the summons. It is said that both parties have been practicing in this city for some time. It is said that Hon. John Roane is the friend of Daniels. Mr. Botts was applied to act in the same capacity towards Mr. Johnston, but refused from political considerations. The result, if it be anything serious, will reach you in advance of this communication.

A very sharp debate arose in the House, today, over the public printing. The committee on that subject reported that Boyd Hamilton, the contractor, had totally failed to perform the work, and that it was necessary, at once, to take it out of his hands and make other provision for doing it. This object appeared to be to declare the contract forfeited, and to proceed at once to elect Donnelson & Armstrong printers, on the old system of high prices and party favoritism. But serious obstacles at once presented themselves to the accomplishment of this design.

Mr. Evans, of Md, Whig, denounced the scheme, and presented a resolution requiring the work to be done under the direct supervision of the House, and by its agents.

Mr. Venable denounced the idea of making the Union publishers printers to Congress, and spoke of it in terms of the fiercest severity as a corrupt proceeding intended to influence the presidential election. He was called to order, and the House adjourned in great excitement. It is very doubtful whether this well laid plot will succeed. The party are not agreed upon Donnelson and Armstrong as their organs. Bickle and his set have left such an unsavoury odour about the Union concern, that the party, though now nominally united, are afraid to touch it.—Besides, the Free Soilers have a lingering hope that they will be able to bring in their special favorites, Blair & Rives. They want their restoration to power to be complete in form and substance. This cause of strife is expected to continue for several months yet, perhaps until the nominations are made, and may produce a serious split in the party. Venable's harrangue to-day showed that the secessionists have still life and vigor.

The disastrous commercial news from New Orleans, is but a precursor of the general ruin which our system of overtrading must bring upon us, if not arrested by a change of policy. Waunsell, White, & Co., who have failed through immense losses on cotton, were the most firmly established and best known bankers of the city. They will carry down with them other firms.

There is no prospect of the settlement of the dispute about the five millions of dollars, being the retained portion of the Texas donation. It is provided in the law bestowing it, that the bonds shall not be delivered until the creditors of Texas, holding that class of her debt for which it is thought that the United States might be liable under the terms of annexation, shall execute releases for the same. Now the creditors contend that nearly the whole debt is of this class, while Texas says only about half a million can be so considered. A very furious controversy is going on in relation to it, and the probability is that the bonds will lie in the treasury, with the interest accumulating, until an arrangement is made by which the entire debt of Texas will be assumed by the United States.

The Greens, having disgusted the readers of the Telegraph sufficiently with their personal assaults upon the Secretary of State and his friends in Congress, are going out of that paper, and thus one nuisance will have abated itself by the force of its own offensiveness.

There is no truth, whatever, that a report has been received at the Treasury department from the special agent sent to Mexico, confirming the allegations of fraud in regard to the Gardner claim. The effort of the government to postpone the trial of Dr. Gardner, for another term, proves that no such evidence has been procured.

The Secretary of the Interior submitted to the Senate to-day, his reply to Mr. Hamlin's resolution relative to the matter to be embraced in the Census returns as designed to be published. He states that they will be so condensed as to admit of being printed and bound in one volume of the size of the American state papers, and that they can be furnished as fast as required by the printers. JUNIUS.

KOSSUTH IN PITTSBURGH.

PROCEEDINGS OF THURSDAY.

The great event of this day, was the reception of the Address of the Ladies' Association of the friends of Hungary.

As the Association was very large, numbering nearly a thousand persons, Gov Kossuth consented to receive their address at the Presbyterian Church, which was kindly granted by the Trustees, for the occasion.

At three o'clock, P M, that spacious edifice was densely crowded in every part, mostly by Ladies, but very few gentlemen being present.

A committee of the Association had made the most gratifying arrangements for the comfort of the audience, and had erected in front of the pulpit, a platform, fitted up with excellent taste, for the accommodation of the officers of the meeting, and Gov Kossuth and his suite.

The whole scene was impressive, and eminently pleasing.

At half past 2 o'clock, P M, the President of the Meeting, appointed by the ladies, J. N. WHITE, Esq, stepped upon the stand and said:

Ladies of the Association of the Friends of Hungary, before announcing the programme of proceedings, permit me to present my sincere acknowledgements, for the distinguished favor you have conferred upon me, in selecting me to preside on this occasion. I esteem it an honor greater than any which could have been conferred upon me by my fellow citizens, inasmuch as the present occasion, and the scene, are of the most impressive character. Ladies believe me, I thank you from my heart.

The President then read the programme of proceedings, and announced that he should then proceed, in obedience to a resolution, in company with LECKY HARPER, Esq, the Vice President, to the Hotel of Gov Kossuth, and escort him to the meeting.

At three o'clock, precisely, Gov Kossuth, and suite, accompanied by the President and Vice President, entered the Church, and took their seats on the stand.

The President of the meeting then introduced Gov Kossuth to the Association, when the whole audience rose to their feet in testimony of their profound respect, for the illustrious man before them, and the Choir sung the following Hymn of Welcome, with a very happy effect.

WELCOME TO GOV. KOSSUTH.

BY MRS. A. ANNIE WADE.

Illustrious Son of Hungary!
We welcome thee with joy!
The pleasure of this glorious hour
No tyrant can destroy.
No despot's hand can reach thee here,
Our hearts prove a warm for thee!
Thy name we'll shrine in memory's vale
With all things bright and free.

We deeply mourn the many wrongs
Of thy loved Hungary!
God grant thee power to gain for her
Freedom and Liberty!
Thy life shall place another star
In Fame's bright galaxy!
The world shall hail the Champion
Of rescued Hungary.

We welcome, too, *thy chosen* One,
Dearer to thee than life,
Who planted in thy prison cell,
A flower with beauty rife.
We give you both the hand of love
You have our sympathy!
A humble offering, too, we bring
For bleeding Hungary.

The Rev Dr Homer J. Clark, the Chaplain of the occasion, then addressed the Throne of Grace, after which the Choir sung an anthem.

The President introduced Kossuth to the Rev. Mr Howard, who begged their illustrious guest to be seated. The Governor complied, as he was in feeble health.

The Reverend gentlemen, then delivered the following beautiful address.

To His Excellency, Governor Kossuth:

SIR:—To me has been assigned, by the Ladies Association of the Friends of Hungary for the Cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, the pleasant duty of presenting you the expressions of interest they feel in yourself as an individual, and the sacred cause of civil and religious liberty which you advocate.

You have been cordially and enthusiastically welcomed by our husbands, fathers, and brothers, by our religious teachers and spiritual guides, to this city—to the valley of the beautiful Ohio—to the threshold of the east and fertile garden of America, and now we come modestly to reiterate their sentiments, and again to say to you and yours and the hallowed cause you plead, *welcome*. We trust we shall not be regarded as having stepped beyond our appropriate sphere in taking our humble part in scenes which have attracted the attention and occupied the time and thoughts of all around us, and in thus publicly expressing to you our sympathy and proffering such encouragement and aid as we are able to give to the noble cause to which you have consecrated your time, your genius, and, it would seem, your very life.

We are delighted that home is the appropriate theatre for our actor—that amid its refined and consecrated scenes woman finds at once her chief and most delightful duties. But it will not be forgotten that we are the descendants of the matrons of the Revolution—that we are the wives, the mothers, and the daughters of freemen, and that we have not only tested but lived our lives long upon the luscious and abundant fruits borne by the tree of liberty. It cannot be otherwise, therefore, than that we love liberty, with an intelligent and passionate fondness, that we honor its advocates and martyrs, and that we sympathize with those who have been robbed of it by execrable tyrants. We sympathize with you, sir, as an individual. We have heard of your toils, of your dangers, of your sacrifices, of your sufferings; of the tyranny and treachery which drove you from your own country, of the mean and murderous spirit which sought to bring you from an asylum which Providence permitted you to gain, and of the malice and calumny, which have followed you even to these shores, and all these wrongs heaped upon your single head by the perfidious kings and their contemptible tools, have caused the warm sympathies of our hearts to gush out towards you. We sympathize with your wronged and bleeding but not ruined country. Yes, it is our happiness, as we suppose, to sympathize with the oppressed and suffering of every clime, of every period, of every condition. True, if that were suitable, which we presume is not, if you desired it of our people, which you assure us you do not, or could not go forth to meet the enemies of your country either upon the broad sea or the tented field. It is not for us to wrap the sword or press the eager steed against the myrmidons which atrocious tyrants send to crush the liberties of your Fatherland. But we trust that our smiles, our honest, earnest, hearty words of courage and of hope will not fall upon your ears and those of your noble compatriots in vain. We trust they will be as good news from a far country—as cooling water to the thirsty traveller amid burning sands and beneath a tropical sun.

These we *can* utter, and we *will*. And we can do these, amid the quiet and security of our cherished homes, we can ply if needs be our needles, to furnish garments for your gallant soldiers, and their unprovided families. As well the women and the little ones, as the heroes of Hungary, in all your future struggles, shall have a place in our hearts and our prayers. And you may say to them, when your war wandering feet again press the soil of the country you so ardently love, that the eyes of multitudes of their sisters on these distant shores look with affection upon them, that their hearts feel deeply for them in their trials, and that millions of hands are ready to labor for your relief.

But we can take a step further; and here before you and high Heaven we pledge ourselves to do it. We can pray for you, and your country struggling to be free. We have access, through the merit of a divine Saviour, to the King Eternal—to the God of armies and of battles—to Him who does his pleasure in Heaven and in earth. And we are encouraged to approach Him in such a behalf, for we have been taught, not only that prayer is efficacious—that it moves the hand which moves the world; but that God regards the cause of suffering nations, that he will succor the feeble, deliver the endangered, and cast down and grind to powder and scatter to the winds of heaven the ones of injustice and oppression. We are encouraged to pray for your beloved Hungary, because we see deep engraven by the finger of God upon the pages of eternal truth, the promise that she shall be. Ah! honored Sir, it deeply moves us to know that she now lies bleeding at every pore, under the heel of the justly detested House of Hapsburgh—that her armies are defeated—that the blood of many of her best and bravest sons has stained the scaffold—and that you, her chief magistrate, and those who are dearer to you than life, are extruded from her borders, and obliged to wander in exile. Truly the night which has settled upon her is dark, angry clouds cover her sky, and scarce a star is to be seen. But the day cometh, a bright day for your beloved Hungary, a day when your tri-colored flag shall wave triumphantly over millions of freemen—and your people shall say, of her, as we often proudly do of our own loved Union—"It is the land of the free and the home of the brave."

We are confident of this because the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it. It may be long deferred, It may be necessary that blood, and treasure, and time, be lavishly spent. You, sir, and your heroic compatriots may not live to see it. We, who desire it with an earnestness only inferior to your own, may die before this day dawns. But be assured, sir, it will dawn. Austrian ambition and Austrian hate may attempt to prevent it—Russian bayonets may attempt to prevent it. But the Czar and his contemptible satraps would be as successful in staying the rising of the king of day as the rising of the sun of Hungary's freedom

We have read our Bibles, sir, which among us are as free as the air we breathe, and as abundant as our necessities, and from them we have learned that a just and holy God reigns in heaven, and that he is not an indifferent spectator of what transpires among men. From that inspired record we have learned that irreligion, and injustice, and cruelty, and oppression are the sure harbingers of a nation's downfall. Where is Tyre, whose merchants were princes, where is Egypt, the cradle of the arts—where are polished Greece and pleasant Rome? Over spread with darkness, and blotted from the firmament of nations! And by whose hand, and for what cause? By the hand of God, and because of their crimes! And if God has not changed, and we know he has not, then have the nations which have riveted the fetters upon your country, sir, cause to tremble. We are not ignorant of the crimes of every hue and degree which Austria and Russia have practised for centuries. What of cruelty that tyranny is capable of inflicting—what of exaction that the most lavish expenditure demands—what of insolence that the loftiest pride is able to heap on inferiors, are they not guilty of? What is the principle they have not violated—what is the right they have not disregarded—what virtue have they not sacrificed, and what vice have they not practiced? If persecution, if perjury, if robbery, if murder,—not the robbery and murder of individuals, but of nations,—if promises made only to be violated, if hopes raised only to be blighted, if a grasping ambition, if contempt of God's laws and the most shocking cruelties practiced against God's creatures, be crimes which heaven notices and will punish, we think the day of reckoning with Russia and Austria is very near at hand. Yes, Poland dismembered, Hungary betrayed and temporarily enslaved, with countless other crimes which these hoary despotisms have committed, cry loudly and constantly to heaven for vengeance. And the prayers will be answered. It may be soon. Nay, already, in part the answer has been given. We have learned from your own eloquent lips, since you have been among us, that Austria is now but a dead body, which moves only by Russian galvanism. And this we confidently believe is the death which shall be succeeded by no resurrection. Austria, or we mistake, is found dead. And dead by the blow of a just God, whose patience was exhausted, and whose indignation was enkindled by centuries of crime.

Russia will meet the same fate, unless she repents—and of this we fear there is but little hope. She is now strong it is true, she seems to think she has not gotten her growth, and she is manifestly promising herself a long life. But the greatest security may be felt when the greatest peril is at hand—a nation may be saring peace, when ruin is ready to rush upon it. We hear the fatal morning when the fire leaped from heaven upon the guilty cities of the vale of Siddim, the sun rose without a cloud, and shone as bright as he had ever done. So it may be, so we believe it will be with Russia. Despite her arts and her arms, her hypocrisy and chicanery, her march will be arrested and her power broken. We pretend not to say how; the work is in the hands of God, and he will devise the appropriate means. He will raise up the man, or the nation to accomplish this great work. He may have done it in raising up you, sir, we sometimes think he has. When we think of the training he has given you—of the vicissitudes through which he has brought you—of the dangers from which he has delivered you—of the sublime genius, of the moving eloquence, of the incredible powers of endurance with which he has endowed you, and of the wonderful series of providences by which he brought you to these shores, and the unexampled influence which he gave you, to exert on this mighty nation an influence which is felt in our National Capital and State Legislatures—an influence which pervades every press in the land, which is felt in every city on the river board, and every city and village on our western waters—an influence which extends from the St Lawrence to the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. When we think of these things, sir, in connexion with yourself, we are inclined to believe that for this very purpose has Divine Providence called you upon the stage of action. In the accomplishment of so noble a work, you may yet be called to endure much toil and suffering. It may even be, that like the martyrs of Jarrarmagh, you will be compelled to throw your body beneath the wheels of the ponderous car of Russian despotism, before its onward progress can be arrested—But, permit venture for Hungary, for Europe, for Liberty you are willing even to make such a sacrifice—Regarding you in this light, as an interest clusters around you which no personal qualities that ever could create.

We hail you, then, not only as the hero of Hungary, but only as the champion of well regulated religious and civil liberty, not only as an advocate of the noblest principles, but as an instrument in the hands of an Almighty Providence to secure for your country, and for Europe, one of the most precious boons in Heaven As such, we bid you God speed; as such, we pledge to you our sympathies, our toils, our prayers

Courage, noble chieftain, the principle of freedom which you advocate is true, and will prevail; the cause you plead is holy, and must succeed; the rugged winter, which is now down upon your Fatherland, shall be light and balmy spring. The days are already lengthening—every hour gives some new indication of the coming triumph Your cause is gathering strength. To-day it is more hopeful than it was yesterday—to-morrow it will be more hopeful than it is to-day. Press forward, then, to the accomplishment of your lofty mission—

"The right is with you; God is with the right,
And victory is with God."

True word more, sir. The Ladies of this Association are not unreasonable. We know something of the anxieties which press upon your heart. We know more of the Herculean labors you have performed since you have landed upon our shores. We are filled with wonder at your powers of endurance, but we know there is a limit to all human power.

Whilst, therefore, we had a very natural desire to see your face and hear your eloquent voice, we are not so unreasonable, so inhuman, as to demand you to overtax your strength in speaking to us. We only ask you to tell us what you would have us to do for Hungary. If you can do this in a few words, knowing that your strength is wasted, we shall be as well satisfied as with many.

May the benediction of Heaven be on you—may the arm of the mighty God of Jacob defend you—may grace, mercy and peace attend you.

At the close of the address, the Reverend Mr. Howard, presented a beautifully bound book, containing the names of nearly one thousand ladies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny who had enrolled themselves into a permanent organization of the friends of Hungary, to Kossuth, saying,

Governor Kossuth, I have been requested by the ladies to present you with this book. It contains, the names, written with their own fair hands, of the Ladies' Association of the Friends of Hungary, the members of which are now before you.

I have likewise been requested by Mrs. Catharine Howard, Treasurer of the Association, to present you with this purse. It contains their humble contributions to the cause of Hungarian Independence.

[The purse was a very beautiful one, wrought with green, white, and red silk, emblematic of the colors of the flag of Hungary. The words "Ladies' Association of the Friends of Hungary, Pittsburgh," were embroidered upon it with steel beads, and it contained one thousand and forty dollars in gold.]

Governor Kossuth gracefully received the offerings and again took his seat, when D. N. White, Esq., read a series of resolutions, which had been passed by the ladies, forming themselves into an Association of the Friends of Hungary.

Governor Kossuth then delivered the following beautiful and touching address.

KOSSUTH'S ADDRESS TO THE LADIES OF PITTSBURGH:

LADIES—I have seen too many of sad and bitter hours in my life, which almost an inexhaustible series of struggles and sufferings, consoled but by the sense of duty and by a noble aim, not to feel with uncommon intensity the blessing of a sunny ray of consolation and of hope, such as that is with which you brighten now, my still gloomy way.

And still the joy of the moment is somewhat troubled by the anxiety to know, is there in that bright day, the dawn of better days, or is it but a passing blaze of lightning which but shows forth, to make by its sudden extinction, the darkness still darker than it was before.

Will your tender hands, more powerful by their very tenderness, than the stoutest arm of man—will your tender hands foster that flame of substantial sympathy which you have planned with such noble zeal, and nursed it to bring a fair and precious fruit? Shall it go on blooming and bearing fruit and spreading over wide fields?

Excuse my anxiety, Ladies, and be not offended by it. He who often has been disappointed yields not easily to hope, and seeing the crisis drawing near with giant steps, feeling therefore the inestimable value of every moment's time: knowing what must, what will be gained if I can employ the swiftly passing time in an appropriate, practical way, and knowing what can, what will be lost if I still must go on with talking, with preparing the ground; or, to speak in dry prose, if I must yet go on to plead, and if I meet substantial co-operation but there where I can be present myself, and only so long as I am present, instead of being provided with the necessary means to devote my time and my activity to that part of my task which is called in common life "business transactions;" indeed I may be excused that even in view of such a consolation, and such generosity as I have now the honor to enjoy, and notwithstanding all the intensity of gratitude which I feel, (and oh! how I would like to disclose every fibre of my heart, that you might see how thankful I feel,) still I can not forbear to look with sorrow into the future, and feel not able yet, confidently to yield to those who with sincere benevolence bid me to be of good cheer.

Ladies, you know the German tale about the man who had a hobgoblin in his house, which left him not for a moment unmolested, either by day or by night. After having exhausted every means to get rid of the goblin, and all in vain, he shut up every door—every window of his house, and set it on fire so that the goblin might roast within, and flung himself into the saddle, and galloped away penniless, homeless and poor, but merry, and glad, because rid of the torturer. So, having galloped awhile, he turned round to see if his house burned merrily, and what was it he saw? The house burned indeed merrily, but the goblin—there he sat cowering behind the rider in his saddle's croup.

Do you know ladies, what is the goblin's name? His name is *sorrow*, and look, there he is, staring at me out of my very sleeves. (profound sensation.)

Ladies, here in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and the vicinity, I was not only honored with the most touching marks of kindness and civility; but I received also so many testimonials of benevolent sympathy—and every manifestation of this sympathy took such a practical, such a substantial course, as I have not yet experienced in any other place of the Union—and besides, this practical manifestation of the most generous liberality bears so much the character of universality, that I have full reason to believe the pronunciation of these critics and their vicinities, besides the important benefit of their substantial aid, cannot fail to have its due weight in the political scale.

The corporative authorities, seconded by the citizens at large, pronounced themselves most explicitly, because practically. Next come the working men, with the most touching generosity pouring into the treasury of freedom their spontaneous contribution, every shilling of which is baptized by the sweat of their brow (oh! how great, how generous is thy peoples heart in a free land!). Then the ministers of the gospel, sanctioning the cause by the verdict of the word of God, and sanctifying it by pious prayers and brotherly love—and the people of Birmingham, and the young men—and again, and again workingmen, and the very boys of the public school; and the German Americans, that mighty element linking America to the heart of the European continent, and bearing witness, by its pronounced sympathy for Hungary, that the cause of my country's independence is identical with European inexpenence and liberty; and at last the ladies sealing the work of universal sympathy, with the seal of affection and of tenderness, and all this cast into the fructuous shape of Associations of friends of Hungary have so much the mark of earnest benevolent will, that here, in this place, and particularly in this assembly, I may well be permitted to state the nature of my sorrows, because these, my sorrows, are in no relation and have no application to Pittsburgh itself.

So allow me the following humble remarks:—I am often told that the people of the United States at large sympathise warmly with my cause—that I have the heart of the large majority of the people with me—Well, I acknowledge with sincere gratitude having received very numerous and very enthusiastic manifestations of this sympathy from the most different parts of the Union.

Almost every one of these manifestations was connected with an invitation, of which it was, of course not possible very few to accept, and the hospitality of these few, notwithstanding all my protestations, was managed in such an expensive way, that although I myself am almost accustomed to live upon mere excitement, because with water and bread, still so much was expended on entertainments and hospitality which I would have ind