PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 7, 1852.

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

We copy an article to-day from the *Washington Republic*, entitled "Kossuth and his Pittsburgh friends." That paper has descended so low, in its opposition to Kossuth and his friends, as to copy certain slanders of the *Chronicle* of this city, and to comment upon them in a manner to do gross injustice to the committee of gentlemen who had charge of the arrangements here. While these slanders were confined to the *Chronicle* we deemed them unworthy of notice, as the gentlemen concerned needed no defence against the attacks of that scurvy sheet, in this community. As the *Republic*, however, has some reputation, founded on an implication that it is an accredited organ of the administration, it may be proper to notice the statements it has sanctioned and paraded in its columns.

The article referred to deals only in ingendos, except in two matters of expenditure, that of the sleighs, and the bill at Blairsville.

In relation to the sleighs, it is only necessary to say, that they were sent to Blairsville, forty-two miles from this city, in obedience to repeated and peremptory telegraphic despatches, from the Legislative committee accompanying Kossuth, and decidedly against the views and wishes of the Pittsburgh Committee. They were accompanied by three young gentlemen who volenteered for the occasion, although the thermometer was ranging below zero. The sleighs sent were not sufficient to accommodate the whole party and their baggage, and two others had to be hired. These sleighs were gone three days, as Gov. Kossuth was a day longer than was expected in reaching Blairsville. The sleighs were sent as an act of humanity to relieve Gov. Kossuth and suite, from a position of much inconvenience and actual suffering, occasioned by the railroad and all other ordinary avenues of communication being blocked by the snow. The sleighs were procured at the lowest possible rate, and the expenses were carefully audited by the gentlemen appointed for that purpose.—It is due to the gallant young men who accompanied the expedition to say, that they gave their services without charge, and that it required no little heroism to undertake such a trip on an unbroken road in such terrible weather.

The bill at Blairsville forms the only other specific item of slander copied by the *Republic*. In reference to that, we direct the attention of the editors to the following article copied from the *Blairsville Apalachian* of Feb. 4:

"SMALL POTATOES.—Some of the Pittsburgh papers are engaged in the small potato business of examining into the amounts spent for Kossuth and his suite at the different hotels—charging them with extravagance. Among other items, the *Chronicle* states that the Pittsburgh Committee are reported to have paid $60 for their dinner at this place! We have made inquiry as to this fact and learn that the *whole bill* at the Market House was $60, that amount covering the entire expenses of the committee of Kossuth and his suite, the Legislative Committee, and the expenses of keeping the horses, drivers' expenses, &c.—a very moderate charge."

We trust this disinterested witness will satisfy the *Republic* that none of this $60 "passed through sundry itching palms," or at least that it did not stay there.

There is another item in this delectable "small potato business," which it may be proper to refer to. It is in relation to "a *deflection* of a portion of that contributed by the ladies for printing cards. "The Ladies' Association, in order to prevent the ingress of a crowd at their meeting, gave to each member a printed ticket. The printing of these tickets, 1200 in number, cost $6, and the expense was met by the ladies contributing to a small contingent fund, each paying ten cents for the purpose of meeting current expenses—not one cent being "deflected" from the Hungarian Fund.

When the *Republic* feels disposed to meddle further in this "small potato business," we are perfectly ready to exhibit every item of expenditure for its examination. The committee would be glad to publish all the bills—which do not amount to $1000, including the unavoidable and expensive sleighing expedition—did they not deem it a breach of the laws of hospitality to do so—not for their own justification in a community where they are well known, but for the gratification of such "pot watchers"—our readers, will excuse the phrase—as the editors of the *Republic*, whose insinuations about "itching palms," would much better suit the meridian of Washington than Pittsburgh.

WHOLESALE FALSEHOOD.—The editor of the *Pittsburgh Catholic*, the *religious* Romanist organ in this city, is determined not to be out-done in the work of slander, detraction and falsehood, by the *secular* organ, the *Chronicle*. The leading editorial article of the *Catholic*, of this week, commences as follows:

"Kossuth left our city for Cleveland on Saturday morning last. The amount collected for him, while here, is said to have been ten thousand dollars, from which, deducting the discount for the feasts, wine, and so forth, of himself, suite and the enthusiastic admirers of his cause, the net proceeds will fall short of two thousand dollars."

There is not one solitary truth couched in the above extract, except the fact that Kossuth left last Saturday for Cleveland. Every other thing set forth has not even the merit of approaching the truth. It is a wholesale, wanton, and we feel justified in saying, malicious falsehood. If the editor of a so-called religious paper had possessed the least desire to have given its readers facts, and to have meted out the commonest justice to Kossuth and his friends, he could easily have procured a true statement from any gentleman of the Committee; instead of that he uses his press to disseminate the grossest slanders not only upon Kossuth, but upon our most respectable citizens.

We deny this religious slanderer to show, that one solitary cent of the Hungarian Fund, raised at the Festival, or any where else, was spent by the "enthusiastic admirers of the cause," for "feasts, wine, and so forth," or for any personal purpose whatever. Every dollar of expenditure here, was for the entertainment of Kossuth and his immediate suite, and for such necessary expenditures as were incurred in bringing him here from the mountains, and in expenses incurred by the Festival, which were but small—and the whole of these expenses are less than one thousand dollars.

Probably the editor of the Catholic considers that the end—the overthrow of Kossuth—justifies the means resorted to; that of downright lying; if not, he will correct his errors in his next number.

ROWDYISM.—*Forrest vs. Forrest.*—Mrs. Forrest—since the trial which separated her from her husband, by convicting the latter of adultery—has fallen back upon her maiden name of Sinclair, and gone upon the stage. Her first appearance was announced for last Monday evening, at a theatre on Broadway. The announcement caused great excitement amongst the rowdy friends and admirers of Forrest, who, on their part declared their determination that they would demolish the interior of any house in which she should appear. To prevent a recurrence of the terrible scenes which occurred at Astor Place, in that city, some two years ago, the authorities were obliged to place a strong force of police and military in and around the house. The precaution was effectual, as no breach of the peace took place. That whole community, it seems, is first to be disgraced, and then troubled, with these vile people; but all will rejoice that the mob was kept at bay. These scenes are calculated to sink the character of the modern drama to a still lower depth of degradation than it had reached before, which, perhaps, is a thing not to be regretted.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.—We are requested to state, that a meeting will take place this evening, at 7 o'clock, at the 4th Ward School-house, Pittsburgh, to take into consideration the establishment of a Central High School. The importance of the object, will, we trust, secure a large attendance. Such an institution is greatly needed, and if properly conducted would confer most substantial benefit upon the youth of this city.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—We have the pleasure of informing our readers, that contracts have been made for furnishing all the iron necessary for the completion of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad to its terminus at Crestline. The contract is for 5000 tons—2000 tons to be furnished by the Brady's Bend Iron Works, to be used between Wooster and Loudonville, and to be delivered at Pittsburgh, and carried out on the line by the machinery of the company—and 3000 tons to be furnished by an English house, to be imported by the way of Canada, delivered at Cleveland or Sandusky, and sent out by railroad to Mansfield and Crestline.

The iron being thus secured, there is now every probability that the entire work will be finished during the present year, and the cars running from Pittsburgh to Crestline, a distance of 185 miles.

It is expected that the road will be opened to Massillon in about two weeks. Massillon is 108 miles from Pittsburgh. It is situated on the Ohio Canal, in the centre of a wheat growing country, and is a place of considerable trade. When the road is opened to that point there will be a large addition to its business.

Between Massillon and Wooster, the track is ready for the superstructure, the iron is provided, and the timber is mostly on the ground. The laying of the track will be pushed forward with all the celerity possible, and the line will doubtless be opened to Wooster during the spring months.

Between Wooster and Crestline the work is in a state of such forwardness that it can be urged to completion as fast as the company's means will permit.

We are glad to learn, that the success of the road now in use is of a very gratifying character. The receipts during the month of January last, are as follows:

From passengers and express goods,	$9999 75
From freight,	2958 88
Total,	$12,058 63

Number of passengers carried, 10,298.

Considering that the line was not finished until the 6th, and that the weather has been so severe as to deter travel, the success of the road is equal to that of any new work in the country.

There is now more freight offering than the company has machinery to carry, as a portion of the motive power is necessarily employed in the construction of the road. Several additional engines have been ordered, and will be placed on the track early in the season.

We doubt whether greater and more rapid results, in railroad enterprize, have been witnessed in this country, and they reflect the highest honor upon the officers of the company, who have accomplished these wonders while constantly laboring under the disadvantage of the want of adequate means.

THE LADIES' APPRESS.—An address of a committee of the Ladies' Association of the Friends of Hungary, will be found in our column to-day. It is scarcely necessary for us to ask for it an earnest consideration.

THE FALLS AT LOUISVILLE.—A meeting will take place at Philo Hall, next Monday, to consider the most efficient means of overcoming the obstruction to the navigation of the Ohio river, arising from the Falls at Louisville. The importance of the subject ought to secure a large meeting.

ERIE BANK.—The Erie Commercial Advertiser says that an effort will be made at the present session of the Legislature to procure a recharter of the Erie Bank.

"THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW" was lost in the House of Representatives of Rhode Island by a close vote—34 to 37. Another bill, free from constitutional obligations, will be introduced immediately. Should this be defeated, the next election will turn on this question.

CATHOLIC WRATH.

The Rev. Dr. Cathill, of Ireland, has addressed, through the Press, a very long and very savage letter to Lord John Russell. It is republished in the Pittsburgh Catholic. Were it not for its enormous length we should like to give it to our readers; but as it is, we must be content with two short extracts. He charges the British government with tyranny, forgetting that the fact that he can write and publish such a letter in perfect safety, gives the lie to the charge. After enumerating many of the sins of which England is guilty, among which attempts to stir up the flame of liberty on the continent, and aiding "English agents during the year 1850 to destribute in France 120,000 English bibles," and 11,000 in Florence and in Turin, he goes on to say:

Europe has, as it were awoke from a dream, and now plainly and vividly beholds the deep abyss in which you had prepared to engulf her ancient institutions. You are yourself caught in the snare which you spread for her, and the accounting day of England's punishment, or national humiliation, may be much nearer to you than, perhaps, your Calicoes are well believe There is one resolve on which Europe is perfectly decided, viz.,—*united protest* against your official interference in their national affairs, and against your unparalelled bigotry and persecution towards Catholicity. The English press, which you have in pay in the various capitals, shall be immediately suppressed; you will no longer be permitted to distribute through your "missing" ambassadors, the slanderous and the infidel tracts with which you have deluged all the European capitals. Your young "honorables" will not in future be allowed, under the cloak of the gospel, to say the foundations of religion and constitutional law. The daily and weekly correspondents of your London journals will in future be hunted from every foreign city, as the correspondent of the *Daily News* was shuttlecocked from Vienna to Berlin and from Berlin removed, in political quarantine, to London, lest his presence might spread abroad the English infection of rebellion and infidelity.

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But if a European or foreign war should unfold its crimson banner on your shores and threat on your commerce on your national preeminence pray, Sir, what do you think would be the result. Men of as much political *wisdom as your lordship gravely say*, that in that fatal hour England might disappear from the map of the world. Even the very Duke of Wellington favors that opinion; and others of nearly equal renown venture to say that in that fatal hour you might feel the simultaneous loss of India, Canada, and Ireland. In that hour you will have to meet not only the foreign foe, but, still worse, you must conquer the millions in England who will no longer bear further taxation in order to pay for your political blunders, and who will not surrender cheap bread and cheap meat and cheap clothing and cheap light and cheap air, but with their lives.

From the Washington Republic.

KOSSUTH AND HIS PITTSBURGH FRIENDS.

A telegraphic summary of one of Kossuth's earliest speeches at Pittsburgh, reported him to have condemned in very marked language the pecuniary extravagance of the demonstrations previously made in his honor. He told his eastern admirers that their adulation and attentions would have been more acceptable had they been less costly in their form; and he remarked that the immense sums which had been expended in vain glorious show would have sufficed to sustain the whole body of Hungarian exiles for a twelve month. The justice and severity of the rebuke appears to have exercised some influence over the arrangements at Pittsburgh, where $10,000 were subscribed to the Kossuth fund, instead of being expended, as at New York and Philadelphia, in the interchange of high-flown compliments. It appears, however, that even at Pittsburgh things are not working altogether harmoniously and well.—The $10,000 have passed through sundry itching palms, and the *Evening Chronicle* thus significantly hints at the result:

"There is a very general desire expressed for the immediate publication of the amount expended by those having charge of Kossuth while he was amongst us. Speaking of these expenditures, the *American* of yesterday says:

"There is a curiosity abroad for information in regard to some of them. There is said to have been a *deflection* of a portion of that contributed by the ladies for printing cards."

"The *American*, alluded to the amount raised for Kossuth, puts it down at ten thousand dollars, and the committees who manage his finances, however, make heavy drawbacks on this for expenses, at every kind, of license is taken in bills against this fund. We learn that two hundred dollars was paid for five sleighs to meet him at Blairsville, and the committee are reported to have paid sixty dollars for their dinner at that place—and Kossuth and his suite are charged, here and elsewhere, with these extravagances of patriotic committees.

"We feel a little interest ourselves in the *deflection* for printing; we did some work for the honor of Kossuth and for the furtherance of his cause, for which we did not expect remuneration. But if the *patriots*, those who assumed the championship of the Hungarian question, charged for their labor, we, who have been denounced by them, ought to have a finger in the funds, too. Will some gentleman explain that deflection for printing cards? It is a nice point, and we are solicitous to have it explained satisfactorily."

Let the balance sheet be shown by all means, not only at Pittsburgh, but at New York, Philadelphia, and the other points where the Kossuth fever has raged with the greatest violence.

The Kossuth tour has already furnished materials for weighty chapters on popular credulity, the worthlessness of after-dinner promises, and the dubious sincerity of politicians devoted to the manufacture of personal capital. The Pittsburgh difficulty will probably add an equally instructive exposure of still meaner practices on the part of patriotic sympathizers with the Kossuth crusade. There may be doubts about the precise meaning of cheers, and the exact value of warlike oratory; but figures admit of less equivocal interpretation. It is to be hoped, therefore, that our Pittsburgh contemporaries will let us have the figures quickly and "uncooked."

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1852.

The charge against J. P. Levy, arrested in New York, upon an indictment found in this District, is for carrying on a correspondence with the President of Mexico, with the purpose of preventing the ratification of the Tehuantepec treaty. It is the case out of which have grown all the rumors of fraud and defalcation that have been rife in this city for a week past. The facts are these: Capt. Levy alleges that he possesses a contract with the Mexican Government for opening a communication by rail road, canal or turnpike, between the gulf of Mexico and the Pacific, by the way of Alvarado and Huatulco, a pass between Vera Cruz and Tehuantepec. This contract conflicts with the exclusive privileges of the grant to Garay for the isthmus of Tehuantepec. Garay's grant has been annulled for non-performance of the conditions, and for the reason that the operations of the company to which it has been finally assigned are hostile to the independence of Mexico. This grant was first assigned to the Messrs. Hargous & Co., Bankers of New York and Mexico, and by them to the New Orleans Company, of which Mr. Benjamin, the present Senator elect from Louisiana, is a leading member, and counsel. Last year Mr. Letcher concluded a treaty with the Mexican government, the effect of which would have been to secure the privileges originally granted to Garay, but forfeited by him to his assignees, the New Orleans company. Our Senate ratified the treaty and it was sent back to Mexico to receive the sanction of that government. Mr. Levy, considering the treaty a violation of his own contract with the Mexican government, of course opposed its ratification. It is charged that he wrote letters to Arista for the purpose of defeating it, and that he encouraged and assisted Senor Rosas, the Mexican minister here in his opposition to the treaty.

Capt. Levy was arrested in New York while at dinner with his family, having left Washington, where he had been residing during the previous two months, on Thursday of last week.—He has returned to Washington, and given bail in the sum of five thousand dollars to appear for trial.

The debate in the House to day was very animated and interesting. The most prominent feature was the indication it afforded of a split in the Union party. Mr. Cabell, of Florida, the immortal lone star of the swamp in the House, made a powerful demonstration in favor of that party's doing something in its own behalf, and electing its own candidate. He thanked God and congratulated the country that the Whig party had been purged of abolitionism and all other perilous stuff, and did not despair of its ability to give the Union party material aid and comfort in its patriotic designs, provided the Union party were permitted to have full and absolute command of all its movements, and in particular to have the nomination of its candidates. He denounced Gen. Scott, and said that without a change of platform he could not obtain a vote south of the Potomac. When he was for did not clearly appear, but from the few passages of his speech which I listened to, I thought the following ticket would accord with his views, to wit.

Robert Toombs, of Georgia, for President.
E. C. Cabell, " Florida, Vice President.

A Union democrat of Georgia replied in terms that showed plainly enough that unionism *per se* might be a very excellent thing to get elected, upon, but that its day was past, and that it ought to be allowed to go the way of all other humbugs. For his own individual part he was going back to the Locofocos, by whom he hoped to be received as a repentant sinner. Rantoul, of Mass., gave the second instalment of his speech on the coalition in that state. He proved that though the pet of free soilers and abolitionists, he was a died-in-the-wool democrat, and had been regularly nominated and supported by them. The discussion dwindled down into a rough and tumble guerrilla skirmish in which some smaller lights of the democracy shone with a radiance closely allied to positive darkness.

Mr. Webster spoke in the Supreme Court two hours to-day against Mrs. Gaines in the great case involving the title to her father's property. Mr. Campbell will follow in her favor to-morrow and will close the argument in the case. Judgment will be given at about the end of the term, and will decide the title to property in New Orleans and along the Mississippi valued at $9,000,000. Chief Justice Taney and Justice McLean do not sit during the pendency of the cause, because they both have relatives whose interests will be affected by the result.

The enormous abuses of the ocean mail contract system will receive a thorough overhauling at this session. It is found that to keep up a semi-monthly mail communication with California, by Law's ships on this side and Howland & Aspinwall's on the other, costs the moderate little sum of $638,000 a year, and this exclusive of at least $50,000 which is paid for transportation across the Isthmus. Cornelius Vanderbilt has offered to perform the same service by the way of Nicaragua for $250,000 a year. This will effect a saving of $438,000 a year to the United States treasury, and of six or eight days time on each trip. We pay now on these ocean mail contracts $1,380,000 a year, and I presume the amount returned in postage is not over one-half. The postage by the Isthmus route to California has fallen off from $43,000 to $12,000, partly owing to the large number of letters carried by Vanderbilt's line, and partly to the reduction of postage.

By the way, I learn that the P. M. General has caused notice to be given to Great Britain that we desire the discontinuance of the present postal arrangement with that government. The reason is that the British P. O. persist in charging double postage on the letters by the Collin's line, whereby the greater part of the mail matter passing between the two countries goes in the Cunard steamer. The treaty requires a year's notice of discontinuance, and that has been given.

JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., closed yesterday a negotiation for 5,000 tons of rails, for the completion of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad. The price of the rails is not stated by the paper from which the above is taken, but the figure is no doubt a low one, and to the Stockholders, at the first glance, will appear favorable. Perhaps it is, but it may be submitted whether it would not have been better to have paid sixty dollars per ton for Pennsylvania iron, in bonds, and have the bonds held at home, instead of sending them to New York, to be slaughtered, as all out of the way bonds have to be, as western companies well know. Five thousand tons of iron is, in short, two hundred and twenty-five thousand day's works, at one dollar per day, and a profit of twenty-five per cent. of the gross price of the iron to the iron master. Pennsylvania iron, ore and coal are worthless, in the ground; and the new tariff, which killed the make of railroad bars at $60 per ton, robbed Pennsylvania laborers of this large amount of labor, and the iron masters of their profit. Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. are as honorable brokers as exist in New York, and in selling bonds and buying iron, do their principals ample justice; but it is very certain that the interests of the country would be better served if there were fewer bonds sold in Wall Street, and more iron made West.

Miss Sinclair, late Mrs. Forrest, made a most triumphant debut at Brougham's Lyceum, last night, as Lady Teazle, in the "School for Scandal." Indeed, it has been allowed to be the best debut known on the New York boards for a long time. An attempt was made by the rowdy and reckless part of the press to create a riot, but the police were ordered out in full force, and two regiments of the National Guards in readiness to act once put down any riot, no matter what its magnitude. A few rowdies in the theatre were dragged out and imprisoned, and the rest so cowed to the under-ground rum holes, where they are daily and nightly burrow. The Mayor has, with a courage not to be over commended, determined that a woman whom a jury has pronounced innocent shall not be debarred from earning her own livelihood by such a vile crew as drove Mr. Macready from New York, to gratify the brutal fancies of a mob, infamous as fiends can show.

The warm weather has given a little more activity to business, but we are not driven yet. The Southern merchants are not here in numbers yet, and until they come we can do nothing. The railroad building to the city are doing an immense traffic by reason of the suspension of navigation. The Hudson River, the Harlem, New York and New Haven and the Erie are crowded to the fullest capacity, and are earning large sums. The Erie earns in January 25 per cent. advance over January 1851.

Money remains abundant in Wall Street, and stocks, upon the whole, are firm and rather higher. The course of coin is towards the sub-treasury, and, as the imports of February and March will be large, the drain that way must continue, and a large amount accumulate there, to wait the action of Congress in passing the appropriation bill, which they will not do until after the Presidential nominations are made. Brokers, who think they can see far ahead, are looking for a panic in March. Bills for the steamer to-day have sold for 110@110¼, a rate that does not seem calculated to give ease to the money market, when only a million of dollars came by the steamer from California.

The temperance people are hard at work here as I have before said; but much as you may commend their course, do not indulge in sanguine hopes of their success. Our imports of "rum" last year were ten millions of gallons, and six millions or more in value. No good citizen but feels the curse it imposes upon us, nor is ignorant of the onerous taxes it inflicts upon us. We are aware of all its horrors and all its cost, but we have not the moral courage to stop the sale of rum on Sundays in unlicensed holes, within the sound of the clergyman in his pulpit. Our politicians stand upon the steps of those vile dens, nor think of their duty. We are not behind the world in moral light, but we have a population that rules at the polls more corrupt than Sodom and Gomorrah were incumbered with. Desirable as the temperance reform is, we shall not accomplish it here without half a century of severe labor.

C.

TO THE WOMEN OF THE WEST.

A large number of the women of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and their vicinities, animated by an ardent love of Liberty, and deeply sympathizing with the oppressed people of Hungary, have united for the purpose of affording them relief. The title of their organization is—"The Ladies' Association of the friends of Hungary." This body has agreed to preserve its organization, and to continue its efforts and its contributions, until the aid of Association shall be no longer required.

Impelled by an ardent desire to see this good work more extensively carried on, our Association have deemed it not improper to call the attention of their sisters of the West, and of the country generally, to this subject; and have deputed us to perform this duty. Acting on behalf of so large a body, we therefore earnestly and affectionately entreat you, from this threshold of the Great West, to form similar Associations, for a similar purpose, in your cities, towns and villages—wherever there is a sufficient number of hearts that prize our own free institutions, and sympathise with the brave Hungarians, who have fallen under the heavy yoke of despotism. It is impossible for Governor Kossuth, during his limited stay in our country, and in his impaired state of health, to visit and address the people in every place where warm hearts may glow for the emancipation of his suffering countrymen. But if he cannot personally address the Association of the Friends of Hungary in every locality, he can and will acknowledge, by letter, any contributions of "material aid" for obtaining the freedom of his beloved Fatherland; or, wherever he may be, will in person receive your deputations for this purpose. We hope, therefore, that you will not delay your co-operation until the arrival of Governor Kossuth among you, but that you will form yourselves into Associations of Friends of Hungary, and send your contributions to him as soon as possible.

We have heard and seen Louis Kossuth, the great Apostle of Freedom. We have listened to thrilling appeals; and our hearts have thrilled beneath his soul-stirring eloquence. We have confidence in the justice of the cause he advocates; and we feel convinced of his honor, his devotion, and his noble disinterestedness. We regret that every one cannot hear him, and thus be moved by the magic of his living presence; but you have all doubtless read the addresses he has delivered since his arrival in the United States, and consequently no labored argument by us is necessary to excite your sympathy in behalf of his oppressed country.

In the Providence of God, we are permitted to enjoy the blessings of a free Government. In the midst of our prosperity let us not forget that there was a dark and dreadful hour in the annals of our country—when her truest and bravest sons almost despaired. While the men of our Revolution were fighting for liberty with unshod feet; and while the blood stained snow betrayed the foe to the enemy the route they had taken; while the eyes of our forefathers were imploringly turned to Europe for aid,—then was it that of the ostrich, that can master the skin of the lion. I recollect some time since the death of a child in convulsions, caused by eating bits of a child in convulsions, caused by eating bits of a child in convulsions, caused by eating bits