WELCOME TO KOSSUTH.

☞We assez the address of Gov. Johnston to Kossuth, upon the latter's visit to Harrisburg, and the Magyar's reply. They will both doubtless be read with much interest.

Gov. Johnston's Address to Gov. Kossuth—

The covenants of despots for the maintainance of tyranny remain unbroken; the cordials which facilitate the moment thy footprints marked the American soil.

The nations to whose safe keeping Liberty and her institutions had been confided, have surrendered to the enjoyment of her own happiness and sympathies, regardless of the machinations and evil designs of demagogues and despots of other lands. To arouse this guardian of popular institutions to a sense of duty, it was necessary that some one, unshackled and trodden child of liberty should bring to her the story of his wrongs. It was thy destiny to perform this holy work. Thy advent here with the history of thy sufferings, and of thy country's oppressions, called the sleeping spirit of the guardian of truth, filled the American heart with the best sympathies of our nature, and consecrated the American mind with the power and the duty of our Government.

Entanglement by alliance in the affairs of Europe was not required, and revision in its contests, was not asked.

We have declared the law that man is capable of self-government, and that he possesses the inherent and indestructable right of altering, amending, changing the form of his government, at his pleasure, and in furtherance of his happiness. We have sworn hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man.—Thence truths we have made a part of the laws of nations. Despots combine and interfere by fraud and bayonets, to prevent the erection of republican institutions by a nation struggling successfully against its despotic oppressor for similar rights. Fidelity to our principles and institutions demands that we prevent such interference. Yet when thy proclamation that the laws of justices and of humanity shall be preserved, shall ring over Austria, in the performance of this duty the American people will feel no sympathy with the violation of faith and national law, involved in the demand, for sanguinary purposes, of the surrender of human rights."

These sentiments found a response in every heart within our borders. They are referred now to show that our sympathies have sympathized in the sufferings of her children, and anxiously desired to see the dangers which threaten overshadow thy your own pathway.

Permit me in conclusion to perform the pleasing duty which the representatives of the people have requested at my hand. It is to bid you a cordial welcome to their Capital and their hearts. Then welcome—thrice welcome to the homes of Freemen, illustrious and magnanimous defender of civil and religious liberty.

Gov. Kossuth's Reply.

I come with confidence, I come with hope to the United States. With the confidence of a man who trusts with burning faith in the logic of principles, knowing that where there freedom is sown there generously grows—with the hope of a man who knows that there is life in his arm, and that where there is life there must be a future yet.

And still, the hope of man is only an instructive thread of the heart, with which nature's motherly care counterseats the sad impression of adversities. We often have without knowing why; and like the lonely wanderer in a stormy night, direct our weary steps towards the first glimmering waylaid light, with the knowing if he is bout to knock at the door of a philanthropist or of a traitor or egotist.

But that hope and confidence with which I came to the United States, was not such a one. There was a knowledge of facts in it. I had not know with mine by my fate to meet; but I knew that meet I will with two living principles—with that of *freedom*, and that of national hospitality. Both are political principles for me.

Freedom is expansive like the light—it likes to spread.

And hospitality here in this happy land is raised out of the narrow circle of private virtue, to a principle of political State wisdom; just as you, gentlemen, are the representatives of your people, so the people of the United States, at large, is the representative of European humanitarian congregation of nations assembled in the hospital hall of American liberty.

Your people is linked to Europe, not only by the common tie of humanity; not only by the communicative spirit of liberty; not only by commercial interests—but by the sacred ties of blood. The people of the United States is Europe transplanted to America.

You are not one national tribe like the retreating Indians, who retire before the white man, as he advances westward. You came over, not like the emigrating peoples of the middle ages, seeking a new home in one compact, national mass; but you design the people of the United States in Europe transplanted to America. And in Europe's wars and strifes it is the cause of that Europe which I come to plead.

Where was ever a son who, even in his prodigal course, could indifferently look at the suffering of his father, and say that his blood is running in his very veins? and Europe is the mother of the United States.

Oh! I hope that the people of this glorious land is and will be fervently attached to it as their free, great and happy home. I hope that the American heart, sungus they speak, they are and will ever be Americans. And so they must be, if they will be true to their adopted home's greatness and continued existence. Should upon the citizens of the United States the necessity arise, that I become again Anglo-Saxon, Irish, German, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, French, American I would soon cease to be what I is now—freedom elevated to the proud position of a power on earth.

But while I hope that all the people of the United States will never become anything but Americans, and even in youngest adopted sons, though fresh with the home recollections, will know here no south, no north, no east, no west, nothing but the wide spread, all embracing nationality of freedom; in a word—American—still, I also know, that blood is blood, and that there will ever be a heart in the contemplation of his mother's sufferings.

These were the motives of my confidence and hope. And here I repeat, I have the happy right, to say, God Almighty is with me. My hopes are about to be realized.

Sir, it is a gratifying view to see how the generous sympathy of your people, in the cause which I respectfully plead, has grown in recent progress, in the history of public opinion. But nowhere had I the happy lot to see the rising progress more clearly expressed than in the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—this mighty Keystone State of the Union.

First, the people at Harrisburg spoke, and no sooner had the people heard and imbibed the public sympathy into acknowledged principles. It has treated the sympathy of generous nations into a political shape. I forever will remember it with fervent gratitude. Then came the metropolis, the ship and fountain by the side of Penn's name to the oppressed; the sanctuary of American independence, where the very rock speaks prophesy, which now shelters more inhabitants than the whole of Pennsylvania did when some twenty-five years ago the prophetic bell of the Independence Hall announced to the world that free-America is born—which now, with the voice of thunder, will (I hope) tell the world that the doubtful life of that child has developed into a mighty power on earth; yes, also Harrisburg, the metropolis come, a flourishing example of freedom, developing powers, as the metropolis of the west is the proof of freedom's creating power; and after the metropolis, now the first representatives of your great Republic's manufacturing interests, this mighty link of nations and this natural ally of international law, then come Pittsburg, the immense manufacturing workshop, alike memorable for its moral power, and its natural advantage, the metropolis in a land with the giant valley of the west, that cradle of the new world, linked, in its turn, to the old world, by the commercial and agricultural interests. And after the people of Pennsylvania thus spoke, now here I stand in the people of this people's sovereignty, with gratitude, acknowledging the inestimable benefits of this public reception, when, with, the elect of Pennsylvania, intrusted with the legislative and executive power of the sovereign people, gather into one garland the flowers of their people's public opinion; and with the authority of their high position, announces loudly to the world, the principles, the resolutions, and the will of the two millions of the great Commonwealth.

Sir, the words your Excellency honorable Senate have spoken, will be welcome again Anglo-Saxon, Irish, German, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, French, American would soon cease to be what it is now—freedom elevated to the proud position of a power on earth.

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