M. Kossuth and Mr. Clay.

The Speeches at Trade Lake Interview—Impressive Incident.

The interview between M. Kossuth and Mr. Clay has excited a general interest in the country, and the reports of it hitherto given to the public have been somewhat inaccurate, and, at the best, imperfect.—The National Intelligencer, of Tuesday, supplies the deficiency as follows:

The company present on the occasion consisted of Senator Cass, James, of Tennessee, Mr. Tindall, of this city, and the Hon. Presley Ewing, of Kentucky. The last-named gentleman has been induced, at the instance of several persons, and with the consent of Mr. Clay, to give a more extended and careful report of the interview, and especially of Mr. Clay's remarks, which we publish below, and which may be reported, in substance, being, besides the authority of Mr. Ewing, the sanction of Senator Jones, by whom the report has been expressly authorized.

M. Kossuth was introduced by Mr. Cass about three o'clock.

On being presented to Mr. Clay, who rose to receive him, "Sir," said he, "I thank you for the honor of this interview."

"I beg you to believe," said Mr. Clay, interrupting him, "that it is I who am honored. Will you please to be seated?"

After the usual interchange of civilities, "I owe you, sir," said Mr. Clay, "an apology for not having accorded before to the deputation the kind reception which is extended more than once, to see me. But really my health has been so broken that I did not dare to hazard the excitement of an interesting an interview. Besides, sir, I felt that your own pleasure, in the wonderful and fascinating eloquence has unmerited so large a portion of our people, wherever you have gone, and even some of our members of Congress," waving his hand towards the two or three gentlemen who were present, "who I hope will come under its influence, lest you might think, my faith in some principles in regard to the foreign policy of this country, and my sincerity and candor have lost my esteem. Sir, I believe, in the doctrine of the Father of his Country, that "the great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is to extend our commercial relations, but to have as little political connection with them as possible." Waiving the grave and momentous question of the right, in such a nation to assume the executive power among nations, for the enforcement of international law, or of the right of the United States to dictate to Russia the character of her relations with the nations around her, let us come at once to the practical consideration of your mission. You tell us yourself, with great truth and propriety, that mere sympathy, or of the sympathy, commiseration and pity cannot govern our nations. You require material aid. And indeed it is monstrous that mere declamation of the sympathy of Congress, or of the President, or of the country, would be of little avail, unless we were prepared to enforce those declarations by a resort to arms, and unless other nations were prepared to do the same, and to make common cause with us, and to assume a common and concerted determination upon our part.—Well, sir, suppose that war should be the issue of the course you propose to us, could we then effect anything for you, ourselves, or the cause of liberty? To transport men and arms across the ocean in sufficient numbers and quantities to be effective against Russia and Austria would be impossible. It is a fact which perhaps may not be generally known, that the most imperfect means only exist for the close of her past war with us, was the immense costs of transportation and maintenance of forces and the consequent ruin of war on such a distant theatre, and yet she had not perhaps more than thirty thousand men upon the continent at any time.—Upon land Russia is invulnerable to us, as we are to her. Upon the ocean, a war between Russia and this country, would result in mutual annoyances to the commerce of each, but probably in little else.

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"Sir, the recent melancholy subversion of the Republican Government of France, and that enlightened nation voluntarily placing its neck under the yoke of despotism, teach us to despair of any permanent success for liberal institutions in Europe; it gives us an impressive warning not to rely upon others for the vitality of our principles, but to look to ourselves, and to cherish with more care than ever the security of our institutions and the preservation of our policy and principles. By the policy to which we have adhered since the days of Washington, we have prospered beyond precedent; we have done more for the cause of liberty in the world than the united efforts of all the other nations of the world. And if we but continue united as one people, and preserve in the policy which our experience gives us clearly and triumphantly vindicated, we may in another quarter of a century furnish an example which the reason of the world cannot resist. But if we should involve ourselves in the tangled web of European politics, in a war in which we could effect nothing, and if in that struggle Hungary should go down, and we should go down with her, where then would be the hope of the friends of freedom throughout the world? Far better is it for ourselves, for Hungary, and for the cause of liberty, that, adhering to our wise pacific system, and avoiding the chaos wars of Europe, we should keep our lamp burning brightly on this western shore, as a light to all nations, than be hazard its over extinction amid the ruins of fallen or falling republics in Europe."

throughout Mr. Clay's remarks M. Kossuth listened with the utmost interest and attention; and, indeed, throughout the whole interview, displayed the rare combination of the profoundest respect without the smallest sacrifice of his personal dignity, exhibiting in all his bearing the most finished and attractive stamp which can be given to the true manly and gentlemanly. It did not enter, in his turn, upon a controversy of Mr. Clay's views, but began by saying what he thought was the reason of the repeated failures to establish liberal institutions in France. Education was necessary, and that, he said, had not yet descend very deep into the masses of the French people; as an illustration of which, fact he stated that hundreds of peasants, when voting for the first time in elevate Louis Napoleon to the Presidency, thought that Emperor still alive and imprisoned, and that one vote then given would effect his deliverance. He gradually diverted his discourse to the affairs of Hungary, Austria, Russia and Turkey; speaking of the exaggerated estimate of the strength of Russia; and of the real weakness of Turkey—her strength, which consisted in her immense land force, and expressly in the devotion of her people to the Turkish Government, which I have long and constantly cherished. And in regard to this matter, you will allow me, I hope, to express my sincerity and candor which becomes the most delicate subject, but, sir, for you and for myself, which which is due to such a stage the course of freedom. I trust you will believe me, sir, when I say that I have interested over the liveliest sympathies in every struggle for liberty, in Hungary, and in Poland, and in Italy. And, sir, I believe, I express the universal sentiment of my countrymen. But, sir, for the sake of your country, and the cause of liberty, I entreat you the policy you propose to her. Waiving the grave and momentous question of the right, in such a nation to assume the executive power among nations, for the enforcement of international law, or of the right of the United States to dictate to Russia the character of her relations with the nations around her, let us come at once to the practical consideration of your mission. You tell us yourself, with great truth and propriety, that mere sympathy, or of the sympathy, commiseration and pity cannot govern our nations. You require material aid. And indeed it is monstrous that mere declamation of the sympathy of Congress, or of the President, or of the country, would be of little avail, unless we were prepared to enforce those declarations by a resort to arms, and unless other nations were prepared to do the same, and to make common cause with us, and to assume a common and concerted determination upon our part.—Well, sir, suppose that war should be the issue of the course you propose to us, could we then effect anything for you, ourselves, or the cause of liberty? To transport men and arms across the ocean in sufficient numbers and quantities to be effective against Russia and Austria would be impossible. It is a fact which perhaps may not be generally known, that the most imperfect means only exist for the close of her past war with us, was the immense costs of transportation and maintenance of forces and the consequent ruin of war on such a distant theatre, and yet she had not perhaps more than thirty thousand men upon the continent at any time.—Upon land Russia is invulnerable to us, as we are to her. Upon the ocean, a war between Russia and this country, would result in mutual annoyances to the commerce of each, but probably in little else.

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