The Daily Union.

VOLUME I. "LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION." NUMBER 217.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1851.

EDITED BY
ANDREW J. DONELSON.
A. J. DONELSON AND ROBERT ARMSTRONG,
PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

TERMS:

DAILY,	per year,	$10 00
SEMI-WEEKLY, (published tri-weekly during the session of Congress)		5 00
WEEKLY		2 00
Clubs will be furnished as follows:		
Five copies of the DAILY, for		40 00
Five copies of the SEMI-WEEKLY,		20 00
Ten copies of the " "		35 00
Five copies of the WEEKLY,		8 00
Ten copies of the "		15 00

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The name of no person will be entered upon our books unless the payment of the subscription be made in advance.

Distant subscribers may forward us money by letter, the postage on which will be paid by us, and all risk assumed by ourselves in its safe transmission.

The COUNTRY PAPER is published tri-weekly during the sessions of Congress, and semi-weekly during the recess.

Subscriptions for a period less than a year will be received on terms proportioned to the above annual rates.

☞POSTMASTERS are authorized to act as our agents; and, by sending us FIVE DAILY subscribers, with $40 enclosed, or FIVE SEMI-WEEKLY subscribers, with $20 enclosed, or FIVE WEEKLY subscribers, with $10 enclosed, will be entitled to one copy of the same edition as they furnish us subscribers for, gratis.

LAW AND AGENCY NOTICE.

Worthington G. Snethen

CONTINUES to practise law in the Supreme Court; to attend to cases before Congress; to prosecute claims and settle accounts against the departments at home and abroad; to obtain pensions and bounty lands; to collect debts, dividends, legacies, and inheritances, in any part of the United States and in foreign countries; to make investments of funds in loans and stocks and on bond and mortgage; and to negotiate the purchase and sale of loans, lands, and patent rights, in any State of the Union.

Particular attention paid to California land-title cases coming up to the United States Supreme Court on appeal.

Communications, *prepaid*, addressed to W. G. Snethen, 5 Carroll Place, Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C., will meet with prompt attention. Oct 28—d1y

Canton Mattings, Floor Oilcloths, Carpeting, &c.

THE subscribers are now receiving, per schooner Statesman, from New York—
50 pieces 4-4 extra heavy white Canton mattings
20 do 5-4 do do do
20 do 6-4 do do do
20 do 4-4 do red checked do do
25 do 5-4 & 6-4 do do do
10 do 4-4 do fancy do do
2 do super English oilcloth, 18 feet wide
3 do super American oilcloth, from twelve to eighteen feet wide
25 do low-priced American oilcloth, from three to six feet wide
10 do Cocoa mattings, for basement, &c.

Also, constantly on hand a full assortment of every variety of imported and American carpeting, such as—

Tapestry velvet, tapestry Brussels, English and American Brussels, imperial, three-ply, and ingrain, fine and common ingrain, low priced; rag, hemp, and cotton, both striped and plaid; together with every other article in our line for house-furnishing; which we are prepared and fully determined to offer upon as good terms as any other dealers in this country.

Ap 18—tf P. H. HOOE & CO.

DANCING ACADEMY.—First Course.—Mr. F. R. LABBE has the honor to announce to the citizens of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, that his first course of dancing lessons for the season will commence on Thursday, November 6, at his room, over George & Thomas Parker's grocery store, south side of Pennsylvania avenue, between 6th and 7th streets, opposite Brown's new hotel.

Days of tuition: Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

All the fashionable dances will be introduced and taught.

Oct 14—dtf

NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS JUST RECEIVED.—The subscribers respectfully invite the attention of visiting and resident ladies to the following, viz:
25 dresses extra rich brocade silks
15 do do light colored do. for evening
10 pieces very rich figured silks, new style
15 do do watered silks, colored and black
25 pieces rich yard-wide watered poplins
15 do do real Irish watered poplins
30 do French merinos and Thibets, every shade
10 do extra quality yard-wide velvets, all colors
50 do latest designs French cashmeres and mousselines de laine

Together with many other new and desirable styles of dress materials, which we deem unnecessary to enumerate, but which will with much pleasure be exhibited to all who may favor us with a call.

In French embroideries, &c., we name—
Lace-trimmed chemisets, entirely new and beautiful
Lace-trimmed sleeves and cuffs to match
French embroidered and lace collars, cuffs to match
Richly embroidered and lace trimmed handkerchiefs
Swiss and cambric collars and chemisets, &c.

All of the above-named goods are quite new, and well worthy the attention of purchasers.

HOOE, BRO., & CO.,
Nov 30—4wif Penn. avenue, between 7th and 8th streets.

RUGBY ACADEMY—Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, corner of K and 14th streets.
G. F. MORRISON, Principal.
R. P. Latham, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.
Mons. T. Raoult, " Modern "
C. S. Keech, Tutor.
——— ———, Teacher of Penmanship.
Messrs. Carusi and Iardella, Teachers of Instrumental Music.
James P. McLean, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

The course of instruction is designed to prepare the student either for business, for the study of the learned professions, or for entering the higher classes in our colleges. In every branch of tuition no pains are spared to render the course as sound and complete as possible. The usual branches of the academic course are taught, consisting of reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, book-keeping, the Latin, Greek, and modern languages, history, chronology, declamation, composition, both English and Latin, Grecian and Roman antiquities, logic, mathematics, chemistry, natural and mental philosophy, music, drawing, &c.

Terms of board and tuition moderate.

REFERENCES:

Rev. S. Pyne, D. D., Rev. J. W. French, Wm. W. Corcoran, esq., Thomas Ritchie, esq., Prof. A. D. Bache, Prof. Gales, ——— Chew, M. D., Baltimore, Capt. T. J. Page, U. S. N., and Captain G. Blake, U. S. N.

Nov 19—dtf

NEW Fashionable Tailoring Establishment.—H. F. LOUDON & CO., men's mercers and tailors, Brown's Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue, have just opened their new store with a large and well-selected stock of goods for gentlemen's wear, such as cloths, cassimeres, vestings, and furnishing goods generally.

Army, navy, marine, and revenue officers will find an assortment of swords, epaulets, sashes, passants, laces, and such other articles as the latest regulation of their respective corps prescribe.

An experience of many years in legitimate tailoring, a new and select stock of goods, a desire to please, with the cash system to protect customers against high prices, are inducements that we offer, and most respectfully solicit patronage.

Nov 18—d3m

NEW CLOAKS, &c.—Just received—
10 very rich velvet cloaks, new style
10 very rich cloth cloaks, handsomely trimmed
10 very rich velvet sacks, with hoods
5 very rich cloth sacks, with hoods
5 very rich velvet mantillas, new styles, &c.

To which we respectfully invite the attention of purchasers before making their selections, feeling confident entire satisfaction in every particular can be given.

Nov 30—d4wif HOOE, BRO., & CO.

JAMES L. EDWARDS, late Commissioner of Pensions, and Simeon Smith, attorney-at-law, formerly of Ogdensburg, New York, have opened an office in Washington city for the transaction of business as agents for claims before Congress and the executive departments of the general government. They promise their unremitted attention to any business that may be intrusted to their care. Reference may be made to any members of the last Congress.

Letters post-paid, addressed to Edwards & Smith, near Willard's Hotel, will be duly attended to.

Sep 10—d1y

Hats, Caps, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Just Received.

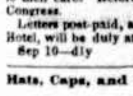
BEEBE'S superior New York style of hats and caps; Philadelphia, Paris, and London, beautiful, and much admired; Washington-style slouch hats of every style and price; children's fancy hats and caps, in pleasing variety. Also, a large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's fancy goods and toilet articles.

Gentlemen in want of the above articles are most respectfully invited to call and examine my stock, which is now complete, and of superior quality, at moderate prices.

CHAS. H. LANE,

New hat, cap, and gentlemen's furnishing establishment, Pennsylvania avenue, between 4½ and 6th streets. Dec 3—d3wif

Alexandria Boat.

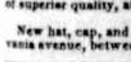


The favorite steamer GEORGE WASHINGTON will depart at the following hours. A coach connects with the boat in Washington. Boat's fare 12½ cents; coach 6¼ cents. The coach will leave the Capitol for the boat at 8, 9¾, 11, 1, 2¾, and 4.

Leaves Alexandria at 8, 9¾, 11, 1, 2¾, and 4.
Leaves Washington at 8¾, 10¾, 11¾, 1¾, 3¾, and 4¾.

Nov 11—dtf JOB CORSON, Captain.

For Norfolk.

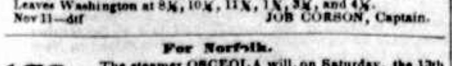


The steamer OSCEOLA will, on Saturday, the 13th instant, commence making one trip a week to the above place—leaving Washington every Saturday at 7 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Norfolk every Monday at 4 o'clock, p. m.

Passage and fare $5.

She will touch, going and returning, at Cone river, and the usual landings on the Potomac.

Dec 9—dtf JAMES MITCHELL, Captain.



Baltimore and Washington Railroad—Change of Hours.

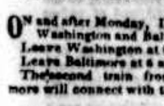
ON and after Monday, December 1st, the passenger trains between Washington and Baltimore will be run as follows:

Leave Washington at 6 and 8½, a. m., 12, m., and 5, p. m.
Leave Baltimore at 6 and 8½, a. m., and 4 and 7½, p. m.

The second train from Washington and the fourth from Baltimore will connect with the express train to and from Philadelphia.

T. H. PARSONS,
Nov 29—dtf Agent.

Pennsylvania Railroad.



WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Between Philadelphia and Pittsburg—Time reduced to twenty-four hours.—On and after the 1st of December next, passengers will be carried by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, in twenty-four hours, with only twenty-eight miles of staging over an excellent turnpike.

Fare, $11.

This is the shortest and best route between the great West and the Atlantic cities, and the accommodations are in all respects of the highest character.

THOMAS MOORE,
Nov 11—d3m Agent Penn's Railroad Co.

CHAMPAGNE WINE, &c.—Just received from Havre 300 baskets superior Champagne wine of high grade, part of our own importation, viz:
Cabinet Champagne
Roher's Verzancey
Bouche do
Renauld & Francoi's superior Heidsieck do
And other choice brands.

With a general assortment of selected liquors, cigars, &c.

For sale by GEO. & THOS. PARKER & CO.,
Dec 9—TuTh&Satwif Opposite Brown's Hotel.

JUST OPENED.—The particular attention of ladies is requested to the following:
20 very superior and cheap long cashmere shawls
10 fine Scotch long shawls, high colors
30 dozen superior silk hose, all grades
10 boxes superior embroidered handkerchiefs.

The above, with a variety of other cheap and useful goods, are worthy the attention of buyers.

YERBY & MILLER,
Penn. av., opposite Centre Market, between 7th and 8th streets.
Dec 18—1mif

TO WESTERN TRAVELLERS.

EXPRESS MAIL LINE FROM BALTIMORE TO PITTSBURG.

(Through in twenty-two hours and a half.)

THIS line to Pittsburg, over the Baltimore and Susquehanna and Pennsylvania Central railroads is now in successful operation. By it passengers leave Baltimore at 7½, p. m., (half an hour after the time of arrival of the evening train from Washington,) and proceed to Harrisburg, where they are transferred to the Central railroad train, and proceed immediately on without delay, crossing the mountains in daylight, and arriving in Pittsburg at 6, p. m., the day after starting. The entire distance is performed by railway, with the exception of 28 miles, which is done in first-class coaches.

PASSENGERS FROM THE WEST

Leave Pittsburg in the cars of the Central railroad at 7, a. m., and arrive at Harrisburg at 4, a. m., the next morning, where the express train of the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad will be in waiting, and proceed immediately on to Baltimore, arriving there at 8, a. m., in time for the train to Washington, which leaves at 8½, a. m. ☞This route is as reliable as any offered to the public.

☞Fare through (either way) $11.

For tickets apply to the ticket agent of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company, at Calvert Station, Baltimore, or the ticket agent of Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Pittsburg.

ALFRED GAITHER,
Dec 14—d1m Superintendent of Transportation.

VALUABLE business Stand for Rent in Washington city, and immediate possession given of the three new stores in the large building now erecting on the old-established stand at the corner of 7th street west and Market Space. They are built in the most modern style for the dry goods business, and with gas lights. The corner store is 18 feet wide by 80 feet deep in the clear, with a side-light in the rear of the store 22 feet wide by 12 feet high. It has a basement 18 feet wide by 55 feet deep, and 7 feet 6 inches high in the clear, dry, and finished for a sales room, well lighted by several windows, and an area around the building. The second store, fronting on Market Space, is 17 feet wide, 54 feet deep; then it becomes 26 feet wide by 22 feet deep, having a skylight 5 feet wide by 22 feet long. It has a basement, finished for a sales room, 26 feet wide by 55 feet deep, 7 feet 6 inches high. There is a communication from each store with its basement by an easy stairway. The third store is 9 feet wide by 54 feet deep, with skylight 5 feet by 5 feet in the rear of the store. A very large store could be made by throwing the two last stores into one. Each store has a vault in the pavement for fuel.

For terms, apply to the subscriber, at the Potomac House, north side Pennsylvania avenue, between 3d and 4½ streets.

Dec 13—TuThSattf ANNE R. DERMOTT.

To the Public.

THE undersigned respectfully inform their patrons and friends, and the public generally, that they have lately opened an office over the Exchange Bank of Selden, Withers, & Co., on 7th street, in the city of Washington, D. C., for the transaction of business as general agents, and especially as agents for the prosecution of claims against the government, and for buying and selling of lands and securing the titles thereof. The junior partner (J. McN. Latham) is a lawyer by profession, and will attend to any business in the limits of the District. The senior partner, (Richard M. Young,) having been Commissioner of the General Land Office, and become familiar with the titles and localities of the public lands, and having been also a lawyer and judge for many years, persuades himself that he will be able to render satisfaction in any business which requires a knowledge of the laws and of the country where capitalists may desire to invest their funds.

Liberal advances will be made upon claims intrusted to their agency when of an unquestionable character. They beg leave to refer to Messrs. Selden, Withers, & Co., and members of Congress generally.

RICHARD M. YOUNG,
J. McN. LATHAM.

Dec 21—2w

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.—I have now in store a very rich and splendid assortment of the following seasonable articles, to wit:
Extra super silk cashmere French flannel dressing robes
Do scarfs, stocks, cravats and neck-ties—in rich and pleasing variety—for dress, wedding, and evening parties
Silk and linen pocket handkerchiefs
Gloves of all descriptions, of the best makers
Extra superfine water fur ditto
Suspenders, hosiery.
Also, a full stock of superior dress shirts, plain and fancy.
With a complete supply of woollen, merino, cashmere, silk, and fur under-garments
Also, brushes of all kinds, porte monnaies, purses
Pocket-books, canes, and umbrellas.
With toilet articles in abundance, at

CHARLES H. LANE'S

Fashionable hat, cap, and gentlemen's furnishing establishment, near 4½ street, Pennsylvania avenue.

Dec 25—d8tif

WHITEHURST'S new and extensive Gallery of Premium Daguerreotypes, over the store of Duvall & Bro., between 4½ and 6th streets, Pennsylvania avenue.

This gallery possesses many advantages over others, being built on the second floor, and arranged expressly for this purpose. It contains one of the largest skylights in this country, and is the most extensive and finest south of Baltimore. It possesses every facility for copying paintings or daguerreotypes, not having its superior in the world, where may be obtained beautiful and highly-finished daguerreotypes in all weather, though cloudy is preferable, except for children. Post-mortem cases promptly attended to.

Awarded the first medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, and a premium at the late Fair at New York.

GALLERIES.—No. 205 Baltimore street, Baltimore; 347 Broadway, New York; Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.; 77 Main street, Richmond, Virginia; Lynchburg, Virginia; Norfolk, Virginia; and Petersburg, Virginia.

These galleries are open free to the public at all hours of the day.

J. H. WHITEHURST,
Dec. 12—d3m Sole proprietor.

NOTICE.—The stockholders of the "Washington Gas-Light Company" are hereby notified that, pursuant to the charter, the annual meeting for the election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company on Monday, January 5, 1852, 7 o'clock, p. m.

J. F. BROWN,
Dec 21—d2w Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL NOTICE.—Will be issued by us, on or before the first of the new year, all open accounts on our books, when we earnestly and respectfully ask the favor of all to whom they will be sent to call and settle the same, either with the money or negotiable paper.

CLAGETT & DODSON.

Dec 20—dtlst Janif

A CARD.—We, the subscribers, respectfully notify all persons having accounts with us that their respective bills will be drawn off and presented to them on the 24th of the present month.

In order that we may continue the business profitably to ourselves and advantageously to our customers, that which is most desirable—and, indeed, of the utmost importance to us at this time—is the payment of every account when presented.

CLAGETT, NEWTON, MAY, & CO.

Dec 20—d1mif

THE BANK OF THE UNION, in Brown's Marble Building, is now open for the transaction of an exchange and general banking business.

RO. H. GALLAGHER, President.

S. W. MARSH, Cashier.
Dec 16—tf

A CARD.—The attention of the public is respectfully requested to our stock of rich cabinet ware, French China dinner, dessert, and tea service, mantel vases, cut-glass ware, silver-plated ware, double and single hair mattresses, together with a general assortment of useful household furniture; all of which has been selected with great care from the best manufactories, expressly for the city trade, and will be sold exceedingly low for cash, or on liberal credit for satisfactory paper.

DYER & McGUIRE,
Sept 16—d Auctioneers.

THE sale of useful and fancy articles for the purchase of wood for the suffering poor of the city still continues at Odd Fellows' Hall, through the day and evening.

We regret to hear that so important and benevolent a cause should be so poorly encouraged. The articles offered for sale are low, and many of them beautiful; and, in addition, those celebrated and delightful musicians the harp-players are engaged for the evening's entertainment.

Dec 12—dtf

MRS. CHOATE'S Millinery and Fancy Store, Four-and-a-half street, near Penn. avenue.—Mrs. C. keeps constantly on hand a very large assortment of millinery goods, bonnets, and dress caps, made to order. She is confident that her bonnets cannot be surpassed by any other establishment in this city. Her fancy and trimming articles are well selected, and every exertion is used to give satisfaction. Christmas and New-Year's presents of a superior quality. Fairs supplied at a liberal discount. Don't forget 4½ street, one house north of Pennsylvania avenue.

Dec 21—d1m

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
December 6, 1851.

NOTICE to Tax-payers.—Notice is hereby given that the advertisement of delinquent property will be published within the current month. The undersigned respectfully states that the law leaves him no discretion in the premises, but obliges him to enforce the collection of the taxes by advertisement and sale of all property upon which one or more years' taxes remain due and unpaid.

Dec 7—eodtJan1tt R. J. ROCHE, Collector.

Brown's Hotel, city of Washington.

THE proprietors respectfully announce that their establishment is now open for the reception of guests. Its front is of white marble, covering one hundred and ninety feet on Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, and is six stories in height. They hesitate not to say that their house is one of the largest and most elegant hotel buildings in the country, replete with all the modern improvements, and affording every desirable convenience and comfort to both ladies and gentlemen in all its departments. It has been newly furnished in a superior style, and no expense has been spared to render it in every respect worthy of the public patronage.

T. P. & M. BROWN,
Dec 6—eod2w Proprietors.

ELEGANT New Silks just received.—We are now opening 100 pieces decidedly the most superb goods in silks ever before exhibited in this city; the prices of which we guaranty below the cost to import. We invite the early attention of the citizens and strangers, particularly the ladies, to satisfy themselves of the truth of our assertion.

Dec 24—d1w CLAGETT NEWTON, MAY, & CO.

SPLENDID NEW SILKS.—CLAGETT, NEWTON, MAY, & CO., respectfully announce to the ladies, resident and sojourners, in Washington, that they have just received 100 pieces decidedly the most superb goods in the silk line ever exhibited in this city, a very recent importation, the prices of which we guaranty below the cost to import.

Dec 23—d2w CLAGETT, NEWTON, MAY, & CO.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

NOW is your time to buy coal. The weather is becoming cold, and winter is almost here. We have a good supply of Cumberland coal on hand, which is very desirable; also, anthracite coal for grates and stoves.

We have a good supply of red and white ash wood on hand; also, oak, pine, and hickory.

By calling at our office you will find the above articles as good and cheap as can be had in the city.

W. J. SIBLEY, & Co.,
Nov 5—3mwtf Fourteenth street bridge and canal.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Dec. 29.

Arrival of Louis Kossuth at Baltimore.

The arrival of Louis Kossuth, the distinguished Hungarian exile, in this city, on Saturday afternoon, is an event that will long be remembered.

The reception given him, on the part of the citizens generally, was of the most enthusiastic character, and the display exceeded anything of the kind that has taken place here in a long series of years. Long before the arrival of the cars, Broadway and Canton avenue, and all the adjacent streets leading thereto, were occupied by the military, the various German and other associations with music and banners, and immense throngs of people, who filled every available space. The windows of the different houses in the vicinity, and every position in which a view could be had, were filled by thousands of ladies and children, and the scene presented was a very animated one throughout.

The cars containing Gov. Kossuth and suite reached the intersection of Broadway and Canton avenue about half-past 3 o'clock. His approach was announced by a grand salute of 100 guns, fired by the Junior Artillerists, Captain Marshall; and when the car containing Kossuth and suite came up, cheer upon cheer from the assembled thousands followed in rapid succession.

At this time, such was the great desire to behold Kossuth, that it was with difficulty the immense crowd could be kept back, so as to allow him to enter the barouche which had been provided for the purpose. Finally a way was made for him by the dragoons, and, as he stood up and bowed his thanks to the people, loud cheers again went up.

Everything being in readiness, the military escort filed past, when the procession moved in the following order:

Gen. Hickman and aids-de-camp, Lieuts. S. S. Mills and L. F. Barry.

Company K, of United States Artillery from Fort McHenry, under command of Lieut. Col. Taylor.

Squadron of Cavalry—Colonel Owen Boulden commanding.

Independent Light Dragoons—Capt. Zimmerman.
Taylor Light Dragoons—Capt. Zeigler.
Mounted Carbineers—Lieut. Snyder commanding.
Fifth Regiment—Col. John S. Gittings commanding.
German Guards—Capt. Krine.
Law Grays—Capt. France.
German Jackson Guards—Capt. Shillinger.
First Baltimore Sharp-Shooters—Capt Lilly.
Fifty-third Regiment—Major Elterman.
German Yeagers—Capt. Pracht.
Baltimore City Guards—Lieut. McDonald.
National Blues—Capt. Chesnut.
Washington Guards—Capt. Hoffman.
Independent Grays—Capt. Hall.

Then followed an open barouche, drawn by four black horses, decked with four small flags, and driven by Mr. John McClintock. This contained Governor Kossuth, Mayor Jerome, and Chief Justice Legrand. Kossuth was dressed in a black suit, and wore a Hungarain hat with a black plume. He stood up the most of the time, and bowed repeatedly in answer to the cheers that greeted him in all directions.

Next came a long line of carriages, containing Madame Kossuth, Madame Pulsky, and the members of his suite; the members of the city council of Baltimore, committees of reception on the part of the citizens, and a delegation from the city council of Philadelphia, who, together with the sub-committees of reception on the part of the city council and of the citizens of Baltimore, accompanied the distinguished guest to this city.

After these came various associations, consisting mainly of Germans, and comprising about two thousand persons. They carried elegant banners, and had several bands of music with them, and altogether formed a most attractive feature of the procession. The following are the names of the associations:

Goethe Lodge; Washington Lodge, accompanied by James's Band; Columbia Lodge; and Jackson Band of the U. O. I. B. Metamora Tribe, Logan Tribe, and Keokuk Tribe of the Order of Red Men; Fell's Point Band and the Jeschuran Lodge of the United Order of Brothers; the Germania, Leiderkranz, Concordia, Orient, and the Euterpean German Musical Association; the Turner Association; 1st and 2d German Beneficial Societies; Washington Beneficial Society; Society of German Tailors; Kossuth Lodge of the Free Order of Red Brothers; Herman and Lafayette Beneficial Societies; and the Herman Grove of the Order of Druids.

The streets through which the procession passed, notwithstanding the large quantities of ice and snow which had accumulated, were thronged by immense crowds of people, of all ages and conditions, who seemed to vie with each other in doing honor to the distinguished exile.

The American and Hungarian flags were displayed at various points, and the scene presented throughout was a most animated and imposing one.

The procession reached the Eutaw House about 5 o'clock, and Kossuth was escorted to his apartments by Mayor Jerome. The marble portico of the hotel was elegantly decorated and trimmed with red, white, and blue cloth, whilst above was formed the rostrum, displaying at the corners the United States and Hungarian flags. Shortly after his arrival, and in compliance with repeated calls, he made his appearance on the platform, and was greeted with loud cheers. Silence having been restored, Kossuth proceeded to make a few remarks, which were warmly applauded. He thanked those present, and the citizens of Baltimore generally, for their generous, heartfelt, and warm reception and welcome. He had expected much sympathy and kindness when he visited this country; but the reception which he had received, and which had sprung from the warm love of freedom in the hearts of the American people, had more than equalled his anticipations, and would have a great effect in Europe, and encourage those struggling for freedom in his dear native land. The severity of the weather, he stated, was such as to prevent his addressing the citizens of Baltimore in the open air, and trusted he should be excused, lest he should not be able to address their generous hearts in another place that evening. He also said that instead of leaving Baltimore the next day, (Sunday,) he should remain until Monday, and should then be happy to receive and take by the hand all who might call on him.

He then retired, and the crowd gradually dispersed. Kossuth dined privately, and endeavored to secure a little of that rest of which he stood so much in need.

RECEPTION AT THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE.

The announcement in the papers of Saturday that Kossuth would deliver an address at the hall of the Maryland Institute in the evening drew an immense concourse of people to that point. A large number of tickets had been distributed, and as early as six o'clock, when the doors of the institution were opened, a rush was made for admittance. The utmost efforts of a strong body of police were required to preserve order, and it was difficult for those even who had tickets to effect an entrance—hundreds being compelled to go away, including many ladies, several of whom fainted from the effects of fright. The consequence was, that the saloon was not more than half filled.

The saloon was very handsomely and appropriately decorated, and presented a fine appearance. The spacious stage erected at the southern end was tastefully adorned with evergreens and American and Hungarian flags. The galleries were also dressed with red, white, and purple cloth, whilst small American flags, bearing the words "Welcome Kossuth to the Land of Freedom," were suspended in rows beneath the gas lights. Over the stage was placed a full-length portrait of Washington, surmounted by a gilt eagle, from either side of which draped a large American and Hungarian banner. The floor of the hall was densely packed for a little more than half way down from the stage, whilst the galleries contained only about three hundred ladies, and, with the exception of ends near the stage, were almost entirely unoccupied. The whole number of persons within the building could not have reached much over three thousand, which, as all were standing, was little over half the capacity of the saloon.

At a quarter past eight o'clock Madame Kossuth and Madame Pulsky, accompanied by Kossuth's physician, Dr. Spaysack, appeared on the platform, and were conducted to seats appropriated for them. Their appearance was greeted with much enthusiasm.

A few minutes after, Kossuth himself made his appearance on the platform, accompanied by Mayor Jerome and followed by the members of his suite, the city council, reception committee, and a large number of invited guests, among whom were several of the clergy. As the distinguished exile ascended the platform, the band of the Independent Blues struck up "Hail to the Chief," which, however, was lost in the deafening cheers and shouts which followed.

As soon as silence was restored, Mayor Jerome stepped forward and delivered the following

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

SIR: In the name of the corporate authorities and people of Baltimore, I tender you a grateful welcome amongst us. To you, sir, and your honored companions in exile is every door, and portal, and avenue of the hearts of the people of this great city thrown open, and a welcome characteristic of a liberty-loving people thus generously tendered. The general manifestations of sympathy and kindness exhibited to you to-day give evidence, stronger than language can express it, of the devotion of the American people to the institutions of our common country; and it also evinces their high appreciation and admiration of that man—ay, sir, of you—Kossuth—who has dared, in the very face of tyranny and oppression, to advocate the principles of liberty and equality to his fellow-man. In you, sir, though stripped of wealth and power, we recognise the patriot whose integrity and honesty of purpose will stand the scrutiny of all time—the friend who knows no guile, whose bosom is transparent and deep, in the bottom of whose heart is rooted every tender and sympathetic virtue. In Kossuth, my fellow-citizens, as he has been justly called the *Washington of Hungary*, we behold a man always true in patriotic devotion to his own country—always great—always firm like the rock which far from land lifts its majestic top above the waves, and remains unshaken by the storms which agitate the great ocean around it.

The patriotic welcome, sir, that has greeted you by the American people, from the moment you first stepped upon our sacred soil, strongly and powerfully indicates the universal sympathy we entertain as citizens of the greatest republic in the world for bleeding, down-trodden Hungary.

Twenty-five millions of freemen, sir, without interest to warp their judgments, without prejudice or animosity to influence them, with public opinion as free as the air they breathe, step forth publicly to honor the man whose patriotism in the darkest hour of Hungarian adversity has shone forth to the admiration of the world—whose great qualities of heart were brought out by the perilous times in which he has lived—who learned to hate oppression in an Austrian prison, and learned to prize and love the value of liberty in his cell—and who, with the shackles of Austrian cruelty upon his limbs, in the presence of his God, pledged himself to devote the remnant of his life to the sacred cause of freedom to his own loved Hungary.

And happy, indeed, sir, would you have fulfilled your sacred mission, but for domestic treachery, Russian interference, and Russian gold. Doomed as you were—banished from your own native land, to seek in the dominions of the Turk a refuge for yourself and the brave patriots and exiles that accompany you—surrounded as you have been by circumstances of a most distressing character to a great mind—weighed down with *sorrow*, and indeed a man of grief, until, by the providence of God and the humane interference of our own government, the bars of your prison-house were broken open, and an Apostle of Liberty is once more free—the dark forebodings of the past recede, and a bright and glorious future opens to view. As an American citizen, I am proud to say to you, be of good cheer. Covered as you are this day by the flag of our glorious Union, you have come forth from bondage, I trust, conquering and to conquer—under the folds of that flag that floats to-day over our wide domain, from the banks of the St. Lawrence to the far-off shores of the Pacific, from North to South, upon every hill-top and in every valley, the honored ensign of a great and glorious republic.

That banner is associated with all the glories of our past history. Its folds glitter to-day before the eyes of mankind as the sign of hope and universal freedom to man; and I trust that it will ever fly with undiminished splendor over a government the mightiest, the freest, and the happiest upon which the bright sun of heaven looks down. May I say, sir, that the people of this Union will not, they cannot, be indifferent to the objects of your mission amongst us? I am free to say that the cause of freedom in Europe is our cause. Every blow struck at universal liberty in Europe is a blow struck at us, and sooner or later it must and will be felt in this country. Under the present condition of parties in the Old World, non-intervention by us means nothing more nor less, I fear, than a license to an organized, unscrupulous despotism to hunt down and exterminate the friends of freedom wherever they may be found. I speak for myself when I say that under existing circumstances it is our policy to declare to the world that non-intervention can only be recognised on principles strictly reciprocal, and that no power shall interfere in the domestic struggles of any people. Seeking to establish, furthermore, a free and independent government, I trust, sir, that success may crown your efforts, and that you may live to see Hungary as free and independent as the United States.

At the conclusion of the address, which was received with much applause, the Mayor led Kossuth forward and introduced him to the audience, by whom he was received with the same enthusiasm that greeted him since his arrival in the city. When order was restored, Kossuth delivered the following address, which has been prepared and written out from his own notes. Kossuth said:

It is with some fear that I look over this numerous and distinguished assembly; because, if you came here with the expectation to hear an eloquent speech from me, I fear you will have to leave the hall disappointed. Firstly, because day by day, I get so much the conviction that I am in the land of eloquence, that indeed I am day by day more afraid to address, in a tongue not quite familiar to me, the people of the United States, which have the privilege to hear almost daily the most accomplished orators. And, secondly, because my incessant occupations did not afford me a single moment for preparing to address you as I would have liked, and the importance of this meeting requires. But the spontaneous and universal manifestations of the most generous sympathy I meet with in your city give me the consoling conviction that you assembled not with the view to enjoy a pleasure, but with the view to bestow a benefit to my country's cause.

Thus I can be tranquillized, because the satisfaction you looked to in meeting here depends entirely upon your own will, and, besides, already the resolutions of your corporate authorities, and the addresses of the city and citizens of Baltimore, which I had the honor to be presented with in New York by a joint committee from Baltimore, must have inspired me with the warmest gratitude today. I have met here such a welcome—I have received such a generous manifestation of the people's sympathy—and that manifestation had such a character of a noble spontaniety and of universality—that I, the poor exile, although continually overwhelmed with sorrows and with cares, feel, indeed, as if I were at home—being in your midst; and in home circles, you know, man has not the pretension to be eloquent, but to be true.

Allow me, therefore, to address you with the momentary inspiration of truth, without any pretension of skill.

Having the satisfaction to see the alluded-to addresses and resolutions sanctioned by the spontaneous demonstration of the people's universal sympathy, this I consider to be the greatest benefit, because I am on my way, and very near to Washington city—to that place where the elect of your national confidence stand in the proud position of having to take care of all those lofty interests which bind together the thirty-one stars of sovereign States into one mighty constellation of freedom, power, and might. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

I am on my way to Washington, where I soon will have to see the hopes of my mission realized or vanished—meeting the constituted authorities of this great republic, which have to provide for those mighty common interests of the Union, which make you a power on earth, a full-grown member of that great family, the members of which are nations—brethren called to act each towards others as brethren shall.

Amongst those mighty common interests of your united republic, there is, in my opinion, none more important than your foreign policy, which has to decide about what course you are are willing to pursue in your relations towards other nations. In my opinion a great and powerful nation should never take any other basis for its foreign policy than the principles of eternal law, justice, right, and that great principle which is the leading rule of Christian morality. And I believe that even the most particular interests of a country are then the best provided when its foreign policy is founded not upon transitory considerations, but everlasting principles. [Loud cheers.]

No man can, in his private life, seclude himself from the intercourse with his family, with his fellow-citizens of the town in which he lives, and of his country; else he would become an exile in the midst of his own family, town, or country. Even so a nation secluded from the intercourse with other nations would become an exile in the great family of mankind. What a private man is in his country, that is a nation in humanity. And that mutual intercourse is not an evidence of our good pleasure, which we accept or decline as we are pleased to do. No, that is a natural, indispensable necessity. [Cheers.]

No man, however powerful, is independent of his fellow-man. No nation, however powerful, is independent of its fellow-nations. Put the wealthiest of men in a secluded position only for a week, and you will see how poor and helpless a creature he is. With nations it is quite the same, only the consequences are not felt so soon, because the hours in the life of nations are counted by years, and the years by centuries. [Applause.]

But felt they will be—the consequences; and wo to the nation whose citizens would care only for their momentary private comfort, and not for the future of their country, in which they live an immortal life in their children's children—of that country the future glory of which is the glory of those children; the power and happiness of which is their children's power and happiness. Men secluded from intercourse would be like the silk-worm. It shrouds itself up within its self-woven house, but it cannot remain forever there. It must creep out. But when it creeps out, it does it only to die. [Cheers.] Even so nations. Secluded they could not remain forever. Once their own necessity would force them to creep out, but then they would only do so to die.

It is therefore I say that every nation is under the necessity of mutual intercourse with other nations, and therefore it must have what we call a foreign policy—that is, a rule regulating and also promoting the nature of this intercourse, so as to become subservient to the moral and material interests of its own country. But you will perhaps object to me that you have a foreign policy. You have such a decisive rule—and that is the principle not to meddle with European concerns—not to care about the condition of Europe. Well, this is the policy of the silk worm—that is, when the entire foreign policy is summed up it results in not having any foreign policy at all. But you say Europe is too far—too remote—that its vicissitudes cannot affect your own interests. However, to this I answer, it is one of your own glories that the word "distance" has become an empty word. There is nothing more now heard of distance. [Loud cheering.]

Besides, what is European distance? You have parts of your own united republican territory more distant from other parts of it than Hungary is; and Nature itself has refuted the objection of distance. Is Europe too far for you to have commercial intercourse with it? No; you have more such intercourse with it than with all the rest of the world. Or would you only have the favor of that intercourse without the duties of it? That is impossible. The disregard of duties would sooner or later kill the favors of that intercourse; and nations live not for today—they live for eternity. [Loud cheers.] I will not remind you where a link of nature, blood, language, origin, science, industry, civilization exists, and still is increasing between you and Europe. I will only say that you cannot help to feel the influence of Europe's condition at your very home. Its peace, as its war; its civilization, as its barbarism; its freedom, as its aggression; its happiness or distress; its progress, stagnation, or retrogression—must forcibly react upon you as yours upon Europe. You can therefore not remain indifferent to the condition of that in Europe which reacts upon your own condition in so many respects.

And, not being able to remain indifferent, then you cannot take for a true policy not to have towards Europe any policy at all. So you must adopt a real effective policy, that of not being indifferent, but of being interested in the condition of Europe. Never will you have a more important opportunity for that—never could the adoption of a real policy, founded upon principles, become either more glorious and more favorable to you, or more beneficial to humanity. [Cheers.] What is the condition of the European continent? It is the condition of oppression, ruled by Russian commands, and executed by its satellites. Every one knows that that condition is entirely impossible to endure.

For months and months you know that the European continent is approaching fast to a crisis of revolution. And you know that this crisis is brought to an outbreak. The despots themselves, aware of the unavoidability of that revolution, have stricken themselves the anticipatory blow by the impious hands of Louis Napoleon. Nobody can be mistaken that Louis Napoleon's stroke, and even its momentary success, rendered but the churchyard peace of Europe more impossible, and the revolution more unavoidable. There is no doubt about it that Hungary will share in this fratricidal necessity of a European revolution. It would have tried the struggle for its own regeneration, even without such a community of fate; the more it will do so now, when God himself points it out to be a necessity. No nation and in no time had more reason not to endure its actual condition, and to put to the stake life, fortune, all for a change. There is not one single interest which would not force the nation to rise and fight—the interests of the mind and of the heart, morality, dignity, conscience, self-esteem, hatred, love, revenge; and, besides, every material interest of every particular class is engaged in it.

We were a nation for a thousand years—we are so no more. We had a historical self-existence—we have it no more. We had a constitution for a thousand years, which in 1848 was happily transformed from an aristocratical into a democratical one—we have now no constitution at all. We had freedom, and since 1848 it was equal freedom to all the people, without any distinction or difference—now we have no freedom but in the grave or in exile. We had a self government—now we are melted into centralized foreign servitude. We had freedom of the press—nineteen years ago I commenced the struggle for it, and have suffered for it, and finally carried it—now we have none: we have instead of a free press the arbitrary power of martial law. We had freedom of conscience, and equal protection for all religions, equal suffrage for every one—now we have equal oppression for all. [Applause.]

The Protestants—of whom I am one—had *animo mie* (self-government) for their church and school; we have struggled for it, and won it by victorious arms, and have secured it by a hundred laws. The laws are torn to pieces, and the freedom of our church and school is broken down. And we held it dear, this freedom—this self-government. It was a national treasure. Whensoever the House of Austria assailed it, (and always they did,) our Roman Catholic brethren struggled in the front rank with us, because they knew that freedom of conscience is a common right, dear to them as dear to us. So they struggled for us when it was offended in us. Now they themselves suffer equal oppression with us. The Roman Catholic Church held chartered privileges—it has now no more. The clergy, the community of the Roman Catholics were protected against the oppression of a foreign ambitious hierarchy—now they are surrendered to arbitrary oppression and violence. I proclaimed the principle that conscience is free, and every church free to govern its spiritual, and to regulate its temporal concerns, and the government has not interfered with them. I proclaimed that the Catholic, as well as every other church, is the legitimate proprietor of all which it possesses—the government dares not to touch it; the community of the church has to dispose of it. Now the House of Austria robs that property, taking it for a fund to cover its eternal loans, by which it vegetates a curse to every nation on the continent. So it oppresses every religion—every church—Christian as Jew equally. We had freed the agriculturist; we had freed the peasantry, and made out of millions of feudal bondsmen free, happy landowners—proprietors: now Austria is by-and-by introducing again, in several respects, the abolished feudal obligations.

We freed the peasantry, and declared that they had nothing to pay for their enfranchisement, because freedom is a right, and a right should never be paid for. But at the same time we insured full and entire indemnification to the landowners for what they had lost; but an indemnification not out of the pockets of the people, but out of the common resources of the country. Now heavy taxation is levied out of the pockets of the peasantry and the landlords themselves. It is the people or the landlords who have to pay the indemnification to themselves. [Cheers.] And yet they are, and they will not be indemnified—some devoted favorites; yes, the most abject tools of their masters' despotism—but the whole of them never so long as the House of Austria exists. It cannot spare a single farthing, still less numerous millions. It is vegetating upon eternal loans. The indemnification of the landlords is only possible from an independent Hungary. [Renewed cheering.]

Hungary possessed large landed property. My principle was, that governments have not the calling to be agriculturists, mechanics, or tradesmen. That is left to the field of private industry. Therefore I introduced a bill that the leased land property should be sold in smaller parcels, sufficient for the honest livelihood of an industrious family, and chiefly to those who had no landed property; and in such a manner that, by connecting with a banking operation, they should be facilitated in paying off, by-and-by, out of the income of the land, the capital itself; and this public revenue should make the fund of indemnification, which to the landlords for the enfranchisement of the peasantry was insured; and the national assembly adopted my bill. Now the beneficial measure is put aside. Austria can spare no patch of land: all it has robbed is still too little to cover its oppressive debts. Our industry is murdered. Hungary is transformed into a mere dependent colony. You know well what this word "colony" means. Our commerce is murdered; we are secluded from the world—from you—by the most despotic prohibitions.

Our funded paper money—the so-called Kossuth bank notes—which we issued during the war to the amount of thirty-five millions of dollars, is set out of currency, and prison and arbitrary punishment is proclaimed for not delivering them to the oppressors. Still the people keep them. Austria, with all its terrorism, was not able to get them out of the people's hands. The people keep them because they have the confidence in Hungary's future independence. More than twenty millions are still in the hands of the people. This large sum can be restored to value only by a new revolution.

And the taxation—those artificial inventions to drain the very life-sweat from the people—you can have no idea of it. The whole taxation of Hungary amounted to four and a half millions of dollars; now it is amounting to more than sixty millions of dollars. And how unmercifully aggressive are the means of it! We had our agriculture free; we raised tobacco to the amount of six or seven thousand quintals; we used it freely; we sold it freely to whomever we pleased. Now the Emperor is the only tobacco-monger.

Monopoly is introduced, the poor peasant is harassed by eternal investigations, if he dared but to hide some miserable leaves of his own tobacco for himself; and these vexations went so far that though smoking is habitual with us, so as to be almost regarded as indispensable as daily food, still the poor Magyar burns his tobacco seed—so as your forefathers have once thrown into the water the tea—and millions had abandoned smoking, and thousands of acres of tobacco-fields are cultivated no more.

We raised some one hundred and twenty millions of gallons of excellent wine. The vineyards are cut down, to be free from the heavy taxation imposed upon them. Thousands of thousands lived from prune trees, making good prune brandy from the fruits. The trees are cut down, to be free from taxation; and soil in general is so heavily taxed that there were instances when the proprietors offered to the government all their land for that sum which they have to pay for taxation for it.

The word "stamp duties" was unknown to us. Now, the poorest man wanders for days to find out the foreign petty despot who rules instead of the abolished self-government, and presents his complaint, and claims justice; but if he has not written his claim upon a stamped paper, dearly paid to the government, he is driven away like a dog, and justice is refused to him.

The word "consumption tax" was unknown to us. Now when the poor country woman brings a pair of fowls to market, she has to pay a heavy consumption tax; and when out of the poor remnant she buys some physic for her sick child, again she has to pay an equal heavy tax.

We had provided by law that no military should be lodged in private houses. Now foreign soldiers enter into every domestic abode. The poor owner can never be at home in his own house. The unwelcome foreign guest takes the best bit from his dish—the best corner in his humble house. The bashfulness of his daughters is exposed to insolent regards, and the morality of his wife to vice and violence. And when the poor harassed people cannot pay, merciless executioners take the pillow from under the head of the sick child, and the ragged cover from the dying. But, thanks to God, there is nobody to buy the rags of the poor.

And what is the aim of all this torture—of all this oppression and robbery? Perhaps to benefit, in whatever way, the country itself? Oh, no! to keep an army of 600,000 men to keep the people in servitude, and to pay the interest upon the money which the Rothschilds lend to the tyrants to oppress nations with.

Would you suffer such a condition, gentlemen? Judge by your own feelings if there must be a revolution in Hungary or not. We also love freedom as you; we also have affections as you; we also are conscious of our human dignity like you; we feel that we cannot be doomed to be but a tool for tyrants. We also have a heart in our breast to feel our wrongs as you would feel, and we have millions of stout arms to spend the last drop of our hearts' blood for the freedom of our native land. So you see there must be a revolution in Hungary. But how is the result of this revolution connected with the future of the European continent? Look to our past struggle, and look to the condition of the European continent, and you are answered by it. The House of Austria triumphed, not by its own valor, but by treason and Russian arms over Hungary, and liberty became down-trodden in Italy and Germany—in the whole Austrian empire. Switzerland, menaced in its independence; generous Turkey, groaning under Russian weight; and even France—great, noble, generous France—became first a mock republic, and now a field of blood. Absolutism became, by the fall of Hungary, so strong that even a Louis Napoleon dares to overthrow a French republic.

Freedom and independence of Hungary is the condition of the freedom and independence of the European continent. As once, when Mahomedanism was yet menacing Christendom, without my brave nation the conquering Sultans would have fed their horses from the altar of St. Peter's, as they boasted to do, so, without an independent Hungary, the Cossacks will water their horses in the Rhine, and perhaps in the Thames.

We are designated by God to be the break water against Russian preponderance. And what is this preponderance? It is annihilation of nationalities, abolition of all political freedom, despotism over mankind, and religious persecution—as the infamous cruelties inflicted upon the Roman Catholic nuns, the nameless sufferings of the United Greeks and of the Jews, show. Religion in the hands of the Czar is a tool to despotism over the whole world.

It is nearly fifty years ago since the Emperor Napoleon foretold that in fifty years Europe would become republican or Cossack. The fulfilment of the prophecy is at hand. Hungary free, and the continent of Europe—France, at least, and my country and Italy—is republican. Hungary oppressed, and Europe becomes Cossack.

And what is wanted so that Hungary may become free? Non-interference of Russia. And what is wanted to this? Nothing but that the people of the United States become conscious that it is a power on earth—that, true to the essential principles of its very existence, it became the executive power—the guardian of the laws of Nature, and of Nature's God, raising its gigantic arms in a commanding attitude, to shout out with a thundering voice, "Hullah, ho! Russian bear, keep back! Czar, hands off. Let the brave Magyars fight their own battle, and have fair play." Never will there be a more important opportunity for you to show that you are a power on earth; never to impart a greater benefit to humanity at a cheaper price; never there was or will be a loftier glory to be had in an easier way. Glory was long enough attached to the word conquest and oppression—make it your happy lot to attach it in your annals to the word liberation of the world.

Never fear a war. You will have no war. England will join you in this glorious policy. It will if you invite it, and pronounce in time. The people of England will cheerfully take your brotherhand in so noble an aim. I have seen the people in Southampton, Winchester, London, Birmingham, and Manchester. I know how they feel, and how ready they are to join the people of the United States. And there is a second consideration which I beg leave to recommend to your attention gentlemen. That is your own commercial interests. During the South American struggle for independence, your avowed principle was equally to allow a commercial intercourse to Spain as to the struggling colonies. Well, that was a true principle indeed. Now I have the honor to tell you that we Magyars are resolved to fight our battle, even if we have to fight it with our nails—but better is better you know.

Suppose, therefore, that the private generosity of American citizens furnishes to me the means to be somewhat better provided than with our mere nails. Why should I not be permitted to buy some ships built at Baltimore—put upon them some of those thunderers from the foundries in Pittsburg, Boston, or Washington—buy a little powder in Wilmington to blow a tyrant up with, or some leather or some cotton of yours to guard our braves against the cold? Why am I not permitted to buy this, if you are willing to sell to me, and I able to pay the desired price? [Cheers.] Why not, indeed? The Czar can do it—the Austrian hangman can do it—why not Hungary?—why not the lawfully elected governor of Hungary? [Enthusiastic cheering.] Because I am an exile, will you say—well, has my nation exiled me? and is my exile not a violation of the laws of Nature and of Nature's God by the Czar of Russia? Is Russia trampling down these laws sufficient reason to deprive you of your own natural right to sell your merchandise where you find a market for it? Curious, indeed! You see how the condition of Europe reacts upon your own rights, your own interests. But you are at peace with the Czar. Well, are you not at peace with Hungary? I make no expression against your selling your merchandise to the Czar, but, I ask, why not also to me? Why, Washington has recommended to you harmony and friendship with——with whom? With tyrants who oppress nations with violence? Oh, no; with nations, gentlemen, with nations—but alas! this is forgotten, and substituted with governments, be they tyrants, be they usurpers like Francis Joseph or Louis Napoleon. Nobody made them governments but they themselves, and their very course should be sufficient reason to deprive you of your natural right to deal in commercial intercourse with friendly nations!

Oh, yes! but I am forbidden by your laws to buy from you what I want, and what you are willing to sell me! Well, of course I will neither offend, nor try to evade your laws—never! But I only mention this that you may be pleased to consider those laws, if you deem it convenient to do so—then, perhaps, you will be inclined to reform them on the basis of this principle. That you are willing to trade wherever you find a market for your trade—to do so or not to do so is a mere matter of pleasure; but perhaps it would be worthy of your position not to accept out of the hands of the European despots as a law such a restriction of your own rights, which the nations oppressed by those despots would be glad to see you exercising in their respect. It was perhaps no arrogance from me to mention these few hints. The right of commerce is not only your own, (and you have several rights which you, by the nature of your institutions, would scarcely surrender to whatever authority,) it is