complex of my mission, I choose for the present opportunity to develop my views about the fundamental principle of not caring about European concerns; and having shown not theoretically, but practically, that it is a mistake to think that you had, at whatever time, such a policy, and having shown that you should ever have entertained such a policy, you had abandoned it. So much, at least I hope to have achieved. My humble requests to your operative sympathy may still be opposed by I don't know what other motives; but that objection I will never more meet—not to interfere with European concerns—this objection is disposed of, and forever, I hope. It remains now to investigate, that having professed not to be indifferent to the cause of Hungary such as to be indifferent to the cause of European freedom, is the cause of Hungary such as to have just claims to your active and operative assistance and support? It is, gentlemen, to prove this I do not now intend to enter into an explanation of the particulars of our struggle, which I had the honor to direct, as the chosen chief magistrate of my native land—it is highly gratifying to me to see the cause of Hungary is—excepting some ridiculous misrepresentations of ill-will—correctly understood here. I will only state one fact, and that is our endeavoring for independence were crushed down by the armed interference of a foreign despotic power—the principle of all evil on earth—Russia. And stating this fact, I will not again intrude upon you with my own views, but recall to your memory the doctrines established by your own statesmen.

Firstly: Again I return to your great Washington. He says in one of his letters to La Fayette, "My policies are plain and simple; I think every nation has a right to establish that form of government under which it conceives it can live most happy, and that no government ought to interfere with the internal concerns of another." Here I take my ground—I take my ground upon a principle of Washington—a *principle*, and no doctrine of temporary policy, calculated for the first 20 years of your infancy. Russia has interfered with the internal affairs of Hungary, and by doing so, has violated the policies of the United States, established as a lasting principle by Washington himself. It *is* a lasting principle—I would invoke in my support, the opinion of every statesman in the United States, of every party, of every time. But to save time, I come from the first President of the United States at once to the last, and recall to your memory this word of the present annual message of his Excellency, President Fillmore: "Let every people choose for itself, and make and alter its political institutions to suit its own condition and convenience." Here I take my ground upon the principle established by Washington—making the basis of your own existence, and professed and acknowledged by your very present government, only to show that I am aware of the policy and political opinion of your present government also. I beg leave to quote your present Secretary of State, Mr. Webster's statement, who, in his speech on the Greek question, speaks so: "The law of nations maintains that in extreme cases, resistance is lawful, and that one nation has no right to interfere in the affairs of another." Well, that precisely is the ground upon which we Hungarians stand. But I may perhaps meet the objection. I am sorry to say I have already. "Well, we own that it has been violated by Russia in the case of Hungary, but after all, what is Hungary to us? Let every people take care of itself, what is that to us?" So some speak; it is the old doctrine of private egotism, "every one for himself, and God for us all." I will answer the objection, not by my own humble views, but again by the words of Mr. Webster, in his alluded-to speech on the Greek question, having professed the sovereign right of every nation to dispose of its own concerns, to be a law of nations—thus is going on. But it may be asked, what is all that to us? The question is easily answered. We are one of the nations, and we as a nation have precisely the same interest in international law, as a private individual has in the laws of his country."

You see, gentlemen, I had again a good authority to quote. The principle which your honorable Secretary of State professes, is a principle of eternal truth. No man can disavow it. no political party can disavow it. Thus I am in the happy condition to address my humble prayers in that respect, not to a party, but to the whole of the United States, which I will go on to do so long as I have no reason to contemplate one party opposite or indifferent to my country's cause, because else of course I would have to address those who are friends, and not those who are either indifferent or antagonistic.

But it may be from some quarters avowed: "Well, we acknowledge the justice of that principle of every nation's sovereign right—we acknowledge it to be a law of nations that no foreign power has a right to interfere in the affairs of another, and we are determined to respect the common law of mankind, but if others do not respect that law, it is not our business to meddle with them." Let me answer by an analysis: "Every nation has the same interest in the international career as a private individual has in the laws of his country." That is an acknowledged principle of the United States. Consequently every nation is, in respect to international law, precisely in the same condition as a private individual is in respect to the laws of his country. Well what is the condition of a private individual in respect to the laws of his country? Is it only that he has himself not to violate the law? or is it that so far as is in his power he should also prevent others to violate the law? Suppose you see that a wicked man is about to rob—to murder your neighbor, or to burn his house, will you wrap yourself in your own virtuous lawfulness, and say, "I don't rob—don't murder—don't burn, but what others do is not my business. I am not my brother's keeper. I sympathize with him; but I am not obliged to help him that he may not be robbed, murdered, or burnt." What honest man of the world would answer so? None of you. None of the people of the United States, I am sure. That would be the damned maxim of the Pharisees of old, who thanked God that they were not as others were. Our Saviour was not content to go himself treading in the hall of the temple, but he had driven out those who were treading there.

Now, what the duty of an individual is in respect to the laws of his country, the same duty has a nation, in respect to international law. This duty has no other limit, but only the power to fulfil it. Of course, it cannot be expected that the republic of St. Marino, or the Prince of Morocco, should stop the Czar of Russia in his ambitious annoyance. It was ridiculous when the Prince of Modena refused to recognize the government of Louis Phillipe—but "to whom much is given, will much be expected from him," says the Lord. And every condition has not only its rights, but also its own desires, and any which is in the condition to be a power on earth has the duty to consider himself as a part of the executive power of mankind called to maintain the law of nations. Woe, a thousand-fold woe to humanity should there nobody on earth be to maintain the laws of humanity. Woe, a thousand-fold woe to humanity, should even those who are as mighty as they are free, not feel interested in the maintenance of the laws of mankind, because they are laws—but only in so far as some scanty money interests would desire it. Woe to humanity, if every despot of the world may dare to trample down the laws of humanity, and no free nation arises to make respected those laws. People of the United States, humanity expected that your glorious republic will prove to the world, that republics are founded on virtue—it expects to see you the guardians of the laws of humanity.

Well, I will come to the last possible objection. I may be told, "You are right in your principles, your course just, and you have our sympathy; but after all, we cannot go to war for your country; we cannot furnish you with armies and fleets; we cannot fight your battles for you." There is the rub. Who can exactly tell what would have been the issue of your own struggle for independence, though your country was in a far happier geographical position than we poor Hungarians, should France have given such an answer to your forefathers in 1778 and 1781, instead of sending to your aid a fleet of thirty-eight men of war, and auxiliary troops, and 24,000 muskets, and a loan of nineteen millions. And what is far more than all this, does it not show that France resolved to espouse the cause of your independence? But, perhaps, I will be told that France did this not out of love of freedom, but out of hatred against England. Well, let it be; but let me also ask, shall the cause of olden times—hatred—be more efficient in the destinies of mankind than the love of freedom, principles of justice, and laws of humanity? Perhaps I will be told that Europe is so far from America. But let me ask is America in the days of steam navigation more distant from Europe to-day than France was from America seventy-three years ago? However, I most solmnly declare that it is not my intention to rely literally upon this example. It is not my wish to entangle the United States in war, or to engage your great people to send out armies and fleets to restore Hungary to its sovereign independence. Not at all, gentlemen; I most solmnly declare that I never entertained such expectations, such hopes, and here I come to the practical point.

The principle of evil in Europe is the enervating spirit of Russian absolutism. It is upon this rests the daring boldness of every petty tyrant to trample upon oppressed nations, and to crush down liberty. To this Moloch of ambition has fallen a victim my poor native land. It is this with which Montalembert threatens the French republicans. It is Russian intervention in Hungary which governed French intervention in Rome, and gave the temerity to German tyrants to crush down all the endeavors for freedom and unity in Germany. The despots of the European continent are leagued against freedom of this world. That is a matter of fact. The second matter of fact is that the European continent is on the eve of a new revolution. It is not necessary to be initiated in the secret preparations of the European democracy, to be aware of that approaching contingency. It is pointed out by the French constitution itself, prescribing a new presidential election for the next spring. Now, suppose that the ambition of Louis Napoleon, encouraged by Russian secret aid, awaites this time, (which I scarcely believe,) and suppose that there will be a peaceable solution; such as would make contented the friends of republican France, because the first act of the new French President must be, at least, to recall the French troops from Rome. Nobody can doubt that a revolution will follow, if not precede this recall in Italy. Or if there is no peaceful solution in France, but a revolution, then every man knows that whenever the heart of France boils up, the palsation is felt throughout Europe, and oppressed nations once more rise, and Russia again interferes.

Now I humbly ask, with the view of these circumstances before my eyes, can it be convenient to such a great power as this republic, to await the very outbreak, and then only to discuss and decide what direction you will be willing to take in your foreign policy? It may come again, as under the last President, at a late hour, agents to see how matters stood in Hungary. Russian interference and treason achieved what the sacrilegious Hapsburg dynasty failed to achieve. You know the old words, "while Rome debated, Byzantium fell."

So I respectfully entreat the people of the United States, in time, to express its will as to what course it wishes to be pursued by its national government in the case of the approaching events I have mentioned. And I most confidently hope that there is only one course possible, consistent with the above recorded principles. If you acknowledge the right of every nation to alter its institutions and government to be a law of nations—if you acknowledge the interference of foreign powers in that sovereign right to be a violation of the law of nations, as you really do—if you are forbidden to remain indifferent to this violation of international law, as your President openly professes that you are—then there is no other course possible than not to interfere in that sovereign right of nations, but also not to admit whatever other powers to interfere.

But you will, perhaps object to me that is so much as to go to war. I answer, no, this is so much as to prevent war. What is wanted to that effect? It is wanted, that being aware of the precarious condition of Europe, your national government should as soon as possible send instructions to your minister at London, to declare to the English government that the United States, acknowledging the sovereign right of every nation to dispose of its own domestic concerns, have resolved not to interfere, but also not let to interfere whatever foreign power with this sovereign right, in order to repress the spirit of freedom in any country. Consequently, to invite the cabinet of St. James is to unite with the United States in this policy, and to declare that the United States are resolved to act conjointly with England in that decision in the case of that approaching crisis on the European continent, which is impossible not to foresee.

If the citizens of the United States, instead of honoring me with the offers of their hospitality, would be pleased to express this their will, by passing convenient resolutions, and ratifying them to their national government—if the people by all constitutional means—if the independent press would hasten to express the public opinion in a similar sense—if in consequence of this, the national government would instruct its minister in England accordingly, and by a convenient communication to the Congress, give, so as it is wont to do, publicity to his step.

I am entirely sure that you would find the people of Great Britain heartily joining this direction of policy,—nobody in the world could feel especially offended by it, and no existing relation would be broken or injured, and still the interference of Russia in the restoration of Hungary to its independence (formally declared in 1849) prevented—Russian arrogance and preponderance checked, and the oppressed nations of Europe soon become free.

There may be some over anxious men who perhaps would say, "But if such a declaration of your government will not be respected, and Russia still does interfere, then you would be obliged by this previous declaration to go to war, and you don't desire to have a war." That objection seemed to me like as if somebody would say, "If the vault of heaven breaks down, what will we do?" My answer is, "But it will not break down," even so I answer—but your declaration will be respected—Russia will not interfere—you will have no occasion for war, you will have prevented war. Be sure Russia would twice, thrice consider to provoke against itself, besides the roused fury of nations—besides the legions of republican France, also the English leopard and the star surrounded eagle of America. Please to consider the fact that you, united to England, have made already such a declaration, not to admit any interference of the European absoluistical powers, into the affairs of the formerly Spanish colonies of America, and has this declaration brought you to a war? Quite the contrary; it has prevented war—so it would be in our case also. Let me therefore most humbly entreat you, gentlemen,—let me entreat you on this occasion by the means of publicity—the people of the United States to be pleased to give such practical direction to its generous sympathy for Hungary, as to arrange meetings and pass such resolutions here and there, and in every possible place of this great Union, as I took the liberty to mention above. Why not do so? I beg leave to reiterate what I had the honor to say yesterday to a committee of Baltimore. Suppose there should in Cuba a revolution occur, a revolution from the inhabitants of Cuba themselves, and whatever European power would send down a fleet to support Spain against this revolution, would you admit this foreign intervention in a foreign country? I am confident there is not one in the United States who would not oppose this intervention. Then what is the difference between this supposed case and the case of Hungary? Is there a difference in principle? No. Then what? The difference is that Cuba is at six days distance from New York, and the port of Hungary (Fiume) at eighteen days distance. That is all, and who would affirm that the policy of such a great, free, and glorious nation as the United States shall be regulated by hours and not by principles.

Allow me to remark that there is an immense truth in that which the French legation in the United States expressed to your government, in an able note of 27th October past, which I beg leave to quote: "America is closely connected with Europe, being only separated from the latter by a distance scarcely exceeding eight days' journey, by one of the most important of general interests—the interest of commerce. The nations of America and Europe are at this day so dependent upon one another, that the effects of any event, prosperous or otherwise, happening on one side of the Atlantic, are immediately felt on the other side. The result of this community of interests, commercial, political, and moral, between Europe and America—of this frequency and rapidity of intercourse between them, is, that it becomes as difficult to point out the geographical degree where American policy shall terminate and European policy begin, as it is to trace out the line where American commerce begins and European commerce terminates. Where may be said to begin or terminate the ideas which are in the ascendant in Europe and in America?" The second measure which I beg leave to mention, has reference to commercial interest. There has, in latter times, a doctrine stolen into the code of international law which is even as contrary to the commercial interests of nations as to their independence. The pettiest despot of the world has the faculty to exclude your commerce from whatever port it pleases to do so. He has only to arrange a blockade, and your commerce is shut out; or if down-trodden Venice, bleeding Lombardy, or my down-oppressed but resolute Hungary, rises to shake off the Austrian tyrant's yoke, as surely they will, that tyrant believes to have the right from the very moment to exclude your commerce with the risen nations.

Now, this is an absurdity—a tyrannical invention of tyrants violating your interest—your own sovereign independence. The United States have not always regarded things from this point of view. I find in a note of Mr. Everett, minister of the United States in Spain, date 1, "Madrid, Jan. 20, 1826," these words: "In the war between Spain and the Spanish American colonies, the United States have freely granted to both parties the hospitality of their ports and territory, and have allowed the agents of both to procure within their jurisdiction, in the way of lawful trade, any supplies which suited their convenience." Now, gentlemen, this is the principle which humanity expects, for your own and for mankind's benefit to see maintained by you, and not yonder fatal course, which admits to tyrants to draw from your own country whatever supply of oppression against their nations, but forbids to nations to buy the means of defence. That was not the principle of your Washington; when he speaks of harmony, of friendly intercourse and of peace, he always takes care to speak of nations and not of governments—still less of tyrants, who subdue nations by foreign arms. The sacred word of nation, with all its natural rights, should, at least, of your political dictionary, not to be blotted out; and yet I am sorry to see that the word nation is replaced by the word government. Gentlemen, I humbly wish that public opinion of the people of the United States, conscious of its own rights, should highly and resolutely declare that the people of the United States will carry on trade and continue its commercial intercourse with whatever nation, be that nation in revolution against its oppressors or not; and that the people of the United States express, with confidence from its government, to provide for the protection of your trade. I am confident that your national government, seeing public opinion so pronounced, will judge it convenient to augment your naval forces in the Mediterranean; and to look for some such station for it which would not force the navy of republican America to such abrogations toward tyrants, which cannot be consistent with republican principles or republican dignity, only because the King so-so, be he even the cursed King of Naples, grants you the favor of an anchoring-place for the naval forces of your republic. I believe your glorious country should everywhere freely unfurl the star spangled banner of liberty with all its congenial principles, and not make itself dependent on whatever respect of the glorious smiles of the Kings Bombaste Compagne.

The third object of my humble wishes gentlemen, is the recognition of the independence of Hungary. Your glorious Declaration of Independence proclaims the right of every nation to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them. The political assistance of your glorious republic is founded upon this principle, upon this right. My nation stands upon the same ground, and there is a striking resemblance between your cause and that of my country. On the 4th of July, 1776, John Adams spoke such in your Congress, "Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I am for this declaration." "It is in the beginning we arrived not at independence, but there is a divinity which shapes our ends." These whole words were present to my mind on the 14th April, 1849, when I moved the declaration of independence in the national assembly of Hungary. Our condition was the same, and if there be any difference I dare say it is in favor of ourselves. Your country was before this declaration not a self-consisting, independent State. Hungary was. Through the lapse of a thousand years, through every vicissitude of this long period, while nations vanished and empires fell, the self-consisting independence of Hungary was never disputed but recognized by all powers of the earth, sanctioned by treaties made with the Hapsburg dynasty, when this dynasty, by the free will of my nation, and by a bilateral part was invested with the kingly crown of Hungary. Even more, this independence of king was acknowledged to make a part of the international law of Europe, and was guaranteed not only by the foreign European governments, such as Great Britain, but also by several of those, when yet constitutional states, which belonged formerly to the German, and, after its dissolution, to the Austrian empire. This independent condition of Hungary is clearly defined in one of our fundamental laws of 1791, in these words: "Hungary is a free and independent kingdom having its own self-consistent existence and constitution and not subject to any other nation or country in the world."

This, therefore, was our ancient right. We were dependent from, not a part of, the Austrian Empire, as your country was dependent from England. It was clearly defined that we were to Austria nothing but good neighborhood, and the only tie between us and Austria, was that we elected, to be our kings, the same dynasty which were also the sovereigns of Austria, and occupied the same line of hereditary succession of our kings; but by accepting this, our forefathers, with the consent of the king, again declared that though she accepts the dynasty to be our hereditary kings, all the other franchises, rights, and laws of the nation shall remain in full power and intact; and our country shall be governed like other dominions of that dynasty, but according to our constitutionally established authorities. We would not belong to the Austrian Empire, because that empire did not exist while Hungary did already nearly two years exist, and exist some two hundred and eighty years under the government of that Hapsburgian dynasty. The Austrian Empire, as you know, was only established in 1806 when the Rhenish confederacy of Napoleon struck the death blow to the German Empire, of which Francis II. of Austria, was not hereditary, but elected emperor. That Hungary had belonged to the German Empire, that is a thing which no man in the world ever imagined yet. It is only now when the Hapsburgian tyrant professes the intentions to melt Hungary into the German confederation; but you know this intention to be in so striking opposition to the European public law, that England and France solemnly protested against this intention which is not carried out even to day. The German Empire having died, its late Emperor Francis, also King of Hungary, has established the Austrian Empire in 1806, but even in that fundamental charter of that new established Austrian Empire, he solemnly declared that Hungary and its annexed provinces are not intended, and will not make a part of the Austrian Empire.

Subsequently we entered with this empire into the German Confederation of 1805, but Hungary, as well as Lombardy and Venice, not making part of the Austrian Empire, remained again separated, and were not entered into the confederacy. The laws which I succeeded to carry in 1848, did, of course, nothing alter in that old chartered condition of Hungary. We transformed the peasantry into freeholders, free proprietors, abolished feudal incumbrances. We replaced this political privileges of aristocracy by the common liberty of the whole people; gave political representation to the people for the legislature; transformed our municipal corporations into democratic corporations; introduced equality in rights and duties, and before the law, for the whole people; abolished the immunity of taxation of the nobility, secured equal religious liberty to all; secured liberty to the press and of association; provided for gratuitous public instruction for the whole people, of every confession, and of whatever tongue; but not injuring, in any way, the rights of the King. We replaced our own aristocratical constitution by a democratic constitution founded upon nearly universal suffrage of the whole people—of whatever religion, of whatever tongue. All these were, as you see, internal reforms which did in no way interfere with our allegiance to the King, and were carried lawfully in peaceful legislation, with the sanction of the King.

Besides this, there was one other thing which was carried. We were formerly governed by a board of council, which had the express duty to govern according to sure laws, and be responsible for doing so; but we saw by long experience that this responsibility is an empty sound, because a corporation cannot really be responsible; and here was the reason why the absolutistical tendency of the dynasty succeeded to encroach upon our liberty. So we replaced the board of council by ministers; the empty responsibility of a Board by the individual responsibility of men—and the King consented to it. I myself was named by him Minister of the Treasury. That is all. But precisely here was the rub. The tyrant could not bear the idea that I would not give to his ambitionary disposal the life-sweat of my people; he was not contented with the $1,500,000 loans which we generously appropriated to him yearly. He would have his hands in our pockets, and he could not bear the idea that he shall never more be at liberty to dispose without any control of our brave army, and to crush down the spirit of freedom in the world.

Therefore he resorted to the most outrageous conspiracy, and attacked us by arms, and by a false report of a victory which never was won, issued a proclamation declaring that Hungary shall not more exist—that its independence, its constitution, its very existence is abolished, and it shall be melted, like a farm or fold, into the Austrian empire. To this we answered, "Thou shalt not exist, tyrant, but we will;" and we banished him, and issued the Declaration of our Independence.

So you see, gentleman, that there is a very great difference between yours and ours—it is in our favor.—There is another similar difference; you declared your independence when it was yet very doubtful whether it would be successful. We declared ours when we, in legitimate defence, were already victorious; when we had beaten our enemies, and so proved, before our declaration, that we had strength and power enough to become one of the independent powers on earth. One thing more: our Declaration of Independence was not only voted unanimously in our Congress, but every county, every municipality, has solemnly declared its consent and adherence to it; so it became not the supposed, but by the whole realm positively, and sanctioned by the fundamental laws of Hungary. And so it is even now. There happened since nothing contrary to this declaration on the part of the nation. No contrary law, no declaration issued. Only one thing happened—a foreign power, Russia, came with his armed bondsmen, and, aided by treason, overthrew us for a while.

Now I put the question, before God and humanity, to you, free, sovereign people of America, can this violation of international law abolish the legitimate character of our Declaration of Independence? If not, then, here I take my ground, because I am in this very Declaration of Independence, entrusted with the charge of governor of my fatherland. I have sworn, before God and my nation, to endeavor to maintain and secure this act of Independence. And so may God the Almighty help me as I will—I will, until my nation is again in the condition to dispose of its government, which I confidently trust—yea more, I know, will be a republican. And then I retire to the humble condition of my former private life, equaling in one thing, at least, your Washington—not in merits, but in honesty—that is the only ambition of my life. Amen. So my third humble wish is that the people of the United States would be pleased, by all constitutional means of its wonted public life, to declare that, acknowledging the legitimate character of the Declaration of Independence of Hungary, it is anxious to greet Hungary among the independent powers of the earth, and invite the government of the United States to recognize this independence at the earliest convenient time. That is all. Let me see the principle announced; the rest may well be left to the wisdom of your government, with some confidence in my own respectful discretion also.

And so, gentlemen, I have respectfully stated what are my humble requests to the sovereign people of this country, in its public and political capacity. It is, that the people of the United States may be pleased, by all constitutional means, to declare—

First, That, feeling interested in the maintenance of the laws of nations, acknowedging the sovereign right of every people to dispose of its own domestic concerns to be one of these laws, and the interference with this sovereign right to be a violation of these laws of nations, the people of the United States—resolved to respect and to make respectful these laws—declares the Russian past intervention in Hungary to be a violation of these laws, which, if reiterated, would be a new violation, and would not be regarded indifferently by the people of the United States—that you, therefore, invite your government to act accordingly, and so invite Great Britain to unite with the United States in this policy.

Second, That the people of the United States are resolved to maintain its right of commercial intercourse with the nations of Europe, whether they be in a state of revolution against their government or not; and that with the view of approaching scenes on the continent of Europe, the people invites the government to take appropriate measures for the protection of the trade of the people of the Mediterranean, and,

Third.—That the people of the United States pronounces its opinions in respect to the question of independence of Hungary, so as I had the honor to state. I hope no body can reproach me to have done by this anything inconsistent with the high regards which I owe to the United States, or not appropriate to my capacity. I would regard it as a very judicious and beneficial thing, if those generous men who sympathize with the cause of Hungary, would form committees through the different parts of the United States, with the purpose to occasion appropriate meetings, to pass such resolutions as I had the honor humbly to suggest. So much for the generous people of the United States, in the public and political capacity. And if that sympathy which I have the honor to meet with in the United States is really intended to become beneficial to the cause of my poor native land, then there is one humble wish more which I anxiously entertain. But this is a private business; it is a respectful appeal to the generous feelings of individuals.

Gentlemen, I would rather starve than rely, (for myself and family,) on foreign aid; but, for my country's freedom, I would not be ashamed to go a begging from door to door. [Great cheering.] Gentlemen, I mean financial aid; money to assist the cause of freedom, and independence of Hungary. I took the advice of some kind friends, if it be lawful to express such a humble request, because I feel the honorable duty, neither to offend, nor to evade your laws. I am told it is lawful. There are two means to see this, my humble wish, accomplished. The first is from spontaneous subscription, to put the offering of kind friends at my disposal, for the benefit of my country's cause. The second is a loan. As to this loan, that is a business of a more private nature, which, to be carried on in an appropriate way, requires private consultation in a more close circle.

So here I only mention that if there are such generous men who are willing to enter into the idea, provided it will be arranged in an acceptable way, I would most humbly entreat them to enter into a private communication about the subject with me; and secondly, I express my conviction that even this matter of loan could be efficiently promoted by the other measure of free, gratuitous subscriptions, which would afford me the means necessary for the practical initiation of the loan itself.

Now, as to these subscriptions. The idea was brought home to my mind by a plain but very generous letter which I had the honor to receive, and which I beg to read. It is as follows:

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Friday, Nov. 14, 1851.

M. LOUIS KOSSUTH, Governor of Hungary—Sir: I have authorized the Office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust company, in New York, to hand you drafts on me for one thousand dollars.

Respectfully yours,

W. SMEAD.

I beg leave here publicly to return my most humble thanks to the gentleman for his ample aid, and the delicate manner in which he offered it; and it came to my mind, that where one single individual is ready to make such sacrifices to my country's cause, there may perhaps be many who would give their small share to it, if they were only apprised that it will be thankfully accepted, however small it may be

And it came to my mind then that drops of millions make an ocean, and the United States number many millions of inhabitants, all attached with warm feelings to the principles of liberty, agglomerated by single dollars, is even so many millions of dollars, as if it were one single draft, to me yet more precious, because it would practically show the sympathy of the people at large. I will consider it highly beneficial, should I be so happy to see that generous men would form committees throughout the United States, to raise out of the free offerings of the people, some material aid to assist the second course of freedom and independence of Hungary. It is a delicate matter, gentlemen, for me to speak so. It is, perhaps, one of the greatest sacrifices to my country that I do so. [Great applause.] But I love my country. [Renewed cheering.] And readily will I undergo even this torturing humiliation for her sake. Would I were so happy as your Washington was, when for your glorious country's sake, in the hour of your need, he also called for money in France.

Sir, I have done. Conscious of no personal merit, I came to your shores a poor, persecuted exile, but you poured upon me the triumph of a welcome such as the world has never yet seen; and why, and why? Because you took me for the representative of that principle of liberty which God has destined to become the common benefit of humanity; and it is a glorious sight to see a mighty, free, powerful people, come forth to greet with such a welcome the principle of freedom, even in a poor, persecuted, penniless exile. Be blessed for it. Your generous deed will be recorded through all posterity, and, as even now, millions of Europe's oppressed victims will raise their thanksgiving to God for the ray of hope which you, by this, your act, have thrown on the dark night of their fate; even so, through all posterity, oppressed men look to your memory as a token of God, that there is a hope for freedom on earth, because there is a people like you to feel its worth and to support its cause.

Beautiful Fancy Goods!!

STRANGERS and citizens are called to view the varied and beautiful Fancy Goods, opening at Parker's Fancy Store, under the National Hotel. It is understood that by Friday the 19th inst. the entire amount of his selections will be ready for all who may be in search of something *really extra* for the approaching Holidays—for particulars call at the store.

☞The display will be worth seeing and the admittance free. PARKER'S

Fancy and Perfumery store, under National Hotel. dec. 16—6t—d.

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A new and elegant paper, published at Columbia, South Carolina, and Edited by S. A. Godman, solicits examination and challenges comparison with any Northern paper.

It is a large sheet, magnificently printed upon splendid paper, contains Original Tales, Sketches, News, Poetry, Agricultural Articles, and whatever else that will interest an intelligent community; besides, four elegant Engravings each week. Terms, $2 per annum; address,

S. A. GODMAN & J. J. LYONS,

Columbia South Carolina. Nov. 21

SALOON TO LET.

TO a respectable and thoroughly competent person will be let the Saloon under the National Hall, in the city of Washington, together with all the places in the Theatre above set apart for refreshments.

The advantages of this saloon exceed, perhaps, those of any other in the country, being sufficiently extensive to have attached a Restaurant, Billiard rooms, &c. &c. The great saloon is accessible not only to the audience of the Theatre, but also from the street, during the day as well as the evening.

Applications (post paid) can be addressed to "The Proprietors of the National Hall," at the Republic office, Washington city.

Pension and Bounty Land Agency

THE subscriber has opened in the city of Washington an AGENCY for the prosecution of all descriptions of claims against the General Government.

His perfect knowledge of all the Pension Laws, and the places where are deposited all evidence of service now extant, will enable him to establish many claims which have long remained suspended for want of proof and proper attention.

He, therefore, offers to the public his services, particularly in the following cases, viz:

Suspended and rejected claims under all the Pension Laws:

Applications for increase of pension, under any of the Pension Laws, where the pensioners are dissatisfied with their present allowance.

For all those widows who received, or are entitled to receive, the ten years' pension due on the 4th of March, 1848; under the acts of July 7th, 1838, March 3d, 1843, and June 17th, 1844, being those who were married before the 1st of January, 1794, he will undertake to establish, under the act of February 2d, 1848, their claims to pensions for life, commencing on the 4th of March, 1848, when their pensions under the foregoing acts terminated.

For all those widows of revolutionary officers or soldiers, who were married after 1793, but before January 2d, 1800, he will undertake to establish their claims to pensions for life, commencing on the 4th of March, 1848, under the act of July 29, 1848.

To all those widows of revolutionary pensioners whose claims have been rejected or suspended for want of proof of service; or those who are in the receipt of a pension under any of the pension laws, less than that received by their husbands under the acts of May 15th, 1828, or June 7th, 1832, he will ensure the same amount per annum that their husbands received, from the time the pension is made to commence by the law under which they claimed or have been pensioned.

BOUNTY LAND,

For the surviving, or the widows, or minor children of deceased officers and privates, who served in the war of 1812 with Great Britain, the Mexican war, or in any of the Indian wars, since 1790. Terms moderate, where the claim is established, *otherwise no charge.*

The subscriber is also appointed Agent for the District of Columbia for the *British Commercial Life Insurance Company*, established in 1820, and empowered by act of Parliament, for the insurance of lives and the endowment of children, in London, New York and Washington city. Capital $3,000,000.

Communications addressed to the subscriber, Washington, D. C., will receive prompt attention.

M. THOMPSON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Commissioner of Deeds for North and South Carolina.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE OF CINCINNATI.

Chartered in 1845. Total No. of Matriculants from 1845 to 1851 1054.

FACULTY.

The seventh winter session of this College will commence on the first Monday of November, 1851, and continue four months. The chairs of the Faculty will be arranged as follows:

I. G. JONES, M.D.—Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

R. S. NEWTON, M.D.—Profasor of Surgery.

B. L. HILL, M.D.—Professor of Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children.

Z. FREEMAN, M.D.—Professor of Special, Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.

J. R. BUCHANAN, M.D.—Professor of Physiology, and Institutes of Medicine.

L. E. JONES, M.D.—Professor of Materia Medica, and Therapeutics, and Medical Botany.

J. MILTON SANDERS, M.D., L.L.D.—Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy and Toxicology.

O. E. NEWTON, M.D.—Demonstrator of Anatomy and Surgical Prosector.

A gratuitous preliminary course of Lectures will commence on the second Monday of October. At the same time the Demonstrator's rooms will be opened, with every facility for the study of Anatomy. Anatomical material is abundant and cheap. Prompt attendance at the opening of the session is expected.

TERMS.—Tickets to a full course of lectures (until graduation) $100 in advance, or a well endorsed note for $125. To a single course of Lectures $60 in advance, or a well endorsed note for $70. Matriculation ticket $5—Graduation $15—Demonstrator's ticket $5. Board costs from $2 to $2 50 per week. Students sometimes board themselves for much less. Students upon their arrival in the city, will call at the office of Prof. R. S. Newton, on Seventh street, between Vine and Race. For further particulars, address Dr. R. S. Newton, or

JOS. S. BUCHANAN, M.D., Dean.

PROSPECTUS

FOR

THE GLOBE—THE CONGRESSIONAL NEWSPAPER.

THE approach of Congress calls for the renewal of my proposals and preparations to spread its debates before the public. The success which has hitherto attended this undertaking it is hoped will continue, and enable me to perpetuate the full history of the proceedings and discussions of the body on which the destiny of the Republic depends.

The adoption of Congress has given the GLOBE an official character as the reporter of all that is said and done in the body. This sanction has been voted at every successive session for many years, and by members of all parties. The press, too, of all parties has borne testimony to the fidelity with which the duty thus confided has been performed. The annexed notices, taken at random from the general expression in favor of the work, are submitted in proof of its fullness, fairness, and usefulness. I am compelled to omit, for want of room, a page of notices which are in type.

The great celerity with which the letter-writers for the distant press circulate through the telegraph their hurried accounts and views of the debates of Congress, renders more important than ever the full and exact official reports of the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE. The hasty, and in many instances *ex parte*, relations by telegraph of what occurs in Congress supersede, for the most part, the exact reports taken down by reporters, and which formerly, in a shape more or less abbreviated, went the rounds of the press. Now the telegraph accounts, with all their imperfections and variety of colorings, take the run of the country, and no press but the official of Congress ever publishes the full debate with the proceedings of both Houses unmutilated. Indeed, no newspaper can give them, and have room for advertisements and the miscellaneous matter essential to their existence. While, therefore, the telegraph administers to the eager appetite of the public for Congress news, and meets the necessities of the political press, by furnishing a rapidly-written epitome suited to the taste of its patrons, perfect information of what passes in Congress is greatly diminished. The circulation of the official reports has been, to some extent, cut off by the crude and diversified accounts which, flying along the electric wires, satisfies curiosity, and it is almost in vain that truth puts on his boots to follow. Still there are a great many men of leisure and thought who like to see what is actually said and done in Congress, and to judge for themselves, rather than to receive impressions altogether from galvanic batteries. There are others, too, who, for the sake of the future, willingly patronize a work which preserves a full record of the doings of the great moving and controlling power of the Republic.

The undersigned has made preparations commensurate with the increased importance of the duty he has undertaken as the only reporter and publisher of the complete debates and proceedings of both Houses of Congress. The coming session will probably be extended nine months, and the reports will not be comprised in less than 3500 royal quarto pages of brevier and nonpareil type—making 4 volumes of near 900 pages each.—The reports for the last long session made 3896 royal quarto pages, and were bound in four volumes, averaging 974 royal quarto pages each.

I will publish in the APPENDIX for the next session all laws that may be passed during the session, which has not been done heretofore. Although this will increase in no small degree the expense of the publication, the subscription price will be the same that it has been for several years past.

The DAILY GLOBE will be published during the session on a superfine double royal sheet. It will contain the debates as taken down by the reporters, and as altered by the speakers, whenever they make any alterations; the current news of the day, and miscellaneous matter. The main object for publishing the daily paper is, to enable Members to see their remarks in it, and alter them if they shall think proper before they are published in the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, and printed on a double royal paper, with small type, (brevier and nonpareil,) in quarto form, each number containing sixteen royal quarto pages. The speeches of the Members, in this first form, are sometime condensed—the full report of the prepared speeches being reserved for the APPENDIX. All resolutions, motions, and other proceedings, are given in the form of the Journals, with the yeas and nays on every important question.

The APPENDIX is made up of the *President's* Annual Message, the Reports of the principal Officers of the Government that accompany it, and all Speeches of Members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE, and usually makes about the same number of pages during a session.

During the first month or six weeks of a session, there is rarely more business done than will make two numbers a week—one of the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and one of the APPENDIX; but during the remainder of a session, there is usually sufficient matter for two or three numbers of each every week. The next session will be unusually interesting; therefore, we calculate that the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX together will make at least 3500 large quarto pages, printed in small type—brevier and nonpareil. We furnish complete Indexes to both at the end of a session.

We will endeavor to print a sufficient number of surplus copies to supply all that may be miscarried, or lost in the mails; but subscribers should be very particular to file their papers carefully, for fear that we should not be able to supply *all* the lost numbers.

If subscribers shall not be satisfied with the work, the money paid by them for it will be refunded to them whenever they return the numbers which have been received by them. I will give the subscription price for any previous volumes of the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE or the APPENDIX, and will thank any person who will let me have them.

I have a few copies of the back volumes of the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX for sale at $5 a volume bound, which it is probable will be disposed of soon; and when they are, they will then, no doubt, command at least $10 a volume, as they cannot be reprinted for less than that sum. There are 25 back volumes.

TERMS.

For one copy of the DAILY GLOBE during the session $5 00

For one copy of the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE during the session 3 00

For one copy of the APPENDIX during the session 3 00

The money may be remitted by mail at my risk. Bank notes current where a subscriber resides will be received at par. Subscriptions should reach here by the 15th December, at furthest, to insure all the numbers.

The prices for these papers are so low that I cannot afford to credit them out; therefore no person need order them unless the money accompanies the order. JOHN C. RIVES.

SPLENDID SCHEMES.

OF THE

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES,

For December, 1851.

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, under the superintendence of State Commissioners.

F. MORRIS & Co., Managers.

$40,000! 30,000! 20,000! 10,000

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

Class 2,

To be drawn in Baltimore, December 20th, 1851.

RICH SCHEME.

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