THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 6988. MORNING EDITION—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1851. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FINE ARTS.

AMERICAN ART UNION.—THE DISTRIBUTION will take place at Tripler Hall on Friday evening, Dec. 19.—Members and ladies admitted.—A choice collection of works of art, including paintings, sculpture, bronzes, &c., will be allotted to the members.—Among the paintings are the works of Loutze, Durand, Huntington, Kensett, Gray, Hicks, Cropsey, Church, Mount, Edmunds, Glass, Woodville, Rauny, Gignoux, Oddie, Peale, Boutelle, who, with various others, our acknowledged best artists, are amply represented. Each member, besides a share in the distribution of the above works of art, will be entitled to six fine engravings, all from American subjects, by American artists, viz: Mexican News (large print), by Woodville; Marion crossing the Pedee, by Rauny; Mount Washington, by Kensett; Old '76 and Young '48, by Woodville; Bargaining for a Horse, by Mount; American Harvesting Scenery, by Cropsey. It is important that all subscriptions shall be received as early a day as possible, that additional purchases may be made beyond the present large investment, proportioned to the increased amount. It is by the union of large numbers that each receives a higher return—the Society accomplishing for its members, for artists, and the country, what no individual action can singly secure. It is acknowledged by all who have seen the present collection, to be far superior to that of any former year. The free gallery, containing the paintings, sculptures, &c., open day and evening, at 497 Broadway, near Broome st.

PORTRAITS OF LOLA MONTEZ—JUST RECEIVED per Humboldt. Portrait of Lola Montez—Lithographs—Price $1 50. Portrait of Lola Montez—Engraved—Price $2 50. The same, colored in beautiful style—Price $5. For sale wholesale and retail by, GOUPIL & CO., No. 289 Broadway. N. B.—Orders from any part of the country will be sent by mail free of postage. Portraits of Louis Kossuth.—The following are the only correct likenesses of the great Hungarian Patriot. Kossuth and his Generals, plain, $1 50! Colored, $2 50. Portrait of Kossuth, plain, 37 cts; colored, 62 cents. Portrait of Kossuth, plain, 12½ cents. Gould's Kossuth, plain, $1. For sale, wholesale and retail by GOUPIL & CO., No. 289 Broadway. N. B.—Orders from any part of the country will be sent by mail, free of postage.

DAGUERREOTYPES.—GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN Electro-plated Plates.—Just received, an invoice of full sized Scale Plates, medium sizes expected by next steamer. Our arrangements are such that we will soon be constantly able to fulfil all orders we may receive for these improved plates, whose success has greatly superseded our anticipations. To those who have not tried them we shall say, that they are perfectly smooth and even, take an easy polish, and that they have the immense advantage of a thick coat of chemically pure silver. Every plate is warranted perfect. For sale at the sole agent's.

VICTOR BISHOP, 23 Maiden lane.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.—A GENTLEMAN, OF considerable experience in daguerreotyping, would like to form an engagement with a first rate practical operator, to open an extensive establishment in a distant city, where the prospect is decidedly favorable. The advertiser would expect the applicant to invest as much capital as himself. Unexceptionable references as to character and standing would be given and required. Address H., Daguerreotypist, Herald office, stating where an interview may be had.

KOSSUTH—HAHN'S PORTRAIT.—RECEIVED PER steamer Pacific, lithographic portraits after this celebrated picture, now exhibiting in London, which was painted at the residence of the Mayor of Southampton, and is, undoubtedly, the only portrait for which the great Patriot has sat since his release from Kutayeh. Size 25 by 18. Price, $1 25. A liberal discount to the trade. H. Gargnani, picture frame maker, 50 Fulton street, Brooklyn (up stairs, near the ferry,) sole agent in the United States. H. G. has warm encomiums from nearly all the London papers, as to the merits as an exact likeness in features and sentiment, and its value as a work of art.

TO COIN COLLECTORS AND ANTIQUARIANS.—FOR sale—A Silver Penny of the reign of George the Third, date 1795; very rare. Price $250. Address, post paid, S. P., at this office.

KELLY'S HALF PRICE ENGRAVING AND PRINTING office, 141 Fulton street, N. Y. Wedding, Visiting, Address, and at Home Cards, in the very best style; Cake Boxes, Envelopes, &c. An engraved plate, and fifty cards, for 10 shillings. N. B.—Depot for the sale of Copper Plate Presses, Burnsd Oil, Blankets, &c.

THE BALL SEASON.

HENRY WELLS AND SISTER'S, MADAME H. Giovelli, Academy for Dancing and Graceful Deportment, at Stuyvesant Institute, 656 Broadway.—The following are some of the new and fashionable dances and waltzes introduced and taught by H. Wells and Sister:—La Celiarienne, La Kossuth, La Nouvelle Schottish, La Bedowa, La Gorlitza, La Valse Simple, La Valse a Deux Temps, La Sicillienne, La Polka Mazurka, La Walse Ellsler, La Schottish Simple, La Polka Simple, La Cracovienne, La Valse Henrietta, Les Quadrille Mazurka, Le Cotillion Polka, Le Star Polka Quadrille, Le Quadrille Polka, Le Quadrille Ordinaire, La Nouveau Cotillon, Le Spanish Cotillon, El Habanero La Tempete, &c. Classes for Masters and Misses on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at three o'clock. Classes, likewise, for Masters and Misses on Tuesday and Friday afternoons at three o'clock. The lessons for adults will be given by courses of ten each, and will take place every Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen, and at 10 A. M. for ladies. These lessons are designed for the adept to practice as well as for the beginners. Hours devoted especially, mornings and evenings, for private lessons either at our Academy, or at the residences of families.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMship ARCTIC, Captain Jas. C. Luce.—This steamer will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on Saturday, December 20th, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal street. No berth secured till paid for. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS & Co., 56 Wall st.

The steamship Pacific, will succeed the Arctic, and sail January 10th, 1852.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE UNITED States mail steamship HUMBOLDT, D. Lines, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on Saturday, December 13th, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 4 North River. Price of passage $120. All letters must pass through the Post Office. An experienced surgeon is attached to the ship. No merchandise will be received on board after Thursday, December 11th. For freight or passage, apply to

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, roadway.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL STEAMship Company intend running their new steamships as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Pittsburgh, Thursday, December 25.	City of Pittsburgh, Wednesday, November 26.
City of Glasgow, Thursday, January 8.	City of Glasgow, Wednesday, December 10.
City of Manchester, Thursday, January 29.	City of Manchester, Wednesday, December 31.
	City of Pittsburgh, Wednesday, January 21.

Passage from Philadelphia, in Saloon Staterooms, $90; in Fore Cabin, $55. For freight or passage, apply to THOS. RICHARDSON, 41 Exchange Place, N. Y., and No. 2 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FOR NEW Orleans, via Havana.—Change of sailing day.—The splendid steamship GEORGIA, 1,800 tons, D. D. Porter, U. S. N., Commander, will sail from the pier foot of Warren street, N. R., on Wednesday, December 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely. Rates of passage to Havana and New Orleans, now arrangement:—Ladies' Saloon berths, $70; after do., $60; forward do., $50; steerage do., $25. Specie only taken on freight to Havana. Passengers for New Orleans will be transferred to the fine steamer Philadelphia, at Havana. For freight or passage, apply to

M. O. ROBERTS, 177 West street, corner of Warren street.

VANDERBILT'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA Nicaragua.—The new steamship DANIEL WEBSTER, Baldwin, Commander, will leave Pier 2, North River, on Monday, Dec. 22d, at 3 o'clock, P. M., connecting with steam ren Pacific. For passage apply only to D. B. ALLEN, 9 Battery place, up stairs.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—CHANGE of sailing day—Only Through Line for San Francisco, via Chagres direct.—Fare Reduced—On Monday, Dec. 22d, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the splendid new double engine steamship EL DORADO, 1,600 tons burthen, H. J. Hartstene, U. S. N., Commander, will sail on Monday, Dec. 22d, at precisely 3 o'clock, P. M., from her pier at foot of Warren street, N. R., direct for Chagres, connecting at Panama with one of the Company's extra steamers, to sail without any delay for San Francisco, on arrival of the passengers at Panama. For passage or freight, apply at the office, No. 177 West street, corner Warren street, North River. N. B.—Bills of lading signed at the office on the morning of sailing.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—THE ONLY through line for California and Oregon, via Chagres.—Fare reduced.—On Wednesday, Dec. 24, at 2 P. M., the splendid double engine steamship GEORGIA, 1,000 tons burthen, D. D. Porter, U. S. N., Commander, will sail, on Wednesday, Dec. 24, at precisely 2 o'clock P. M., from her pier at the foot of Warren street, N. R., with the government mails, for Chagres. Passengers leaving in the Georgia will connect with the United States mail steamship Oregon, to sail without any delay for San Francisco, on arrival of the passengers and mail at Panama. For freight or passage, apply at the office, No. 177 West street, corner of Warren street, North River.

INDEPENDENT STEAMER FROM PANAMA TO SAN Francisco.—The well known and favorite steamship NEW ORLEANS, W. C. Hammersley, U. S. N., Commander, will leave Panama for San Francisco, on the 15th of January, 1852. The speed and accommodations of this steamer are unsurpassed by any steamer on the Pacific; and passengers may confidently rely on being amply provided with every thing necessary for their comfort. Passengers leaving New York for Chagres, by any of the steamers of 22d, 24th, or 29th December, will connect with the New Orleans, at Panama. For freight or passage apply to

J. HOWARD & SON, Agents, 34 Broadway.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—INDEPENDENT Line for California via Chagres and San Juan, at reduced rates of fare. The new and splendid steamship INDEPENDENCE, 1,400 tons register, Capt. Charles Stoddard, commander, will sail for Chagres direct, on Monday, December 29th, at 3 P. M., from pier No. 3, North river, connecting with the favorite steamship New Orleans, to leave Panama on the 15th January. The Brother Jonathan will succeed the Independence and sail from New York on the 12th January. For freight or passage apply to

E. MILLS, Agent, 51 Courtlandt street.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE NEW AND SPLENdid steamship MARION, Captain M. Berry, will leave pier No. 4 North river, on Saturday, December 13, at three o'clock, P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed by the purser on board. Freight, 12½ cents per cubic foot. For freight, apply on board, at pier 4 North river, and for passage to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., 48 South street. N. B. No bills of lading will be signed after the steamer has sailed.

NOTICE—ALL PERSONS ARE WARNED NOT TO trust any of the crew of the Bremen brig Eudalene, as the consignees and master will not be responsible for debts contracted by them. D. HEGGMAN, Master.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD LINE, FROM New York to Philadelphia.—Leave Pier No. 1, North River, by steamboat JOHN POTTER. Morning Line, at 10 o'clock. Afternoon Line, at 4 o'clock. Fare by either line, $5; forward deck, $2. Emigrant Line, at 8 o'clock, P. M., fare, $1 50.

L. BLISS, Agent.

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.—NEW YORK and Philadelphia direct—United States Mail Line—through in six hours, via New Jersey Railroad. Fare reduced to $5 for first class, and $3 50 for second class. Leave New York at 6 A. M., from foot of Cortlandt street, and at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M., from foot of Liberty street. Leave Philadelphia at 6 and 8 A. M. and 5 P. M., from the foot of Walnut street.

FOR BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, OR CHARLESTON.—Through tickets are sold in the above lines. A through connector, with through baggage checks, is in charge of a crew leaving at 5 P. M. Passengers and baggage in this train will be transported directly through from depot to depot, and change without extra charge.

MOVEMENTS OF KOSSUTH.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12, 1851.

Having come to the United States to avail myself, for the cause of my country, of the sympathy which I had reason to believe existed in the heart of the nation, I found it my duty to declare, in the first moments of my arrival, that it is my mission to plead the independence of Hungary and the liberty of the European continent, before the great republic of the United States. My principle in this respect is, that every nation has the sovereign right to dispose of its own domestic affairs, without any foreign interference; that I, therefore, shall not meddle with any domestic concerns of the United States, and that I expect it from all the friends of my cause not to do anything in respect to myself, that could throw difficulties in my way, and, while expressing sympathy for the cause, would injure it.

It is with regret that I must feel the necessity of again making that appeal to the public opinion of this country, and particularly to those who profess themselves to be the friends of my cause, to give one proof of their sympathy by avoiding every step which might entangle me into difficulties in respect to that rule which I have adopted, and which I again declare to be my leading principle, viz: not to mix, and not to be mixed up with whatever domestic concerns or party questions.

L. KOSSUTH.

THE EIGHTH DAY IN AMERICA.

Yesterday, on account of the fatigue of the previous day, and the late hour at which Kossuth retired from the banquet, he delayed receiving deputations till 12 o'clock. The room appointed was the ball room, where large deputations are usually received.

THE COLORED DEPUTATION

The first deputation that was admitted, was one from the colored people. They had taken their place in the room some time before Kossuth made his appearance. On being shown into the room the Maygar seemed somewhat surprised at the deputation.

It consisted, among others, of both the Downings, father and son, who have excellent oysters to sell, which they call "Kossuth" oysters.

Mr. Downing the younger, read the address, as follows:

ADDRESS OF THE COLORED MEN, BY THE "COMMITTEE OF THIRTEEN," APPOINTED TO SECURE THE LEGAL DEFENCE OF PERSONS CLAIMED AS FUGITIVE SLAVES.

Gov. KOSSUTH—We appear before you to pay homage to a great principle, which you announce with so much distinctness, and uphold with so much power—the principle that a man has the right to the full exercise of his faculties and powers in the land which gave him birth; and that it is his first duty to devote all the energies of his being to maintain that right for himself and his compatriots. Around this principle you have thrown a radiance which almost clothes it with the sacredness of a new Evangel, and from your world's platform have called upon people and nations, however weak, to stand up and maitain it against whatever odds oppression and tyranny may have arrayed against it. In the face of the distinguished example of the Pilgrim Fathers, and of the many eminent men who have made this their exile home, we have steadily maintained this birth home right during the last third of a century, in this our native land, and will continue to maintain it until its ultimate triumph—"for the first love of man is to his home."

We feel that this great principle is surely gaining ground, and we hail, in your person, its living apostle, who has given it voice and expression.

We would express the deep sympathy we feel in you, because of the relation you sustain to liberty. We feel that your mission is a most happy and propitious one. We see in it a part of the special ordering of Providence. The landing of the Pilgrim Fathers—our Declaration of Independence—the revolutionary struggle, led by Washington, and the later developements of the principles of liberty, as seen in the struggle now going on in our own country for its further advancement and application to all men, are kindred efforts.

God speed you in your mission;—may Hungary be free; and we earnestly pray that when the resurrection of your country shall indeed take place, she will clothe herself in that true vestment of democracy fitly prepared for her when you abolished caste; so that pure republicanism will in her be vindicated, and every man stand an equal in the eyes of the law. Yes! Illustrious patriot! May Hungary be free! May the world rejoice in her [illegible] May the joy be [illegible] in that Hungary shall be redeemed; and not Hungary alone but with her, the world—mankind.

The attention of nations is fixed upon you. At the mention of your name tyrants tremble—the oppressed rejoice. There is not a principle advocated by you—not a word that escapes your lips—but that is caught up, and wafted to every civilized nation. And deep and widespread is the joy felt through Europe, when you proclaim the thrilling and trumpet-toned annunciation, "Ye oppressed nations of Europe, be of good cheer and courage."

God moves in mysterious ways. The result of the late Hungarian struggle will be propitious to the general growth of freedom. But for your imprisonment, the world would not now be so electrified by your eloquence—by the spirit of freedom. Hungary suffers, in the ordering of Providence, for the good of the whole; but her destiny is to be free.

Respected Sir—Your mission is too high to be allied with party or sect; it is the common cause of crushed, outraged humanity. May you, when you leave our shores, in furtherance of your heaven-high mission, carry with you the sympathy of all—the active countenance of all. Be assured that, as you have now our prayers, so when the time comes, we shall give you our "liberty offering," though it may be but as the widow's mite.

JOHN J. ZULLE, President.

James M'Cune Smith,	John T. Raymond,
George T. Downing,	Ezekiel Dias,
Robert Hamilton,	Thomas Downing,
Jeremiah Powers,	William Burnett,
William J. Wilson,	Junius C. Morel,

T. JOWER WHITE, PHILIP A. BELL, } Secretaries.

Kossuth then replied as follows:—

KOSSUTH'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN—I have no intention to make a speech, and I hope and believe you do not expect it from me. Last night I had the opportunity, on an important occasion, to explain my humble wishes; and, perhaps decisively, as to the results of my coming to the United States. Now, I know the sympathy of the people of the United States for the cause which I have the honor to represent, and I confidently hope that the people of the United States will be well aware of it, that after the statement I made last night, the time of addresses is past, and the time of action come; and, therefore, I, myself, will take this very ground; and at every opportunity, when I have been given only partial testimony of the sympathy—of the kind attention, and of the friendly feeling for the cause which I have the honor to represent, I have only to answer, "I thank you most cordially for it; and I hope that every man who expresses sympathy for the cause which I have the honor to represent, will also feel inclined to do something for it."

THE NEW JERSEY DEPUTATIONS.

The following address, from the Jersey City Common Council, was read by a deputation, of which Mr. Hancox was chairman:—

THE JERSEY CITY ADDRESS.

To LOUIS KOSSUTH, GOVERNOR OF HUNGARY:—

SIR.—In behalf of the people of Jersey City, and by direction of its municipal authorities, in obedience to the resolutions herewith furnished to you, we have the honor to tender their salutations and welcome on your arrival upon our shores. The enduring history of your noble efforts in the cause of popular and constitutional liberty, has been "read of all men." The people of the city we represent have been no disinterested spectators of your patriotic career. They unite with all the friends of freedom, throughout the world, in admiration of your character, in honoring your noble aims for your country, and we sympathise with its fortunes, and in their behalf we invite you to their homes and hospitalities. We would be proud to receive you upon the borders of the State of New Jersey, a State noted for its patriotism, fidelity and sacrifices in the long and arduous struggle here for the freedom we enjoy—a State which contributed more of life and property, in proportion to its wealth and population, than any other, in the cause. Our State was the Flanders of the revolution.

"There sleep the brave, and sunk to rest,
By all their country's honors blest."

We would welcome you as the illustrious advocate and champion of the same spirit of republican freedom which prevails over this broad land. Once the pioneers of freedom, you now behold us a distinguished example of a free people rationally and successfully governing themselves. The government established by the people here extends its protecting arm over more than 2,000 miles square, and over more than 23,000,000 of people—all enjoying personal and political independence—

"A wider empire far
Than that o'er which the Roman eagle flew."

And instead of that government being burthensome or oppressive, it is like the element in which we live and breathe—so light that none may feel it, unless it be such as oppose it. We hail you as the distinguished patriot of an oppressed but brave and manly people, whose heroic conduct on their behalf has been moved by the same spirit which inspired our own immortal patriot and orator, Patrick Henry, when in the early convention of the people, assembled to consider the welfare of the country, in memorable words he exclaimed, "give me liberty or give me death."

We hail you as the eloquent advocate of the same principle of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other nations, which we so highly cherish; and when the struggle comes between the oppressed and their oppressors—when the question is whether the area of freedom shall enlarged, or the arbitrary sway of despotic power be perpetuated—we would unite with you in saying in a voice that shall rise above the clamor of party strife—"stand off! stand off!"

We would desire to give you, sir, and your companions, a fraternal welcome to our city, and to express to you, personally, our ardent wishes that your life may be spared to achieve the liberty, honor and glory of your country; and that Hungary may have a future for the millions of her gallant sons that are, and that are to be, equal to the lofty aims and worthy of the unquenched aspirations in her behalf, of her illustrious exile, whom we have the honor to address.

JOSEPH W. HANCOX, CORNELIUS P. BROKAW,
DAVID B. MANNERS, STEPHEN D. HARRISON,
J. DICKINSON MILLER.

Before Kossuth had time to reply to the Jersey City deputation, a deputation from Trenton was then presented, and the chairman read the following:—

THE TRENTON ADDRESS.

GOVERNOR KOSSUTH—We come, sir, by direction of the Common Council and the citizens of Trenton, to invite you to visit their city, in order that they may have an opportunity, personally, to sympathize with you, and to express their views in favor of the great doctrine for which you are contending.

In common with the rest of our countrymen, we watched with intense interest the struggle against oppression, which Hungary recently maintained. We rejoiced at your successes; we mourned at your reverses; and our bosoms burned with indignation at the baseness of the traitor who betrayed you, and the heartlessness of the Russian autocrat who lent his giant power to bear you down.

During that contest we were gratified to hear the noble sentiment which you, sir, so faithfully upheld—that all, without distinction of nation, race, or class, are entitled to stand before the law upon one broad equality—thus recognizing the universal brotherhood of man. As a champion of this great, this fruitful idea, we tender you our admiration and our love.

It is our duty to say to you, sir, that at a large meeting of our citizens, convened by our Mayor, the principle was unanimously adopted, that, should Russia again interfere in any future effort which Hungary may make against Austria, our government should forthwith take such measures, moral or physical, as may be required to counteract the outrage.

It has occurred to us, sir, that it might not be uninteresting to you to visit Trenton. There are associations connected with its history which are dear to the lovers of liberty. It was there that, after a long series of disasters in the field, Washington and his little band of patriots struck the gallant and successful blow which revived the drooping spirits of our people, and nerved them to those renewed efforts which at last resulted in a glorious triumph. It is one of those places to which our pilgrims of patriotism come to ponder, with grateful feelings, over the heroic deeds of their ancestors, and breathe the exhalations of a soil, which, bathed with precious blood, is redolent of freedom.

Come, then, sir, to our city; and while you stand upon the spot where our father's triumphed over their foes, be assured that you will have the cordial sympathies of our entire people in your holy cause, and their sincere prayers that that Almighty Power which guided our Washington through an arduous seven years' war to final victory, may be the fast friend of Hungary—may give to her not only a Trenton, but also a Saratoga and a Yorktown, and may speedily make her what she well deserves to be—a free, a prosperous, a happy, and an honored member of the sisterhood of nations.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

Wm. P. Sherman, Chm'n.	Henry M. Lewis,
Charles Moore,	Caleb S. Green.
John Grant,	

COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS.

John R. Tucker,	Chas. Howell,
Thos. S. Allison,	Egbert H. Grandin,
Edward S. Parmalee,	John G. Stevens,
Sylvester Vanayckel,	Lewis Burne,
Joseph C. Potts,	James G. Sharman.

Kossuth then replied to both addresses as follows:—

KOSSUTH'S REPLY TO BOTH.

GENTLEMEN OF TRENTON AND JERSEY CITY—Be so kind as to allow me to unite my answers to both your addresses—that answer is very short. From that portion of the Union, (addressing the Trenton delegation,) to which belong such historical memories of great deeds for the achievement of the independent freedom of the country, must proceed congenial hearts, warmly to sympathize with a similar cause of freedom in whatever other portion of this earth which has been given to man, and which must be considered to be destined to be the home of liberty, because bliss in heaven and freedom on earth is the destiny of man. I thank you, gentlemen, for your sentiments; the more, because I find here in both addresses expressed the realization of one of those my humble wishes, which I consider the most beneficial to the future of that cause which I have the honor to represent, and [illegible] which I had the honor last night to express [illegible] the first of my humble requests to the people of [illegible] the United States, who have honored with their sympathy that cause. You have anticipated this wish; therefore, I have only to thank you for it, and most humbly entreat you give me the document of these resolutions of your city; and giving them to me, I confidently hope that the national government of this country will note down these resolutions of yours, and these opinions of yours, gentlemen, which I am confident I can also take for resolutions of the citizens of Jersey City. I hope the government will note it down as one of those expressions of the people of the United States, which, by your constitution, is entitled to give direction to the policy of your government. Let me hope that as you, out of your own regard, anticipated one of my humble wishes, that, now being acquainted with the rest of my wishes, I will also find you putting an aiding, helping hand with the same ready kindness with which you have anticipated my first mentioned wish, without any request of mine to you. That will be the best hospitality you can offer me, and that will be the best hospitality which the people of the United States, of whatever part of this great Union, can offer to me. That will be the hospitality which will be registered in the memory of my nation from children to children down, as the hospitality which has aided my nation to assert its own sovereign right of independence, and to become, on this ground, not so great as you, but as free as you. (Applause.) I confidently hope that, should ever circumstances hinder me to accept your kind invitation, which, I don't know, because, of course, I must take into consideration the whole number of similar invitations with which I have been honored, and will be honored, perhaps, these days; I must take into consideration, in endeavoring to attain a practical benefit for the cause of my country, whatever use I have to adopt; then, combining all together, if this combination will allow me to enjoy the honor to meet you at your own home I, of course, will feel highly honored by it. But one thing I hope—that you will, with the same readiness with which you have anticipated the first of my wishes, go on in your generous work, and out of your own generous, kind feelings, prepare the accomplishment of my other wishes, also, which I had the honor to explain yesterday, so that you may have—for me the highly-honoring, for my country the highly beneficial opportunity—very soon to send me another address to this effect, "We have offered you our hospitality, and if you come, you shall be welcome; but, whether you come or not come here is our hospitality to you."

M. Kossuth uttered this latter sentence with great vivacity and effect, and cordially shook hands with the several members of the deputations.

THE HARTFORD DEPUTATION.

Doctor Grant, from Hartford, Conn., was then admitted, and delivered an address, offering an invitation to accept the hospitalities of that city.

KOSSUTH'S REPLY.

Kossuth returned his most humble thanks, and said that he had already had an opportunity to state, that having come for a practical view, he hoped that he should meet with practical results; and, therefore, the citizens of Hartford would generously relieve him from accepting their hospitalities. It was not pleasure that brought him to their shores, but duties to his country, which were connected with duties to humanity. Therefore he hoped that their sympathy for Hungary would take another direction, more beneficial to its cause; one which the gratitude of Hungary would acknowledge, while it would be in accordance with the sentiments of the people of Hartford expressed in their address, and which he hoped would become the sentiments of the whole people of the United States. There was one thing he wished to mention. They had adverted to intervention, entangling alliances and moral force. In the developement of mankind's history there was nothing, perhaps, more dangerous than that one word should be allowed to have very different interpretations, for it was a great obstacle to the cause of liberty. The moral power of civilization was of great weight, but he also knew that the arrogance of despots would never retire, if we were anxious to declare that we could not back this moral force by physical force if necessary. He did not take any exception to the word moral force, as applied to present intervention, unless they beforehand declared that they would go no further for the maintenance of their principles. They would excuse these remarks, which he had frankly made.

One of the deputation explained that the paragraph in the address alluded to was by no means meant as advocating the principle of non-intervention; the citizens of Hartford, would be ready on the first occasion to express their sentiments, with regard to the policy of the United States government, on this point.

Kossuth replied, that if they wished to benefit the cause of Hungary, let them give it their practical aid in the manner he had mentioned in his speech of yesterday, which the great engine of civilization, the press, would convey, and had already conveyed to the great Union of the Republic of the United States. If they agree to those propositions, he entreated them to give practical aid in that operation.

Dr. Grant—I promise that we will give it.

ADDRESS FROM THE PRESBYTERY OF BROOKLYN.

The Presbytery of Brooklyn, having voted to present an address to Kossuth, a deputation from that body waited on him at the Irving House yesterday at 1 o'clock P. M., and were introduced.

The deputation consisted of the following persons, namely:—Rev. Dr. Cox, Chairman; Rev. J. H. Trowbridge, Moderator of Presbytery; Rev. Dr. Lewis, (near eighty years of age); Rev. Dr. Spear; Rev. James W. McLane; Rev. B. W. Dwight; Rev. C. Dyington, Correspondent, and the Ruling Elders, Hon. G. S. Allyn, Simeon Hyde, Esq., Corydon S. Sperry, Esq., and Messrs. Sterling, Lambert, Reeve, and others.

The following are extracts from the address:—

As a deputation from the Presbytery of Brooklyn, who desire to approach your excellency with our patriotic and Christian salutations, among those of thousands and millions of our intelligent countrymen.

How we feel, and how we think, and how we pray, for Kossuth and Hungary, we need not, to you, and on this occasion, more fully affirm.

There is, especially, one occurrence, in your recent history, which deserves the approbation of Christendom. It was not the metropolitan Mufti, nor the imperial influence of the Sultan, nor the power of the whole Turkish empire, that could induce Kossuth to renounce his Christian faith. Though an exile and a fugitive, intimidation and bribes were powerless to move him!

Your known appreciation of the truth of God—your philosophy and eloquence, your ethics, your politics, your jurisprudence, so pervaded by it, and so based on it—these, Sir, in our view, give immortal dignity to your cause, proclaim you the trustworthy friend of universal man, associate you necessarily with our own Washington, and make you, before all nations, at this day, the proper impersonation and the living symbol of that great cause, the only one, which must finally prevail.

Here, Sir, is one grand and one common foundation, on which to rear the incomparable superstructure of hope for the world. Here is our encouragement for you and the cause you so sublimely love. Here is the strength of Christians; the secret of the efficacy of their prayers through the mediation of Christ. It inspires our confidence in your mission. It constitutes you now the star of nations, the dread of despots, the harbinger of the fraternal pacification of the globe.

We are living, observing and acting in a wonderful age; one of transition and revolution, of expectation and preparation; of great thoughts and great events. We are in progression to a higher and better civilization than history ever recorded or the world ever saw. War is becoming less, and diplomacy more. The moral increases as the physical puissance wanes. The pen prevails, and the sword is losing its horrid function. We strike less with matter, less at matter. We more affect and influence mind. Truth is our sword. It goes where the light of the sun cannot follow it. It enters with a penetration that electricity cannot rival, or tyranny avert; it enters the bosoms of the masses; it informs and warms the souls of men; it assures the spirits of the good; it affrights the consciences of the wicked; it makes all hell tremble.

The inhabitants of our young and beautiful city, the eldest and the noblest daughter of New York, are all of one mind to congratulate your arrival in our country, and of one hope to welcome you soon as the honored guest of the city of Brooklyn.

And now, dear sir, if it is little we can do for you and your country, that little may not be the least, as it will include prayer to God Almighty for your substantial prosperity in all real good, for the life that now is, and for that which is to come. Be not, sir, discouraged. The end is after the beginning—the result later than the process. Even the noble apostles of Jesus Christ, those peerless moral heroes, these propagators of immortal liberty to man, knew severe reverses in their course, and were examples of suffering constancy, as well as of beneficent achievement. We, say they, are troubled on every side, yet not distressed; perplexed, but not in despair; persecuted, but not forsaken; cast down, but not destroyed.

And now, sir, before we conclude, suffer us respectfully to ask you to present to your excellent lady, *conjux conjuge nobilissimo digna*, with our own, the assurances of the cordial esteem and the sympathetic admiration of all our beloved wives and daughters—we might say of all the lovely sex in our country—who have read or heard something of her exciting and heroic history.

May our nation, sir, directly and indirectly, the people and the Congress, do for you and your cause something worthy of themselves, and all that consistently they can. They may at least speak for you, as they will; and what this greatest republic of history, ancient and modern, wisely speaks in this relation, though whispered here, as it is not, yet will it war across the Atlantic like the trumpets of angels, or seven thunders utter their voices, in the admonished ear of Europe.

At the conclusion of the address, Dr. Cox asked Kossuth, "May I shake your hand?"

Kossuth replied "certainly," and advanced to shake hands with him; after which Dr. Cox, introduced the deputation and other clergymen, and finally a young Indian lergyman of the Choctaw tribe.

KOSSUTH'S REPLY.

Kossuth then said—I thank you for the sentiments expressed in your address. You have mentioned one accident of my life. You have spoken of it as a thing of merit. I pray you will not consider it so. Every honest man [illegible] would do the same; and if so, it is nothing but a simple duty of every man, and has no merit. You have said that diplomacy is gaining ground and war losing. I do not know that this is a benefit if it be so; because, so much I beg here to state that all the armies of Austria and Russia together were not a match for the honest, manly sons of freedom in Hungary; but the diplomacy was the worst. (Laughter and great applause.) For that we were not a match. If it were convenient at this time and place, I could give you instances. I could quote numerous examples, which prove that the great preponderance of Russia over Europe is the curse of humanity; and this she has won not by arms, but by the skill of diplomacy. (Applause.) Let me entreat you not to praise diplomacy, (renewed applause,) but that you, and all the people of the United States, may abolish all diplomacy and replace it by public opinion. (Immense cheering.) Diplomacy arranges all matters beforehand, for the people, without taking their previous advice and opinion. I hope that the day is near when the people of the United States and all other nations, being masters of their own fate, will feel convinced that their duties extend not only to internal matterr but also to things exterior. You have quoted the apostles, who said that they were "persecuted but not forsaken, cast down but not in despair." Now, I am not in despair. (Applause.) I have embarked in this cause, not only from a sense of duty, but confident of success, because I believe in God, who cannot forsake the just cause. I am not in despair therefore, nor am I forsaken, because though a poor exile, I have the sympathy of such a people as you are. You mention my wife. I thank you. Though my past life has been a tempest-test one, and I have had but a few moments from my public duties to enjoy domestic happiness, yet I am a happy man, because she is my wife. (Great applause.) You have mentioned, also, that you will pray. Watching is as necessary as prayer. Be watchful that the efforts of despots do not crush the humble efforts of any people struggling to accomplish their own freedom. (Applause.) In reference to the invitation from Brooklyn, the oldest and fairest daughter of New-York, I will take its offered hospitality in the practical way that I expressed yesterday—not hospitality to me, but to freedom, and that will be worth more than hopitality given to a man. (Great applause.)

Dr. Cox, in explanation, said words were ambiguous. He had taken the word diplomacy from the nomenclature of Webster. In respect of praying, he never thought of praying without acting.

Kossuth then shook him by the hand, and the deputation then withdrew.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE ADDRESS.

The President, and Faculty, and students, of Columbia College then marched in procession into the room, arrayed in their academical dress, and the President introduced the professors by name, and then proceeded to address the great Magyar, as follows:—

ILLUSTRIOUS SIR:—I come, as President of Columbia College, the oldest collegiate institution in the State of New York, and one of the oldest in the United States, to offer to you my congratulations, and those of the Faculty and students of the College, on your arrival in our country—as an academic body, to express to you, as one identified by his principles and public life—with the cause of education and good letters, our admiration of your efforts in their behalf, and to assure you of our deep sympathy with your struggles and sufferings for country and for freedom.

I ask permission, Sir, to present the Faculty of the College and the students, individually, to you.

The President accordingly presented each of the professors, the librarian, and assistant librarian, and Mr. Fellard, a countryman of the distinguished Hungarian, who, an exile like himself, is making his education subservient to his support, and is an instructor in the college.

Mr. King also introduced his son-in-law, the Rev. Charles H. Halsey, and several of the alumni, and some clergymen.

President King then introduced Henry A. Tailer, head of the college, adding that Mr. Tailer would address Governor Kossuth in a language familiar to him—in the voice of empire and of war, of law and of the State—the old Latin tongue.

Mr. TAILER being introduced, spoke as follows:—

Vir celeberrime nos juvenes, in sinu matris dilectissimæ studiis liberalibus incumbentes, famam tuam, per orbem terrarum divulgatam, audivimus; et tibi, libertatis vindicatori, patriæque tuæ filio illustrissimo, salutem ferentes accedimus. Faxit deus, ut tyrranorum potentiam dextra tua, libertatis viribus firmata, tandem confringat, teque, alterum Washingtonium, patriæque tuæ omnium bonorum auctorem, omnes boni viri plausu atque lætitia consalutent.

Et mihi et commilitonibus meis, Vir omni laude dignissime, nunc liceat dextram tuam, libertatis gladio olim armatam, osculemque ni magnopere fallor, iterum armandam, premere, tibique omnia faustissima uno ore comprecari.

TRANSLATION.

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS SIR—We, a body of youth, pursuing a course of liberal studies in the bosom of a most beloved mother, have heard of your fame, spread abroad as it is throughout the world, and we now come to present our respects to you as the asserter of freedom, and the most illustrious son of your native land. God grant that your right hand, strengthened by the energies of freedom, may at length shiver the power of tyrants, and that all good men may with applause and gladness unite in extolling you as a second Washington, and the author of every blessing to your native land. And now, oh thou most worthy of all praise, may it be allowed both me and my fellow students to grasp that right hand, armed in former days, with the sword of freedom, and, unless I am greatly deceived, to be again armed with it, and with one voice to wish you all success and prosperity.

Then each of the students was presented to Kossuth, and all shook him by the hand, which was a great infliction, considering all the shaking his hand had received during the day, and that he had himself declared that it affected his chest. This ceremony which a little consideration would have been dispensed with, having been concluded, Kossuth replied to the address.

KOSSUTH'S REPLY.

The illustrious Hungarian said he most cordially thanked them for the honor they had bestowed on him, and