

WASHINGTON.

Thursday, February 19, 1852.

CLEMENCY TO SPANIARD.

Several days ago we published the substance of a paragraph from a New York paper, which represented that Governor HUNT, of that State, had pardoned Antonio Lopez, a Spaniard convicted of murder and taken sentence of death, on the ground that the evidence against him was not very conclusive, and, at all events, that there could have been no malice in his crime's act. This statement, as we learn from our friends of the Commercial Advertiser, was erroneous, and that paper, in publishing the correspondence on the subject, gives a correct version of the matter, as follows: "Governor HUNT assigns quite another reason for his action, and he avows it with that frankness which distinguishes all his official communications of the motives of his public conduct. It will be seen that the guilt of Lopez he has no doubt; it therefore declines to avail himself of the bare 'possibility' suggested by the Attorney General, and assumes the full responsibility of the motives of his action as well as of the act itself—that motive being a desire to retrograde the good offices of the QUEEN OF SPAIN in the matter of the Cuban prisoners. The Governor's letter to Mr. CALDERON showing this, and enclosing the pardon of Lopez, is a model of official correspondence, and glows with generous sentiment.

"In view of all the circumstances, we think the act of Governor HUNT deserves cordial approval. It is a recognition of the friendly disposition of the QUEEN OF SPAIN, in spirit though not in extent. She pardoned many—not political offenders, as has been suggested, but practical benefactors of a peaceful island, where they shot down, without mercy and of deliberate purpose, as many as they could of those who sought to defend the soil against its invaders; and to this day the tears of those thus made widows and orphans are sorely dry. Yet Governor HUNT pardoned them all, having previously listened to the individual appeal of the widowed mother of one of the prisoners, released him, and sent him home at her own expense. This country will probably never have the opportunity to return, 'measure for measure,' the Queen's clemency; and we think all most gratified that the Governor of our own State has had precedence in reciprocating it in a small degree."

We add the admirable Letter of Governor HUNT to the Spanish Minister, above referred to: "ALBANY, FEBRUARY 12, 1852. SIR: In our recent interview I explained some of the considerations which caused me to hesitate in granting your application for the pardon of Antonio Lopez, who is now under sentence of death for the murder of George Foster. The alarming increase of capital felonies in this State has imposed upon me the duty of enforcing the law with firmness, for the protection of public order and personal security. The prevalence of several similar applications at the same moment, which my sense of public duty required me to resist, has been a source of serious embarrassment in my deliberations upon the fate of Lopez; but I am now prepared, upon mature consideration, to dispose of the question. His friends assure that the proof adduced on the trial were not sufficient to justify his conviction, and it is strongly urged by those who confide in his protestations, that he is innocent of the offence. I am unable to concur in this conclusion. The evidence leaves no doubt upon my mind that he was guilty of the killing of Foster, nor do I find in the circumstances of the case any sufficient justification of the offence. The most that can be claimed for Lopez in extenuation of his guilt is that he acted under the influence of excited passions, and there was a absence of that deliberate malice and premeditation which frequently attend the crime of murder. Wielding all further discussion of the character of the offence, and the justice of the conviction, I proceed to contemplate the case in another aspect. You appeal to me in the name of your country, and as its official representative, to grant—upon the plea of the unhappy Spaniard, in consideration of the clemency exercised by your Government in favor of the American prisoners, who so recently invaded the territory of Spain, in violation of the laws of both countries. The noble generosity of your Queen, displayed in the release of those misguided men, excites my profound gratitude. It is an example of enlightened magnanimity and Christian benevolence which has touched the American heart. I should do injustice to my countrymen if I resisted the sentiments which the exalted conduct of your Sovereign has so universally inspired. Nor can I forget how deeply we are indebted to your prompt and humane interposition for the liberal policy which has signalled the recent action of the Spanish Government in behalf of some of our citizens. My knowledge of your endeavors to strengthen the ties of friendship which have uniformly subsisted between the two Governments, and my grateful appreciation of the forbearance by which the late difficulties have been so happily terminated, make it impossible for me to resist your earnest appeal. It is not for us to disregard those principles of justice and mutual civility which ought always to govern the intercourse of friendly and civilized nations. Yielding to these considerations, I have decided, after full reflection, to release Antonio Lopez from the sentence of death, and to restore him to his native country. It affords me sincere satisfaction to place in your hands a full pardon of his offence, subject to the single condition that he shall immediately leave the United States and never return. I remain, with the highest respect, your obedient servant. WASHINGTON HUNT. To DON A. CALDERON DE LA BARGA, &c. &c."

THE INUNDATION IN VERMONT.—The Vermont State Banner says the damage occasioned by the inundation at North Bennington, (Vt.) on Wednesday last, cannot be less than \$50,000. The centre of the village was completely destroyed. The flood was occasioned by the breaking-away of a dam formed by the railroad which crosses the stream at that place.

THE FIRE AT SAN JUAN.—The news that one-third of the town of San Juan de Nicaragua has been destroyed by fire sounds large, but we understand the town contained only about twenty houses. This reminds us of a letter written by our neighbor, Alderman Riddick, some twenty-five years ago, from Virginia, to the editors of the New York Daily Advertiser, and published in that paper, stating that as he passed down James river the whole town of Jamestown was in flames. It turned out that the whole town comprised only one dwelling house, the remains of an old church, and one or two other buildings. At present, we believe, there is not a building on the island. Yet "Jamestown" fills a large space in the early history of the country.—Journal of Commerce.

SUPERVISOR IN NEW YORK.—The New York Tribune of yesterday says: "We are sorry to be obliged to announce another sad case of loss. Messrs. Carleton & Co., one of our largest silk houses, was obliged to suspend payment to-day. Their liabilities are about \$700,000, and they show a surplus of \$240,000 of assets. Immediate cash relief was needed, which could not be had upon terms which would be submitted to."

INTERESTING FACT.—From the report of the gardener to whom care of the trees of the Crystal Palace was entrusted, it seems that the old elm under the glass shade, so far from being injured by the severe frost, has increased in its branches from six to seven feet, while the elms in the park have made, on the average, only one foot of shoots.

A GALLANT HURDLE.—Mr. Graham, the eminent statesman in reference to the late balloon accident, that owing to the extreme gustiness of the weather he refused to allow any stranger to encounter the risk of the ascent. The party who accompanied him was only his wife.

THE WHIGS OF TENNESSEE.

The Nashville Banner brings us the proceedings of the Whig State Convention of Tennessee, held at Nashville on the 9th instant.

The Convention was largely attended, and its proceedings were harmonious. The Hon. E. H. FOSTER presided over its deliberations.

We copy the Report and Resolutions prepared by a select committee appointed for that purpose, and which were unanimously adopted by the Convention, as follows:

ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

In view of the approaching national contest for President and Vice President of the United States, the Whig party of Tennessee have again assembled in convention, frankly to declare their opinions.

They now, as ever, firmly adhere to that great body of republican principles which has guided them through all the trials of their country in the past. They believe, as ever, in the capacity of the people for self-government. That under the constitution the will of the majority should prevail. That the Constitution of the United States, and the laws and treaties under it, being the expressed will of the whole people, should be held inviolate by individual citizens of the republic. That our mission as a republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose upon other countries our form of government by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation, and justice the blessings of self-government and the advantages of free institutions. That the Union should be revered and watched over as the palladium of our liberties. That the State Governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in its constitutional powers. That the law is the only sure protection of the weak, the only efficient restraint upon the strong; and that when trampled under foot all government is at an end, and anarchy, tyranny, and bloodshed may be sooner or later expected to follow. That the foreign policy of the present Administration, and its part in the great work of the pacification of the country upon the slavery issue, are especially and eminently in accordance with these sound fundamental principles, and that they have saved the country from the dark and perilous exigencies into which it was hurried by bad or erring men.

The Whigs of Tennessee glory in the consciousness of the rectitude of these principles. They feel that in adhering to them they are indeed the true friends of the South and of the Union, of the Constitution and of the laws under it. That they stand as the advocates of truly dispassionate constitutional measures—embracing equity and just compromises; decided, but conservative; firm, but reasonable; fearless, but just, moderate, and patriotic; and that they have ever stood upon these impregnable grounds of principle.

They feel that their country has recently been tossed as by the throes of an earthquake. They have stood undimmed, reserving their allegiance in the darkest days of the perils which grew around them. They took no part in suspicious and dangerous organizations, and never will take part in Nashville Conventions, Buffalo Conventions, or Hartford Conventions, in which disunionists, secessionists, or abolitionists assemble to concoct their dangerous plans to sap and undermine the liberties of the country, which we believe to be involved in the perpetuity of this glorious Union. They sought no share in these covert "gunpowder plots" of the country, whether North or South. They hoisted no flags against the Government of resistance "at all hazards and to the last extremity." They lent no ear to the doctrine so recently taught within our own borders that "the Union is at an end." They did not refuse to rejoice when bonfires and the booming of cannon in our streets announced the final adjustment of questions which had threatened to rend the Union; they had no kindred feelings with those whose hearts were "sad and sorrowful," and withal so hard that they "would sooner break than rejoice." They were unshaken by the insidious doctrine of the right of secession taught by some of their adversaries in their midst during the past year and the year before. They have steadily avoided all the seductive plans of a Southern Confederacy held out by ambitious and bad men. They have as steadily refused to congregate with such men, come from where they may, in their archly-devised sectional conventions, looking avowedly in one alternative to a dismemberment of the American Union, which we regard as the beacon-light of liberty throughout the world.

They have, as a party, palliated and abetted no lawless expeditions, such as were put down by the proclamations of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON. They do not lend countenance to any plots against the lawful authorities of their country. They believe in law and order as the true elements in well-regulated self-governments. They believe that where the people make and control the Government, they should obey its constitution, laws, and treaties, and they would retain their self-respect and the respect which they claim from the hands of foreign Powers. They believe that the present Whig Administration of the General Government has, in the recent trying emergencies of the country, by its broad national patriotism, its decision, firmness, moderation, and sound discriminating judgment, fully entitled itself to the confidence and support of the American people. Therefore,

Resolved, That MILLARD FILLMORE be the decided choice of the Whigs of Tennessee for the next Presidency, and our delegates to the National Convention are hereby instructed to use all honorable efforts to secure the nomination of this able statesman and distinguished patriot.

Resolved, That we hereby recommend the Hon. JAMES C. CALHOUN for the office of Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That we have an abiding confidence that the Whig National Convention will nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency who are sound on the Union and the Compromise measures, and in favor of maintaining their finality in principle and substance; and we therefore appoint delegates to said Convention to aid in making said nominations.

The following gentlemen were appointed to represent the Whigs of Tennessee in the Whig National Convention, viz:

The Whig Members of Congress from Tennessee (Senate and Representatives) for the State at large. From the 1st—Col. H. H. Hubbard, E. J. Wilson, and W. H. Wisener for Middle Tennessee.

Col. John Netherland, Col. Wm. H. Sneed, and Dr. J. W. Gilchrist for East Tennessee.

Hon. Milton Brown, E. M. Yarger, Esq., and L. M. Thayer, Esq. for West Tennessee.

And the following gentlemen as Delegates to said Convention from the different Congressional Districts:

From the 1st—Robert Love, Wm. B. Gammon, and Dr. Wm. C. Kyle.

From the 2d—H. H. Hubbard, E. J. Wilson, and Wm. B. Gammon, Jr.

From the 3d—Col. E. B. Braxton, Wm. F. Keith, and Col. John H. Crozier.

From the 4th—Col. Geo. Glascock, Col. Watson M. Cooke, and John F. Gooden.

From the 5th—Wm. F. Kercheval, Edmund Cooper, and Arthur Collier.

From the 6th—M. S. Frizzell, R. F. Looney, and Thos. Eldridge.

From the 7th—H. M. Burton, John T. Fleming, and Geo. C. Harris.

From the 8th—Hon. James I. McKeloe, William A. Carothers, and G. W. Braxton.

From the 9th—G. S. Braxton, Ed. S. Chestnut, and Major G. A. Hays.

From the 10th—Esthera Etheridge, M. B. King, and A. S. Stewart.

From the 11th—Col. B. Moore, William H. Loring, and H. F. Felton.

The Convention recommended to the Whigs of the Union to hold their National Convention on the 4th of July, in the city of Philadelphia.

Addresses were delivered by Messrs. HENRY NETHERLAND, STEPHEN HILL, COOPER, BRADBRURY, and FOSTER, (the President), who closed the proceedings in a speech of some length, couched in spirit and in the character of Mr. FILLMORE, the true friend of the Union, and pleading himself heartily to the Whigs of Tennessee, which was warmly received by the Convention, which was responded to by a heavy cheer for MILLARD FILLMORE and JAMES C. CALHOUN.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The latest news from CHILLI, received by way of Panama, is interesting and important. The movement of Gen. CRUZ against the Government of President MONTT has been entirely suppressed, and an amicable treaty has been arranged between the contending parties. The following details are derived from the Valparaiso Mercantile Advertiser of December 25:

In the South events of a grave nature have taken place, on the issue of which the weal of the entire Republic depends. One of the bloodiest battles on record in the history of Chili was fought on the 8th December, on the plains of Longomilla. Its duration, the close engagement of the troops, and the great number of dead and wounded on both sides, for the comparatively small number of combatants, will give this battle a prominent place in the history of the country.

A victory was gained by the troops of the Government after seven hours' fighting, but the victory was dearly bought, and the laurels gained by the country are spotted with the blood of its own children; and when gained a further resistance and a further fight would have demanded a greater sacrifice, and more shedding of blood. General Bulnes, therefore, consented to accept the conditions of an honorable surrender on the part of Gen. Cruz. A treaty was concluded which will secure to the Republic years of peace and a continuance of prosperity.

In the battle above alluded to it appears that Gen. Bulnes, with a reinforcement of one thousand five hundred men from Talca, under Col. Letelier, had about four thousand men in the field; and a similar number of insurgents were commanded by Gen. Cruz. The battle lasted from seven o'clock in the morning until two o'clock in the afternoon. Nearly two thousand, or one-fourth, were left dead and wounded on the field. The conditions of the treaty concluded by Manuel Bulnes on the one side, and José María de Cruz on the other side, are as follows:—A treaty was concluded which will secure to the Republic years of peace and a continuance of prosperity. In the battle above alluded to it appears that Gen. Bulnes, with a reinforcement of one thousand five hundred men from Talca, under Col. Letelier, had about four thousand men in the field; and a similar number of insurgents were commanded by Gen. Cruz. The battle lasted from seven o'clock in the morning until two o'clock in the afternoon. Nearly two thousand, or one-fourth, were left dead and wounded on the field. The conditions of the treaty concluded by Manuel Bulnes on the one side, and José María de Cruz on the other side, are as follows:—A treaty was concluded which will secure to the Republic years of peace and a continuance of prosperity. In the battle above alluded to it appears that Gen. Bulnes, with a reinforcement of one thousand five hundred men from Talca, under Col. Letelier, had about four thousand men in the field; and a similar number of insurgents were commanded by Gen. Cruz. The battle lasted from seven o'clock in the morning until two o'clock in the afternoon. Nearly two thousand, or one-fourth, were left dead and wounded on the field. The conditions of the treaty concluded by Manuel Bulnes on the one side, and José María de Cruz on the other side, are as follows:—A treaty was concluded which will secure to the Republic years of peace and a continuance of prosperity.

A treaty of peace, commerce, and navigation has been entered into by the Chillian and Peruvian Governments, which was approved and accepted by the latter Power on the 14th of November.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

We have San Francisco papers to the evening of the 21st of January, four days later than our advices by the Daniel Webster. We are indebted to the express of Messrs. Adams for a supply in addition to our own files.

The news is of little importance. The weather has been extremely mild and beautiful, with but little rain in any part of the State from which we have advices, and the miners were suffering from the want of water.

By the Daniel Webster we had an account of the return to San Francisco of Dr. WOODRUFF, Indian Commissioner. Before he left San Diego he had succeeded in making treaties with the Cahulla, Pablo, Calientes, San Luis Rey, and other tribes of disaffected Southern Indians. These treaties stipulate that, in consideration of presents of iron, cattle, clothing, &c., and the settling of the Indians of a tract of land forty miles long by thirty miles wide, commencing at Tamecula and running north to San Geronimo, northeast to the San Bernardino mountains, thence southeast to the desert; thence along the line of the desert to Warner's rancho; and thence south-west to Tamecula, a second tract of land, to be held with the United States. The Commissioner promised that he would endeavor to purchase Tamecula for them.

Col. McKee, Indian Commissioner, has completed an expedition through the northwestern part of the State, and has concluded four treaties with Indian tribes: one with those of Clear Lake, a second with those on Russian river, a third with those at the forks of the Klamath river, and the last with those of Scott's and Shasta valleys, and the Upper Klamath. Col. McKee is of opinion, from observations made on the route, that the boundary line between California and Oregon will cross the Klamath at the mouth of Scott's river, and will consequently throw Shasta, Butte City, and the vicinity, within the California territory.

The election for United States Senator had not taken place. The House of Representatives has adopted a resolution appointing the 26th of January for the purpose, but no action had been taken by the Senate on the subject at the date of the latest advices.

FROM TEXAS.

We have accounts from Austin to the 31st of January. The bill confirming the action of the Auditor and Comptroller in scaling the public debt was vetoed by the Governor, because those officers made no distinction between parties who gave the Government full value for its paper and those who obtained its obligations at a depreciated value. The bill was taken up in the Senate on the 31st instant, and passed over the Governor's objections by a vote of 19 to 4. It was supposed the veto would also be overruled in the House, and that the bill would become a law by legislative action.

The bill providing for the payment of the public debt had passed both Houses, been signed by the Governor, and become a law.

The great Internal Improvement Bill was engrossed in the lower House on the evening of the 31st, but not by such a vote as to ensure its passage, as it will require two-thirds.

The School Bill has passed the Senate by a vote of 21 to 1, and will likely pass the House. It sets aside for school purposes one million of dollars.

The Legislature was expected to close its session on the 15th instant.

FROM JAMAICA AND PANAMA.

By the arrival of the steamer United States the New York papers have received files of the Kingston Journal to the 7th instant. The steamer Falcon, which sailed from New York on the 13th with five hundred troops for San Francisco, put into Kingston on the morning of the 23d instant short of coal, having been becalmed during the voyage. The Journal says that the unexpected appearance of so many United States troops in the streets of Kingston caused quite a stir among the inhabitants. On the 24th they got into a dispute with some idle characters about the streets, and during the melee several broken heads were received on either side. The police officers soon quelled the disturbance, however, without further serious difficulty. The recruits were principally fire-arms, and knives and swords were freely used. Nearly all of them were intoxicated at the time. The following day they were not permitted to go on shore, though a few unruly customers managed to escape in defiance of the officers.

The same detachment of recruits, on their arrival at Chagres, appear to have been equally disorderly.

On the arrival of the Falcon in that port the residents on the Spanish side, aided by the authorities, strenuously opposed the landing of the American soldiers, and the officers of the ship were compelled to engage boats to take them to Navy Bay, from whence they were sent on boarders to the Island of Tobago, to await the steamer which was to convey them to California.

Our Panama papers are to the 2d instant, and the verbal advices from Chagres to the 6th instant.

The Isthmus is remarkably healthy. The passengers at Panama were leaving rapidly in sailing vessels, being obliged to pay full prices.

The Panama Star says that the work on the railroad is going on with great rapidity under the energetic superintendency of Mr. Stephens, the vice president of the company.

It was expected that previous to the 1st of March the road would be in full operation from Navy Bay to Bahia Solida, a station a little below Gorgons. The principal force now employed on the work is composed of native negroes. They are well satisfied with their employment, and work with such hearty good will as to prove them clearly as good laborers as can be found any where—much better, in short, than any that have ever been imported by the company.

HELLGATE, near New York, once a terror to navigators, has become almost entirely harmless by recent submarine operations. The New York Sunday Messenger says: "The submarine mine fired upon Port Rock has been exploded, and it is believed that it is no longer dangerous to navigators. A report of the operation states that the largest vessel may now pass over what there is left of the rock in perfect safety."

TO THE EDITORS.

GENTLEMEN: I desire space in your columns to vindicate my birth from the condemnation embodied in the following leading editorial of the National Intelligencer (this Tuesday) morning, and rely on the testimony of M. Kossuth himself for the truthfulness of my statement:

THE ROAD TO RUIN.—Certainly, were any considerable portion of the people of the United States affected with the contagion of folly which seems to have attended the progress of M. Kossuth from Harrisburgh to Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania, and from Pittsburgh to Columbus, in the State of Ohio, this country might with reason be considered on the road to ruin—of its character for political wisdom at least, and even for common sense, if not of its present prosperity and future hopes.

Upon the reception of M. Kossuth at the rooms of the Maryland Institute, in the city of Baltimore, it will be recalled that certain resolutions, identical with those of the Harrisburgh, were moved for adoption on the part of the Judges of the State, who submitted them, as he himself declared, at the request of M. Kossuth, and they were announced to have been unanimously adopted by the shouts of the people, all absurd and preposterous as those resolutions were.

Unwilling to trust to memory, I extract from the recorded reminiscences of the day, copies of which were forwarded to a high public functionary and to yourselves, with permission to publish them, with the assent of the distinguished Hungarian, who manfully desired no concealment of his views or wishes. From motives of delicacy they were suppressed, unwilling, as you announced in your journal in any manner to comment during his presence at the seat of Government.

Presented to him by the Chairman of the Committee of the City Council of Baltimore, as one of its citizens, whose residence in Washington during the winter enabled him to give information as to the existing sentiments towards him, he addressed me for half an hour. Mild persuasive eloquence flowed from his lips; genius radiated from his eye; an air of calm, subdued serenity carried conviction of his sincerity. He said:

"The enthusiastic reception which greeted me in New York, the universal welcome from all classes, the liberality with which a exhausted treasury was supplied with your solicitation, induced me to believe that by the aid of this great and generous nation Hungary was destined to be free. Some of my more prudent friends reproached me that New York contained an impulsive, excitable population, many of them like myself exiles from a land of oppression, and that at Philadelphia and Baltimore I would meet a 'bravado' in the calm sober feeling of a native population. At Philadelphia, on the contrary, I was greeted with the same warmth. A former Vice President of the United States volunteered to become the chairman of that lifeless body, a committee (whose animating soul centered in its chief) to solicit a contribution which would demonstrate its operative sympathy. Nay, more. The Harrisburgh resolutions suggested by me were adopted by acclamation. Now, sir, I ask you in candor to state what has been my reception in Baltimore."

To which I replied, no pageant since the advent of Lafayette has been so gorgeous, nor in which the hearts of the population entered with more apparent sincerity. The pomp and circumstance of glorious war, the United States corps of flying artillery, the roar of cannon, the clangor of bells, music's soft strains, the national flag waving at every corner, on a cold, crowded, windy day, amid sheets of ice and fields of snow, crowded trains, an interminable procession of freemen, citizens and soldiers, miles of open widows, thronged with the fairest of the fair, with smiles of welcome and waving handkerchiefs, proclaimed the triumph of universal sympathy.

To which, sir, said he, were my impressions; and now, to induce results, I desire something more substantial for suffering country than mere food for vanity. Let a general town meeting be convened, and the Harrisburgh resolutions formally submitted for their adoption.

By this appears by the journals to have been done last evening, at the meeting at the Maryland Institute.

Yes, so it appears; but, in fact, the confusion and tumult were so great, they were so unexpectedly presented, and so hastily heard, that I am unwilling to take advantage of them. My desire is that they be submitted, deliberately discussed, and calmly decided. If against, I submit; if in favor, then they are to be received as the record vote of the people instructing their representatives that it set as their sovereign will. This is the material aid I rely on; this the summit of my aspirations.

On this declaration of M. Kossuth I depend to demonstrate that Baltimore is not justly subject to the reproach of being "on the road to ruin," by the unanimous adoption of these absurd and preposterous resolutions, from which she is fully vindicated by the conservative proceedings of her representatives in the Legislature of Maryland, where the unanimity of their action proves the existence of "mens sana in corpore sano." But to proceed to M. Kossuth.

"Sir," said he, "will you consent to be the soul of that committee, who shall obtain for me a national contribution from every man, woman, and child, no matter how small; for, holding up his penknife, the value of this will be available now that a steam frigate six months hence. Sir, if your nation, instead of sending an agent to witness the downfall of Hungary, had instructed him to protest against it, Hungary would now be free. How so? The Autocrat of Russia paused ere he advanced on his color of carnage and desolation, and had a great nation of yours forbade him to rush on he would have forbore."

Sir, I replied, we have no undue appreciation of ourselves and our influence, but do not assume the attributes of omnipotence. You are unjust; we did all that became us, and more than any other nation. We sent an agent in advance to be ready to give the moral effect of our recognition of your independence the first moment there was a probability of your achieving it; and to have done more would have been to jeopard the life of that agent as intruding. And I now say to you, in all candor and sincerity, that if you present yourself at Washington as an exile from persecution, as an emigrant from a great nation where the rights and liberties of man have been trampled by the iron heel of despotism, you will be received with an open hand of welcome and a warm-hearted hospitality. Nay, more; not only a home but a home-land, a farm equal in extent to ten times the space allotted to the yeomanry of Europe, will be gratuitously bestowed on each and every one of your countrymen; but if you desire to avail yourself of the enthusiasm of an excited population to instruct their representatives into an abandonment of the policy of Washington, consecrated in the affections of a grateful people, interpreted by Jefferson, Madison, Hamilton, Marshall, Monroe, Adams, and their illustrious successors, transmitted through generations from sire to son, you will there meet your anticipated breaker.

And I left him with a conviction that he was the most crude scholar, accomplished, fascinating, and eloquent orator of the age; at the same time a sturdy beggar, a dangerous incendiary, and a cold-hearted ingrate. Alas! the available now that a steam frigate six months hence. Sir, if your nation, instead of sending an agent to witness the downfall of Hungary, had instructed him to protest against it, Hungary would now be free. How so? The Autocrat of Russia paused ere he advanced on his color of carnage and desolation, and had a great nation of yours forbade him to rush on he would have forbore."

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