[illegible]

## THE HERALD.

[illegible]

## ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

*Arrival of the Kossuth.* [illegible]

## INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND KOSSUTH.

*Washington, Friday, Jan. 2.*

Kossuth's Address to the President, presented to him by Mr Webster, was most eloquent and soul stirring. The following paragraph, in which pointed allusions are made to the policy of our Government, will [illegible] we deem advisable to send by telegraph.

Kossuth said:—'May I be allowed, [illegible] of better times, [illegible] happy shores of this glorious Republic. I landed in a free and powerful country, whose name [illegible] Magna Charta proclaims to the world that her country cannot remain free, when the strong arm of a [illegible] is invoked to stifle public [illegible] and repress the spirit of freedom in any country?'

The President addressed Kossuth as the first [illegible] of Hungary, and after other appropriate remarks, said:—I [illegible] deeply in your brave struggle for the independence and freedom of your native land. The American people can never be indifferent to such contests; but our policy as a nation in this respect has been uniform from the commencement of our Government, and is my own, as the Chief Executive Magistrate of this nation, [illegible] freely expressed in my recent Message to Congress, to which you have been placed in attitude. They are the same, whether speaking to Congress here or to the nations of Europe.

Mr. Webster had a long private interview with Kossuth after he came from the President.

## SENATE.

The Galleries were crowded at an early hour with ladies—and it was found necessary to lock the doors of the Senate and ante-chamber to keep the crowd out, who expected that Kossuth would make his appearance.

Mr. Dawson presented the petition of persons whose claims have been rejected, and reduced by the Board, for the settlement of claims against Mexico, asking that a new Board be established, and that their claims be investigated.

Mr. Underwood presented the petition of William Wirt of St. Louis, stating that he came to the United States with a great destiny, and he asks that Congress will insert his name in the resolution granting land to Hungarian refugees—and if this cannot be done, he asks that Congress will at least include him in the resolution of sympathy.

Mr. Walker presented a petition from the industrial Congress of New York, asking that the rights of the United States Minister to France, and that all diplomatic and commercial relations with Paris be suspended in consequence of the recent unconstitutional act of Louis Napoleon. He moved that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Mangum moved that it be laid on the table, but withdrew it at the request of Mr. Mason. A debate ensued, Messrs Walker, Mason, Mangum, Butler, Underwood and Davis opposed it. The question of the petition was laid on the table by 21 to 13.

In the debate on the petition presented by Mr. Walker, Mr. Mason said the petitioners were from a society of New York of which he knew nothing except what he had read in the newspapers. It was a society for revising the American commercial relations, a matter over which Congress had no control. The petition was laid on the table.

[illegible]

Mr. Dawson said he intended no disrespect to the Industrial Congress—this was not the proper mode of treating the petition. A joint resolution would be introduced to instruct our Minister to France, which would place the whole subject of intervention before the Senate. He desired the issue to come—he was prepared to meet all the responsibility which could attach to a fair imposition to any change in our long well known and wisely established policy.

Mr. Butler agreed with the Senator from North Carolina, in all he had said. He thought the petition should be met with prompt action; that it should be rejected. The prayer of the memorialists is, that Congress would take such action as would disturb all the provisions of the Constitution on the subject. This society was composed doubtless of respectable men; but it was wholly irresponsible so far as any responsibility to the constitution was known, and they ask Congress to disregard the constitution and interfere with the Executive. This industrial society may be an influential body—it is an influential body in New York, and these New York politicians may think themselves wiser than the constitution; but he thought it best for the Senate, when they presented their wild doctrines here, to meet them at once, and with promptness decide upon them.

Mr. Underwood thought it better to refer the petition, and have a report upon the subject. The petitioners evidently had not considered the powers of Congress, and it would be better perhaps to have a report, and in it point out to them and all others their errors. He then made a personal explanation in regard to a letter published in the New York Herald, in which the writer described a scene in the Senate during the debate on the Kossuth resolution. M. Badiscu, it was stated, was present, and looked on Mr. Foote when speaking with contempt upon Cass with awe as the representative of the enlightened democracy; but when Dawson spoke in favor of Russia, he was delighted, and when Underwood spoke appeared as if anxious to give three cheers. The speeches of Messrs Dawson and Underwood, it was insinuated, were the result of a conclave between these Senators and Bodisco on the day previous to the debate. He declared the whole thing a falsehood. He would use no epithets; epithets did no good. If you were to take all the coarse words in all languages living and dead and form them into a catapluson and apply it to the gangrene souls of some men it would fail in raising a redeeming blister. He was astonished that letter writers would endeavor to stuff the public press with such lies. Mr. Dawson denied having had any conclave with Bodisco.

Mr Mason was opposed to reference of the memorial, because it asked Congress to do that which Congress had no power to do—to recall a minister; and because it asked Congress to do that which would be an unconstitutional interference with the executive power. The executive branch of the government, if they wanted the minister to France recalled, let them address the President. If the subject is referred to a committee, all that the committee could say would be, that Congress had no power to act. He would say nothing about the late events in France; but he would say that the experience of the last half century must have satisfied every one that the people of France are incapable of self government. He renewed the motion to lay the petition on the table, which was decided as follows: Yeas—Atchison, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Clark, Cooper, Dawson, Downs, Geyer, Gwinn, Jones of Tenn, King, Mallory, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Rusk, Sebastain, Smith, Underwood.—24.

Nays—Borland, Bradbury, Dodge, of Miss, Dodge, of Iowa, Fetch, Hamlin, Jones of Ill, Morris, Shields, Sumner, Wade, Walker, Whiteomb—14.

Mr. Dawson introduced a bill to amend the acts establishing the territorial government of New Mexico, by providing for an increase of salary of the Judges, and on a motion to refer it, no quorum voted, when the Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 2.

This morning the Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs Comeck, Fitch and Meacham, as regents of the Smithsonian Institute.

The House then went into committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on a resolution for the appointment of a commission to introduce Kossuth, &c.

The amendment pending from Wednesday was by Mr Yates, viz: that such commission be instructed to inform Louis Kossuth that the government of the United States will not look with indifference to the intervention of Russia or any other foreign power against the Hungarian struggle for liberty, which she may hereafter have against the despotic power of Austria.

Mr. Yates wanted to withdraw the amendment.

Mr. Stevens of Georgia, objected he wished to see how many would vote for it. The amendment was rejected by ayes 79, nays 110.

Mr. Stanley offered an amendment, that in adopting this resolution, the House does not believe that Louis Kossuth, in his struggle in behalf of the oppressed minority, has given his approbation to or has any sympathy with the abolitionists, who in a recent convention in Pennsylvania at which an address was delivered to one of the members of the House with a view of disunion of the States, and have declared that they regard Kossuth as their friend. Kossuth, in his address to the people of the United States, has taken no ground in favor of the institution of slavery, but has declared in favor of the rights of the people of the South under the Constitution.

Mr Stanley objected to the resolution as it stood, because gentlemen had not had a fair opportunity of expressing their views, and few votes attempts have been made in the most solemn form to connect Kossuth with the abolitionists. Were not the abolitionists here trying to get the resolution passed? Will the gentleman from Ohio, [Giddings] come out and say, if he dares, what he meant by that speech? If they are in earnest, let the House and the North and South see it. He [Stanley] could not go with that crowd, in honoring Louis Kossuth he could not consent to go to heaven with them. If he should see them going that way he should look to the other direction.

Mr. Giddings replied that the gentlemen need give himself no trouble about going to heaven; he would never find the path (laughter.) On all proper occasions, and at all times, he was ready to respond and express his sentiments, but he would not do it on the question under consideration, and under the five minute rule. In conclusion, he stigmatized the proceedings of Wednesday as revolutionary on the part of the minority, for the purpose of pressing such a simple measure as this is. If the gentleman will introduce his resolution on the discussion of the President's message, he would cross swords.

The amendment was rejected—27 against 92.

## THE CONGRESSIONAL DINNER TO KOSSUTH.

WASHINGTON, Thursday Jan. 7th.—At 7 o'clock this evening, 215 guests sat down to the Congressional dinner to Kossuth. Hon William R. King presided. On his right sat Kossuth, and next to him Mr Boyd. Hon. Daniel Webster sat on the left of Mr. King. The room was tastefully decorated with the flags of the United States, Hungary, England, Turkey, and France. Several marine bands were in attendance, and discoursed delightful music.

At a quarter past eight, the ladies entered, filling the room. The regular toasts were immediately given.

First the President of the United States.

This was briefly responded to by the executive head of the Departments.

Second, the Judiciary.

Responded to by Judge Wayne.

Third the Navy, made illustrious in giving liberty to the Hungarian flag.

Responded to by Mr. Stanton.

Fourth—The army in saluting Kossuth, has vindicated her country.

Mr. Shields responded. The next toast was:

Give Hungary fair play in her struggle for liberty, (tumultuous applause.)

Kossuth in his speech in his response to this toast said: As Cincinnatus stood among the Senators of Rome, which controlled the world, thus, full of reverence and admiration, he stood among the Legislators of the new Capitol, whether the spirit of the old Capitol had fled. He contrasted the Old World with the New, and, in surprising eloquence, portrayed the exalted historical character of the Hungarian people.

He then alluded to the splendid career of the United States, and said they had conquered more, in a few years, by principle, than Rome had in centuries, by arms; that the principles of this republic were destined to conquer the world. His hope for Europe was not in consolidation, but in the confederation of States like ours—for that fair play was indispensable (Applause) We had it not in Europe.

Mr. Clay, said Kossuth, (unbounded applause) thirty years ago, and that Paris was transferred to St Petersburgh. What say you now it told that St Petersburg is transferred to Paris? All Europe was but an appendage to Russia. A terrible and a foreboding silence reigned in Europe; even Austria was sorrowful, but God's will be done.

He fervently hoped we should preserve in favor of non-intervention.—Such a disposition would secure fair play, and war would follow. There was no freedom for Europe until Hungary was freed. "Freedom or death" was the watchword of his country men. If they perished, history would record that it was in cause there was none to protect the laws of nations. American Republicanism, and Kossuth, was dear to the whole European continent. His coming here was not a failure, as some asserted. He and his country would forever remember it.

Upon concluding, Kossuth was greeted with cries and music.

The Secretary of State was then toasted.

His sympathies are as broad as his intellect is profound.

Mr Webster responded, and heartily joined in the welcome. He said their sympathy would exert a mighty influence in Europe. Let it go forth, borne on all the wings of the lightning! The public opinion of an intelligent and free nation was strong enough to shake the most powerful thrones on earth. (Applause.)

He closed that the Hungarian people were capable of maintaining a republican government. Mr. Webster concluded in an eloquent declaration in favor of the "hands off" principle. He gave as a toast—

Hungarian independence—Hungary, a distinct community, [illegible] Austria Dualism, from the Danube.

Messrs Guthrie, Douglas and Cass followed. Mr. Cass said he would to-morrow bring the declaration of the "hands off" doctrine in Congress to morrow, and would vote for it.

Kossuth responded to a toast in honor of Turkey, and [illegible] Turkey and Hungary.

At 12 o'clock, Kossuth and the officers of the meeting retired, the party breaking up with the greatest enthusiasm.

EXTEMPORANEOUS.—Ma'am your shawl's dragging in the mud.—Well, suppose it is, what's fashionable.

From Graham's Magazine.

## TO A DANDELION.

BY RUFUS W. ELLSWORTH.

[illegible]

## Middlebury College.

The undersigned, having been appointed by the President and Fellows of Middlebury College, a committee to examine and report upon sundry subscriptions recently obtained for said College, have attended to the duties of their appointment. A subscription of a fair and binding character was submitted to our inspection, amounting after certain deductions and allowances were made, to *thirty five thousand dollars*, signed by us, good and responsible. We therefore announce that the subscriptions is filled according to the stipulations in the articles of agreement, and that the first instalment on said subscription becomes due on the first day of January, 1852.

B. B. MOSELY,
JOHN A. CONANT,
PORTER FITCHER,
GEORGE T. HODGES.

Boston, Dec 30, 1851

## A Card.

The President and Fellows of Middlebury College, desire to make a public expression of their gratitude to the numerous friends of education who have so generously contributed to the fund recently raised for the benefit of the Institution and their cause. They hold in grateful remembrance the important services rendered by the patriotic Vermonters in Boston and vicinity, New York, and elsewhere, who liberally responded to the call of an Institution in their native State; and their thanks are especially due to those sons of the College, who have nobly rallied around their Alma Mater and have borne a prominent part in securing her from embarrassment. After the manner of Paul, they would also express the kindly remembrance of those women who have kindly remembered the College in its days of need.

This pleasing evidence of the high estimation in which the College is held by an intelligent and discerning public, places its guardians under increased obligations to make the Institution worthy the continued confidence of its benevolent patrons.

By order of the Board,
B. LABARREE, President.

Dec 30, 1851

JOHNSON'S SHORT WRITING.—It was a natural occasion for Dr Johnson's bookseller to invite his authors to dine with him, and it was on such an occasion that Dr Johnson and Dr Ross, of Chiswick, met, when a dispute began on the pronunciation of English and Scotch writers. In the course of conversation Warburton's name was mentioned, when Dr Ross observed "what a proud imperious man he was!" Dr Johnson answered,—

"So he was; but he possessed some learning than has been imported from Scotland since the days of Buchanan."

Dr Ross after enumerating several Scotch authors said, "What think you of David Hume, sir?"

"He was a learned, well-living fellow, sir, in his time."

"Well, he is dead, but what think you of Lord Bute?"

*Johnson*—I did not know that he ever wrote any thing.

*Ross*—No? I think he has written one line that has outlived everything that shall be wrote of Mirton, or any needle work wrote.

*Johnson*—Pray, what was that, sir?

*Ross*—I was about to write an epitaph on your poetess, sir.

*Johnson*—Sir, you have my confession, exclaimed Johnson, with a smile, "Sir, that was a very hard shot to come at me."

GIVING INSTEAD OF FINE.—Mr. C—— showed Dr J. A. some [illegible] of a new work he had just written, and asked the Doctor to give his opinion of it. The Doctor [illegible] "Why, sir, it is like a man who has had a fire in the house and in saving his property is compelled, she will bring out anything else." "Why," said the doctor, after having turned over a few of the leaves, "I advise you, madam, to put it where your other trouns are."

☞ George Dunbar, the distinguished Professor of Greek Literature in the University of Edinburgh, died on the 8th inst.

SNOW AT THE SOUTH.—At New Orleans, on the 18th inst., there was a slight fall of snow, which, the Picayune says, frightened some of the children, who had never before seen the article, half out of their wits.

## DIED,

In Troy, N. Y., on the 1st inst., in the house of a blessed immortality, Mr. Jackson S. Blagney, formerly a resident, of this village, aged 32 years.


## NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscribers are just opening a large assortment of

FURNITURE AND FURNISHING GOODS,

[illegible] of FURNITURE of every description [illegible] terms [illegible]

B. RUSSELL

Rutland, Mt. January 7th, 1852.

## NOTICE.

This is to certify that I have this day given my son Auburn Lemsia his time, during the remainder of his minority, and shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

JOHN LEMSIA.

Poultney, Jan. 3, 1852 2w3*

## New York Weekly Tribune,

MAY be had at $3.00 a year, including postage, [illegible] by applying to C. Harris & Son, [illegible] before the 1st February.

Rutland, Jan. 9th, 1852

## GREEN MOUNTAIN MUTUAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION,

MONTPELIER VT.

### Rates of Yearly Payments

TABLE I.

*Payment with a week compleat.*

BETWEEN 15 AND 50.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2.00 per year | [illegible] | $2.50 per week | |
| 3.00 | " | 3.00 | " |
| 4.00 | " | 3.50 | " |
| 5.00 | " | 4.00 | " |
| 6.00 | " | 6.00 | " |

TABLE II.

*Each week one fractional part of a week is replaced.*

BETWEEN 15 AND 50.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1.50 per year | [illegible] | $2.00 per week | |
| 2.25 | " | 2.50 | " |
| 3.00 | " | 3.00 | " |
| 3.75 | " | 4.00 | " |
| 4.50 | " | 5.00 | " |

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Between 50 and 55, twenty-five per cent extra is charged.

☞ All Communications should be directed to the Treasurer POST PAID.


STATE OF VERMONT, Rutland ss. [illegible] Probate Court [illegible]

STATE OF VERMONT, Rutland ss. [illegible] Probate Court [illegible]

STATE OF VERMONT, Rutland ss. [illegible] Probate Court [illegible]

HENRY HALL, Register.