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☞ We copy the following clear and exceedingly forcible article from the last N. Y. *Tribune*. Why *cannot* our Southern Whig friends see and heed its good tempered and common sense views? Why *will* Messrs. STEPHENS, MARSHAL & Co. be perpetually "raging, fuming," when they tell us all they want is repose and peace? They make such a noisy yelling for silence, that they persuade themselves the world is on fire!

Mr. Stephens's Ultimatum.

Mr Alex. H. Stephens is about the ablest man now in Congress from the South, but not always the wisest nor the kindest. We consider him decidedly the strongest member of the firm of Cobb, Toombs & Stephens, who recently made a "Union party" in Georgia and carried the State for it; but, when the Legislature came to be elected, it took but the Governorship. To the U. S. Senatorship, and left Stephens nothing at all. He came off worse than the ung in the oyster, whose lawyers gave them a shell each while they devoured the oyster—Stephens has not even a shell—Formerly a Whig he both, but on assembling of the first Congress and gave the organization of the House to the Love Feast, because the Whig Members assembled to nominate Speaker, &c., would not then and there bolster and agree to uphold the Compromises. Thus self ejected from one of the great parties, and not yet admitted to the communion of the other, he naturally renders the inquiry, "Where am I to go?" and vents the general ear with his proclamations of woes to be endured if parties shall not restore to the world of his personal existence the political necessities.

"The Constitution" is so difficult a thing to be understood, so much perverted, "so positive and lengthy, so much at variance with the spirit of the age," that he proposes to make it a single article—Fugitive Slave Catching. All beside is unimportant or secondary in the event. He is ready to link himself to either party—to go for Protection, or against it, and for internal improvement, and every other disputed or disputable question, if he can only secure the fulfilment of Slave-Catching. The party which will do this work most thoroughly on this point will take the Mr Stephens, and may carry him whether and wherever it shall see fit.

With a mind of Mr Stephens's calibre thus put to nothing at auction, we think that the terms of sale should be clear, plain, unequivocal. He, the bidder, understand the bargain they are expected to make. To clothe it in such cloudy phrases as "the principles which assume your fathers," "Constitutional justice," "plant themselves on the constitution," is to invite the bids like those of a greenhorn at a mock auction, when he supposes he is buying two or three articles and afterward finds himself "stuck" with two or three hundred. Precisely so is Mr. Stephens insists on, we defy any man to determine from his speech

He tells us "The Constitution and laws must be enforced!" but we have heard no serious denial of this proposition. He says he will vote for no President "who will not unqualifiedly pledge himself in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law and every constitutional obligation." But a President must *swear* to uphold and execute all laws and constitutional obligations to the extent of his power; and if he cannot trust a President's solemn Inauguration Oath, how can he trust a mere candidate's promise? And why not let us know whether this pledge "in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law" does or does not involve a Veto of any modification of it which Congress may see fit to enact? Please be perspicuous!

"The Constitution" was in operation some years before any Fugitive Slave Law was enacted—over sixty before the enactment of that we now have. If this were abolished or modified to-day, the Constitution would remain, and Fugitive Slaves might still be recovered, as they often were before it was ever thought of. Hunters and slave traders would send into Free States after their stray cattle and bear them off the same as ever. We never expect to see the day when Northern men cannot be found to earn the emoluments of U. S. Marshals by slave-catching; and, so long as such can be, the business will go on, even though there were no Fugitive Slave Law. The Constitutional guarantee is judicially held to possess a self-executing vitality, and only needs not so much auxiliary Law as willing services to secure its enforcement.

The one thing which Mr Stephens cannot have, and which is the essential matter in dispute, *is a hearty and general co-operation of the people to enforce the Constitutional requisition against Fugitives from Slavery.* If he will be content without that, we shall go on smoothly together. Fugitive Slaves will continue to be caught in the Free States and returned to bondage; Southern men will earn money by arresting them; but there will be those who *don't* get paid for such jobs won't soil their hands with them, and that feeling there is or will be to complain of. Any President will enforce all the laws to the best of his official ability; he is sworn to do it;—but we, who hold no office, and hate the enslavement of mankind, will simply let the slave hunters catch their game, with no assistance but such as officers must afford or money can buy. It is not will satisfy the South, we shall get on very well together; and if they do see fit to be piqued by the cool wind of Constitution Rights and candidates' pledges, they can doubtless procure an assortment of either or both. But ninety-nine in every hundred of those in the North who so loudly resolve that fugitives never be recaptured and restored will take good care to be out of the way when the work is in hand, and the hundredth will be sure he is well paid for his assistance. If the South sees it to confide in and support those who pass the Resolves, and to abuse and denounce those who tell them the truth about the matter very well. But we tell Mr. Stephens, that the real feeling has taken a profound conviction in the minds of the Northern People that the hunting of Fugitives under Slavery is a despicable business, with which it becomes an honest man to have the disreputable connection—and that this was very generally felt even by those who strong Buchanan resolutions and Presidential pledges.—However, let him row his own boat, and come as many into it as possible.

What it Costs.

The expenses incurred by the Government, in arresting, holding, trying and restoring the fugitive slave Shadrach to his master in Georgia, cost the following items, to wit:

For guard, before grant of certificate,	$1,556 00
For board of guard,	414 00
For guard, after grant of certificate, and for expenses of sending Slave to Georgia,	2,570 00
Counsels' fees, &c., of Marshal Devens,	500 00
	$5,310 00
Add owner's expenses in same case,	3,000 00
And we have the total of	$8,310 00

—as the actual expenses incurred in the recovery of a single slave in Massachusetts.—*Macon (Geo.) Telegraph.*

Would it not be better to *pay* at once for every poor devil claimed as a slave? Slaves are priced, as the market goes, at from $600 to $1,500. Now it seems to us that it would be better, more economical, more humane, more *everything*, when a *prima facie* case of "fugitives from labor" occurs, for the Government to ask the claimant to fix his price, and pay it without hesitation. It costs a mighty sight more to prove a human being to be a *slave* than it would cost to buy him into freedom, and, as a matter of mere economy, would it not be better to "compromise?" We Northern folks are undoubtedly under a Constitutional obligation to "deliver up" these poor "fugitives." We do not seek to avoid this obligation. We go "the pound of flesh," because, otherwise, "there is no force in the decrees of Venice." Let us do it with as little expense to the General Government as possible. Let us *buy* all these "fugitive" human beings at once! Let us pay our Southern "pursuers" all they demand for their "property," and we shall be gainers in the end. The margin of human freedom will be enlarged, and multitudes of men, whose only fault is that an "institution" of the country has left them with a black or mulatto skin, will be FREE men,—man owning the right and the power to think, act, and do, for themselves. Isn't this something? Isn't it better than paying $8,310,06 to recover a man, with a soul to be saved or lost, into bondage? We think it IS!

Now let us have an amendment of the Fugitive Slave Law. Let it be enacted that when a man is caught who is really a Constitutional "fugitive from service," he shall be *paid for*, at a reasonable price, and *suffered to be a freeman!* Let the proceeds of the public lands, or the surplus revenue from any other source, be appropriated to the good work of making freemen of men who wish to be free! Our word for it, the people of the North will joyfully acquiesce in any such legislation. We do not seek, nor wish, to deprive our Southern brethren of their Constitutional rights in respect of Slavery. But we would like to make these rights, at whatever *expense*, reconcilable with a just idea of decent Republicanism,—with a just idea of what a Republican Government owes to its name and character. As fast as Southern Slaves run away, *and are caught*, let the funds of the Government be appropriated to *buy* them into the "*inalienable right*" of freedom. To no nobler purpose can the revenues of this great Republic be devoted. Let us have no Courts nor Juries;—but when a miserable man is *caught* on the charge of being a *Slave*, let there be an *ex-parte* examination of the matter, if you please, and if there appears to be a "reasonable doubt" in the premises let him be *bought into freedom* with the money of the United States of America. Money is nothing;—FREEDOM is worth paying for. Let us be liberal, *extravagant*, wasteful, in such a cause. Let us pay $8,310 06, NOT for restoring a man to *Slavery*, but for giving him individual and political freedom! It is a choice between ignominy and true glory!—Our Southern brethren have their constitutional rights in the premises:—let us respect them. When their slaves escape, they suffer *pecuniary* damage:—let us indemnify *them*, and, at the same time, and by the same means, help forward the glorious work of "universal emancipation." Don't let us *fight* with the South about their fugitive slaves;—let us *buy* them. Let us be "men and brethren" together, and dispose of this agitating and exciting topic *like* "men and brethren." Jealousies, heartburnings, resentments, are unnecessary, and should be avoided. The North will *obey* the Fugitive Slave Law, odious, and unnecessarily odious, as it is,—but they would be glad to do better. They would be glad to "compromise" with their Southern friends on better and more equitable terms,—terms that will at once protect the rights of property in negroes, and subserve the great cause of individual freedom.—Can it not be done? *We* think it can. We hate to be persuaded that the existing Fugitive Slave Law is a "finality." We believe something vastly more effective, and more creditable to the whole Republic, can be devised, which shall protect the rights of the South without outraging the sentiments of the North, and the plainest principles of simple humanity. With good temper and good feeling, North and South, we should like to see the experiment tried. Our Southern friends would find that in such a cause, we are as liberal with our *money*, as we are stringent in our *opinions* and *principles*. Millions for freedom, but not a cent for slavery, is a motto that implies neither injustice nor dishonor in any direction.

Kossuth in Faneuil Hall.

We copy the following article, which in our judgment, is far more worthy the notice and respect of the distinguished Hungarian orator, than the noisy and indiscriminating "enthusiasm" of those who are carried away by his marvellous rhetorical powers. Kossuth would be a wiser man, if he were to form his opinions of the deliberate judgment of the people of the United States in regard to his ceremonious schemes of "universal," from such counsels and reasoning as are contained in this article.

A banquet, or a Public Meeting, is a capital place to judge of the zeal and enthusiasm of the moment, but the worst possible place to gather correct views of the sober second-thought. It is unfortunately the case that M. Kossuth, during his exciting tour through this Country, has not been open to facts or reasoning but the lamentable effect of his own speeches upon unwelcoming and excited crowds. The interest, therefore, that he permits himself to draw, in regard to the well-considered PRINCIPLE of the *People* and the *Government*, (and they are, notwithstanding the distinction he has repeatedly attempted to make between them, almost convertible terms) he will find to be wholly and emphatically unwarranted. The People is the Government, and the Government is the People, (under constitutional conditions) to this Country; and so Kossuth will inevitably discover in the end. Appeals to the one, in opposition to the other, are bad in principle and worse in taste, and only indicate an entire ignorance of the true theory of American Constitutional Republicanism. The people are omnipotent against everything *but* the Constitution and the Laws, and, by the People's own decree the Constitution and the Laws are *absolutely* omnipotent, (political) until they are altered or repealed. The LIFE of the Government grows out of its constitutional organism,—and that policy is absolute NON-INTERVENTION,—not intervention for the sake of non-intervention according to the special pleading of M. Kossuth, but absolute and unconditional non-intervention,—a simple *minding of one's own business*, in which a great many sensible people have grown rich and prosperous!

(From the Boston Daily Advertiser.)

KOSSUTH IN FANEUIL HALL.—We insert, on the first page of today's paper, the address of Gov. Boutwell to Mr Kossuth at Faneuil Hall, on Thursday evening; and the reply of the latter, which, on account of the crowded state of our column, we were unable to find space for yesterday. As this speech will probably be Kossuth's principle appeal to the public, in this city, in support of the object of his mission to this country, it is but courteous to him as well as due to our readers, that we should take a respectful notice of the grounds on which he places before the citizens of Boston, his appeal to the people of the United States for their intervention in behalf of Hungary, with his arguments in support of it.

It will be seen that he has adopted in this speech a very different course from that which he has pursued in most of his other addresses. Instead of stating in form the propositions to which he asserts the assent of the people of the United States, so that their opinions may be expressed in tones that shall be regarded as instructing the government to adopt his views, he has pursued a different course, exhibiting the adroitness of a practised tactician. He assumes that his request is already fully understood by the people of Massachusetts, and not only understood, but already granted, by their unanimous assent; so that little remains for him, but to thank them for their liberality, and to compliment them for their noble generosity. This he does in presence of the Governor and members of the Legislature, whose declarations, in the inaugural speech of the former, and in the resolutions adopted by the latter, he quotes in confirmation of his assumption that the justice of his claim is universally admitted.

In further compliment to the authors of these declarations, he goes on to aver, that the spontaneous manifestations of public opinion leave not the slightest doubt that all these Executive and legislative proceedings "are but the free approbation of the people of Massachusetts!"—Such an argument to prove that the people of Massachusetts have pronounced their verdict in his favor, beat upon what he calls the more orthodox address of the Governor and Legislature—the careful and candid consideration of the joint committee and the great and long and elevated statesmanship of the chairman, all of whom were present to add their personal testimony if necessary, deserves to be recorded as a rich specimen of the tact and ingenuity of the orator.

But Kossuth did not leave his audience without an attempt to confirm them in the conclusion which he assumed they had already arrived, by arguments adapted to the place, and to the supposed individual interests of the individuals. The scene was enabled, he said, in Faneuil Hall, "the Cradle of American Liberty." But he added, "you should say *the cradle of Liberty*. Liberty should not be either American or European. It should be just *Liberty*. God is God. He is neither American nor European God. So should Liberty be!" This is very indifferent reasoning. He might as well have said, "God is omnipotent; so is rain and sun!" God doubtless has ordained liberty to those who win it for themselves, but he has not made it the duty of those who assert their own liberty, to become the champions of the liberties of the rest of the human race. The people of the United States in their Declaration of independence as well as by their aids in maintenance of it, spoke and acted for themselves, and for no other people, and it is, for the first time, we believe, that they have been charged with an error in not declaring for mankind as well as American liberty. The ideas of American and European liberty, reposing in the same cradle, probably never entered the mind of any man, who had any agency in establishing American independence, and it would be liberty in history to call Faneuil Hall in Cradle of European Liberty, as we are invited to do.

Kossuth affects to regard Liberty as doomed to be temporary, and to be changed into Liberty without any limitation of country, or special appropriation of it to the American people. He asserts that by the influence of such a change, it would be forever safe, and would never find a foe. This is an assertion more easily made than proved. Heads nuts that thus far, the cradle of American Liberty has been conspicuous for having seen the eloquence which has spoken from it attended with practical success, and he says that to understand the mystery of this circumstance, men must see the people of Massachusetts.—Having seen them, he thinks that he has discovered the mystery, and that it is in their intelligence. Had he not been blinded by his own theory, he might have discovered rather, that the people of the United States have shown their intelligence and sagacity in minding their own business, and especially in upholding their own liberties, without meddling with the liberties of other nations, and listening to the advice and the warnings of their own countrymen and their own statesmen, in obedience to the exhortations of foreign visitors.

Gratified as Kossuth appears to be, when he regards the persons of the admirers of his views in regard to foreign intervention, we believe he is doing, and to find himself so greatly deceived as he was in the supposition that the declarations with which he was surrounded in looking at United Island, was the expression of the solemn sense of the American people.—The people of Massachusetts, as well as the people of the Union, are ready to express a cordial sympathy in the efforts of the true patriots of Hungary, and their desire to see their independence established if they are capable of asserting and maintaining it, but they are not convinced of the duty or the expediency of departing from the system of policy which their government has hitherto pursued to, with such signal success, of strict non-intervention.

Paris Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

RUE DE LA CHAUSSEE D'ANTIN, Paris, April 1st, 1852.

Opening of the French Parliament by the President—the Ceremonies at the Hall—the President's Address—Intoxicating the Oath—the Opposition Members refuse the Oath.

I shall shorten my letter by a day, in order to be in time for the sailing of the steamer. I shall shorten it by omitting all preliminaries, and by giving you the substance of the President's speech, without any comment, or any other preface than the following:

The grand Salle des Marechaux, which occupies two stories of the Pavillon de l'Horloge, was the scene of the ceremony. The platform which the President and his cortege occupied, was placed on the side next to the gardens. A sort of dais or canopy in red velvet, surmounted by a large gilt eagle, seemed supported by the numerous escutcheons of the Salle; on the right and left were fasces of trophies, the eagle on the standard. In the centre, and higher than the rest, the fauteuil of the President, of crimson velvet, fringed and laceded with gold; on the right a second fauteuil was for Marshal Jerome, President of the Senate; in front of these another, for M. Billault, President of the Assembly; a fourth and last fauteuil, on the line with the first two, was for M. Baroche, V. P. of the Council of State. Arm chairs were placed on the right and left, for Ministers, tabourets for Presidents of Sections of the Council of State, and benches for the rest.

At twelve o'clock everybody had come—They entered by the courtyard and the grand staircase. In the court yard, two or three regiments of the line were drawn up in line. On the staircase, instead of cuirasses and lances, garden republicans in double rank stood *en faction*. As the diplomatic corps, Council of State and Senators came, they were conducted by huissiers into the salon des gardes, where at present, M. Horace Vernet's portrait of the President, surrounded by Generals Changarnier and Rolliere, is hung. The deputies to the Corps Legislatif were in the opposite salon. The public alone entered at once into the room reserved for the ceremony; there were members of the Judiciary, Council, Ministries—there were not more than 150 in all. The circular gallery was occupied by the wives of the diplomatic corps, ministers, &c. At 12½ a huissier announced the diplomatic corps. They entered all in grand costume, and accompanied by the secretaries and first attaches, equally in grand costume; the Pope's Nuncio led the way; he was followed by Lord Cowley and the Marquis de Valdegamas, the only ambassador here, after these came the other *diplomates*. Mr. Rives and Mr Sandford were present. Mr. Rives was in the gallery. The entry of the diplomatic corps, with their uniforms of every color, gold embroidery, orders, and decorations, was magnificent. Another huissier shortly after announced the Corps Legislatif, who entered from the other salon.—Most of them were in frock coats, about one-quarter were in uniform; M. de Morny, M. Billault, Germain, de Cossagnac, Laguerronniere, were in uniform; Dr Veron was in frock coat, but covered with all his orders. Then the Senators was announced, and entered—General D'Hautpoul at the head; all the Senators are *en petite tenue*; all the members of the clergy are in their religious costume;—but of the Cardinals and Archbishops is very striking. At a quarter of one, the Council of State is announced, M Baroche at their head; they are all in the splendid uniform. A new minister of one the common grade, and with the punctuality which is the politeness of kings, Prince Louis Napoleon entered the courtyard, the drums beat, &c. Shortly afterwards he entered the salon; he was not announced. Some cries of *Vive Napoleon* were heard; every one stood up; he walked up the platform to his seat, and remained standing until his cortege, viz: Marshal Jerome, the Cabinet in grand costume, all the military household of the President, and the Staff of the Army of Paris—a brilliant cortege—were seated. A huissier then cried: "*Messieurs, veuillez vous asseoir!*" Every one took their seats.

The President wore the uniform of General of Division, having no other orders on his breast but the Legion of Honor and his new medal. He then rose, but not off, opened a paper, and read his discourse (which I send you, translated in *Gringoire*). During the speech, Marshal Jerome, and all the military Lords of the President, stood. The President spoke in a calm, clear, impressible tone, but occasionally with a short lisp, but slight, foreign accent. Frequent interruptions of applause, especially on the part of the Senators, were heard.

After the speech, the President sat down, and M. de Casabianca, Minister d'Etat, rose: "Gentlemen, I am about reading the formula of the oath; you will reply when your name is called: I swear it." The appeal commenced with the Senators; each Senator, as called by the Huissier, rose, stretched out his hand to the President, and said: "*Je le jure!*" Then came the Corps Legislatif, beginning with M. Billault and the officers of the House. At the names, Carnot . . . . a dead pause; Carnot . . . . a dead pause; there was quite a sensation. During the waste of this ceremony Louis Napoleon sat quietly twirling his moustaches, and looking at the ladies in the gallery.

There was one old incident. M. de Casabianca having read the name, mentioned that of Comte de Portalis, Vice President of the Court of Cassation—the one of all the Senators who has taken most active. M de Portalis did not wish to lose another opportunity of protesting his loyalty. The minister had over the form of oath, and called on M. de Portalis by name, who came both in a very red tonight. During this incident, every one smiled, except the President; he continued to twirl his moustaches, but he looked rather ironically at Marshal Jerome, who had sworn allegiance to Louis Philippe, the Emperor, Louis X VIII, Napoleon, Charles X, Louis Philippe, and the Constitution of 1848.

This all over, M. de Casabianca said—"Two chambers are now opened; will you be so good, gentlemen, as to meet to-morrow and commence your labors?" A very new *Napoleon!* The President bows, puts on his hat, and retires. The ceremony lasted more than three quarters of an hour. The President went away as he came, in a coach, escorted by cuirassiers. The weather cleared up, and it rained no more.

The speech of the President is the best he has yet made, and yet will remember that all of them have been admirable. It is excellent both in form and style. Some passages are specially attract attention, those where he regards the effect that under the Empire, the money was too abundant; where he speaks of the maintenance of general peace, and the eventual establishment of the Empire. Of the first of these two points he has been as decisive, and equivocal, categorical, and formal as possible.—From the latter I simply and stated that the empire will come at a future day; but he does not wish its immediate establishment. I shall revert to this topic presently.

The Legislative bodies have met, but their proceedings are merely formal. A singular incident to communicate to the newspapers is worth mentioning, after the session, and the House adjourned, giving an outline of the debates, is now announced the new oath, and that we have a formal only on the 20th day.

General Cavaignac, M. J. Carnot and Hennin have sent the following collective letter of resignation to the Corps Legislatif:—"The voters of Paris and Lyons come to send us to retirement or in exile. We think them for having thought that our names were of those who protest against the destruction of the public liberties, and the regime of despotism *inclusive*. But we do not admit that they wished to send us to sit in a Corps Legislatif, whose powers are not so great as to repel the violations of law. We reject the moral theory of reticences and of *arrière-pensées*, and we honor the oath demanded on entering into the Corps Legislatif." Thereupon they were declared resigned.

It is rumored in the best informed circles here that M. de Persigny will shortly leave the Interior, and become Minister at Vienna. The Ministry of the Police will be suppressed.

For several days past rumors were current that the official Bonapartist circular or correspondence, sent to the departmental press, would contain an article urging the proclamation of the Empire, with Prince Louis Napoleon, Emperor. It has appeared, its great length forbids my sending it to you. It is written, doubtless to diminish its official weight, in the form of a letter, addressed by Vicomte de Flesquin to the editor of the Bonapartist *Correspondance générale*. The *Bulletin de Paris* publishes it, preceding it by the following editorial comment:—"We have received from Vicomte de Flesquin the following letter, which seems to us to contain incontestable truths, and which treats of a question about which public opinion is more occupied now than ever, at the eve of the meeting of the great powers of the State." The article concludes in these words:—"If all the calamities of the impossible Republic of February have been one by one effaced by the memories, what does the actual title of the Chief of the State correspond? France never could bear equivocal delegations. It can never comprehend how the nephew of the Emperor received the Senate and the Corps Legislatif at the Tuileries, *by the side of the empty throne*. Is it possible that, in that ancient royal residence, the man who saved in a day the country and Europe, consolidated public property, could find nothing but the stool of a Duchess? France knows what governments of short date cost. It is tired of enforcing such laws as often protested.—Let the persistance of the votes of the 10th and 30th of December, be well appreciated. Let it be tested again, and it will be seen that what it wishes is *the Empire. It will obtain it. This will come!*"

The rupture between Marshal Jerome, the President, and General d'Hautpoul, Grand Referendaire of the Senate, is openly avowed, and is greater than it ever was. The latter threatens to resign. I doubt if he will take this step.

The arrival of Emile de Girardin in Paris, (he was exiled by decree) has given rise to a great many contradictory reports. The truth is, M. de Girardin is very much embarrassed what to do; he cannot consent to give up the profession which has given him fame, and he cannot edit a paper under the present stringent laws on the press. I think he will return to Belgium.

M. Turgot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had given a grand banquet to Lord Cowley, the new British Ambassador. A feeling of much warmer cordiality exists at present between the two governments, than existed a few weeks ago. The pacific arrangement of the Swiss question is the *gage d'amitié*.

Kossuth.

The Boston papers are filled with the Kossuth reception in that City. At the risk of tiring our readers on this topic, we give the reception speech of Gov. Boutwell and Kossuth's reply, as we find them in the *Journal*:—

GOV. BOUTWELL'S SPEECH.

Gov. Kossuth was conducted to the platform, where he was addressed by Gov. Boutwell, as follows:—

Gov. KOSSUTH: As the voice of the Legislature and people of Massachusetts, I welcome you to its Capitol today.

Your presence brings before us our own past—latter in its experiences, but glorious in its history. We once had apostles of liberty on whose heads a price was set, who were hunted by tyranny from their homes and forced into exposure from civilized life. That day of concession and anxiety with us is ended.—It introduced a contest for human rights, whose results on this continent we have seen in the extent, character and power of the American Republic.

The people of Massachusetts, inspired by their early history and attached by the ties, and sacred their institutions, gave you welcome nobly served and allied in the cause of individual freedom and the rights of States. Nor will their admiration be limited by any consideration arising from the fate of your country or the future of the patriotic hopes with which it was inspired. Liberty can never die. The generations of monarchy and press away—but the principles and aspirations of their nature are immortal.

Despotism is of time. It contains within itself the elements and the necessity of decay and death. Fifty years of your eventful life are past; but true courage, Sir, in the belief that in the Providence of God, the moment is near when the light of freedom shall penetrate the darkness of European despotism. Then shall your own Hungary welcome you to her fields and mountains, to her homes and hearts—and we will welcome Hungary to the family of republican, constitutional, sovereign States.

In the name of the people, I tender to you the hospitalities of a Commonwealth founded by exiles and pilgrims.

KOSSUTH'S REPLY.

To this cordial welcome to the Capital of Massachusetts, Gov. Kossuth replied briefly as follows:

I feel deeply sensible of the immense benefit which your happy and prosperous people have conferred upon my unfortunate country. Moments like the present can be only felt, but not spoken. I feel a deep emotion—I am unassumed of it. Allow me only to say that in taking that hand—the hand of the people of Massachusetts—and having heard in your voice to the sentiments and noble feelings of the people of Massachusetts, I cannot cannot forbear to be overmuch so every one and to be great turning point in the destiny of mankind such a right was never yet seen.

Conquerors, triumphants and proud of success, leader minors and glory on a poor exile, having nothing to speak for him but his misfortunes.

Sir, the spirit of liberty is lasting—liberty cannot die, because it has become the common sentiment of all humanity. The spirit of liberty takes itself wing—you are happy to be the first born son of that spirit, but we accept our condition just to be one of its martyrs—and I look with hope. I look with confidence into the future;—because that spirit is now prepared for the poor exile as poor of day, will be recalled to the regions of the sky, and will mark the destiny of coming centuries. I cannot speak further. I am proud to have your hand in mine.

And be sure, sir, and let your generous people be sure of it, that wherever be our future lot, we shall never forget the generous Governor of Massachusetts, and the generous people of Massachusetts; and they shall never have reason to regret that we have been received in this immense nation. May God Almighty bless you, sir, and bless our cause!

I bear these hospitalities proudly, because I take them not for myself, but in the name of my people, in whose cause I express my most humble, my eternal thanks.

After these speeches had been made, and the ceremonies of introduction had taken place, Kossuth was re-conducted to his carriage, and the procession being re-formed, proceeded that the route designated, to the Revere House, where Kossuth will make his headquarters during his stay in this city.

KOSSUTH'S APPEAL OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.

The following is an extract from Kossuth's speech at Springfield, on Saturday last. The Hungarian orator not only persists in his favorite distinction between the people and the Government of this country, but grows more and more bold in his assumption that the policy of the Government is directly hostile to the views and sentiments of the people. It is difficult to reconcile the respectful language which Kossuth here uses towards the Government, with the respect which he professes for the people who are represented in that Government. He is not now, however, the only of men who will be likely to reconcile his conscience, or assuage the misapprehension under which he seems to labor:—

"And look, I have seen many incidents out of which it is very evident that either you yourselves are mistaken or not to be entitled to the position of a government resting, according to the principles everywhere, or that the abstractical powers are only too much inclined not to consider you a power on earth. Look at the instructions of your Navy in the Mediterranean sea, recently published, forbidding American officers even to speak in conversation of politics in Europe! Look at the correspondence of your Commanders and Consuls, frightened to their soul that an exile on board an American ship is cheered by the people in Italy and France, and charging him for the immense crime of having met sympathy, that he is possessed of a dent and compromises the flag of America!"—*Boston Mail.*

We have been frequently charged with a feeling of hostility to Kossuth; and if the charge were true, (which it is not,) we could ask no better *justification* of it than the above. We are free to say that we look upon such structures upon the policy and action of our Executive by the ex-Governor of an extinct Government, as in the highest degree insolent and inexcusable. We do not believe there is a parallel for it in the history of the civilized world! Kossuth assumes not only to reform and re-adjust the principles and policy of WASHINGTON, but hesitates not to criticize and condemn the current action of the American Government in reference to the intercourse of our public officers with foreign nations, and appeals, constantly, from the Government to the People of this country, as though we had neither Constitution, Laws, nor Treaties to govern us! "*Quanta patientia abusi sumus, &c.*"

The Empire of Japan—Its Cities, &c.

In the National *Intelligencer* of a recent date we find a communication from W. D. Porter, Esq., relative to Japan and its principal cities and towns. From the communication we have condensed the annexed account of a nation whose habits and condition are at all times matters of interest in this quarter of the globe, but are at this time more than usually attractive:—

Jeddo, or Yeddo, the capital, is situated in the midst of a fine plain, in the province of Musasi. It is built in the form of a crescent, and intersected in almost every street by canals, their banks being planted with rows of cherry trees. Unlike most other cities, in most eastern cities are, by a wall, for has a strong castle to defend it. The river Tongeg waters it, and supplies the castle ditch and, being divided into five streams, has a bridge over each. The public buildings are on a magnificent scale. The imperial palaces are formed by three structures, or aggregate piles of buildings, and enclosing many streets, courts, apartments, pavilions, grand halls, gates, drawbridges, gardens, &c. In it resides the emperor and his family, the royal dignitaries, imperial princes and their retinues, the ministers of state, many other officers of government, and a strong garrison. The walls of this magnificent palace are built of freestone, without cement, and the stones are prodigiously large. The whole pile was originally covered with gold, which gave it a very grand and beautiful appearance. Many of its state apartments are formed and adorned in place, by movable screens. The principal apartments are the Hall of attendance, the Council Chamber, Hall of a thousand mats, &c. The city is under the rule of two governors, who rule in great state.

The next large city is Osaca. It is also the capital, and is surrounded by a lake and a navigable canal, and connected by canals and navigable streams with the sea. It is a place of great trade and commerce. It is also provided by nature, which gave it a pleasant and delightful prospect to the whole—The environs come up to it in the city and the mountains in every side with temples and residences, &c., and is embellished with a variety of orchards, gardens, cascades and purling streams. The consulate, the stores and the fortresses, and numerous attractive to the center of the city, which is in public buildings, fix features the commerce drawn from the different parts of the city. A strong castle defends the town. It is six hundred yards in length, has a tower in the center, and is surrounded by two ditches, one of a dry other full of water. The second extends twenty miles long and nine wide with suburbs, which are as well populated as the city. The number of the inhabitants of the city proper is supposed to be 500,000. The commerce, colleges, temples, &c., are all on a magnificent scale in harbor and magnificence. It contains twelve castles of princes of state, in the center of which are the royal palaces, surrounded by walls of marble and adorned with gardens, orchards, groves, pavilions, terraces, &c.

The next town of note is Osaca. It is distinguished for its commerce, its fine port, and has an array of 5,000 boats always ready at the disposal and command of the emperor. It is more like an inlet or a canal than a harbor.

A single fleet of 5,000 boats formed by the emperor, and the crews of seamen—the boatmen, and the crews of seamen—the boatmen, and the crews of seamen—the boatmen