

HANNIBAL JOURNAL

AND WESTERN UNION.

HANNIBAL, MO., NOVEMBER 27, 1851.

VOL. 2—NO. 13

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A Glimpse of the Elephant.

WRITTEN FOR THE JOURNAL AND UNION.

BY ONE OF THE INITIATED.

(Continued.)

"And so with myself," he said; "for I have always derived great pleasure from reading those verses, but I am not an enthusiastic admirer of Campbell's talents, or perhaps more properly, his poetical feelings were of a high, but not nearly of the highest order; his conceptions were many of them beautiful, but they are by no means impressive in the fullest sense of the reader. They were not forcibly depicted upon his own mind, for he conveys his ideas to his reader with great facility, and his versification is harmonious, but on the whole, I confess I esteem Campbell inferior to many of his competitors in the flowery paths of Parnassus."

"And who are they that excel him?" the Lake Schooler? Tyndall inquired.

"No," replied the critic, "in my opinion, Campbell far surpassed all who may be called disciples of that school—Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge, Keats and Shelley; but on the other hand, I think him far inferior to Burns, Scott, Moore and Byron."

"Well, just now, Wordsworth, and Southey, especially, are regarded by many as greater poets than the older masters, Dryden, Pope and Thompson," Tyndall said.

"That may be," said his companion; "but fashion neither makes nor detracts from a poet. The son of De Nunnez informed Gil Blas that he and his coteries were higher in public estimation than Saavedra or Lope de Vega, yet the latter were men of the loftiest genius—the former, asses. There was a time when Shakespeare was considered antiquated. In the last century all poets, masters held Johnson to be the consummation of poetical, as well as literary excellence, and Goldsmith but a mere droll, yet they did not succeed in exciting Dr. Johnson to the highest seat upon Parnassus—nay, his metrical effusions in the decision of posterity are little admired, while the works of Noll Goldsmith are read and admired wherever the English language is spoken. Pope himself found many enemies and detractors in his life time, and when Boyles first published his strictures, Pope's memory was almost without a champion, until Byron appeared; so you see *carissima amico* that it is not present popularity which constitutes a poet."

"And Pope was the greatest poet of 'em all; at least there was more philosophy about him than all the balance," quoth Flint, who needs must set up also, for a Daniel come to judgment.

"Yes," Chaloner responded. "Pope is entitled to the precedence as the most philosophic bard. His works show an intimate acquaintance with the full scope of the human mind, and the foibles and prejudices by which it is swayed and diverted from things of greater moment." Pope imitated Horace to a considerable extent, and yet not servilely, for I think that his satires and epistles lose nothing by comparison with those of the Latin.

Tyndall, unwilling to abandon his proteges as yet, said:

"Well, Harry, what place do you then assign to Wordsworth, in your scale of poetical eminence?"

"His post is a low one," was the answer. "I believe in Byron's creed:

"Thou shalt believe in Milton, Dryden, Pope,
Thou shalt not trust to Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey,
Because the first is crazed beyond all hope,
The second drunk—the third so quaint and motley."

Tyndall was beginning to answer, and insist upon the number and magnitude of the works of his favorite bards, when Chaloner interrupted him by saying:

"If voluminousness of matter is made the standard, then Sir Richard Blackmore and Sir William D'Avenant are entitled to greater fame than any of their successors, but

"A bard may sing too often and too long," as both Southey and Scott have proven to their cost."

"Southey's quaintness ought to form no objection to you, as I think you profess great veneration for Chaucer and Spenser, and the elder poets," replied Tyndall.

"But his quaintness is of a very different character. His epics look about like a knight of the nineteenth century dight in the armor his ancestor wore during the time of the Crusades," replied Chaloner.

"You mentioned Scott just now; you will, I suppose, admit that he was truly a poet?" said Tyndall, demurely.

"Yes," said Chaloner, "I am willing to accord to him the third place among the poets of this century—not equal to Byron and Moore, but little their inferior."

"Well, I am glad to find there have been some poets in these latter days, but I hope my dear friend and fellow pitcher," Mr. Tyndall pursued, "you surely do not hold Don Juan equal to the Lady of the Lake, or Marmion?"

"No, I do not; nor do I hold Scott's effusions equal to Don Juan. The style is essentially different; we had as well compare Don Juan to Bown's—

"But I do not think Don Juan inferior by any means to Byron's masterpiece, I infinitely prefer the Island, the Giaour, and the Corsair, and particularly Cluilde Harold."

"You are not, then, such an enthusiastic votary of Byron, Harry, as to be blind to the fact that he had some defects," observed Tyndall.

"I acknowledge he had a man and an author; the imperfections, both as an author and as a poet, were indeed irascible, and bitter drops which he dispelled forth from the fountains of his dispassioned, and his morbid passions mingled and pointed, and his majestic tide of song. He aimed with great profusely, but where since Milton is his equal in splendor of diction, since Shakespeare in knowledge of the pulsations of the soul, since Dante, in the magnificence of imagery, he beheld every scene with the eye of a seer, and all of the groupings he has portrayed, out of all the characters he has described are as a pict. vesque and natural, romantic and real,

and this I conceive to be the noblest art of the poet," Chaloner said, enthusiastically.

"And you regard Tom Moore as his equal?" inquired Tyndall.

"Not as his equal," responded the other, "but Moore, beyond all question, was a great poet—the best of all modern lyrical writers; his fancy was exuberant, but too nomadic, and his images lavish and highly drawn, though they are oftentimes too fanciful, and scattered too abundantly."

(To be continued.)

Kossuth in England.

KOSSUTH'S GREAT SPEECH.

The Mayor of Southampton gave to M. Kossuth an elegant entertainment, on Saturday, the 25th, at his country house, at which were present, among others, Mr. Crowsley, the American Consul, Lord Dudley Stuart, Mr. Cobden, and M. Palsky. The usual toasts to the Queen and Prince Albert were drank, followed by others to the "President of the United States," and the "Sultan of Turkey."

The Mayor then rose to propose the health of their illustrious guest, whose presence among them was a source of enjoyment to the whole English people. He was delighted to see the unanimity with which he was welcomed, as the Champion of Constitutional Liberty; and he trusted these demonstrations would have effect in the proper quarter. The Press, which is the leading and most powerful agent in all reforms, would, he hoped, be unanimous on this subject. He would not dilate to them on the claims which Kossuth had upon all the friends of freedom. He had, as one of his first acts of power, emancipated 4,000,000 of serfs, who could never be enfranchised again, and the day, he hoped, was not far distant when he would have the power to emancipate 8,000,000 more. [Loud cheers.] Without further preface, he would give them—"The health of Louis Kossuth, and prosperity of his nation," [Loud cheers.]

M. Kossuth then arose, and in excellent English proceeded to address the assemblage as follows:

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN: It is rising to thank you for the noble, kind and generous sentiments which have been so well expressed, and so heartily responded to. I experience emotions far too strong to admit of any display of eloquence. Besides, I was quite unprepared to meet so distinguished an assemblage as that which I have the honor of addressing. [Hear, hear.]

It will be necessary to say a few words about Hungarian institutions. You all know that Hungary was for more than 800 years a constitutional monarchy, and that alone is no small indication of the elements of strength existing in my nation. [Hear, hear.] When you reflect on the geographical position of Hungary and reflect that the Magyar race are Asiatic people, men thrust into the middle of the European race, without friends and without kindred, you must give credit to the firmness and inherent strength that maintained the national institutions so long a period. We were, in fact, surrounded by despotic powers. On the one side was Turkey encroaching on us for centuries, and against which we had for ages been considered the bulwark of Europe—not only of civilization, but of Christianity—and another was Russia, a power which, not for the benefit of mankind, has grown prodigiously during the last century. [Hear, hear.] On the third side was Austria, not the large empire it now is, but the proper dominions of the House of Hapsburg, not the sons of which, if history speaks truth, were ever the friend of political freedom. One of them, the true Joseph II., was the friend of religious freedom, and of the social freedom of the peasantry. But even he, the best of the Austrian dynasty, was strenuously opposed to any extension of political privileges. Such is our position, surrounded by Turkey, Russia, and the dominions of the House of Hapsburg, and besides all that, we had an internal state of things which has always been considered a bar to national greatness, namely, that the people of the country were excluded from political privileges. Still, with all these difficulties, the Magyars preserved not only their national life, but their national institutions. [Hear, hear.] Am I not, then, justified in saying that in such a nation there are elements of a future, and that such a nation deserves to have rights? [Loud cheers.] I have already stated that the original people of the country had a share in constitutional rights.

The constitution of Hungary was aristocratic but an aristocratic constitution in Hungary was somewhat different from the meaning which is attached to the word in England. In Hungary the word is not synonymous with power and wealth, but simply means position obtained by birth, so that in a man were born noble, his children and his children's children would be noble also. What was the consequence? Nations, like individuals, are subject to many changes, and the descendants of the old nobles of Hungary did not remain great and powerful, and became so degraded and confused as to be nearly the

people themselves, and poorer than the peasantry, because the nobles had the ambition not to work, as if labor were not the highest honor of humanity. [Loud cheers.] Therefore we found that this poor aristocracy was not only in the condition of the people, but actually poorer, because so no industries. But one prominent feature in these facts is, that our aristocracy is not so opposed to the extension of constitutional rights as even the gher aristocracies of the middle ages, and as was formerly the aristocracy of this country. I say was, because I confess the aristocracy of England have known how to meet the exigencies of the time, to share their privileges with the people, and to bear with them their proper share of the public burdens of the country. And they have had their reward, for the aristocracy of England have remained firm, while other aristocracies have been scattered to the winds. But in Hungary the nobles were diffused among the people, mere agriculturists, landlords, manufacturers and laborers, and therefore the word in one case must be taken with a meaning different from its acceptance in other countries, and I must add that although the people were not by the ancient constitution allowed to speak for themselves, still we always found among the aristocracy generous and valiant men, ready to stand forth as the champions of their country, and of the rights of humanity. [Cheers.] To enable them to do so, they had framed two institutions—one was what I may call the parliament of Hungary, and the other was the county municipal institutions; which latter, more than the parliament, are the safeguards of the rights of the people. Besides, these county institutions, were so framed that they could be the only media through which the government could convey orders to the magistrates and other officers. These county meetings were composed of noblemen who resided in the counties, and in some counties amounted to twenty-five or thirty thousand, every one of whom had the right of voting at the elections for magistrates, who were the only executive power of the country.

If the government wanted any order executed it could be done by the municipal magistrates, but it could not come into immediate contact with the government, who in the first instance must send their orders to the county meeting. Such meeting had the right to discuss the orders of government, and more than one case has occurred in which the order was not forwarded to the magistrate for execution, but a remonstrance was sent to the government for sending it. They found this a strong barrier against the encroachments of the government and no country has needed such a barrier more than Hungary, for more than three centuries the House of Hapsburg has not had at its head a man who was a friend to political freedom. [Loud cheers.] Now, the House of Hapsburg has ruled in Hungary for these three centuries, not by conquest, but by the free choice of the nation; not without conditions, but firmly bound by treaties, the chief feature of which was, that when the King was admitted to power in the order of his lineal succession, he was to rule and govern Hungary by means of its own public institutions, and according to its own laws; he swore solemnly to do so, and prayed to the eternal God to bless him and his race, and he was true to his oath. Thirteen Kings we have had of this dynasty, and no man can charge me with exaggeration, when I say that the rule of these thirteen Kings has been a continuous perjury. [Great sensation, caused by the wonderful energy which M. Kossuth threw into the delivery of this sentence.] Yes, perjury, that is the word. [Renewed cheering.] Gentlemen, I am a plain man, and call things by their right names. [Cheers and laughter.] Now, when the Hungarian nation elected the head of the house of Hapsburg her sovereign, the country contained upwards of 4,000 German geographical square miles, which I am informed is equal to about 100,000 English square miles, and fifteen millions of people, no small or insignificant realm, you will admit. [Hear, hear.] At that time, too, the house of Hapsburg ruled constitutionally in all their own provinces, but subsequently these provinces lost their rights; and, through the whole of the three centuries, the direction of the house of Hapsburg has been to obtain undisputed, absolute dominion over all their territories.

Shortly after the Pesth struggle there was not a single province of the Austrian empire that had a constitution—the ambition of the house of Hapsburg having absorbed the constitutional rights of all. Our constitutional rights were not lost because we did not belong to the Austrian empire, nor had we any connection with it, except such as that of Harbinger with this country, with this exception, that the line of succession is not limited in the same manner. We administered a coronation oath, setting forth that there would be no connection between Hungary and any other province, and that while we acknowledged the same sovereignty, our rights were to be preserved, and we were to be governed solely by our own laws and customs. We also provided that, in case the sovereignty should, in the line of succession, fall into the hands of a child, the same course should be pursued as in the case of Austria. In such a case the regent of Austria would be some elder member of the royal family; but we provided that a Hungarian palatine should be appointed, so as that our constitutional rights should not be absorbed. These rights were also protected by our municipal institutions, which with an inherent strength that could never be completely broken, steadily resisted the encroachment of the crown.

Perhaps I may illustrate the defensive strength of these institutions by alluding to the siege of Saragossa by Napoleon. When Napoleon had battered down the walls, he was as far from success as ever, because he had to fight single battles with the citizens in every street. So it was in Hungary with her municipal institutions, supported by many of the most independent of the Lords of Hungary, among whom was my lamented and unfortunate friend, Louis Bathyany. Still our courage went on, and I felt at last that our only course was to apply ourselves to the chief source of evil. On the head of the King of Hungary rests two crowns, the one constitutional, the other absolute, and these two could never agree together. Which ultimately prevailed in the struggle, history tells in many a dark

page. I proposed, therefore, that as the house of Hapsburg declined to restore the rights of Hungary out of deference to the people of Vienna, it was our duty, as the elder brother in the national family, that the people of Vienna should also get franchises. I believe no just man will say I was wrong in that proposition, which was universally accepted. I was not planning revolution; that is an accusation which I know will find no echo in the breast of any just or generous man. [Loud cheers.] My speech on the subject was read in all the coffee-houses of Vienna, news of the French revolution arrived, and the Viennese rose. That was the Austrian revolution, and I must frankly own that I immediately decided not to be carried away by the excitement of the time, but to take the reins of government into my own hands, and to avail myself of the opportunity that God had given, not Hungary made. [Cheers.]

The first thing I proposed was the emancipation of the peasantry, and of course, under the circumstances, it was carried unanimously by both Houses. [Hear, hear.] Still I was anxious not to hurt the interests of any person, but rather to spare those who, although not quite national in their origin, had yet in course of time become interlarded with the fortunes of a great many people. I proposed, and my proposal was adopted, that peasants should be free from all duties—free without paying—liberty is not a thing to be paid for. [Cheers.] But I proposed at the same time that the serfdom should get indemnification, not from the peasant, but from the land. Our country has large resources, which by good management would be more than enough to give full and entire compensation to nobles. I engaged my honor and my oath to give this indemnification, and it was carried in Parliament. [Hear, hear.] As I stated before, the poor people had every duty but no rights, and I proposed that rights should at once be conceded, and that every man possessing the franchise, according to his means, contribute to the public meetings. This was carried unanimously. The third part was, that the people should be admitted immediately to all rights of franchise, not only as the election of members of Parliament, but also for magistrates and other public functionaries. But now, when all the people were admitted to the franchise, half a million of persons could not be convoked on our plan, and therefore I proposed that every community should select a person to represent them. These were my principles. [Cheers.] I made no encroachment on men's rights; either in their family, or in communities. I wished that the government should be sufficiently powerful to enforce the law, and to enforce obedience to the law, but not to interfere with the social rights of men. We proposed 15,000 members of Government could be from the most possible; the executive should be of course with members responsible to Parliament. [Hear, hear.]

These were the proposals of F. H. shall not detain you. We established an interior ministry, emancipated New Mexico, and freed the nobles should the peasantry in all public duties should have the franchise both in Parliament and for county offices. The laws were brought by a deputation to the Archduke Palatine, up to Vienna, in the name of the future of Hungary's independence of Austria, that were ordered by the United before the Emperor of Austria, at night as him to give to our fettered brethren their rights. At that time there was hesitation in every country except having made one glorious revolution principles then established sufficient every necessary change. Here, thing was quiet, while on the continent movement. The Government hesitated these just claims. I went myself to Imperial Palace, and told the Emperor, and persisted, I could not guarantee what was the consequence, with these movements the rope, and when the people of Hungary their just claims resisted. They told it at claims would be conceded if Vienna could be kept quiet, and that it should not appear the House of Hapsburg had been compelled to be just. It was one of those curious examples of the vicissitudes of human life, in which a self, a humble son of modest Hungary, in a position to hold the destinies of the House of Hapsburg and all its crowns in these hands. [M. Kossuth here made a powerful impression by the energy of his manner, stretching both his hands as he finished the sentence, said: "Be just to my fatherland, and I will give peace and tranquility to Vienna." They cried to be just, and before twenty-four hours I peace and tranquility to Vienna. [Loud cheers.]—and before the Eternal God, who will be responsible my soul—before history, the independent judge of events—I have a right to say that the House of Hapsburg owes its existence as a dynasty to me. [Triumphant cheering.]

At last the session of the Government was given to these laws; but while we were receiving the promises of the Emperor in one room; the Archduchess Sophia, the mother of the present King, and sister of the last, was in another plotting with Metternich how to get rid of these promises. [Hear, hear.] In a few weeks the King came to Presburg, when I was First Minister, an office which I was forced to accept for I can appeal to the public knowledge of my nature, of my enemies, and of my friends, that I always considered power as a burden. Before we went to Vienna for sanction to the law appointing responsible ministers, I addressed the people of Presburg; I took my poor friend, Louis Bathyany—[M. Kossuth was here affected to tears.]—by the hand, and said to the people, "Don't cheer me, he must be the first president of Hungary." He declined unless I would enter office with him, and thus I was forced to enter. [Hear, hear.] In a few days after the Serbs revolted, stirred up as it appeared by the Casarilla of Vienna. They took for the pretext that by ancient diplomas, that part of Hungary which they occupied to the amount of two or three hundred thousand people, had been given to them. No body denied this, but they insisted that it should be politically separated from Hungary, and form a separate State. Now, although this meant it, which they liked, contained 1,300,000 people, the Serbs number only 300,000

CONCLUSION OF FOURTH PAGE.