

Sentiment of the Whig Press.

From the Fayetteville Observer. WHIG STATE CONVENTION. The Raleigh Register again calls attention to the necessity of fixing on some time and place for the holding of our State Convention...

WHIG CONVENTION. The Editor of the Register, urged by communications from intelligent and influential Whigs, calls the attention of the press to the subject of a Whig Convention to make some arrangements to ensure success in the ensuing electioneering campaign.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Corwin, has been submitted to Congress. It is written with great ability, exactness, and minute detail, setting forth an interesting account of the National Exchequer.

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR 1851.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes Customs (\$49,017,567 92), Lands (2,352,305 30), and Miscellaneous (943,106 65).

Aggregate, \$52,323,979 86 which adding balance in Treasury on the 1st of July, 1850, viz. \$6,804,544 46, gives a total of \$59,128,524 32.

The expenditures for the same year were \$48,007,878 58, leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1851, of \$10,911,646 68.

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR 1852.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes Customs (\$49,000,000 00), Lands (2,500,000 00), and Miscellaneous (300,000 00).

Total, \$51,800,000 00. Adding balance in Treasury July 1, 1851, as given above, we have a grand aggregate of \$62,411,646 68.

EXPENDITURES.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes First quarter (\$10,937,587 31), Second, third and fourth quarters, estimated (40,015,316 28), and Total (\$50,952,903 59).

Leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury July 1st, 1852, of \$11,458,743 09.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1852—COMMENCING JULY 1.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes Customs (\$49,000,000 00), Lands (2,500,000 00), and Miscellaneous (300,000 00).

Total, \$51,800,000 00. Adding estimated balance in Treasury July 1, 1852, as above, we have the aggregate of \$63,303,743 09.

The estimated expenditures for the same year are \$42,892,299 19. Leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury, July 1, 1853, of \$20,366,442 90.

Of the estimates for this year, there are for ordinary wants \$33,343,319 02; for new Territories and treaty obligations, \$9,549,080 12. The surplus remaining, it is estimated, will be sufficiently ample to pay the loan due July 1, 1853, besides additional appropriations and the expenses of the present and the next sessions of Congress.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt is stated at \$61,563,395 26, a reduction of more than a million and a half during the calendar year, exclusive of the Mexican indemnity.

WAYS AND MEANS.

He recommends the purchase of sound State stocks, at the discretion of the Department, for the redemption of the public debt, instead of paying the enormous premiums on Government securities.

EXCESS OF EXPORTS.

For the present fiscal year, over the last, is \$43,846,323. This increase is accidental, and confined to the past year.

The tables show that the exports of Cotton in 1850, with a crop, yielded more than forty millions of dollars over the crop of the previous year. It is stated that the reported values are not always the prices realized on sales abroad. They are the declared values of the exporters. The crop of the present year has exceeded that of the last, and will, from its abundance, probably restore the aggregate value to near the previous average.

BREADSTUFFS.

Have declined more than two-thirds in the aggregate export since 1848, viz: from \$69,000,000 in '47, to \$22,000,000 now.

EXPORTATION OF SPECIE.

During five months of the present fiscal year, \$27,594,236 were exported, which is nearly equal to the export for the entire year ending 31st June, 1851.

Mr. Corwin recommends a modification of the tariff, under present circumstances of excessive imports of goods and exports of specie, to save our people now engaged in manufactures from being mainly driven to planting and farming.

IRON MANUFACTURE.

Have greatly declined since '42. This is shown by irresistible figures. The actual consumption of iron which, under high duties and prices, was steadily augmenting in quantity is, under the present reduced rates, both in duties and prices, gradually falling off, notwithstanding the increase of population and the great extension of our farming interests.

COAST SURVEY.

The Coast survey, under the superintendence of Prof. Bache, has made excellent progress during the past year. Its operations have continued in all the States of the Atlantic and Pacific coast.

The injunction of Congress to employ as many officers of the army and navy on the work as practicable, in addition to the civilians, has been steadily kept in view, and at present sixty-six navy officers and twelve army officers are attached to the survey.

The Superintendent of the Coast Survey has, under the third section of the Lighthouse act, caused examination for sites for light-houses to be made by the officers of the Survey, and has reported, as by law directed, on the necessity for construction in all cases where the Fifth Auditor had been doubtful. The duty has been promptly and acceptably discharged, and constitutes a new claim on the part of the Coast Survey to consideration.

WONDERS OF THE UNIVERSE.

What mere assertion will make any one believe that in one second of time, in one beat of the pendulum of a clock, a ray of light travels over 152,000 miles, and would therefore perform the tour of the world in about the same time that it requires to wink with our eyelids, and in much less than a swift runner occupies in taking a single stride? What mortal can be made to believe, without demonstration, that the sun is at least a million times larger than the earth? and that, although so remote from us, a cannon-ball shot directly towards it, and maintaining its full speed, would be twenty years in reaching it? Yet it affects the earth by its attraction in an appreciable instant of time!

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Corwin suggests that the pay of the revenue cutters officers on the Pacific Coast be increased. Their very heavy expenses necessarily incurred, renders their present compensation entirely inadequate.

Sites for the new Custom House, authorized at Bangor, Pittsburg, Louisville, St. Louis and Mobile have been selected and purchased, and the necessary measures for the erection of suitable buildings are in progress. The limited appropriation for the site and building authorized at Cincinnati, will not justify the prosecution of that work beyond the purchase and location of the site. He has, therefore, submitted an additional estimate which is required to enable the Department to erect a building adapted to the several purposes specified by Congress.

He recommends a revision and arrangement of the numerous laws respecting the navigation and commerce of the country. Many old provisions are obsolete and useless, and should be repealed.

He advises further legislation on the subject of our commerce. Our coasting laws are deemed not only useless, but vexatious and embarrassing restraints on the coastwise and interior commerce, without furnishing adequate security to the public revenue.

Mr. Corwin concludes his report by a continuation of this subject. In consequence of this state of the laws, he says, "importers are often obliged, at an inconsiderable expense, to entrust their business with the custom houses, to agents supposed to be well acquainted with the intricacies of the law, and the difficulty on the part of the officers of the customs, as well as the importers, of correct understanding and applying the provisions of such a complex mass of legislation, gives rise to frequent and expensive litigation, augments the business at the custom-houses and at this Department, and gives to the operation of law that uncertainty which it is the duty of every wise Government to avoid."

THE BRITISH BURNING.

The recent fire in the Capitol has induced the Richmond Dispatch to give some of the particulars of the destruction of the old Capitol in 1814. They may be interesting to our readers:

"The British troops, commanded by Gen. Ross, landed at Benedict, about 50 miles from Washington, and on the 24th August, 1814, attacked the American forces, consisting almost entirely of raw militia, at Bladensburg. Ross had with him 4000 veterans—As might have been expected, the Americans were soon routed, the only serious opposition which the enemy met with having been offered by Com. Barney, and a few soldiers under his command. On the same day Gen. Ross, accompanied by Admiral Cockburn, who had already rendered himself infamous by his plundering excursions on the Chesapeake, arrived at Washington in the evening, at the head of 1,000 men. The remainder of the army soon followed, and encamped in sight of the Capitol. They commenced the work of destruction by burning the house of Mr. Sewall, a volley of musketry fired from which had killed General Ross' horse under him. They soon after set fire to the Capitol which contained the Senate Chamber, the Representative Hall, the Court Room of the Supreme Court, the Congressional Library and the Legislative archives. The President's House, the Treasury Office, the War Office and the Navy Office, were destroyed in like manner. They spared, indeed, no public buildings except the General Post Office, which was a so the Patent Office, Commodore Tingey, who had orders to that effect, set fire to the Navy Yard, in which there was a large amount of public property and a fine new built frigate on the stocks, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the British. The fort and magazine at Greenleaf's Point, the public stores at the Marine Barracks, two or three rope walks belonging to individuals, Carroll's Hotel, and a valuable house belonging to the estate of General Washington, were all reduced to ashes.

"Cockburn, by superior skill as an incendiary, made him the presiding genius in these scenes of destruction, and he has burned the office of the National Intelligencer also; but the representations of a widow who lived in an adjoining tenement, induced him to forego his purpose. He determined, however to show his resentment to the editor of the Intelligencer, (Mr. Joseph Gales,) in a manner so striking that it could not be forgotten. So he first mounted a goods box, and "spicacino on nose," read to an astonished crowd an abusive article from the Federal Republican upon 'Jimmy Madison and his man Joe,' (as it pleased the editor to call Mr. Gales.) He finished the act of vengeance by breaking up the type and scattering it in the street. In the meantime a terrible accident happened to the party which had been sent to destroy the public store at Greenleaf's Point. The Americans, on abandoning the fortress, had thrown a large quantity of powder into a dry well. By some accident it took fire, and blew up, killing the commander of the party (a Captain Blanchard) and forty others, and wounded many more, most of them so badly as to render them forever unfit for service. The eyes of some were burst, the arms of others blown off, and the limbs of many broken, dislocated, or mangled in the most shocking manner. From eighty to one hundred went to the point; not more than twenty, who returned, were ever fit for service afterwards.

"The British retired from this marauding expedition on the 24th, in the greatest disorder. Had they been pursued by a vigorous general, with a competent force, they must have been destroyed to a man."

A TREASONABLE DISCOVERY delivered in the Presbyterian Church, Raleigh, N. C., on Thursday, Nov. 27th, 1851, by Rev. DAVID LACY.

A copy of this interesting and timely discourse has kindly been placed in our hands by its author. The eyes of friendship is said to be ever a partial eye, but we venture to say, that we are not alone in the opinion that this discourse well deserves the honor that has been bestowed upon it of having been requested for publication. One who heard it delivered objected to its being a "political sermon." We do not think it open to this objection, but if it is, we hope that all "political sermons" will be like it. On Thanksgiving day, we think it well for the ministers in our country to give a full statement of the causes which exist for devout gratitude to Almighty God, whatever be their nature or character. Mr. Lacy thus, in his Introduction, mentions some of these causes. Being now able to take care of itself, and not

CHOICE TO BE DEPENDANT LONGER ON CHARITY.

The little fellow insisted on being released; the window was opened, and out he went to share his fortune with his tribe, thanking his friend as well as he could for his hospitality. Albany Argus.

THE REGISTER.

"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful peace; Unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1852.

Resolved, That we regard the series of acts known as the "Adjustment measure" as forming, in their mutual dependence and connection, a system of compromise the most odious and the best for the entire country, that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions, and that, therefore, they ought to be adhered to and carried into full and final execution, as a final settlement in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace. Resolution of Whig Congressional Caucus, December 1, 1851.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The Special Term of this Court is in session the present week—his Honor, Judge BATTLE, presiding.

THE OUTLAW WILL CASE was taken up on Tuesday, and will probably consume the whole sitting of the Court.

WHIG CONVENTION.

We have copied into another column, under the head, "Sentiment of the Whig Press," a number of expressions of opinion from our brethren as to the proper time, &c., for the assembling of the Whig Convention.

The "Fayetteville Observer," it will be seen, publishes the names of the gentlemen composing the Executive Committee, appointed by the last Whig Convention, and to whom the duty was assigned of designating the time and place for the meeting of the next. We hope, and have reason to believe, that the suggestions of the "Observer" will be acted upon immediately. We see no other way, just now, by which a definite agreement can be had.

Primary meetings have been held, thus far, only in the Counties of Guilford, Granville, Cumberland, Wake, Sampson, Onslow, Craven, Buncombe, Stokes, Forsyth and Orange—11 in all. The season for the County Courts is coming on, and it is earnestly to be hoped that our friends will in no instance omit to take the proper steps to have themselves represented in Convention.

Above all things, a full representation is desirable.

THE KOSSUTH RESOLUTION.

The resolution for introducing Kossuth to the House of Representatives passed by yeas 123, yeas 54. The opposition was from the Southern States mostly—only four from the Northern States voting against the resolution—Messrs. Appleton, of Mass., Barrere, of Ohio, Haven and Martin, of New York. Of the Southern States, 3 from South Carolina voted against it; North Carolina 6 against it; only one member voting for it, Hon. Mr. Clingman; Virginia, Hon. Messrs. Meade, Caske, Faulkner, Letcher, and Thompson voted for it; against it, Hon. Messrs. Bayly, Beale, Boocock, Edmundson, Holladay, McMullen, Millson and Powell; Alabama, for it 6; Kentucky, for it 6; against it 2; Georgia, for it 5; Tennessee, against it 2; Louisiana, for it 1—against it, Mississippi, 1 for it—against it; Maryland, 3 against it; and Florida, 1 against it.

The "Standard" is as famous for drawing nice distinctions, as that remarkable individual, in "HIDRIBRAS," who was said to have been able to "Distinguish and divide a hair 'twixt North and North west side."

Its latest attempt is to prove that the difference between the respective opinions expressed by Messrs. BADGER and VENABLE, with reference to Kossuth, is "wide and palpable." We have published both Speeches, one in whole and the other in part, and our readers can therefore perceive, without a word from us, how ridiculous and unwarranted is such an attempt. The "Standard" has published neither!

There is no difference, unquestionably, in the eyes of the "Standard," between Messrs. Badger and Venable, and the consequences of the stand they have taken, in connection with this matter—the difference between "going my bull and your ox."

By the way, has not the apparent modification of the "Standard's" views relative to Kossuth and his mission to this Country been brought about by remonstrances from "Father Abram" himself? We pause, &c.

A writer in the "Greenboro' Patriot" suggests the name of DAVID A. BARNES, Esq., of Northampton, in connection with the nomination of Governor.

From authentic statistics collected by the Philadelphia American, it appears that the anthracite coal production of the present year in Pennsylvania will amount to 4,400,000 tons, an increase over the previous year of 1,067,376 tons, or over 31 per cent.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.—Delegates to this Convention have been elected from different parts of New York. In Monroe County, a Cass man succeeds in Syracuse, a Marcy man; and in Albany, Erastus Corning, who is a Marcy man. We do not hear much about Douglas in the interior.

The vote of New York in the Democratic Convention, will be in the end, in the main, the "N. Y. Express" thinks, to Gen. Butler, of Kentucky. The Bamblers have pitched on him, and will push him after passing Marcy up by a few votes.

Gov. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, after having retained in his possession ever since the last session of the Legislature of that State the bill which he passed repealing that section of the law which prohibited the use of the commonwealth's jails for the detention of fugitive slaves, has at length vetoed it. The fact that he retained it in his possession led to the inference that he was intended to repeal of the objectionable section, and it was understood by his political opponents in the late election, when he was defeated for a second term.

We are happy to learn, from the last "Goldboro' Telegraph," that Mr. Strouse, the Editor, has recovered from the severe indisposition under which he has been laboring for some time past, and is again at his post. Prolonged good health to him!

Lola Montes is said to have concluded the most profitable week's engagement at the Broadway Theatre, New York, ever played there.

DISINGENUOUSNESS AND LIBERALITY.

Justice to a political opponent is what the "Standard" is incapable of reaching, either in thought, word or deed. It assailed Mr. BADGER with partisan malevolence, for voting against the Resolution of Welcome to Kossuth, whilst it had not a word of censure for its own political friends, and that, therefore, they ought to be adhered to and carried into full and final execution, as a final settlement in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace. Resolution of Whig Congressional Caucus, December 1, 1851.

When the Resolution passed the Senate, the demands of Kossuth, and the purposes of those who had become his "body guard" in the City of New York, had not been fully developed. So soon as they were, however, many of those who at first saw no objection to the passage of the original Resolution, expressed their regret that they had supported it, and that Congress had gone so far. Of course if it was right to pass that Resolution, it would have been wrong in Congress to turn its back on Kossuth when he arrived in Washington City, and refuse to give him a formal reception. Therefore, immediately after the joint Resolution of Welcome passed, another was introduced into each House, to give him a reception similar to that extended to La Fayette. Against this Resolution Messrs. ASKE and VENABLE voted, and the latter delivered a speech in which he denounced the demands of Kossuth—styled him a "propagandist of doctrines dangerous to our peace, and at war with our settled policy"—said that his course since his arrival in this Country had been such as to lessen him in the estimation of those who had regard for the policy of Washington. These things being true, afforded the very strongest reasons why Messrs. VENABLE and ASKE should have voted against the original Resolution, and we have no doubt they would have done so, had they been in possession of the facts then, which came to their knowledge before the Debate was closed on the last Resolution. Mr. BADGER met the proposition at the threshold and fearlessly opposed it, and before Kossuth left the City of New York there were such developments in reference to his policy and aims, as convinced all that the reasons given by Mr. B. for his vote were sound. Yet the "Standard" has the liberality, whilst withholding Mr. BADGER's speech from its readers, to continue its assaults upon him. It perceives a great difference between his course and that of Mr. VENABLE! True, there is a difference and a striking one. The former had the sagacity to see at an earlier date than the latter did, what would be the consequence of recognizing Kossuth as the guest of Congress. His predictions became realities before the last vote and speech of Mr. V. saw the light! We believe that the course pursued by Mr. B. meets the approval of nine tenths of the voters of North Carolina, and we challenge the "Standard" to make its issue. That print, so unjust, at all times, in its comments on the conduct of political opponents, may continue its illiberal attacks on that gentleman, but we defy it to publish his speech, and not find that public sentiment will recoil even from its own ranks. No. The Organ expected to make political capital in this State by a loud shout for a "disorder patriot" who has introduced an element of discord into our midst, and who has re-kindled the hopes of the abolitionists at the North; but it will be disappointed. It has already found that it shouted too soon, but still it has not the candor and honesty to say so, because, forsooth, it might have the appearance of giving strength and force to the reasons assigned by Mr. BADGER for his vote in the Senate, against the first dawning of this new and dangerous crusade against the policy and principles of WASHINGTON!

THE KOSSUTH FEVER IN NEW YORK. The "New York Express" says—The Kossuth fever, which seized Clergy as well as Laity so violently, is about all over in this city; and the raising of the money, the most important element in all interventions, especially such as war, dragged very slowly on. This city, which ought to raise five hundred thousand dollars, if words and wind be any sign of duty, will scarcely raise a fund of fifty thousand dollars; a sum not quite equal to what the People will be taxed to pay for the fetes, festivals, and dinners given by the Corporation to Kossuth, directly or indirectly; and this sum will hardly be doubled in the whole United States. The advent of Kossuth, it seems, has only been seized upon "to blow," and "to eat,"—as it wind and victuals would make a campaign against Russia, which cost the Great Napoleon, as long ago as 1812, six hundred thousand fighting men, most of whom perished by hunger and cold.

ENGINE MADE IN RALEIGH. We had the pleasure, a few days ago, to see a new stationary Engine at the "Novelty Iron works of Silas Burns, Esq., in this city, for the Saw Mill of Messrs. Lockhart and Jones, of Johnston county. It is a thirty five horse power Engine, was planned and drafted by Mr. Burns, the accomplished machinist and superintends the works, and was executed by a workman from Newark, who received a premium for his performance at the World Fair in London. A more substantially built, accurately proportioned, finely finished work of the kind, we rarely see, cannot be found in any of the Northern establishments, and the best of all, in this entire machine, boiler and all, were made in Raleigh, through the enterprise of our enlightened and patriotic fellow-citizen, Silas Burns, at as low a cost as it could have been done at the North. We are glad to learn that business is doing in upon Mr. Burns. He has demonstrated, as Silas Burns says, "that some things can be done as well as others," and now some things will be done as well as the North for anything in his line, after they see what he is doing. Raleigh Star.

WE have had the pleasure of inspecting the same beautiful piece of machinery, and beg to add our admiration of its completeness and finish to that of the "Star." Mr. Burns deserves great credit for his enterprise and usefulness, and we trust may meet with all the encouragement and patronage that the public have to bestow.

"PECULIAR FACTS" COMING OUT. A Challenge from Kossuth to Captain Long—The Same Withdrawing an Apology made. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1852.

Instances connected with the alleged difficulties between the United States steam frigate Mississippi, after she started with Kossuth and companions on an attack, to our government, and the authority are on record in the Navy Department, and will be furnished when called for officially by Congress. The thing went so far that Kossuth challenged Captain Long, but subsequently withdrew the challenge, and apologized. This apology sealed the rupture of the friendship of the two parties. Still the facts occurred, although suppressed for the time. It was a series of petty insults and vexations continued from day to day.

[We give the above, remarking that the slight confidence in the authority. It only goes to prove that the country is in the time of these alleged difficulties, was not sensible to expect perfect honesty and candor from any man, and that the man who has been human like all the rest of us, and therefore, liable to similar failings, misapprehensions, &c. But the nobleness of the true, the sequent and the brave man comes out in the substance once seeing his own error and the wrong done a friend. Let others imitate the example. Editors Sun.

KOSSUTH.

The Congressional Banquet to KOSSUTH, on Wednesday last, went off with great eclat. Prominent among some two hundred and fifty gentlemen in attendance was M. Kossuth, with the Hon. Linn Boyd, Speaker of the House of Representatives, on his right, and the Hon. W. R. King, the President of the Senate, on the other side; and on the left of the first gentleman was the Hon. Daniel Webster, the Secretary of State. Several other members of the Cabinet were present.

After a brief prayer by the Rev. C. M. Butler, the Chaplain to the Senate, the company sat down to the table, which, it is scarcely necessary to say, was provided with every edible that could be desired.

There were occasional performances by the Marine Band.

Towards eight o'clock a number of ladies were admitted to the room.

The Hon. W. R. King announced the first toast—

"The President of the United States. [Drunk standing, with three hearty cheers.]

The Hon. Daniel Webster arose and said: I am here to night, with other heads of departments, who belong to the Executive administration of the Government, and who are confidential counsellors of the President. I rise in their behalf, as well as my own, to tender to the company our thanks for the manner in which the health of the President has been received as the sentiment of the meeting here assembled, and assure you, sir, and all present, that we are proud to witness the great occasion, and attachment to the great principles of political liberty [applause] and national independence, [applause] there is no man who partakes in a larger degree than the President in the general feeling of this vast community. [Applause.]

The fourth toast was proffered with remarks by the Hon. W. R. King, and was as follows: Hungary—Represented in the person of our honored guest: Having proved herself worthy to be free, by the valor and virtue of her sons, the laws of nations and the dictates of justice alike demand that she shall have fair play in her struggle for independence, against the great empire of political liberty [applause] and national independence, [applause] there is no man who partakes in a larger degree than the President in the general feeling of this vast community. [Applause.]

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As one Cyclops, the Epirote, stood among the Senators of Rome, with an earnest word of self-conscious majesty, controlled the countenance of your guest, and with a stern look, to your triumph of introduction is granted to unfortunate exiles invited to the honor of a seat. And where kings and Caesars never will be hailed for their power, might, and wealth, there the persecuted chief of a down-trodden nation is crowned with a bright and glorious glory, a territory because he is persecuted, helpless, and preyed in the old, the terrible re-idea! was the rule, in your, protection to the oppressed, malediction to ambitious oppressors, and consolation to a vanquished just cause. And while out of the old a conquered nation you give in your province for the common federative world, a territory larger than the conquered world of the old. There at men boasting their will to be the sovereign of the world; here sit men whose glory is to acknowledge the laws of nature and of nature's God, and to do what their sovereign, the people, will.

Sir, there is history in these parallels; history of past ages, and history of future centuries, may be often recorded in a few words. The small particulars to which the passion of living men cling with fervent zeal, as if the fragile fibers of mankind were not made of iron, and the world's wheel—these particulars do away; it is the wheel which makes history, and that issue is always logical. There is a necessity of consequences wherever the necessity of position exists. Principles are the alpha; they must finish with omega, and they will.

With self-government is freedom, and with freedom is justice and patriotism. With civilization is ambition and with ambition is despotism. Happy your great country, sir, for being so warmly addicted to that great principle of self government. Upon this foundation your faith in the common federative world, a territory larger than the world has ever seen, and a territory that you have developed it to a living world of the world. Happy your great country, sir, that it was selected by the blessing of the Lord to prove the glorious practicability of a federative union of many sovereign States, all conserving their State rights, and their government, and yet united in one—every star shall be its own lighthouse, but all together one constellation on mankind's canopy.

Upon this foundation your free country has grown to a prodigious power in a surprisingly brief period of time; and you have conquered by a moral principle, a power in your hands, more in seventy five years than Rome in six centuries. Your principles will conquer the world. By the glorious example of your freedom, welfare and security, mankind is about to become conscious of its aim. The lesson you give to humanity will not be lost.

The respect for State rights in the Federal Government of America, and in its several States, will become an instructive example for universal toleration, forbearance, and justice to the future States and Republics of Europe. Upon this basis will be the great question of the coming century, language, nationalities, and the question of self government in Europe to murder liberty. Smaller States will find security in the principle of federative union, while they will conserve their national freedom by the principle of sovereign self government, and while larger States, abdicating the principle of centralism, will come to be a blood-field to sanguinary tyrannies, and a goal to the ambition of wicked men, municipal institutions will ensure the development of local particular elements; freedom, formerly an abstract principle, will become the household benefit to municipalities; and, out of the welfare and contentment of all, will flow happiness, peace and security for the whole.

That is my confident hope. These will at once subside the fluctuations of Germany's fate. It will become the heart of Europe, not by melting into the sea, but by forming a frame, or the south into a northern hemisphere, with the peculiarities by centralized omnipotence; but by uniting in one State, but by federating several sovereign States into a union like yours.

Upon a similar basis will take place the national regeneration of Servian States, and not upon the sacrificial altar of Panislaus, equivalent to the omnipotence of the Czar. Upon a similar basis will see Italy Italy independent and free. Not unity but union will be made, and become the watch word of national bodies, several independent limbs by provincial rivalries, out of which a flock of despots and common servitude arose. To be sure, it will be a noble joy to your great Republic to feel that the moral influence of your glorious example, and that the happy development in mankind's destiny, and have not the slightest doubt of the efficacy of your noble influence.

But there is one thing indispensable to it, without which there is no hope for this happy issue. This indispensable thing is that the oppressed nations of Europe become the masters of their future, free to regulate their own domestic concerns. And to this nothing is wanted but