TERMS OF THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

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Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

J. J. BRUNER,
Editor & Proprietor.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR RULERS.

DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE."
Gen'l Harrison.

NEW SERIES.
VOLUME VIII—NUMBER 34.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1851.

ANGRY WORDS.

Angry words are lightly spoken,
In a rash and thoughtless hour—
Brightest links in life are broken
By their deep, insidious power,
Hearts inspired by warmest feeling,
Ne'er before by anger stirred,
Oft are rent past human healing,
By a single angry word.

Poison-drops of care and sorrow,
Bitter poison-drops are they,
Weaving for the coming morrow,
Saddest memories of to-day
Angry words! oh, let them never
From the tongue unbridled slip!
May the heart's best impulse ever
Check them ere they soil the lip!

Love is much too pure and holy,
Friendship is too sacred far,
For a moment's reckless folly
Thus to desolate and mar.
Angry words are lightly spoken—
Bitter thoughts are rashly stirred,
Brightest links of life are broken
By a single angry word.

PROBABLE MURDER.

A letter to the editors, from a respectable gentleman in this county, gives the particulars in relation to the recent discovery of a horse near Mount Willing, which appeared to have been killed under very suspicious circumstances. We hope our brethren of the press will aid them publicity. If a foul deed has been perpetrated, the description of the horse may give information to the friends of the unfortunate individual, and perhaps lead to the detection of the felon. The letter says:

"A bay or dark chesnut sorrel mare, with both hind legs white about half way up to the hock joint, and her fore leg white nearly up to the knee, with considerable white in the face, was found near Mount Willing, in a private place in the woods, about two hundred yards from the main road leading from Mount Willing to Lapel Hill, with her skull badly broken, supposed to have been done with an axe, on the 26th or 27th Nov. last, as she was found on the 28th not putrified. Several of the neighbors have seen the mare, but none know any thing of her. There is strong fear and suspicion that the rider was also murdered. The mare, when found, was spattered with mud, and had the marks of a saddle, bridle, and martingale.

"You will please, from the above, prepare a notice, and publish at the Recorder, and request editors of newspapers both east and west, to give the notice a few insertions in their papers. By so doing you will very much oblige your friends in this part of the county, and perhaps confer a great favor on the loser of the horse, or his friends."—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

ON THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4, 1851.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON: Having been among the number who predicted that the exports for the last year would exceed the imports about $50,000,000, I enclose you a statement, according to which the excess is upwards $60,000,000, and this is readily demonstrated.

If the balance against this country had been large, it is clear that there would have been no large exports of specie; or, in other words, foreign exchange would have been about par value, and in that case bills only would have been transmitted. But proof positive that the balance against us was large is to be found in the fact that, in part liquidation of it, we exported in specie during the year ending 30th June, 1851, $29,231,880. And further to prove that the balance was at least $50,000,000, I point to the *very large* imports of specie from 30th June last down to the departure of the last steamer for Liverpool. And, further to prove beyond doubt that there is yet a large balance (a part made up by imports since 30th June last) against this country, foreign exchange continues as high as at any period this year, and in consequence preparations are making for further large exports of specie.

Some estimate the loss on domestic products, principally on cotton, during the last year, at from thirty to forty millions; I set this item down in my statement much less. No one can come within millions of the frauds practised upon the custom houses; the sum named, fifteen millions, will do for all practical purposes; it may be much larger.

BALANCE OF TRADE, 1851.

Exports, according to custom-house returns ending 30th June, 1851	$217,725,995	
Add specie	4,967,901	
	$212,758,094	
Add probable undervaluations, or, in other terms, fraudulent invoices, total imports	15,000,000	
Exports, foreign articles		$227,758,094
Add domestic products, cost or valuation at the time and place of shipment	$9,738,695	
	178,546,525	
	$188,285,250	
Deduct loss on domestic products, or the difference between cost in the U. States and nett proceeds in Europe, chiefly on cotton	25,000,000	
		$163,285,250
Balance of trade against us for the year ending 30th June 1851		$64,462,844

AID AND COMFORT!

The County Court of Rowan are indebted to the "hard-shell" editor of the 'Southern Advocate,' of Raleigh, for the following modicum of moral aid and comfort in the course they thought wise to pursue, at their late sessions, on the subject of granting licenses to retail spirituous liquors, in the town of Salisbury. A few more such advocates, in North Carolina, would do the work for the—State. Here it is:

"Great weeping, mourning, lamentation and excitement in SALISBURY.

A stranger passing by Salisbury, perhaps, might conclude surely there may have been a man killed about there! as the holy pontiff sons and blessed conscience keepers (?) are roaring upon the Magistrates of that county at a fearful odds—so much so as, perhaps, some of those Magistrates had better be *taken with a leaving*, especially if they are cowards.

But their mourning is not exactly the weeping and mourning of Rachel; we fell not to join them in their sorrows, produced by defeat in attempting to snatch the reins of county government, as it only shows the marks of Papal Rome.

☞ We highly recommend the Justices of the Peace of that County, for their firmness in maintaining their rights as guaranteed to them by their fathers. [*Didn't* our fathers *fought* for liberty!] Not that we wish to advocate groceries, but we wish to keep down that which is, in its nature, ten fold worse. We love liberty and equal rights, and not look to man as our conscience keepers.

Wake county has done the same, and we hope that all other counties will do likewise, for which the blessed, righteous and holy order of sons were so displeased as to threaten the Magistrates with the law. But it seems to have died away.

Come, now, Messrs. Magistrates, give this friend a cordial reception. He lacks not for zeal, as the above shows, every word of which is his, those in brackets excepted.

NORTH CAROLINA HISTORY.

In perusing Wheeler's history of our State, we have been highly gratified to see recorded the evidence of the reprobation with which our forefathers viewed the use of intoxicating drinks. As far back as 1776, we find this high sense of moral rectitude prevailing among the people.—The tyrant Tryon was at that period, by appointment of the British Crown, Governor of North Carolina. "He ruled the State with the temper of a despot and the rod of a tyrant;" but finding the people of North Carolina would not submit to his oppression, he endeavored to propitiate them at a general muster, by offering a large barbecue and had several barrels of beer unheaded for them. But the people were not to be cajoled by such acts of hypocrisy; they rushed in a body to the tables, overthrew the barrels and spilled the liquor, and threw the barbecue into the river untasted! A laudable example set to the people of the present day, as to the course they should pursue towards the demagogues, who under pretence of love for the "dear sovereigns," pour the poison down their throats to cheat them out of the rights of freemen!—

Again—in Orange county, in 1776, a Convention of the people was proposed to be held, to determine upon a redress of their grievances, at some suitable place "*where there should be no liquor.*" Here is another example worthy of imitation. If our Legislatures, Conventions, Courts, &c., were held "where no liquor" could be procured, a different state of things would be presented from those commonly exhibited on such occasions.

Spirit of the Age.

The North Carolina Delegation is thus arranged in the composition of the House Committees. Mr Ashe is placed upon the Committee on Elections, and also on Expenditures in the State Department.

Mr. Stanly, on *Ways and Means.*
Mr. Daniel, on *Claims.*
Mr. Outlaw, *on District of Columbia and on Expenditures on the Public Buildings.*
Mr. Venable, *on Judiciary.*
Mr. Morehead, *on Public Expenditures.*
Mr. Dockery, *on Agriculture.*
Mr. Caldwell, *on Indian Affairs.*
Mr. Clingman, *on the Territories.*

ORANGE PRESBYTERY.

This body held its semi-annual meeting in Pittsborough, commencing on Wednesday evening the 4th inst., and closing on Saturday. Most of its sessions were held in the handsome little Presbyterian Church recently erected in that town, though the Methodist and Babtist Churches were kindly tendered for the purpose. The citizens of the town, of all denominations, displayed a commendable degree of hospitality in entertaining the Presbytery, and it was bestowed in the most pleasant and agreeable manner.

In addition to the ordinary business of the Presbytery, the Rev. Mr Logan, of Clarksville, Va., after due examination, was ordained as an Evangelist; and the Rev. James McNeill was installed as Pastor of the Pittsborough church.

The Rev. John A. Gretter addressed the Presbytery very eloquently, urging their hearty co-operation in his effort to raise a permanent fund for the Caldwell Institute. But no question was presented in relation to the Institute requiring the action of Presbytery.

The following persons were appointed Commissioners to the General Assembly at its meeting in Charleston, S. C., in May next: *Ministers*—the Rev. Drury Lacy, of Raleigh, and the Rev. James Stratton, of Washington. *Elders*—Alfred Hargrave, of Lexington, and Edwin A. Heartt, of Hillsborough.

An adjourned meeting of the Presbytery is to be held in Lexington on the 17th of December, (to-day,) to transact business connected with the church in that place.

The next regular meeting of Presbytery will be held in Oxford on the 6th of June 1852.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

APPALLING CONFLAGRATION.

About half past 12 o'clock, on Monday morning last, our citizens were alarmed by the cry of FIRE, and the other signals usual on such occasions. The wooden tenement on Fayetteville Street, occupied by W. A. Depkin, as a Boot and Shoe Store, was found to be in a blaze, but not to such an extent that it might not have been promptly suppressed did we possess the most ordinary water facilities. In a very few moments, the destroying element extended itself, in one direction, to the residence of Wm. White, Esq., and the City Post Office connected therewith, and in the opposite, to the Confectionary Store of Mr. Griffice and the Saddlery Establishment of C. W. D. Hutchins, Esq., and to many small wooden buildings in the vicinity—all of which were entirely consumed. The flames now spread so rapidly as to render any efforts to check them entirely impotent. The large and splendid brick structure on the corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, (in which were Harding's Clothing Rooms, Creech's Merchandize Store, the N. C. Mutual Inance Co., and the Telegraph Offices, and the Odd Fellows' Lodge,) the new and beautiful building of Mr. Fentress above the Post Office, the row of small shops on the north side of Hargett St. (with the exception of Mr. Holleman's.) and several brick buildings occupied as Stores on Salisbury street, were in turn consumed, before the devastating flames spent themselves. Their further progress up Fayetteville street was arrested by the timely blowing-up of Mr. Roulhac's store.

It is impossible, at present, to form any correct estimate of the entire loss of property. Independently of the positive injury sustained by the fire, great damage was undoubedtly done by breakage, and the other modes of destructing incident to such occasions. We subjoin, as nearly as we are able to compile one, a list of the sufferers from the fire:

RICHARD SMITH.—The large brick building, mentioned above—original cost $14,000—insurance $5,000; the frame buildings occupied by Mr. Crocker, and Mr. A. Adams, as Groceries—no insurance—loss about $1200; two brick tenements on Hargett St. loss estimated at something like $1000.

Seldom has the eye witnessed so awful a spectacle as that large building in one concentrated blaze, with serpents of flame hissing from every window and a vast column stretching upwards from the roof.—The goods, furniture and effects of the stores and office in it were saved, but are, we imagine, more or less injured.

MRS. STUART.—The Dwelling occupied by Mr. White, with the Post Office; and the Shoe Store occupied by Mr. Depkin. Nearly everything in House and Office saved. No insurance, and loss between 3 and $4000.

Mr. Depkin, we are sorry to learn, lost his entire stock of goods. His loss is estimamated at from 800 to $1000.

These buildings were remarkable for having heretofore almost miraculously escaped several fires, owing, mainly, to the exertions of Mrs. Stuart, herself. Upon no one has this awful visitatian fallen more heavily than upon this estimable lady, and there is no one in whose behalf the sympathies of the community are so strongly and justly aroused.

C. W. D. HUTCHINS.—Saddle and Harness establishment. Goods and work saved. Insurance $600—loss, probably, $800.

J. C. POWELL.—The Store occupied by Mr. Griffice. Mr. G's. goods mostly saved. No insurance—loss 7 or $800.

T. R. FENTRESS—His brick store and dwelling. Furniture and goods saved.—Insured for $3,500. Loss from 1 to $2,000.

J. B. G. ROULHAC—Store blown up.—Goods mostly saved. Insured for two-thirds the value of the House.

DAVID DUDLEY—Grocery on Hargett St. Goods saved. Loss some 4 or $500. No insurance.

JORDON WOMBLE—Grocery on Hargett street. Goods saved. Loss from $400 to $500. No insurance.

L. ADAMS—Grocery on Hargett street. No insurance. Loss from 3 to $500.

H. O. GILL—Grocery on Salisbury St. Goods saved. Loss about $1000, we understand.

From the various accidents by Fire, breakage in removal, &c., we have but little doubt that the value of property destroyed will exceed $50,000. The N. C. Matual Insurance Co. loss about $15,000.

It is due to the citizens to say, that, in so far as they *could* render any assistance their exertions were unremitting. The negro population deserve great credit for their conduct. They generally, worked with zeal and intrepidity, which manifested a hearty devotion to the interests of their masters.

We say that everything was done to arrest the fury of the destroyer that *could*, under the circumstances, have been done. Unfortunately, that was but little. Lesson after lesson of bitter experience as to our total want of security against the ravages of Fire have been disregarded; and now another warning voice speaks to us from the black, smouldering and smoking mass of ruins that deface our city. Shall we remain senseless and indifferent to the admonition they convey? The miseries occasioned by fire transcend all others, as they are sudden and unexpected, and in one moment deprive the sufferers of those comforts which, perhaps, they were in the habit of dispensing to others; and there is no excuse for the blind fatuity that leaves them entirely unprovided against. We need good Engines, an efficient Fire Police, and, above all, *water*—WATER!—Had *it* been within reach in any quantity on Monday morning, the flames could have been subdued, before they had gained even a trivial advantage. We feel assured that any action that our Mayor and Commissioners may take in the premises at their *next* meeting will be promptly responded to by our citizens. We call upon them to take *some* action—*to do their duty.*

In the meantime, we hope that the spirit of enterprize is not quenched, and that the sound of the hammer and trowel will shortly be heard from out the midst of the ashes and the ruins.—*Ral. Regester.*

THE MORGANTON MURDER AND TRIAL.

We give to day a large portion of our columns to the above case. We gave at first, what we believed to be a full and impartial account of that dreadful affair and have seen no reason since to change our opinion; believing it still to be as correct and more impartial and full than any that has been given, and we should have said nothing more but from urgent solicitations, which we feel bound at length, to yield to. Col. Avery, at first, from acquaintance, association and character, stood tenfold higher in our estimation than Mr. Flemming, yet our sense of right, of law, of order, and of conscience, as an individual and as a public Journalist, compelled us to look upon the deed he committed with astonishment, anguish, and abhorence. We begin the statement of "B." (General Bynum) after his detail of the suit, fight, etc., being in substance what we published ourselves. We see nothing in his statement that is FALSE yet there were many things that were TRUE that he left UNSAID, and he evidently has given every possible advantage to Col. A. that the case could admit in the bounds of truth. He gives in substance (over a column) his whole argument, to which we do not object, but it certainly would have given in this "authentic account," the argument for the State. His declaration that "when God pardons, man dare not punish," is about on a par with that unwarrantable assumption of the mountain banner, that "it (the murder) was justified in the sight of GOD AND MAN." And when "A," says: "Admitting his reason was not dethroned, had he not a right to do it" we say most unqualifiedly NO.—Neither he nor any other man, in our judgment, has a right to do any such thing in any such way or place. As soon would we expect to be shot down in the house of God on the Sabbath day, as in a Court room under a Judges seat, and he on the bench. If such things are permitted in such places, we have no guarantee for life or protection this side heaven. It is plead up that "public opinion required Col. A. to kill Flemming," if it did, "PUBLIC OPINION," is WRONG, a BAD GUIDE and a MURDERER, and ought forthwith to be set right and restored to reason, and if this be public opinion, we for one are against it, now henceforth and forever; and if public opinion gives a man the right to set all law at defiance and take the life of a fellow being at will we long for a place in some "vast howling wilderness," where "public opinion" has no abiding place nor authority. We consider the verdict of the jury a perfect farce, so far as LAW is concerned, and one which if sanctioned renders every man's life insecure and uncertain for one hour. We know not one of the Jurors, nor do we impeach their motives or consciences in their verdict, but such a verdict we pray God may never again be rendered in our beloved, or any other American State, so long as we have laws and law-givers. We speak from a sense of Justice and not to wound any ones feelings, and we so speak that our sentiments may be known in future. This case with all its melancholy reflections is over and gone forever, so far as accountability in this world is concerned, and if we could burry it, wash it, and make it as "white as snow" we would; but we cannot look upon it other than an act, that was unlawful, unjust, and one that lays a broad axe at the root of all that renders us preeminently distinguished as a christian people, for our love and observance of right, reason, law and order.

Ash. Messenger.

Valuable Land For Sale.
Sale on 31st of January, 1852.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, of Rowan, I will expose to public sale, at Woodgrove, in the County of Rowan, the following Tracts of Land, formerly the property of Abel Cowan, dec'd; that part of the Foster place, allotted to the heirs of William Cowan, dec'd., adjoining the lands of N. F. Hall, Thos. Gillespie, and others. Also, that part of the Thompson place, which was assigned the heirs of Hezekiah Cowan, deceased. The lands are of excellent soil, and are very desirable. They will be shown by Robert Harris to any desirous of making an examination. Twelve months credit.

L. BLACKMER, C. M. E.

Nov. 4, 1851.—Price adv. $4 6w31

R. M. ORRELL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

January 30, 1851. tf38

KOSSUTH IN NEW YORK—HIS RECEPTION BY THE CORPORATION AND CITIZENS.

The reception of the Governor of Hungary by the Corporation and citizens of New York took place on Saturday morning and is described as having presented one of the grandest and most imposing spectacles ever witnessed on this Continent. The entire military force of the city with companies from the surrounding country paraded, and formed at an early hour in the vicinty of Castle Garden to await the landing of the nation's guest. The number of troops on parade was estimated at over five thousand, whilst the presence of numerous civic associations added greatly to the imposing features of the scene.

At 9 o'clock the steamer Vanderbilt left Castle Garden with the members of the Corporation and other invited guests on board for the purpose of bringing Kossuth up to New York. We copy principally from the Commercial, our account of what followed:

The Vanderbilt started for Staten Island at about half past nine o'clock and at that early hour a large number of persons were gathered at the Battery to view the progress of the affair. The Hungarian, English, and American flags were displayed from the staffs of the steamer, and a cannon posted on her forward deck was discharged at intervals. The U. S. revenue cutter and some of the merchant vessels in the harbor were decorated with flags. The steamer arrived off the quarantine deck about half past nine, and lay out in the stream while Alderman Morgan and Miller went on shore in a boat to apprize M. Kossuth the committee were now ready to escort him to the city.

About quarter past ten M. Kossuth came on board, accompanied by Madame Kossuth, Madame Pulsky, Cols. Asboth Perrenczy and other Hungarians. He was loudly cheered, and salutes were fired from the steamer on the shore. The steamboat Norwalk had gone down with a load of passengers to witness the embarkation, and they cheered in union with those on the Vanderbilt route up the bay the steamboats passing rang their bells, and guns were fired from Governor's Island and the Jersey shore. Going up the East River as far as Greenport, the Vanderbilt was hailed with cheers from crowds of persons congregated on the piers and shipping on each side. At the navy yard salutes were fired from on board the U. S. ship North Carolina and the frigate St. Lawrence, and the yards were manned by the crews. Returning toward Castle Garden it was found to be too late to admit of the proposed excurson up the North river, and it determined to land.—The Battery was densely crowed with spectators and on the approach of the Vanderbilt, Gen. Morris's corps of artilleries fired a salute, which was returned.

Unfortunately the tide was so low that it was found impracticable to run the steamer up to the landing in the usual way those on board having rushed forward in spite of the police, and thus making that of the vessel draw more water than usual. A number of roeboats soon thronged around, and many persons availed themselves of that opportunity of reaching the shore. Finally, the stern of steamer was warped up to the dock, and the landing was effected. Castle Garden was crowded to its utmost capacity. Among those in the gallery were many ladies.—On the platform were seated Mayor Kingsland, Recorder Tallmadge, the district attorney, Mr. Blunt, Major Gen. Sanford, and a number of persons connected with the city government.

M. Kossuth entered the building at twenty minutes before one o'clock, and was followed by Madame Kossuth, who was escorted by Lieut. Nelson of the steam frigate Mississippi. The cheering which then ensued was vociferous and long continued, and the rush toward the stand was so great that the table and chairs arranged for the reporters were nearly everturned, and the good intentions of the committee of arrangements in their behalf were frustrated.

Mr. Morgan, President of the Board of Aldermen, introduced M. Kossuth to the Mayor as Governor of Hungary. An attempt was then made to call the audience to order, but was unheeded by those in the back part of the room, and the "noise and confusion" were such that we were unable to hear the Mayor's address although we stood within ten feet of him. M. Kossuth stood close to his Honor, and no doubt heard all that was said.

Exertions were again made to bring the house to order, and for a time succeeded. M. Kossuth then spoke as follows;

"Mr. Mayor: Gentlemen,—If you are desirous to hear my humble thanks for the generous reception you have given me, then I humbly beg you to be silent, or else it will be utterly impossible for me to speak. I am still sick, and my head is dizzy after being tossed for two weeks on the restless waves of the Atlantic—but I shall soon be refreshed by a few hours rest on the soil of freedom. The soil of freedom. The soil of freedem! Your happy home! What eloquent music in those words! I have no home, and the freedom of my country is stricken down.

Not all the blessings of freedom here can drown the recollection of my native land. It has accompanied me here, and will follow me back when I go to fight the battle once more. Yes, even here, with the evidences of the prodigious greatness of the United States around me, my thoughts still turn to home. [Here M. Kossuth appeared to be much effected.] I see in the midst of this great assembly rise before me the image of my country, and a ray of hope for her liberty. I think I hear in your loud huzzahs the trumpet call sounding liberty for the oppressed people of Europe.

Citizens, much as I am in need of some rest before I enter into business matters publicly, I cannot let this, the first occasion pass without letting you know my hopes and expectations. (Here the noise became so loud that Kossuth declared it was impossible to speak, said he would write out his remarks for the press. Loud cries of "go on!" prevailed upon him to resume.) I have to thank the people, the Congress and the Government of the U. States for liberation. (The interruption was here renewed, and the attempt to speak further was abandoned.)

M. Kossuth had several sheets of notes in his hands, and had evidently intended to deliver a long address.

After the ceremonies of the reception had concluded, Kossuth left the Garden, and was received by the military escort which was awaiting him, consisting of the whole of the First Division of New York State Militia, under command of Major Gen. Sandford, with the highest military honors. The immense procession was then formed, and moved, through the route appointed, to the east gate of Park, where the civic portion was dismissed, and the military passed in review before Kossuth who occupied a position in front of the City Hall. He was then committed to the charge of a guard of honor, and escorted to the Irving House, where commodious and elegantly fitted up apartments had been prepared for the occupancy of himself and suite.

The procession was one of extreme length as of the greatest magnificence and it was nearly night before I had fully passed over the route. The principal houses and hotels on the line of the streets thro' which it passed were elegantly decorated with flags and other emblems of welcome and gratulation. Numerous appropriate mottoes were also displayed, and at the eastern and western gates of the Park, triumphal arches were erected, thro' which Kossuth and the whole procession passed. These arches are sufficiently wide, and in height about 20 feet. They are decorated with evergreens and red, green and white merino, adjusted so as to have the appearance of the stripes in the national flag of Hungary. The top of the structure was handsomely trimmed with rosettes and the armorial bearings of the city. Another arch of similar structure was erected at Castle Garden gate. It is adorned in the same style. In the evening, some of the hotels exhibited transparencies with appropriate designs and devices, and during both the day and evening the whole city wore the appearance of the greatest splendor, and enjoyment and hilarity was visible every where. The number of persons who were drawn into the street by the display is estimated as high as two hundred thousand.

The grand banquet to be given to Kossuth by the Corporation of New York was postponed to Thursday last, when it was to take place at the Irving House. The Editorial Banquet was to follow in a day or two. The N. Y. Express says of it:

The arrangements for it are complete, and on a grand scale. Messrs. Coleman & Steitson of the Astor House, intend to prepare the best dinner ever given in the United States. Eminent and eloquent speakers are selected to reply to the toasts on the occasion. Several of the most distinguished person in the Union will be present, and many of the leading editors out of New York. At this banquet M. Kossuth will probably make his *great* speech in this country. Over 200 members of the editorial profession, combining the press of this city will listen to it.

The N. Y. Tribune thus describes the person of the Hungarian Patriot:

Kossuth is a good looking man, about five feet seven or eight inches in height, and with great expression of feature. His eye is all intelligence, and his brow, tho' not so broad as it has been represented on many of his portraits, towers up to an extreme height, and is somewhat expansive. He appears to be a slim man, rather than full in the chest, as often portrayed, and, as is the custom of his country, he wears a beard and moustachios which cover the lower part of his face.

His hands are very small, and his costume, when he arrived, was the simple unadorned dress of his country, the Hungarian hat, with its feather and dangling tassels. Altogether he has a commanding figure, and the first impression which strike an intelligent person on looking at him, would be one of respect, on account of the intelligence and philosophical appearance of his whole exterior man.

The Tribune also says—

With the rising of the sun on Friday the Telegraphs sent to the uttermost parts of the Union the news of the arrival of the Nation's guest. New Orleans and other places sent instantaneous greetings.

CONCLUSION OF KOSSUTH'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN:—I have to thank the people, Congress and Government of the United States for my liberation from captivity—human tongue