## COMMUNICATIONS

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## The extraordinary exaicement s. Ccasion- ed by the visit of the "Swedish Nighten-

 gate" to ourshores, had scarcely died away ere it was eclipsed $1 y$ the shouts of applanseand enthusiastic welcome which greeted and enthusiastic welcome which greeted
the artival of the distinguished Hungarian
Exile. The honors conferred upon this illustri-
ous foreigner are of the lisghst character
and speak well for the hospitality of countrymen. It it
suth's reception th but of his mission. and independence, resulted in the mos
signal failure.
After being betrayed by the traitor Go gey, she becane an easy conguest to the
combined forces of Austria and her allies
and the civilized world has been shocket perpetrated by these exeerablibe deppots, , up
on a brave and inoflensive people. Ye
notwithastanding the depploralle condition
to which Hume suth, the indefatigable chanpion of
ty, confidently asserts the ability of

## rany, provided they are the interferance of Russia.

 that he pleads with the spirit of a true martyr. He did not soicitit this aid from an
of the Crowned Ineals of Europe tom direct to America; the people from whon
he has adopted his principles-the boast
ed land of the free and On his arrival he finds himsolfover med with honers and professinns of
pathy for his afficted countr. He
however, satisfied with this but asks for a more substantial evid
of our ss.wpathy for the republican e
in Europe. He stand before us in
nane of opprecsed nations and of blee humanity. He does not ask for armed
tervention-he does not ask us to fight
Lattles of his country-buu simply to ma
tain the haws of nations against forecign terferance. that down-trodden liberery ma
have play to fight its own battes with it
own force. It is now almost certain that the mis-
sion of Kossuth will prove a failure. The
doctrine of "Non-intervention" is prechl ed by our sage politicians, and the num-
berof its adherents farexceed these, whose
more generous feelings would induce thetn to espouse the cause of suffering humanity,
Our people do not like to interfere in the European affiairs; particularly when that
interference might affict the good feeling
existigy between the despotic powers of P utia to the adrancement of republicanism
Europe. Some of our State Legislatures Lave
passed resolutions, strongly disapprovin Hungarian cause. "Let Hungary figh
her own battles," is recommend. Any people on the fice of the
earth might adopt this motto with bett grace than the peop
our own struggle for

## Franklin w French Go

 tained military troops and fleets to figg gary, fighting for our hoones and our liberties ; destitute of position we had assumed, feeble, dishear
tened, and suffering, we asked n thing be granted by a generous people.
More than half a century has cla

## ful, and with it, it would seem that w

 have also growning rapidity, we
enviable position.
enviable position. Our fame is extende
far and near, as a great and and public, with twenty millions of Freemen and unlimited resources, we can hid defl
ancee t a combined world-we acknowledg
no superion when asked to exert this mighty influence the suppliant with professions thy for his oppressed country; but say against our policy to render any assistance
to your people--the friendship of Ruse is of more consequence to us than the lb We of your country.
of our heople, mast that the sympathies od our people, may be more warmly enlist. mision of the illustrious Magyar may
eventaally crowned with succea
Kosenth's commanding eloquenc power of fascination are said to obe irresisin New York City, we extract the follow"I stand before you to plead the eavse
fany country-the cause of your unto:-
ated in Hasel street,opposite Maiden lane where entered last evening or carly thin
mornuing, and feveral atricles of value, ineluding silver spoons and forks abstracte
therefromp; no noise was made or rogues quietly raised the only sash) on the extreme West) which was not fastened
down by a catch, entered the apartment,
quietly appropriated what did not belong wi them, and as quietly decarmped.


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| Ammaterate s. . . |
| Thirsidy, March 1889 |
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| T0 Hilie |


| Law. But it will be silld we can and, must refuse them eredit. Very well. But we have honest men, likewise, who own small est. tes. Must we :pply the same rulu, and refuse eredit merely depend!ng upon chance to recive our pay. It eert.inly would be chance, for though a men may be ever so honest, still that which was the true cause of his obtzing crecit, filis to be such. A man may not be worth two dollers independent of his homestead, must I refuse him my paper because I ean have no recourse upon his property ? <br> The fiet is as a cotempor.ry remarks in another State. <br> "Exemption laws are not besed on principles of justice, but are rether the "flspring of <br> On the 4th of M.rch :ll Exemption Bill wes introduced by Mr. Willi nes into the Sce nate of Maryland, but with a blank amonnt leaving the Legislature to fir the sum. The Hagerstown Herald and Toreh Light syes there is great diversity of opinion among the members, es to the value of property, which shoukd be exempted: not a f.w being unwil. ling to heve it higher then Fitty Dollars. Hear wh thet p persys: <br> "Men in rosscession of no thore property, therefore, than the I w :llows will be reger- ded as we.th nothing by the business community, snd will be trusted for their hones. ty or not at all," atid further, ". Wh.t justice is there in the en.etment of a is there in the ensetment of a Liw, which de. prives us of the remedy we now have of col. lecting what is due us from personsin whon we may in this way mispl ee confidence? In conclusion there is no elearer proposi- | if Kossuth had not been so inflated with ambitious pride, aud used the proper means to aid "Suftiving Humanity," the way was phain and clear. On the second day of his arrival in America, when crowds of hundreds and thousands were lauding him to the skies at Castle Garden in New York-if he had have declined all these public honors, and gone at once to Washington city, thank the President and American Congress for their magnanimous achieved the oljgect of his mission, to aid "Suffering Ilumanity". If he had done as a valued cotemporary in Newlook infirms us, as was proposed to him the woond day of his arrival, sone t. Wa-hington, done this, rpresent his troubles nd petition aid as benj. Franklin did, he would have aided "Suffering Hamanity." Congress would have give the peopte of Hungary lands to oect pr. and millions of money to bring them hith. <br> A representative would have been sent to the Court of Vioma, and Austria crated the Hungarian people. In a few years, being inder the protection of this Kovermment, ather cmoying its priviledges <br>  ubation greatly augmentel. Asour New |
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