

KOSSUTH AND CAPTAIN LONG.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

The official correspondence growing out of the alleged misunderstanding between Captain Long and Louis Kossuth.

FEBRUARY 20, 1852.

Laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives:

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives, requesting the official correspondence respecting an alleged misunderstanding between Captain Long, of the navy of the United States, and Louis Kossuth, I transmit reports from the Secretaries of State and of the Navy, and the papers which accompanied them.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

WASHINGTON, February 18, 1852.

To the President of the United States:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives, without date, requesting the President to furnish to that House, "if not inconsistent with the public interest, all the correspondence between Captain Long, of the United States frigate Mississippi, and M. Louis Kossuth, growing out of the alleged difficulty or misunderstanding between the said Captain Long and the said Kossuth; and also the collateral correspondence, if any, including the letters to and of Commodore Morgan and Consul Hodge, arising from the said misunderstanding, and connected therewith," has the honor to lay before the President a copy of all the papers in this department on the subject of the resolution.

Respectfully submitted.

DANL. WEBSTER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, February 18, 1852.

No. 1.

Commodore Morgan to Consul Hodge.

SPEZZIA, September 23, 1851.

MY DEAR CONSUL: Such are the necessities and frailties of human events, that, after all, the Mississippi will be at Marseilles within a week with Kossuth. The devil seems to possess this gentleman. He contemplates leaving the ship at that point, with his wife and children, for England, and to join her again in twenty days thereafter at Gibraltar. His determined *wilfulness* is *unconquerable*, and the ship will speed to your city within a few days. He is *utterly ungovernable*, and I am compelled to hasten him out of this country. He is like a firebrand. The whole bay around was illuminated last night, bands of music surrounding the steamer, and he always ready for applause.

The public authorities are alarmed to utter confusion, and they ran about the streets, having the appearance of somnambulists. Good morning.

In great haste, yours,

CHARLES W. MORGAN.

JOHN L. HODGE, Esq.,
United States Consul, Marseilles.

No. 2.

MARSEILLES, September 27, 1851.

MONS. LE CONSUL: I have the honor to apprise you that, by a telegraphic despatch which this moment reached me, the Minister of the Interior informs me that the demand made by M. Kossuth to traverse France on his way to England cannot be granted. M. Kossuth, whose passports have not been signed by the minister of the French republic at Constantinople, having been permitted to land at Marseilles, solely in consequence of a desire expressed by him, and on account of the health of his wife and children, I must consider him as being still on board the American steam-frigate Mississippi; and I apprise him, consequently, M. le Consul, through you, of the decision adopted by the Minister of the Interior relative to the demand which he requested me to present. Accept, I pray you, M. le Consul, the assurances of my high consideration.

The Prefect of the Bouches du Rhone,

SULEAU.

To the CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES, Marseilles.

Note by the Consul.—This is the reply to the telegraph despatch of last Friday afternoon, 26th September, which was received in less than thirty hours, but which Mr. Kossuth calls the third day. There was no intention on the part of the Prefect to request any of them to return to the ship—the letter was merely intended to inform me of the refusal. I asked permission of the Prefect to present Mr. Kossuth to him, in the evening, at a small party at his house; he said he should be glad to see him. I mentioned it to Mr. Kossuth, and he promised to accompany me, and I called on him at nine o'clock; but he had changed his mind and declined going. The Prefect, when I arrived at his house, told me he had sent the official refusal to me, which I did not get until my return home at midnight.

No. 3.

MARSEILLES, September 28, 1851.

MR. CONSUL: I have been informed that in the course of the morning a collection of curious or evil-minded persons followed M. Kossuth, as he was returning on board the American frigate Mississippi, uttering various unsuitable cries; other demonstrations of the same kind, and equally improper, were renewed in the evening in the neighborhood of Café Bodoul, in consequence of the presence of three Hungarian refugees who were there in uniform. These demonstrations, the occasion for which I must put an end to, only prove, to my very great regret, that the permission which I had given to some foreigners unprovided with passports for France, to land in the town, might, perhaps, be productive of danger to the public tranquillity.

I believe it, then, my duty, Mr. Consul, to beg you to make known, through the agency of the commander of the American frigate Mississippi, to all the Hungarian refugees who are on board, that I find myself compelled to withdraw the conditional and provisional permission which had been granted them, and thus to secure the execution of the French laws respecting passports.

Please to accept, Mr. Consul, the assurance of my high consideration.

DE SULEAU,
Prefet des Bouches du Rhone.

To the CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES, Marseilles.

P. S.—The central commissioner of police will have the honor to deliver to you the passports of the Hungarian refugees, which had been deposited in his hands.

Note by the Consul.—My letter of 29th of September to Captain Long, of the Mississippi, was in consequence of this letter. I think it is mild, full in its details, &c.—in no way calculated to give offence, &c., &c.

No. 4.

Mr. Consul Hodge to Captain Long.

MARSEILLES, September 29, 1851.

DEAR SIR: I have a letter from Mr. De Suleau, Prefet des Bouches du Rhone, dated 28th inst. He says, "a collection of certain curious or badly disposed people followed and uttered some local cries," as Mr. Kossuth walked on board of the United States steamer Mississippi. The same demonstrations, "equally unbecoming," were renewed in the evening, in the presence of three Hungarian refugees in uniform. As such demonstrations must cease, "to his great regret" he withdraws the authority which he had granted, to permit the "strangers," not furnished with regular passports for France, to land. He requests me to inform you of this decision, that the laws of France, relative to passports, might be executed, and no one allowed to leave the frigate who has not his passport in regular order, which is to be *signed* or bear the visa of a French minister or consul.

The passports granted by the Turkish government and by the United

States minister at Constantinople, to the Hungarians and others, will be returned to me this day.

Please announce the above to Mr. Kossuth, and all others on board, and request an observance.

This is a garrison town; we have some *eight or ten thousand* Roman and other patriots, as they are called, all very excitable, as was witnessed yesterday, when I accompanied Mr. Kossuth from his lodgings to the ship, where some thousands were congregated, with a general cry of "Vive Kossuth! vive Kossuth! vive les Etats Unis!" Wreaths, &c., were thrown on board of our boat. "Vive Kossuth! vive les Etats Unis!" hats off, general cheering, &c.

Mr. De Suleau, the Prefect, is a liberal, high-minded gentleman. I feel persuaded he would not have withdrawn the order he gave, under my responsibility for the conduct of the officers, to permit Mr. Kossuth and all his suite to lodge on shore, if it could be continued without danger of an *emeute*, or some disturbances. He has shown a kind feeling, and immediately, at my request, telegraphed the government at Paris, to permit Mr. Kossuth and his immediate family to pass through France on their way to England. The answer was very decided, refusing the request. However, no change was made by the Prefect until the demonstrations of yesterday.

My friendly respects to Mr. Kossuth and his amiable lady. I will wait upon them during the day.

Dear sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN L. HODGE,
United States Consul at Marseilles.

To Captain J. C. LONG,
United States Frigate Mississippi.

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No. 5.

MARSEILLES, September 29, 1851.

The consul of the United States of America will please to do me the honor of coming to my office this evening, as I have a great desire to converse with him on an important affair.

I beg him to accept the assurance of my high consideration.

SULEAU,

Le Prefet des Bouches du Rhone.

To the CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES, Marseilles.

In my letter of 30th September, written in consequence of my interview with the Prefect, I did not mention it; but he told me if any person landed from the steamer not belonging to her, he would order an immediate arrest of such person or persons, as he viewed the conduct of Mr. Kossuth and his followers as a breach of all faith, &c., &c. My letter was to Captain Long; it is positive as regards the orders of the Prefect, and a request to Mr. Kossuth not to send articles to the paper "Le Peuple," while under the banner of the United States. He had no right to take offence, but he sought the pretext which he commenced with Captain Long on the 28th September, two days before.

No. 6.

Mr. Consul Hodge to Captain Long.

MARSEILLES, September 30, 1851.

DEAR SIR: Last evening I received an official letter from Mr. De Suleau, "Prefet des bouches du Rhone," requesting me to call on him on business of importance. Judge my surprise, when he told me that the letter addressed to me, as the representative of the United States, was published in a paper called the "*Peuple*." This is a violent partisan democratic, rouge paper. He asked by whom it had been done, as he viewed it as a breach of confidence. I was mortified and chagrined at seeing it in this socialist paper. I stated to him frankly, that on the morning after its reception I called on Mr. Kossuth, to communicate to him the refusal of this government to let him pass through France on his intended journey to England, and handed to him the letter which I had not withdrawn. The Prefet expressed himself disappointed in the conduct of Mr. Kossuth, as he had permitted him to land without the authority of his government, taking on himself the responsibility, in consequence of my request, and that the publication of the letter to me by Mr. Kossuth was a breach of confidence, &c. I regret this transaction very much, as it places me in an unpleasant position with the governor of this department, a gentleman of great moral worth, and in every way of high standing. He has always treated me and our country with marked attention; has been frank and courteous in all his proceedings; and he justly feels irritated at the proceeding, as it appears to have been done in the hope of exciting a disturbance in the city. This paper, "*Le Peuple*," has had several excessively violent and scurrilous articles on this affair, and the above publication, and what followed, have compromitted me and our flag with the government. Please request Mr. Kossuth not to send articles to "*Le Peuple*" whilst he is under the banner of the United States, as it would appear that we encouraged an attempt to produce an *emeute* or a serious disturbance.

You will, in the most positive manner, carry out the orders of the Prefet, and prohibit every individual, except your own crew, landing from the United States steamer Mississippi, no matter who may be the person.

I am, truly, dear sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN L. HODGE,
U. S. Consul at Marseilles.

Captain J. C. LONG,
U. S. Steamer Mississippi.

No. 7.

Captain Long to Mr. Consul Hodge.

UNITED STATES STEAMER MISSISSIPPI,
September 30, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR: I am exceedingly mortified that a man who should hold a position so high in the world, and one whom the United States have done so much to exalt, has so far forgotten himself as to take such a course to revenge his imaginary injured feelings on the nation that is setting him free. Would to God he was safe out of this ship, and I trust he will never return.

In my opinion, the party to which he has attached himself will be his ruin. The first step he has taken was his unfortunate speech in Spezzia, which he can never recall; and I think if the government knew as much of his course as you and myself, they would drop him where he is, or when he arrives on English ground.

Oh! that I could get away from this port. I have advanced further in my coaling than I expected yesterday; and if it continues pleasant, I hope to have it all in to-morrow forenoon, and may possibly leave in the afternoon. I do not want the Prefet to have an opportunity to request me to leave, for that would be unpleasant, and therefore I requested you yesterday to say to him that I would not remain one moment longer in port than was absolutely necessary to obtain the supplies that were indispensable. I could only find enough coal in Constantinople and Smyrna to take me to Spezzia, calculating to replenish there; but such were the apprehensions of the Sardinians for fear of the landing of this party, that I was obliged to leave the Commodore, thinking he might land here, which would enable me to procure what was wanted. I do assure you this is the most unpleasant duty I was ever on; and God grant I may soon be delivered from it, and never more be caught in such a net again. I think you had better write Kossuth, and request him not to compromise the flag by allowing such communications to appear in the paper *Le Peuple*, which has a bearing on his affairs. Yesterday, thinking he was tired of hearing such a reiteration of trash as the people were singing and cheering, by his retiring from the side of the ship, I politely said, "I think if you would withdraw, the people would leave, and we should be quiet." He did for a few minutes, and then returned and made them an address in French, and afterwards retired. After some more noise they dropped off, and all was quiet. If he would have taken my advice he never would have said a word in public, but kept quiet until he got on other ground, and then crowed like a cock on his own hill. The weather is so unpleasant I shall not dare venture out to-day, for I must be prepared for sea weather. The Gulf of Lyons is not pleasant at this season.

Yours very respectfully,

J. C. LONG.

Consul HODGE, *Marseilles*.

No. 8.

Captain Long to Mr. Consul Hodge.

UNITED STATES STEAMER MISSISSIPPI,

September 30, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR: After I had written you this noon, I called on Mr. Kossuth and read to him that part of your note commencing, "Articles on this affair and the above publication, and what has followed, have compromitted me and our flag with the government." He replied he had sent a letter to a friend, and did not object to its being published: it was thanking the people of Marseilles for their sympathy; but if he had received your request before he sent another letter to-day, he would not have done so. He said he would reply to the sympathies of the people, and that he would

write you on the subject, as his having compromised the flag was a heavy charge. I told him it referred solely to the publication of the letter, and what followed. He said he would settle that point with our government, either in England or the United States. This evening there was quite a tame congregation around the ship, and Kossuth did as he said he would—run up to thank them, which he would insist upon doing; but as I did not notice it, he very soon returned below to his room; so I presume my remarks to him have had some effect, and I presume to-morrow the collection, will be of no account. He said to me he could not account for our course; being an independent nation, he should have thought that I would have thanked them yesterday for their compliments to our flag. I told him that all I asked of him was, that which our government required of me—to conform to all the laws of the country in whose ports we were visiting; that while here we were the guests of this nation, and therefore should do nothing to offend their laws; that in doing this I did not wish to injure his feelings, and would not; but I hoped he would see, that if in Gibraltar he was suffered to land, I would most cheerfully do all in my power to forward his views; but that under this government, when they had denied him the privilege he asked, I could but second the restrictions to their landing, excepting when they had a French or regular passport. These are the views I fully expressed to him, and I think they have had and will have a good effect. If my government censure me on this point, I cannot see what advantage there is in giving instructions to that effect to officers commanding. You would be astonished if you could see this people and hear their remarks; saying, “they have escaped from one prison, and are now prisoners under what they thought was a free flag.” Why, my dear sir, they know not what freedom is. They will see that we shall respect the laws of the port in which we are, and we will treat them with the courtesy due to their position, and carry out the views of our government. If the weather is good to-morrow I hope to leave this port, and will endeavor to call with you on the Prefect; but is it not possible to call in undress? Pray let me know early in the morning, for I suppose you will call by one o’clock.

I am, &c.,

J. C. LONG.

J. L. HODGE, Esq.,
United States Consul, Marseilles.

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No. 9.

Mr. Consul Hodge to Mr. Webster.

MARSEILLES, October 14, 1851.

SIR: Owing to the unexpected visit at this port of Mr. Kossuth, ex-governor of Hungary, an unpleasant duty devolves on me to place before the government—which I shall do in a frank manner—the details of this affair. He being the nation’s guest, as he is under the flag, the people of the United States will naturally inquire why he did not proceed direct to our country, in lieu of giving the preference to England, which he admits was always his intention. In his appeal to the people he pretends, after remaining a few days in London, it was his intention to rejoin the steamer

at Gibraltar, if it had not been that Captain Long and myself had asserted "he was compromitting us and the flag of the United States."

On the arrival of the Mississippi Mr. Kossuth sent to me two letters: one to the Prefect of this department, dated 27th September; [it was intended, no doubt, to be 26th, as the steamer arrived on Friday afternoon, 26th September, and the Hungarians were on shore that evening;] the other to myself; both requesting permission to proceed through France to England. I waited on the Prefect. As he could not grant the request, I asked him to telegraph the government; soliciting this favor also to Mr. Rives, United States minister at Paris, informing him that Mr. K. was here. Both were granted.

As Madame Kossuth complained of the sea voyage, I asked, *unsolicited*, permission for Mr. K.'s family and suite to land and take lodgings on shore. After a little hesitation, under my responsibility that he would *not quit* Marseilles by land, or endeavor to disturb the public tranquillity, it was granted. I then asked a like indulgence for all, being fifty-eight in number. In this I found some difficulty. It was, however, accorded; and I became responsible for the entire number, composed of people of *all countries*, many of whom *had never been in Hungary*. These favors were granted as a compliment to the United States. Mr. Kossuth did not ask for any but his immediate family to pass through France. Lieutenant Nelson, of the frigate, came ashore in the boat to obtain *pratique*, then call on me to deliver the letters and to invite me to visit Captain Long. He told me that an officer of police was waiting at the health office to go on board to examine the Hungarian passports. I instantly replied, "I will not permit any police officer to go on board of the frigate." I told the Prefect of this officer's intention—that I could not consent to such a visit on board of a national vessel. He replied that it was merely to see the strangers and take their passports. I continued inflexible, and observed, "I will bring on shore the passports, and I am responsible for Mr. K. and all the strangers, but no police officer can tread on board of a United States steamer." He then gave up the point. I think if the Prefect had rigidly carried out his instructions, as he had advice of the departure from Spezzia, not one would have been permitted to land before an answer was received from Paris, as not *one* had a passport from a French authority in Turkey.

Saturday evening, 27th September, in less than thirty hours—not, as Mr. K. writes to me, no answer was given before the third day—the Prefect informed me, being at a small party at his house, that he had written to me that the telegraph announced the refusal. The letter I found on my return home.

The following morning, Sunday, I waited on Mr. K., and informed him of the refusal. He appeared annoyed, and I gave him the letter addressed to me by the Prefect, dated the preceding day, 27th September, which he, without asking me, published in the socialist paper, "Le Peuple." I remained some time, talking on different subjects. He expressed an intention of paying me a visit. We proceeded, accompanied by two or three officers in half uniform, to my mansion, more than half a mile from his hotel. He was recognised by some bowing, with an occasional shake of the hand, but no other demonstration. I pointed out to him, in showing my new mansion, the apartments I had intended for his family, as it was my intention that the nation's guest should be mine. After an agreeable visit, we returned by another way, walking through several prominent

streets. On arriving near his hotel I saw (which appeared singular,) that the crowd was commencing. I have since heard, that soon after I announced the refusal it was promulgated, which caused the assembling of the people—a proof how readily a collection of partizans can be found. It could only have been known from himself, and communicated to his suite, as I had not spoken of it on Sunday. There was no crowd at his door when we left the hotel, but all collected between that time and the embarking.

Mr. K., in his letter to me, says, "You know I did not even leave the hotel, in order that I might not provoke any manifestation of that sympathy." His officers were constantly in the street, or at public places, as if to excite what he calls sympathy. There were no orders from the Prefect, and no intention to request them to return on board. Mr. K. told me he intended to go to the steamer. I asked him if his family would not be more comfortable on shore? He replied, "As I cannot go by land to England, and the expenses are too heavy for me on shore, I prefer to go on board." Their luggage had been sent to the steamer, and, if my memory serves me, the children also. I accompanied him—he having one of my arms, Madame Kossuth the other—from the hotel to the head of the port through a dense crowd, I think of some three or four thousand. He was cheered, "Vive Kossuth! Vive Kossuth! Vive les Etats Unis!" He was quiet—in no way encouraged the people. In embarking from the quai, great cheering, hats off, vivas, &c. We took off our hats to the crowd, and all passed tranquilly. Some wreaths were thrown into the boat. In the afternoon the boats, Mr. K. says, "one hundred, floated around the steamer." On this occasion he took offence at Captain Long's silent conduct, and told him, "We have different views about what may be thought compromitting your position; so I will free you from the embarrassment, and entreat you to land me wherever you please."

That evening, Sunday, three Hungarian officers, in uniform, went to the Café Bodout; the people assembled, and took possession of the café, which was filled with red republicans. The excitement was great; the police feared trouble; the Hungarians were taken out of the café through a back door. That evening, the Prefect, owing to the scenes around the steamer, singing of inflammatory songs, music, banners, encouraged from the steamer, and united with the Café Bodout affair, wrote to me the letter dated 28th September, which induced me to address Captain Long very early the following morning, to prevent, as I feared, trouble. His answer is dated the 30th September. Mr. K., not satisfied with the crowds, the hundred boats, the vivas, songs, banners, &c., &c., seeing how he had excited the people, sent to the paper "Le Peuple" his letter to the Prefect, and mine from said gentleman, merely lent to him for perusal, not imagining that he would publish it, or in fact any articles, as he knew I was responsible for his proceedings. These letters appeared in "Le Peuple," with some of the most virulent, scurrilous articles I had ever seen published in a French paper.

After the demonstrations of "sympathy" which had been shown, what could be, I may say what was intended to be, the effect of the publication of this letter of refusal? Is it possible to doubt? In the evening the note dated 27th September was received from the Prefect. I instantly waited on him in his cabinet; my surprise and mortification were very great when he told me of all that had passed; the publication, the scurrilous articles against the President, the Minister of the Interior and the Prefect of this department, all

which I learned for the first time, (though above I have alluded to a part in anticipation.) These proceedings were a source of great chagrin, coming, as they appeared, from the nation's guest on board of a United States steamer. The Prefect told me that none of the refugees would be permitted to land. If they did, after being officially advised of his orders, he would order them to be arrested. On board the steamer they were under the American flag; but he hoped Captain Long would hurry his departure, which he requested me to communicate to him. With a knowledge of this breach of the sacred rights of national hospitality, and at the request of the Supreme Governor of this large and truly important department, having 8000 to 10,000 "Roman and other patriots" at all times ready for an *emeute*, and 200,000 inhabitants of all nations within the walls of this large city—under all these circumstances, my letter of the 30th September was worded in the mildest manner. I as a commercial consul, with no diplomatic powers, wrote to Captain Long to request Mr. K. not to send any more articles to the paper "*Le Peuple*," while under the banner of the United States, as it would appear that we encouraged an attempt to create an *emeute*, or serious trouble. Captain Long seeing his imprudence and excitement, his desire to gratify his revengeful feelings and compromitting the flag, thought proper to read other extracts, which I think he was correct in doing. My privileges are very subordinate in a commercial post, but a minister or chargé has full powers. If Mr. Kinney, chargé at Turin, was alarmed for the existing good intelligence between the two countries, owing to Mr. K.'s conduct in so retired a spot as Spezzia—at the same time the frigate in quarantine, ordered her off without waiting the arrival of the coal bought at Genoa, how must I have felt in this city, with so much combustible matter to create wild-spread ruin?

Has anything been said to excite the feelings of any one of really true delicacy of conduct, or to justify in the most distant manner the course he takes, to abandon the noble frigate which the government sent for him and his followers of all nations, thus ungratefully insulting a generous people? The answer of Captain Long of the 30th September, shows how he viewed the conduct of Mr. K. Previously, on the 28th September, like a disappointed girl, he had seized on the same flimsy excuse, in his remarks to Captain Long on the poop deck of the steamer, which he believes will free him, in the opinion of the American people, of the foul stain of ingratitude and wanton insult; quitting the frigate to go to England, as his ambitious, turbulent views directed, as the great stage on which, as tragic actor, he is to figure. I have seen a letter dated Constantinople, 2d August, 1851, to a distinguished Hungarian, which says, "Mr. K. has agreed with the United States chargé to embark on board of the United States steamer Mississippi, to go direct to the United States; of which he has no idea, but intends to quit her and go to England." His conduct since confirms it. (See Captain Long's letter of 21st September, to the Commodore.) On his arrival at Spezzia, he threw off the mask, and requested the Commodore to send him to this port, to enable him to pass through France, on his way to England; he to rejoin the steamer at Gibraltar, which I believe he never intended; the preparations in England for his reception long since preconcerted, with his knowledge, as his letter of 29th September, while on board the steamer, clearly proves. The Prefect, in my first interview to ask the permission to let him pass through this country, told me he had no intention of going to the United States. His letters and wild plans were, no doubt, all known to the gov-

ernments of Austria and France. He misconstrues everything to suit his plans, and his letter is a studied production, all for stage-effect.

Not anticipating any misunderstanding, as I had been devoted to him, I went on board of the steamer to take leave of him. Captain Long met me at the gangway, and handed to me M. Kossuth's letter of the 30th September. I glanced rapidly over it, and clearly saw the object; it was a miserable subterfuge to quit the frigate in order to go to England, and remain longer there than the steamer, with any propriety, could be detained at Gibraltar. I remained some time in the cabin before he made his entrance. In a theatrical manner, he asked me to walk into his state-room. Somewhat excited, he began with stating that I had accused him with compromising the flag of the United States, which was a grave charge; that I had not acted as the representative of an independent nation of fifty millions. This excitement was increased, to which I attribute the mistake in numbers. As he was under the banner of my country, I kept cool and quite collected; told him I regretted that he had misconstrued my letter to Captain Long. He replied that he had not; that I had accused him of compromising the flag, which was a grave charge, and he should appeal to the people of the United States; he often mentioned the people, and that they should judge that I had driven him from the Mississippi. I stated to him the excitement in the city, of which he had the proof by the boats around the steamer, and the dense crowd in the Jetée; I wrote as the Prefect of this department requested. He ranted about prison, national insult, &c. I was anxious to place the affair in its true light, so that the sober second thought might calm down his malignant feelings towards this government, which he was venting on Captain Long and myself, as the authors of his intended departure from the steamer, and not of his own intention before he went on board. I assured him no offence was intended, and that nothing could be more distant from my mind; that I had no diplomatic powers; was only a commercial consul, and was bound by my instructions to obey and respect the laws of this country, which was my duty, and I should do so. Here was the tender point; these laws were in opposition to his ungovernable will. Fearfully excited, in a louder tone he replied, and with insolent gestures: "Yes, sir, the laws of the country, but not the whims of M. the Prefect; if only a commercial consul, you are perfectly acquainted with laws, diplomacy, &c., &c., &c., and you should never have permitted, as the representative of an independent nation, an insult."

He repeated over and over that I had driven him from the Mississippi; he would appeal to the people; his letter to be for the people; prison, grave charge, &c. I answered: My limited powers as consul do not extend far; when at sea you will have nothing to do with me; even on board of this steamer, at this moment, I have no authority. I know the Prefect or governor of this great department, and I shall respect him as such, as well as the laws of the land: and in this affair his orders come from Paris. He talked of prison as if he really thought he was in one, and that I should have resented the order. I found it useless to reason with him; he imagined his miserable excuse would release him from the stain of ingratitude and gross insult to the people of the United States. I feared the continuation of this unpleasant scene, wished him a pleasant voyage, bowed and retired—I, in a cold, respectful manner, he like an Oriental satrap. The crowd in the boats, and in the Jetée, cheered with loud shouts as the steamer beautifully dashed through the new port, which were returned by the

strangers, men and women, all on the poop-deck. I came ashore in the pilot-boat; on landing, found a body of troops were returning from the new port, where the steamer had been anchored, no doubt stationed there in case of need.

Being the nation's guest, I pledged myself, as its representative, if permitted to come on shore, he should respect the laws of the land, and not endeavor to excite trouble nor quit Marseilles by land. I told him and his companions the pledge I had given. He said nothing would be done on his part, and that all he desired was to pass through France on his way to England. At this time he was not aware of the influence he had over the socialists of this country. Discovering it, he violated every breach of hospitality to France, showed his ingratitude, and was insulting the United States. If Mr. Marsh, United States minister, had been at Constantinople during the summer, as he expressed on board of the steamer, Mr. Kossuth would probably have taken a different route; not even the empty promise of going in the steamer to the United States.

As an appeal is to be made to the people of the United States, I beg leave to state to the department that, if an insult had been offered to the flag, I would have promptly resented it, and would never have permitted the proud banner of my country, "*coute que coute*," to be tarnished. I have had some discussions with this government, and in every instance, as I have always been right, the amende honorable has been made as fully as I could have desired.

I have throughout this affair acted from the best of my abilities, with a firm determination to respect the laws of this country, and at the same time to support my own rights; and I flatter myself my conduct will meet the approbation of the government and the people.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,
 JOHN L. HODGE,
United States Consul.

To the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State.

No. 10.

U. S. FRIGATE MISSISSIPPI,
September 30, 1851.

SIR: The government of the United States having accorded to me its generous protection, knew very well to have accorded it to a man who has the honor to meet some sympathy everywhere where the words "freedom and human rights" have an echo in the breasts of men.

The people of the United States themselves expressed this sympathy highly enough; and the government of the United States did not take this expression for a motive not to grant me its protection; but rather for a motive to grant it.

So the government of the United States will be pleased, I confidently trust, to hear that even in every place in Europe where we stopped, this sympathy is freely, openly, warmly shared by the people.

That is one view which I take about the political direction of the sentiments of your government.

The other is, that I confidently trust that your government was willing

to give me liberty, and not prison, sir, (see note No. 1;) else I would not have accepted, neither your government offered, protection to me.

Please to remember all that has happened since my arrival here.

I requested permission to pass through France. No answer was given before the third day. (See note No. 2.) I was ashore meanwhile; and you know that I not even left the hotel, in order that I might not provoke any manifestation of that sympathy which I consider not only lawful not to push back when met, but even bound in honor to feel honored with, and thankful to accept. You know the people of Marseilles were rather anxiously scrupulous not to cause any difficulties to me by the display of their sympathy. All was quiet.

The refusal came. It was an answer to my letter, written to M. Le Prefet by myself. The answer was given through your interference; but it was, and must have been, given to me. Yourself, sir, considered it to be so; because you handed me the letter without any restriction, rather with the advice to take a copy of it. I would have felt authorized to do so, even without your advice; because it was only and exclusively myself who was concerned in the matter. A government, and chiefly a constitutional one—yes, a republican one—should never shun publicity of the orders it judged lawful and convenient to issue. (See note No. 3.) Does a government, on the contrary, shun its publicity? In my opinion the principles of the United States can only approve and side with publicity, which is in no way contrary to law, even in the French republic.

Besides, I had a right to complain; the French republican government having, without any reasonable motive, (I having offered to pass rapidly, without stopping in any place, and even declared to you to be willing to accept every loyal and honorable advice of the government in respect to my passage, so that my passage would and could not produce any excitement; whereas to forbid this passage could but produce excitement, of course,) I had a right to complain against the refusal, violating, without any motive, the right of humanity and hospitality, which I was the more entitled to claim, as the French constitution proclaimed to the world to take for basis the principle of freedom and fraternity.

And yet I made no complaint. I only communicated to a newspaper, without any additional remarks, the letter I wrote and the answer I received. It was lawful—it was due to my position, and not even contrary to the rules of etiquette, which I am well acquainted with, and will ever observe, except where etiquette should claim the sacrifice of my honor and my rights. But you know, sir, it was not this communication which caused the people of Marseilles to express to me, in a warm but dignified and peaceful manner, its sympathies. The letters were published in the evening; the remarks, and annexed opinion of the editor, I have nothing to do with.

You, yourself, did me the honor to accompany me from the hotel to the boat. You saw that the cheering acclamations of the people being in no way provoked, had nothing of disorder in themselves, but rather were highly honorable to myself, to the people, and even to you.

We returned to the frigate. In the afternoon a hundred boats were floating around the Mississippi, singing national songs, offering garlands of laurels to me, garlands of immortals to America, and shouting "hurrahs!" to the republic, to the United States of America, and to myself. Called forth by the shouts of the people, I mounted on the deck, and uncovering my head, bowed to thank the people, without speaking one single word.

I was surprised to see the captain of the frigate walk along the deck, without even waving his cap to acknowledge the cheers given to America, (see note No. 4;) but my surprise was still heightened, to see Captain Long accost me in a reproaching manner,—that I am compromising him by staying on deck. I answered, “I hope I will meet with a generous welcome from your people also, and I am sure you would not have me repulse it. I am in the very position here. I will in honor and conscience feel bound thankfully to acknowledge everywhere the sympathy I meet; and am confident that your people and your government can but approve this, and feel in no way compromised to learn that the people of Marseilles did, in a peaceful manner, cheer the United States, and cheer myself. You knew whom you received on board your ship; and I beg to be assured that I have the sentiment of what is due to you and convenient to me. It appears we have different views about what may be thought compromising to your position. So I free you from the embarrassment, and entreat you to land me wherever you please. But, as long as I have the honor to be on board your ship, you have to command, and your commands shall be obeyed.” And I left the deck, and caused all my companions to do the same. The people upon the boats continued to cheer yet for awhile, then went away peaceably as it came, without the consolation of a single acknowledging sign from the Mississippi.

These were the incidents of our staying in the Bay of Marseilles.

And yet, sir, you were pleased to judge convenient to send me word to-day (and that, also, not directly, but by a letter written to Captain Long) that “*your position and the flag of the United States had been compromised by these incidents.*” (See note No. 6.)

This is a heavy charge, sir, deeply wounding my honor and my sentiments of deepest respect to your glorious land.

It cannot be passed in silence. I feel bound in honor to bring the matter before the people of the United States and your government, and entreat their verdict about it. (See note No. 7.)

But having the firm conviction that wherever I meet a free, spontaneous, lawful, and honorable expression of whatever people’s sympathy, I am bound in honor and conscience to respect it with esteem, and not to refuse it but thankfully to accept—on the other side, you being here, the organ of your government, which I am revering with high veneration, if is my duty to deliver the Mississippi of the presence of myself, who by his position seems, in your opinion, to be a man who compromises the glorious flag of the United States.

Therefore, though in the most solemn manner protesting against the imputation you charge me with, I have the honor to tranquillize you, sir, by declaring that I will not longer embarrass you, but, with everlasting gratitude to your country and to your government, I will leave the Mississippi at the first place it will stop, which is, I suppose, at Gibraltar. (See note No. 8.)

M. L. N. Bonaparte has driven me away from France. You, sir, by your (I dare confidently state, unjust) imputation, are forcing me to consider myself driven away from the Mississippi, because the people of Marseilles had shown some kindness to me.

I will go by some private conveyance to the United States, will make my excuses for not having further profited of the hospitality of your government’s vessel, by the publication of this letter I have the honor to send you,

and will confidently await the judgment of the public opinion of the United States.

I am sorry that your above said letter came not some hours earlier, you giving therein orders that from the Mississippi no communications should be sent to any public paper of Marseilles. I feel surprised, but will make respected your orders. I am sorry to say, that feeling it to be my duty of honor to thank by some few words the kind sympathy I was honored with in Marseilles, some hours before the arrival and communication of your quite unlooked for and unexpected intimation, I sent ashore a letter to the said effect. When you read it in some public papers I hope you will, by its contents, not judge I compromised the flag of the United States. (See note No. 9.)

I beg leave to assure you, sir, of my high regards, and my particular consideration, having the honor to sign myself to be, sir,

Your humble and obsequious servant,

L. KOSSUTH.

To Consul HODGE, *Marseilles*.

Notes appended to Mr. Kossuth's letter by Consul Hodge.

NOTE No. 1.

Intimating as if in prison, owing to me.

He was not ordered on board when he embarked. I asked him his motive in going. "As I cannot go to London, my expenses here are too heavy for me, for myself, family, and two or three attendants." He landed late Friday evening, spent all Saturday on shore, and embarked at 2 or 3 o'clock last Sunday. I followed the instructions of the governor of this Province, as was my duty to do, in communicating his letter to Captain Long of the Mississippi. Mr. Kossuth thinks I ought to have resisted it, as if I had an armed force, equal to the task, at my command.

NOTE No. 2.

"No answer given before the third day." He knows the contrary: the telegraph was sent from Marseilles late in the afternoon of Friday. The Prefect told me, which I communicated to Mr. Kossuth, that it was stormy at Lyons, and uncertain when it would reach Paris. Saturday evening, as his letter proves, the answer was received, and instantly communicated to me; it was left at my old house, as I was then moving. I spent the evening out; did not return home until late; found the letter, being brought by a servant from the house I that day left; it was too late to wait on Mr. Kossuth. Early next morning I called and gave him the Prefect's letter, dated the preceding day. The answer was received and communicated to me in less than thirty hours. It was told to some of the officers of the steamer, who were at the Prefect's Saturday evening. In this manner Mr. Kossuth exaggerates and colors everything.

NOTE No. 3.

A commercial consul has no right to publish letters from the authorities where he resides. Such conduct in this city would lead to great troubles. The French government were to be the judges what was proper, not Mr. Kossuth. If he had gone through France he would have created a revolt at Lyons, and the adjoining Montagnard departments. All parties, except the socialists, admit that the government acted prudently. As Commodore Morgan justly remarks, "his determined *wilfulness* is unconquerable."

Such a course he wished to pursue here, and to have me involve the government of the United States in a quarrel.

He wishes to decide what is law, constitution, rights, &c., in France, to suit his own projects.

—
NOTE No. 4.

He must dictate to Captain Long what he thought he ought to do, (see Captain Long's letter to me.) He says, alluding to Captain Long, "So I free you from the embarrassment, and entreat you to land me wherever you please." This is before the reception of my letter, being on Sunday, 28th September; and mine of 30th September was not communicated to him until about 10 o'clock of last Tuesday morning, which gave him another chance to confirm his intention to quit the ship—what he always intended to do, but was at a loss how to do it with any appearance of common decency. (See Captain Long's letter.)

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NOTE No. 6.

"To-day." His letter is of 30th September, two days after his first threat to leave the ship.

—
NOTE No. 7.

He told me repeatedly, in my interviews with him, that he would bring it before "the people." He calculates to excite there, as he has done here.

—
NOTE No. 8.

The excuse was in order to leave the ship, in order to join Mazzini and Ledru Rollin, as he says, in six months great changes must take place, and he expects, no doubt, to be one of the triumvirii. He told me repeatedly he intended to publish the letter: it was written for that purpose, endeavoring to excuse his ingratitude and gross insult to the people of the United States, going first to England to see Mazzini and Ledru Rollin; he made no secret of it on board the Mississippi.

No. 11.

MARSEILLES, September 27, 1851.

MONS. LE CONSUL: I have the honor to apprise you that, by a telegraphic despatch which this moment reached me, the Minister of the Interior informs me that the demand made by M. Kossuth to traverse France on his way to England cannot be granted. M. Kossuth, whose passports have not been signed by the minister of the French republic at Constantinople, having been permitted to land at Marseilles solely in consequence of a desire expressed by him, and on account of the health of his wife and children, I must consider him as being still on board the American steam-frigate Mississippi; and I apprise him, consequently, M. le Consul, through you, of the decision adopted by the Minister of the Interior relative to the demand which he requested me to present. Accept, I pray you, M. le Consul, the assurance of my high consideration.

*The Prefect of the Bouches du Rhone,
SULEAU.*

In consequence of this refusal, M. Kossuth published the following address "to the democrats of Marseilles:"

Citizens: The government of the French republic having refused me permission to traverse France, the people of Marseilles, yielding to the impulse of one of those generous instincts of the French heart which are the inexhaustible source of the nobleness of your nation, has honored me by a manifestation of its republican sentiments—a manifestation honorable for its motives, manly for its resolution, peaceable in its ardor, and as majestic in its calmness as nature, the grand image of God, before the tempest.

I have heard my name blended with the hymn of the "Marseilles," and with the shouts of *Vive la republique!*—a cry which is the only legal one in France; the only one whose legitimacy has been won by the blood of the martyrs of liberty! It is so natural to love freedom! It is so light to suffer for it! It is almost less than a mere duty; but there is, indeed, a supreme glory in the thought of being indentified with the principles of liberty in the mind of the French people. I have no desire for glory; but the glory I accept, in order to merit it. I accept it as a pledge of common interests, (*solidarite*) and I accept it as a testimony of the fraternity of the French nation with all nations. I accept it as the sign of the salvation for my beloved country. To you, Frenchmen! republicans! is the honor of that salvation! To us, poor Hungarians, the duty of meriting it! We shall merit it! My nation will understand the appeal of your fraternity. It will be proud of, and bravely respond to it, as those ought to do who are honored in being called "brothers" by the French people. These are the only thanks worthy of the people of Marseilles—worthy of that manifestation with which they have honored me—yet not me, but my nation! and, in my nation, the past less than the future!

Permit me not to speak any more of the refusal of the government of the French republic to grant me a passage through its territory. I know that the French people are not responsible for, and are not identified with its acts. I know that neither M. L. N. Bonaparte, nor M. Faucher, are the French nation. I knew, and I know, that the executive power is delegated to them; but that the honor of the French nation is not in their keeping. I shall no longer bear in mind their refusal, and I desire that humanity shall not remember it, if by any chance those who have been already in

exile, and who, to all appearance, have forgotten it, should again be so. Last evening, one of your brethren, (of our brethren) an operative of Marseilles—oh! I know his name, and I shall not forget it—came, in spite of the cold, and swimming through the water, on board the American frigate, to press my hand. I pressed his hand with pity, with emotion, and gently reproached him for his temerity. “*Que voulez vous?*” he answered. “I desired to touch your hand; I could not find a boat; I took to the water, and here I am. Are there any obstacles to him who wills?” I bowed to these noble words. The love of liberty, the sentiment of duty and fraternity, were mine before coming to Marseilles; but it is at Marseilles I have found the motto, “There are no obstacles to him who wills.” That motto shall be mine. *Viva la republique!* Health and fraternity!

LOUIS KOSSUTH.

MARSEILLES ROADS, (on board the frigate Mississippi, of the United States,) September 29, 1851.

Document accompanying Consul Hodge's correspondence.

[Extracts from the newspaper “Le Peuple.”]

Kossuth driven from France.—Indignation fills our heart and shame reddens our brow!

The French democracy must, then, drink the cup of bitterness even to its very dregs!

They have taken our liberties one by one; their prisons are overflowing, their tribunals are embarrassed, the brutal hand of the *state of siege* threatens all which it does not yet possess!

One ornament was wanting to this crown of martyrdom to us, of infamy to them.

One Leon Faucher, a wretched fellow, convicted ten times of flagrant and base falsehood, ten times disgracefully branded even by his accomplices * * * * one Leon Faucher, a faithless renegade, sold as a slave to all the infamy of the existing government * * * * one Leon Faucher has just cast his filthy slime on our French honor.

Listen to the recital of the facts, for no words can express the feelings which crowd tumultuously within our lacerated hearts!

On Saturday evening we went with some friends to clasp the hand of the illustrious exile; during the few moments of our interview, our souls hung suspended on the lips of Kossuth as he gave utterance, with that grandeur of thought which only belongs to democratic impulses—the noble suggestions of a heart entirely devoted to the interests of humanity.

This noble friend understood as well as ourselves all the restrictions which the present condition of things imposed upon us, and he expressed it in terms which attested at once his great knowledge of men and of things, and his ardent desire to soothe our just democratic and French susceptibilities.

Kossuth on arriving at Marseilles addressed to the Prefect the following letter:

“M. LE PREFET: Released from confinement at Kutahia through the generous mediation of humane governments, I have arrived at Marseilles on board the Mississippi, sent expressly for me by the government of the

United States. I beg to demand of the government of the French republic a free passage and protection through France, it being my intention to proceed directly to England. I am accompanied by my wife and three children, whom I am desirous of placing at school in London, previous to my departure for the United States, to thank the people and the government for the generous assistance with which they have kindly honored my misfortunes. My secretary and his family, the tutor of my children, two officers, and one servant, form my suite. I place my demand (purely a question of humanity) under the protection of French honor, and of your generous sentiments, Mons. le Prefet; and I have the honor to assure you of my most distinguished consideration.

“L. KOSSUTH.

“On board the United States steam-frigate the Mississippi, in the roads of Marseilles, the 27th September, 1851.”

Noble language of manly dignity in its highest perfection, equally devoid of arrogance and feebleness; pearls of exquisite delicacy, thrown * * * to the men of reaction! and the men of reaction have answered at the same moment without hesitation, without scruple; and here is their reply, addressed to the American consul, who, faithful to the noble suggestions of his country, had made himself the medium of communication with the authorities:

“ MARSEILLES, September 27, 1851.

“MONS. LE CONSUL: I have the honor to apprise you that, by a telegraphic despatch which this moment reached me, the Minister of the Interior informs me that the demand made by M. Kossuth to traverse France on his way to England cannot be granted. M. Kossuth, whose passports have not been signed by the Minister of the French republic at Constantinople, having been permitted to land at Marseilles solely in consequence of a desire expressed by him, and on account of the health of his wife and children, I must consider as being still on board the American steam-frigate Mississippi; and I apprise him, consequently, M. le Consul, through you, of the decision adopted by the Minister of the Interior, relative to the demand which he requested me to present. Accept, I pray you, M. le Consul, the assurance of my high consideration.

“The Prefect of the Bouches du Rhone,
“SULEAU.”

Shame and wo upon us! French honor sweats through all its pores at this miserable reply. And as if the refusal of the minister was not sufficiently disgraceful, it was still necessary that his worthy agent the Prefect must wofully add to the reproach of having left Kossuth and his family for a few moments in the City Hotel.

But where are the feelings of these persons?

Let them compare the two letters which we have just quoted, and let them say on which side is dignity and nobleness, and on which shame and meanness. The news of the ministerial refusal was known only to a few persons on the morning of yesterday; and yet, when at 2 o'clock Kossuth was about to return on board the frigate, a dense crowd covered the quai Canebiere, and numberless cries of protestation, enthusiasm and hope showed clearly that the French people repudiated the *solidarite* of the infamous act which had been committed by their own government.

Three times, as he was departing, was the ship's boat, which conveyed the illustrious proscribed, obliged to stop in order to enable him to return his salutations to the multitude. A great number of boats followed; and during the whole afternoon, notwithstanding the bad weather, small boats, from whence arose solemn professions, surrounded the frigate, on the deck of which Kossuth advanced more than once to thank, with gestures, the crowd which expressed for him such warm sympathy. Numerous cries of "Vive l'Amerique" bore also to our brothers of the United States the expression of the thanks of the French democracy. What should we still add? Shall we say that this unexpected manifestation has been some consolation to our hearts? We should not speak the truth! The grief which this cowardly proceeding of the government, the shame that we have felt in seeing these proscribed persons miserably driven from the French soil, the sentiment of our national honor treated with contempt—all these have so deeply penetrated our hearts, that the enthusiasm of democratic protestation has not been able to alleviate its effects.

But, moreover, must we then always sooth our passions and calm our indignation? must we still look for some place in this cup of grief which reaction incessantly fills? do we not see that it overflows on all sides?

Kossuth, noble brother, pardon us for expressing so ill the anger which we so much feel in thinking of the unworthy proscription, with which they have smitten thee in the country which ought to have opened to thee its arms and its heart, until the day when thou shalt re-enter in triumph into the country of the Magyars! Forgive the French democracy, crushed to-day, but perhaps from to-morrow up and standing! But let us not pardon, neither you nor ourselves, the everlasting enemies of humanity; let us embrace in a common hatred the Austrians of Paris, and of Vienna. This hatred is the hatred of oppression; it is the hatred of wrong-doing; it is the hatred inspired by the avenging God who grinds thrones to powder and who saves the people!!!

Local Chronicle.—The "Sémaphore" relates the dismissal of Kossuth without one word of censure against the ministerial order which drove the noble exile from the French soil.

Everybody noticed to-day, at the time of the embarkation of Kossuth, the presence of the American consul, who did not leave the boat until it was in the middle of the harbor, as if he desired to protect the exiles in their departure against any renewed insult on the part of the French government.

When such a person as Leon Faucher disposes of the honor of France, such precautions are perfectly explicable, and nobody could find fault with the consul for entertaining a suspicion, which he kept to himself, but which he was perfectly justified in feeling.

At the time when the boat, which conveyed Kossuth to the frigate, passed before the steamboat *Languedoc*, anchored at St. John, the Prefect, the Mayor, and other functionaries, of the reaction, were feasting on board the boat which belonged to one of the associated gentlemen. The guests were concealed from the public sight, and this saved them from the reception which the crowd would not have failed to give them, in passing along the dock, if the presence of the noble agents of Leon Faucher had been known.

It is this moment announced to us that, by the order of the Prefect, all the passengers of the *Mississippi* have been sent on board. In the vulgar French which these people speak, it is equivalent to a direction to the commander of the frigate to be off with himself as soon as possible.

Kossuth's Embarkation.—On Monday evening, about 5 o'clock, another manifestation of the people was exhibited in consequence of the refusal to give Kossuth permission to pass through France. About five hundred boats, filled with democrats, surrounded the frigate *Mississippi*; one of them carried the Hungarian standard wreathed with crowns of immortals—many others bore the national ensign.

A great number of bouquets and crowns were presented to Kossuth and his companions; while the songs of the *Marseillaise*, *du Depart*, *des Girondins*, &c., &c., &c., were mingled with cries, a thousand times repeated, “*Vive la Hongrie ! vive la Republique universelle ! vive les Americans ! vive Kossuth !*”

Soon after a serenade was suddenly struck up, and, united with the voices of the singers, gave full effect to this *fête*, which passed away without any disturbance; there were only democrats present, and no police.

In a few words, which deeply evinced his emotion, and which were most enthusiastically applauded, Kossuth was enabled, from the deck of the frigate, to express his thanks to the democracy of Marseilles for the marks of sympathy which they had shown him; his last words were, *Au revoir !**

The democracy went away repeating his farewell: *Au revoir !* †

In the account which we gave of the incidents that took place at the embarkation of Kossuth, on Sunday evening, on the *quai de la Canebiere*, we omitted to notice the following: A young child about twelve or thirteen years old glided through the crowd until he reached Kossuth, at the moment he stepped on the *quai*, and presented to him a little slate, making at the same time a sign which revealed his infirmity. The poor little one was a deaf mute and had written on his slate: “*Bonjour Kossuth.*”‡

Kossuth carressed the child, and with difficulty disguised, under the usual seriousness of his fine countenance, the emotion excited by this touching salutation of the poor little deaf and dumb boy.

“*Le Sémaphore*,” and also all the other city papers, have again and again declared that the police dispersed promptly the gathering which had collected on the dock, at 2 o'clock on Sunday, to witness the embarkation of Kossuth. We were on the dock at the time and saw no such occurrence; besides, as we said at the time, there was no disturbance, and it is very certain that our contemporary has been much mistaken, and that the police kept themselves away.

Mr. Hodge's remarks on the above.

* Strong expression to use in this country.

† As he expected to return under a socialist government.

‡ Mr. Kossuth had my arm, but I did not see this incident.

The seizure of "Le Peuple."—Our number of Monday evening was seized yesterday, under a writ of injunction issued by one of the judges of the court of instruction of Marseilles.

They imputed it to us as a crime for having expressed our indignation at the intelligence of the refusal of the ministry to permit twelve Hungarian exiles, of whom four were children of tender age, and two others of them were ladies, to pass through France. This bold ministry are afraid of the name of Kossuth; or rather they understand that every expression of sympathy given to the representative of the Hungarian republic, would be a cutting criticism upon the *republican* policy of Leon Faucher and his associates.

We are accused of exciting hatred against the government, and of bringing it into contempt; of the government * * * * * of the republic, precisely as we were accused under Louis Philippe of the same *crimes* against the government of the king! It is the duty of the prosecution to show the logical consistency of the two cases; that is their business, not ours.

We are, besides, accused of insulting Leon Faucher, and even M. Suleau!!! This, certainly, is a proceeding so formidable, that if we were to be tried at Vienna we should doubtless feel some anxiety; but it is a question in which we shall be tried by a French jury, which entirely removes our fears.

An exile for the cause of the people, a victim of Austrian absolutism, bearing a noble heart, and a name illustrious in the history of nations, has touched the soil of France, and nobly demanded, not its hospitality, but simply permission to pass with his family through the country, so as to escape some days of suffering in consequence of tempestuous navigation at sea, to which his wife and children were exposed! And a minister of France has answered, No!

Words are useless to give an idea of the disgrace inflicted upon the honor of France! The democracy of Marseilles has protested against it by its acclamations, its crowns of immortals and its bouquets; it became the duty of the organ of the democracy to register the protest of the people.

We accept the position in which we have been placed by the performance of our duty without vain boasting, as well as without fear; and if we are to go before a jury, we demand from it, with confidence, to sanction, by a verdict of acquittal, the national sentiment which has guided our pen.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
February 18, 1852.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives, referred to this department on the 27th ultimo, I have the honor to furnish herewith the correspondence which has reached this department, between Captain Long, late in command of the United States frigate Mississippi, and M. Louis Kossuth, growing out of an alleged difficulty or misunderstanding between the said Captain Long and the said Kossuth; and also, the collateral correspondence, including the letters to and of Commodore Morgan and Consul Hodge,* arising from the said misunderstanding and connected therewith.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,
WILL. A. GRAHAM.

To the PRESIDENT.

* See papers prepared by the Department of State, for letters of Consul Hodge.

UNITED STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 4, 1851.

SIR: At the recent session of Congress, a joint resolution was adopted, expressing the sympathy of the people of the United States with the Hungarian exiles, Kossuth and his associates, and approbation of the magnanimous conduct of the Turkish government towards them; and requesting the President, if it be the pleasure of the Sultan to permit these exiles to leave his dominions, and they desire to emigrate to this country, to direct a public vessel to receive and convey them to the United States.

The Department of State has taken measures to ascertain the disposition of the Sultan of Turkey, as well as of General Kossuth and his associates, to accede to this friendly offer on the part of our government, and our minister resident at Constantinople will be instructed, in the event of an affirmative answer, to give you information thereof.

So soon, therefore, as you shall be thus advised that these unfortunate exiles desire to seek a home in the United States, and that the Sultan consents to their peaceful departure from his territories, you will order the steam-frigate "Mississippi," now under your command, to proceed to Constantinople, or such other place in Turkey as shall be most convenient for their embarkation, to receive on board General Kossuth and his family and suite, and his associates in banishment, (at least so many as can be accommodated in the vessel,) and transport them to the United States, free of expense, entering the port of New York. The President does not doubt, and therefore expects, that the officers and men of the vessel, while on this service, will exhibit every mark of courtesy to the distinguished strangers, who for the time being will be not merely their guests, but those of their country.

A copy of the joint resolution of Congress herein referred to is enclosed. I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

WILL. A. GRAHAM.

Commodore CHARLES W. MORGAN,
Commanding United States squadron, Mediterranean.

—

A RESOLUTION for the relief of Louis Kossuth and his associates, exiles from Hungary.

Whereas the people of the United States sincerely sympathize with the Hungarian exiles, Kossuth and his associates, and fully appreciate the magnanimous conduct of the Turkish government in receiving and treating those noble exiles with kindness and hospitality; and whereas, if it be the wish of these exiles to emigrate to the United States, and the will of the Sultan to permit them to leave his dominions; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, requested to authorize the employment of some one of the public vessels which may be now cruising in the Mediterranean, to receive and convey to the United States the said Louis Kossuth and his associates in captivity.

Approved March 3, 1851.

[No. 80.]

LEGHORN, August 16, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit to you a copy of the instructions which I have given to Captain John C. Long, in reference to the departure of the Mississippi to Smyrna, &c., for General Kossuth and his companions, and to inform you that, in accordance therewith, she left this port to-day.

England having, as I understand, now, apparently, in a great measure, withdrawn her interference, I think there is some prospect that General Kossuth will ultimately reach the United States; but, even yet, in view of the continued objection of Austria, I cannot consider the matter as by any means secure. Upon being advised by Captain Long, however, in the event of his success, that the exiles are actually on board of the ship, I will immediately inform the department.

I have the honor also herewith to enclose a copy of a letter which I have just received from John P. Brown, esq., who informs me that he has received charge of the legation, with its enclosures, being translations of letters from General Kossuth, and General and Colonel Perezel, respecting their release and departure; and, additionally, a report* from Chief Engineer Gay, of the Mississippi, with accompanying drawings, relative to the condition of a portion of the machinery of that ship, which has been handed to me by Captain Long, for the bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your ob't servant,
CHAS. W. MORGAN,

Commanding the United States Forces in the Mediterranean.

To the Hon. Wm. A. GRAHAM,
Secretary of the Navy.

[No. 1.]

FLAG SHIP INDEPENDENCE,

Bay of Spezzia, August 5, 1851.

SIR: You will, immediately upon your return from the port of Genoa to this place, complete your preparations for the special service to which the United States steamer Mississippi, under your command, is destined, and upon the 15th inst., with the least practicable delay, proceed to Smyrna, in Turkey, where you will probably find information for the direction of your further progress, from the Honorable George P. Marsh, our minister resident near the Sublime Porte, at Constantinople, or (should he be still absent) from his representative at the legation.

Enclosed herewith, for your information and government, is a copy of a letter of instructions having reference to "the Hungarian exiles, Kossuth and his associates," addressed to me under date of the 4th of April, 1851, by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, with a copy of the joint resolution of Congress for their relief, &c., approved March 3, 1851; and, additionally, the last letter received from the legation at Constantinople, under date of June 14, 1851. Copies of all of which, with a copy of these instructions, you will immediately transmit to the legation at Constantinople, upon your receipt of the communication therefrom, to which I have already referred; or, upon reaching Smyrna, should no such commu-

* Report omitted as irrelevant.—Navy Department.

nication await you there, informing the legation of your arrival, and of your readiness to comply with whatever may be the wishes, in reference to the object of your visit, of the Honorable George P. Marsh, or, in the event of his absence, of the legation; with whom you will confer freely and fully, upon all matters connected with the reception and transportation of General Louis Kossuth and his associates to the United States, thereafter acting in all respects in accordance with such directions as you may, in return, receive.

Should the Turkish government yield its consent to the departure of the exiles referred to, and they accept the offer of our government for their transportation to the United States, you will immediately make such preparations as you may deem necessary, and receive them, with their suites, families and servants, on board; and, thereupon, sail for the port of New York, in the United States, proceeding without delay, avoiding the ports of Naples and Leghorn, and touching first at this place, for such stores as you may require from our naval storehouse here; at which period you will probably find me in this bay, where it is my intention to be, and to have funds prepared in advance, and held subject to your order upon your arrival; after which, you will proceed to Marseilles in France, for the purpose of re-supplying your ship with coals, and such *particular* stores and provisions as may be necessary for the voyage. And *there*, should any other duty have prevented my meeting you at Spezzia, you will either find ready, or draw, the sum of ten or fifteen thousand dollars. After leaving Marseilles, you may touch likewise at Gibraltar, should you deem it necessary, and finally at Madeira; but you will visit no other ports than those herein designated, and at each of these remain no longer than your necessities may require. And, after leaving Madeira, you will "run the trades down," passing the south end of Bermuda, and entering the port of New York, where, upon your arrival, you will report, without delay, to the Honorable William A. Graham, Secretary of the Navy; but you will, meanwhile, suffer your distinguished guest to use his own discretion (which will doubtless be in accordance with the wishes of the public) in reference to the departure of himself and his companions from the ship.

The purser of the Mississippi will keep a separate account of all the expenses connected with the whole of this service, which will be placed under whatever head of appropriation the department, in final settlement, may designate.

In conclusion, though persuaded that it is unnecessary, I call your attention, and through you that of the officers of your ship, to the paragraph in the letter of the Honorable Secretary, which states that "the President does not doubt, and therefore expects, that the officers and men of the vessel, while on this service, will exhibit every mark of courtesy to the distinguished strangers, who for the time being will be not merely their guests, but those of their country." But I have already assured the department that, "should the plans of the government for the reception of General Kossuth be all successfully accomplished, I am satisfied the officers of the Mississippi will feel it a privilege to extend to him and his companions every possible evidence of courteous consideration."

I am, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. MORGAN,

Commanding U. S. Naval Forces in the Mediterranean.

To Captain JOHN C. LONG,

Commanding the U. S. S. Mississippi, bay of Spezzia.

P. S.—Should any contagious disease appear in your ship after leaving Constantinople, the lazaretto at Port Mahon would be the place most suitable for your relief.

Respectfully,

C. W. MORGAN,
Commanding, &c., &c.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Constantinople, July 29, 1851.

SIR: In the absence of the minister resident, I have had the honor to receive your communication, addressed to him, of the 14th instant, and avail myself of the earliest opportunity which offers to reply to it. Since my arrival here I have received charge of the legation until the return of its regular chief, who is expected soon at this capital from Syria.

H. E. Aoli, pacha, minister of foreign affairs of the Sublime Porte, renewed to me, a few days since, the declaration made by H. E. to Mr. Homes, that L. Kossuth and his associates, detained at Kutahia, (Hungarian refugees,) will positively be liberated on the first of September next, and be free to proceed to whatever country they may choose. The Ottoman government does not pretend to the exercise of any power over their wishes, and leaves the choice entirely to themselves. This declaration, though verbal, was made to me in the most formal manner, in the name of H. S. M. the Sultan, and I feel entire confidence in H. E.'s determination to carry it into execution at the time named.

Mr. Kossuth, and some of the principal members of the Hungarian and Polish refugees, now at Kutahia, have expressed their desire to embark on board the Mississippi, so soon as they are restored to liberty. I have the honor to enclose you translations of two of their notes to this legation.

The legation having thus carried into execution the instructions of the Hon. Secretary of State, in favor of these persons, by ascertaining the intention of the Sultan to liberate them, and their desire to proceed to the United States, I hope the Mississippi will be at Smyrna about the end of August, for the purpose of receiving them on board. The date of their liberation is the 1st of September, old style, (our 12th,) and the place of their embarkation will be the Dardanelles. From Smyrna, the commander of the Mississippi can communicate speedily with the legation.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,
JOHN P. BROWN.

Com. CHAS. W. MORGAN,
*Commanding United States Naval Forces
in the Mediterranean sea.*

[Translation.]

KUTAHIA, *July 15, 1851.*

SIR: I learn with the most lively pleasure, that in view of the benevolent resolution of your government, you continue still to urge upon the Sublime Porte that we should receive our liberty.

We accept, with gratitude, the intercession of your government, and all the efforts you are so kind to take, for the purpose of hastening and rendering certain the period of our deliverance from the unjust confinement by which we are oppressed by the Ottoman government. At the same time, I have the honor to make to you the declaration, that I and my companions wait with impatience for the happy moment when we shall realize that we are restored to liberty, by finding ourselves on board a United States vessel, and under the protection of your glorious flag.

Accept, &c.,

L. KOSSUTH,

Formerly Governor of Hungary.

Mr. HENRY A. HOMES,

Ad interim Chargé d'Affaires of

United States of America at Constantinople.

[Translation.]

KUTAHIA, July 16, 1851.

MONSIEUR: In view of your esteemed communication, we hasten to declare, that we accept with feelings of the most profound gratitude the efforts of your magnanimous government in regard to our deliverance from our captivity. We accept, therefore, with entire satisfaction, the asylum that your great people has so generously offered us in your country.

GENERAL MAURICE PEREZEL.
COLONEL NICHOLAS PEREZEL.

HENRY A. HOMES, Esq.,

Chargé ad interim des Affaires of the

United States Legation at Constantinople.

[No. 82.]

FLAG-SHIP INDEPENDENCE,
Bay of Spezzia, September 25, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the department that the steamer Mississippi arrived in this bay on the morning of Sunday, the 21st instant, having on board General Louis Kossuth, with his family and companions, and their respective suites and servants, numbering in all fifty-eight; and that the vessel was thereupon placed in quarantine for a period of eight days.

Immediately after the arrival of the Mississippi, I received a letter from General Kossuth, begging that I would give him a "speedy interview;" to which I at once assented, and, in the course of an hour's conversation that ensued, found that he had resolved to leave the Mississippi at Gibraltar, for the purpose of proceeding from thence to England; and that he wished the ship, unless she could convey him to Southampton, to remain in the bay of Gibraltar until his return. But, without authority to agree to the first proposition, and hesitating, in view of the lateness of the season, to consent to so long and uncertain a detention as must inevitably result under the second, I endeavored to induce him to change his plans and proceed first to the United States, and we separated. On the following morning, however, he sent me a second letter, containing a fuller exposition of

his views and wishes, renewing more formally the request of the day previous, and pledging himself to return and re-embark at Gibraltar, within a period of from fifteen to twenty days from the date of his arrival; and while engaged in the consideration of this letter, I received a *third*, in which he proposed, for the purpose of saving time, to leave the ship, for England, at *Marseilles*, and rejoin her, within the period named, at Gibraltar.

Convinced by the fixed determination manifested—first in our conversation, and subsequently in the tenor of his letters—that there was no possibility of inducing him to make any change in his plans, I unwillingly assented to the latter proposition as the lesser evil of the two, and accordingly instructed Captain Long to proceed, with the least practicable delay, from this place to Marseilles, and there, should no objection on the part of the authorities interpose, to afford every facility to General Kossuth to land with his family and such of his companions as he might desire to accompany him; thereafter proceeding to Gibraltar, in good season to reach and complete his preparations for sea, at that port, within the period specified. Directing him, however, in the event of the appearance of any obstacle to the disembarkation of General Kossuth at Marseilles, to proceed forthwith to Gibraltar, and *there* land and await him, for twenty-one days or longer, should it be necessary; requesting, before parting with him, in any case, that he would advise him, after his arrival in England, at what date he might be expected back. Under these instructions the Mississippi sailed this morning, notwithstanding the fact that, in accordance with a request, dated at Constantinople, and received from Captain Long some three days before his arrival, I had, to facilitate his movements, despatched the naval storekeeper to Genoa for "three hundred tons of coals," to be forwarded to this place; for which, although it had entered the harbor at the hour of her departure, I did not deem it prudent to detain her, inasmuch as the presence of General Kossuth had caused a considerable degree of excitement among the people of this neighborhood, and was a subject of very great concern to the Sardinian government, with whose fears in reference thereto I had been made acquainted by the Honorable William B. Kinney, chargé d'affaires of the United States at Turin, to whom they were very earnestly expressed by the ministry; and I have accordingly returned the coals to the vendor, with a small loss to the government.

Under all the circumstances, the Honorable Secretary will perceive that it has been impossible to transmit to the department, at an earlier moment, any satisfactory report respecting either the certainty of the liberation of General Kossuth, or the course he would thereupon pursue, should it be accomplished; and in view of his determination to visit England before going to America, I regret to admit that even now I deem the consummation of the plans and wishes of our government exceedingly doubtful.

Should General Kossuth return to the steamer, however, he will certainly not reach the United States before the middle of November next.

I have the honor, herewith, to transmit to the department, copies of the three letters received from General Kossuth since his arrival in this bay, and of my note in reply; also a copy of my instructions of the 24th inst., to Captain Long; and of Captain Long's report of his late cruise to Constantinople, with its accompanying papers, viz: a copy of instructions addressed to Captain Long, under date of September 6th, by the Honorable George P. Marsh, our minister resident at Constantinople; of a communi-

cation addressed to Captain Long, under date of September 10th, by Henry A. Homes, esq., second dragoman of the legation at Constantinople, with its enclosures, being copies of instructions addressed to Henry A. Homes, esq., by the Honorable George P. Marsh; and of a note "concerning the embarkation of the Hungarian refugees," &c., signed by Henry A. Homes, esq., and communicated to General Kossuth; also copies of two lists of the passengers received on board the Mississippi; the duplicate of a letter from Captain Long, dated at Constantinople, September 2d, (a portion of which has reference to the running of the Mississippi into the mud, when entering the harbor of Smyrna, which, although made the subject of many alarming reports, proved, as I was informed indirectly from Trieste and Venice, at the time, a matter of no importance;) a letter from the Honorable George P. Marsh, addressed to me, under date of September 6th; and a letter from Captain Long, dated on the 22d instant.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES W. MORGAN,

Commanding the U. S. Naval Forces in the Mediterranean.

Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,

Secretary of the Navy.

P. S.—I have the honor to add to the aforementioned enclosures, copies of two letters from the Honorable William B. Kinney, chargé d'affaires of the United States at Turin, which I have just received.

Very respectfully, &c.,

C. W. MORGAN,

Commanding, &c., &c., &c.

[No. 3.]

ON BOARD THE MISSISSIPPI,

Spezzia, September 21, 1851.

COMMODORE: Though still an exile, but free because on board a vessel of the United States, I feel bound to answer the expectations which not only my own country, but I dare say every other people suffering the same oppression, and alike determined to shake it off, attaches to my once more free activity.

The feeling of this duty will forever be the guiding star of my life, which to me has no value by itself, but only by its aim.

It would be an offence to your glorious land, as also to those principles which are the corner-stone of the proud building of your country's freedom, greatness and might, were I able to entertain the slightest doubt that once under the protection of your stripes and stars, I am entirely free to take such a course as best suits yonder aim of my life, and best answers the duties bound to that aim.

So I have now to decide upon the direction and the course of my next activity.

It is an interview with you, sir, which will and must be a decisive one to me in that respect.

I feel happy to have to act with you, sir, because I know enough of your life to be entirely convinced that there can be no heart in the world more

manly, frank, loyal, and more generous, than Commodore Morgan's gallant, noble heart.

Let me, therefore, beg leave to entreat you to grant me the desired interview.

Let me hope to see this interview granted and arranged without any loss of time; because the loss of every hour can become almost insufferable to me, so precious is every moment of my present time.

Without this speedy interview I humbly request you to honor me with, I had very much to lament for those twelve to fourteen days which our coming to Spezzia, together with the vexatious quarantine measures of Piedmonte, costs.

So let me hope, honored sir, to have soon the honor to present you my respects, and speak frankly to you, whom I take for the true personification of American principles, American loyalty, and American generosity.

Granting my humble request, you will, if possible, still heighten those sentiments of gratitude and esteem which is my pride and my joy already to owe you, sir; and with which I have the honor to sign myself,

Commodore, your devoted and obsequious servant,

LOUIS KOSSUTH.

Commodore CHARLES W. MORGAN,

Flag Ship Independence, Bay of Spezzia.

ON BOARD THE U. S. STEAM-FRIGATE MISSISSIPPI,
Bay of Spezzia, September 22, 1851.

COMMODORE: The Congress of the United States of America, having had the generosity to invite the President to give such directions that myself and my companions shall be received on board a vessel of the United States, cruising in the Mediterranean, in order to transport us to your glorious country, without limiting this generous offer to any given time, or without binding it to the condition that I should not be permitted, before my departure to America, to arrange my affairs, and to provide for my duties, which I was and could not be able to do while within the reach of my persecutors, I have had the honor to expose you, sir, yesterday, some of the highly important considerations which induced me to entreat you, sir, that you might be pleased to execute in such a manner these generous orders of your government, that I might have fifteen to twenty days to my disposal at and from Gibraltar, (the first place where I can feel entirely free) previous to my departure to the United States.

Having not been so happy to get your favorable resolution yesterday in our confidential interview, I feel bound in conscience to reiterate now, in an official way, my humble request that you may be pleased to give such directions to the commander of the Mississippi frigate, in consequence of which, stopping at Gibraltar, I might have fifteen to twenty days to my free disposal for the indispensable arrangement of my most sacred duties; provided in twenty days I came to embark there again, on board the Mississippi, and avail myself of the generous offer of your government to be conducted to the United States, which offer I most thankfully accept.

I declare openly that I would employ those fifteen to twenty days, I beg to grant me, to carry my little children to England, where, besides this, I have highly important business to arrange.

I beg leave to submit to your just appreciation two considerations, in addition to those I had the honor to expose.

The first is, that all official and semi-official public papers of the Austrian usurpatory government have told the world that my liberation out of my Kutahia prison was agreed to and arranged by Austria, on that condition that I should be forced to leave Europe and be transported directly to America.

Now the presentation of the object in this false manner is derogatory to the dignity of the United States, as it has the aim to give to their generous offer and interference such a disgraceful interpretation of a diplomatic arrangement, which neither the Congress nor the government of the United States would accept. It is also false, because the Turkish government put no such condition to my liberation, but granted me unrestricted freedom to go where I please.

It is also a most insidious plot, calculated to drive my country to despondency, forcing my countrymen to abandon all hopes—which, until now, amongst all adversities, they confidently upheld—that, once free, I will be active for the chartered rights of my native land.

Be pleased to remember the coincidence of the withdrawing even the shadow of constitution granted to the Austrian empire in March, 1849, with my departure on board a United States vessel, and you cannot forbear to agree that, should I, by my departure, without an effective refutation of yonder insidious misrepresentation, give credit to it, this must become a deadly stroke to all just expectations of my native land.

So I owe it to the dignity of the United States, to the honor of the Ottoman Porte, and to the future of my country, to give a decisive *demente* to yonder insidious misrepresentation of my sworn enemies.

And the only effective *demente* can only be my appearing in England; and so proving that, though I go to America, it is neither force nor the abandoning of my country which induced me, by free choice, to visit the United States.

The second consideration is this: you know that the Austrian government has publicly proclaimed the intention to bury Hungary, Croatia, Lombardy and Venice into the despotic frame of the German Confederation. This would be the most deadly stroke to my nation, as well as to the others. The question was treated at the Conferences to Dresden. England and France protested against this intention. Their protestation was rejected by the Bundestag, at Frankfort. The rejection is followed by the withdrawal of the Austrian constitution, and by this the preparatory step to the execution of yonder illegal project achieved.

My nation is put under martial law; bereft of every organ of public life. It is my duty to speak and to act for her; it is my duty to protest against the deadly stroke aimed at my nation's very life. This I cannot do in the United States, not only because it is the avowed principle of the United States not to interfere in European matters, but also because it would be too late. I must act before the malignant intention becomes a "*fait accompli*."

This is a matter of the most vital importance, sir. I am bound in conscience not to neglect it, while it is yet time to do any thing against.

Be therefore pleased to consider my motive, sir; be pleased to consider that I declare thankfully to accept the generous offer of the United States, and that I beg but fifteen to twenty days' delay; and these fifteen or twenty days past, I wish and desire to go to the United States on board the Mis-

sissippi frigate, whose employment to this purpose was neither by Congress, nor by your government, limited, so as not to admit this short delay; and I am confident you will feel this, my humble request, in no way contradictory to the letter of the resolution of Congress, (a document which I had the honor to have officially communicated to me,) but rather in harmony with its spirit.

In every case I beg leave to entreat you, for my justification, to honor me with a written answer; and to be pleased to submit the copy of this, my respectful communication, to the Hon. William A. Graham, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, to which purpose I have the honor to join a duplicate.

I have the honor, with the highest regard and most distinguished consideration, to be, Commodore, your devoted and obsequious servant,

LOUIS KOSSUTH.

Commodore CHARLES W. MORGAN,

*Commanding U. S. Naval Forces in the Mediterranean,
Flag-ship Independence, Bay of Spezzia.*

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE MISSISSIPPI,
Bay of Spezzia, September 22, 1851.

COMMODORE: Anxious to facilitate the difficulties of our position, I beg leave to suggest to you, honored sir, an idea in addition to my respectful letter of to-day, which idea might almost entirely relieve us of every consideration in respect to the loss of time.

Let me, honored sir, disembark at Marseilles; I confidently hope there would be no difficulty to accord me free passage through France to England. Adopting this measure, we would spare the four or five days, as the Mississippi is quite provided to make the short passage of forty hours to Marseilles; there Captain Long could take some supplies, so far as necessary to Gibraltar; the vessel could arrive there in five days. I am told that at Gibraltar the vessel must, in every case, stay for seven days, to clear and clean the engines, &c. Well, in the mean time I go directly to London; there I arrive from Marseilles in five days, arrange my business in seven or eight days, and come back to Gibraltar almost before Captain Long can finish there his preparations for the crossing the Atlantic.

So the only difference in the whole matter would be, that the very time which I else had to spend here and at Gibraltar, quite useless as to myself, I should have the opportunity to employ to arrange my own important affairs, which difference (the consideration of the loss of time removed) can, I confidently hope, not only not present any motive to reject my humble request, but rather a motive to accord me the favor; as, to be sure, the government of the United States could not have the desire to do me any harm, by generously offering to me free passage on board of one of its vessels, but rather had the intention to give me a generous benefit, which indeed would prove to be such by this arrangement, proper to remove all difficulties.

Please, therefore, kindly to consider this idea, I respectfully dare to sug-

gest, and accept the renewed assurance of my highest esteem and most distinguished consideration, with which I have the honor to be,

Commodore, your devoted and obsequious servant,

LEWIS KOSSUTH.

Commodore CHARLES W. MORGAN,

*Commanding U. S. Naval Forces in the Mediterranean,
Flag Ship Independence, bay of Spezzia.*

[For Commodore Morgan's instructions to Captain Long, dated September 24, 1851, see Captain Long's report to the Secretary of the Navy, dated at New York, November 10, 1851—No. 4.]

FLAG SHIP INDEPENDENCE,

Bay of Spezzia, September 22, 1851.

SIR: The extreme inclemency of the weather to-day has precluded the possibility of my reaching the Lazaretto, where it was my intention to confer with you again, and more fully touching the subject of our conversation of yesterday; but I have, meanwhile, received both of your letters of this date, having reference to the same matter, with their respective duplicates, which it will give me pleasure, in accordance with your request, to forward to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy.

You will permit me here to re-assure you, sir, of my earnest desire to place at your disposal all possible facilities for the perfection of your domestic arrangements, and to render you every service which I may offer consistently with my duty to the government of the United States; and that the consideration of your proposition for the detention of the steam-frigate Mississippi, for a period of from fifteen to twenty days, in the Bay of Gibraltar, which was for many reasons exceedingly embarrassing, was particularly so in view of the present advanced state of the season; but as this difficulty is in a great measure obviated by your last suggestion, that you should leave the ship at Marseilles, and rejoin her at Gibraltar, I have only to say that I have great satisfaction in acceding to your wishes, and that you will find her awaiting your return from England at Gibraltar, twenty days after your departure from Marseilles.

Trusting that you may encounter no obstacle in the course of your journey—concerning which, notwithstanding your own unwavering confidence, I am not entirely free from apprehension—and that after the satisfactory disposition of your affairs in England, the hopes respecting you which have been so long and so ardently cherished by the people of the United States may, without restriction, be all triumphantly accomplished,

I have the honor, with the highest consideration, to be, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES W. MORGAN,

Commanding the U. S. Naval Forces in the Mediterranean.

To General LOUIS KOSSUTH,

Late Governor of Hungary, &c., &c., &c.

TURIN, September 25, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR: After despatching my note of yesterday, I had a confidential interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of War, at the Foreign Office, and verbally communicated your considerate and decisive orders concerning the Mississippi and her passengers. They expressed the liveliest satisfaction, and begged me to assure you that your forecast and decision are fully appreciated.

It is true, beyond all peradventure, as you have intimated, that if your "sympathy had at all equalled the enthusiasm" of the Hungarian leader, the peace of this country would have been put in jeopardy, and our flag dishonored.

His presence in Genoa would undoubtedly produce a manifestation of popular feeling, which, in the present state of certain political relations, might lead to the most disastrous consequences.

The exiles will not, I trust, be constrained to go to the United States against their will, since it would be scarcely gracious to *compel* men to accept our hospitality.

The government has surely made a sufficiently conspicuous manifestation of its good feeling, in the remarkable offer of one of its finest vessels-of-war, to satisfy even American sympathy for the oppressed. These champions of freedom are assuredly entitled to the liberty of choice between American and British favor, whatever may be said of their country in the case. Their treatment of your considerate counsels is truly surprising: but Kossuth's intimation that he "is still a prisoner;" and, above all, the suggestion of an appeal from the government "to the people," if the indulgence asked for should not be granted, astonishes me beyond the power of expression.

It quite reverses all our pre-conceived notions of the man, whom a great empire has sought to honor by making him its guest. I pray you keep me advised of whatever may transpire in relation to the mortifying subject.

I have the honor to be, very truly, your friend,

WM. B. KINNEY.

Commodore MORGAN.

UNITED STATES STEAM-FRIGATE MISSISSIPPI,
Bay of Spezzia, September 21, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I was officially informed by the Hon. George P. Marsh, United States minister resident at Constantinople, by letter under date of the 6th of September inst., and which I received on the morning of the 7th following, that he "deemed it important that the Mississippi should depart to-morrow evening in order that she may anticipate the arrival of the Turkish steamer at the Dardanelles, and be prepared for the immediate reception of the refugees, and their transportation to America, in pursuance of your orders from Com. Morgan.

I accordingly left my anchorage in the Bosphorus on the evening of the 7th, and arrived at noon at the Dardanelles the next day, and received pratique; on the morning of the 10th the Turkish steamer arrived, and I immediately received on board this ship, from the hands of H. A. Homes, esq., second dragoman to the legation, Mr. Kossuth, wife, and three

children, and fifty-five officers, soldiers, Jews, and attendants; but, I received for only fifty-two persons, as was required by Suleiman Bey: two of whom being Mussulmen, and not designing to emigrate to the United States, left me at Smyrna, by an arrangement between Mr. Homes and Suleiman Bey. I left the Dardanelles on the 11th for Smyrna, where I received on board supplies and water, which could not be obtained at Constantinople or the Dardanelles. I remained at Smyrna until the morning of the 15th, when I left, touching at Syra the next morning for the purpose of discharging the pilots; and I now have the honor to report to you my arrival here, after a passage of six days.

It will be necessary before departing for Gibraltar to fill up with coal, water, and supplies, also to have the clothes of the emigrants washed; and particularly as regards coal. I consider it expedient that we should have but little to receive at Gibraltar, where so much time must be devoted to the engines previous to a passage across the Atlantic at this season of the year; and to accomplish all these objects, I respectfully suggest that Genoa is a better place than Marseilles, where coals are obtained with great difficulty and delay, and with greater expense. One great object I have, is to remain as short a time in port as possible, in order to render the emigrants less disaffected; for already Kossuth has doubts of his continuing his voyage, and talks of leaving at this place. He has with him an Italian as agent and nominal secretary of the Red Republican—Robespierre order—who has his entire confidence, and who has already made arrangements to leave Mazzini, meet Kossuth at Gibraltar, and where I presume the whole scheme of revolutionizing Europe the next spring will be arranged, and that, too, on board of this ship. (I have one instance thus early, in support of this view, at Smyrna, where Kossuth was visited by a committee of Italian refugees, associated under the name of the Republican Society of the "Orient," and for causes which were occurring on shore, the United States consul deemed it necessary to acquaint me of the facts, and request me to leave the port; and, complying with his request, I did leave on the evening of the 13th of September, for Vamla bay.) And it appears to me evident, that if such meetings are allowed on board of this ship, our nation will be compromised under the cover of affording relief to Kossuth and his associates; and the very thing will be accomplished which your instructions to me have always cautioned me to avoid, and by allowing which, officers have been recalled from their stations. Kossuth has told me if the principles of our government are non-interference in the affairs of Europe, it was not for him to partake of the hospitalities of the United States; to aggrandize himself before his "fatherland" was free; and, therefore, he should not go to the United States, which he should decide on his arrival at Spezzia.

I have already stated that I have in all fifty-eight persons on board, many of whom are not of the party of "internés," and even if they were, it is impossible for me to take so many to the United States at this season: they are particular, and their wants are many, and they require them at any rate. I hope, therefore, if you are still determined that this ship is to continue on home, that for the comfort and convenience of all on board, at least sixteen of this party should be sent by some other conveyance; and I have to ask your further instructions, that in the event of Kossuth leaving the ship before her departure from the Mediterranean, what is to be done with those remaining? I am clearly of opinion that several, of the rank of

captain and under, now on board, were given their rank for the time, to enable them to be made more comfortable.

I respectfully call your attention to the copies of the following letters herewith enclosed: Mr. Marsh's letter of instruction to Mr. Homes, and the accompanying note, respecting arrangements, to Kossuth; also, Mr. Marsh's letter of instruction to me; all of which, together with a list of the whole number of persons, with their rank, now on board, with a list of all those for whom I received, _____. I enclose also a copy of a letter I directed to you from Constantinople, dated September 2, 1851, and a copy of a letter from chief engineer Jesse Gay, directed to me.

Governor Kossuth desires to see you very much, to express his grateful feelings, &c.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. LONG, *Captain.*

Commodore CHAS. W. MORGAN,

Commanding U. S. Naval Forces in the Mediterranean.

[For letter of George P. Marsh, of September 6, 1851, see Captain Long's report, enclosure No. 2.]

TURKISH STEAM-FRIGATE,
Muhbirri Suroier, Dardanelles, September 10, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose to you copies, first of the instructions I received from Mr. Marsh, the resident minister, the day I left Constantinople for Gemlik, (A); and secondly, a copy of a note concerning the embarkation of the Hungarian refugees, which I have put into the hands of Governor Kossuth, (B).

I enclose, also, a rough list of the names, rank and classification of the emigrants who came from Kutahia, and who desire to embark on board the United States steamer, being fifty in all. Three of these stop at Gibraltar, and nine are children, (C).

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
H. A. HOMES.

Captain J. C. LONG,

Commanding U. S. Steam-frigate Mississippi.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Constantinople, September 6, 1851.

SIR: It is in my judgment desirable that an officer of this legation should be present at the embarkation of Mr. Kossuth and his associates at Gemlik, and at their reception on board the Mississippi; both as a matter of courtesy to these distinguished guests of the nation, and because it is hoped that by proper explanation of the disappointment which they will feel at the want of means of transportation to America, a larger number may be soothed, and the difficulties in the way of the selection of Mr. K.'s companions may be in some measure obviated.

The consent of the Porte having been obtained for the purpose, you will therefore embark on board the Turkish government steamer, which sails

to-morrow for Gemlik, to receive and convey the refugees to the Dardanelles, and will remain on board until they shall be transferred to the Mississippi, unless special reasons, not now foreseen, should require you to return for further instructions.

You will explain to the exiles the impossibility of taking on board of the Mississippi, with safety, a larger number than that fixed by Captain Long; and aid, as far as in your power, in reconciling any difficulties which may arise in their selection.

Congress was, probably, not aware of the existence of any difficulty or objection in the way of the embarkation of all the internés in our ship; and as the whole number, both of the internés and those voluntarily associated with them, was thought not to exceed that which the Mississippi could accommodate, there is no doubt the government supposed it had made ample provisions for the emigration of the entire body who were gathered around Mr. Kossuth at Kutahia. It is therefore desirable that the selection should embrace at least all those of the strictly internés who wish to emigrate to America, with their families and personal attendants. But as Mr. Kossuth enjoys in an eminent degree the confidence and respect of the American government and people; as he is looked upon as the head and controlling spirit of the proposed emigration, and is the person to whom the hospitalities of the nation are more emphatically tendered, his wishes in regard to the selection of his associates should be first consulted; and, in my opinion, he should be allowed to decide, in the last, upon any questions which may arise on this delicate point.

You will communicate this letter by copy to Captain Long, and render him any aid in your power, in respect to his visit to this port.

Yours, &c.,

G. P. MARSH.

H. A. HOMES, Esq.,
Second Dragoman of United States Legation.

Note communicated to Governor Kossuth.

The commander of the United States steam-frigate Mississippi has had constructed thirty-seven berths on board for the Hungarian guests from Kutahia.

By having four of the children sleep in berths with their mothers, these accommodations are extended to forty-one berths.

One or two *soldiers* can be accommodated with sleeping-rooms below decks with the military marines.

All over this amount of accommodation will be taken on board of the Mississippi only on condition of taking passage on deck, although all will be protected from the rain.

All over this amount of accommodation, (43 berths,) who cannot, in the opinion of Captain Long, be accommodated with sufficient regard to their own safety, comfort and health, and that of the ship's crew, will be expected to leave at Gibraltar or Spezzia, and most probably at Spezzia—with the exception of General Wysocki and suite, who go to Gibraltar,—the designation of the persons to disembark there, to be left to the judgment of Governor Kossuth (in respect to the persons considered more particularly as belonging to his suite.)

I will leave on board blank passports, dated from Constantinople, to be used by those who may disembark at Gibraltar or Spezzia. An officer on board the United States steam-frigate Mississippi will have charge of them and fill them up.

This arrangement is adopted so as to afford a passage to all who have come to Gemlik from Kutahia, of the internés, and to prevent all disappointment as far as possible.

H. A. HOMES.

GEMLIK, September 9, 1851.

List of Hungarians received on board the United States steam-frigate Mississippi, at the Dardanelles, September 10, 1851, for passage to the United States.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Remarks.
1	Lewis Kossuth.....	governor.	
2	Teresa Kossuth.....	wife.	
3	Wilhelmina Kossuth.....	child.	
4	Francis Kossuth.....	child.	
5	Lewis Kossuth.....	child.	
6	Ignatius Karades.....	teacher.....	Magyar, instructor of the children of Gov. Kossuth.
7	Adrian Lemmi.....	servant.	
8	Anne Lemmi.....	wife.	
9	Emele Lemmi.....	child.	
10	Nicholas Perezel.....	colonel.....	Magyar, M. P. of Tolan, and colonel of infantry.
11	Wilhelmina Perezel.....	wife.	
12	John Demeter.....	major.....	Magyar, major of infantry.
13	Susanne Demeter.....	wife.	
14	Adolph Gyarman.....	major.....	Magyar, editor of the government Gazette.
15	Susanne Gyarman.....	wife.	
16	Adele S. Gyarman.....	child.	
17	Stephen Kowats.....	major.....	Magyar, major of infantry.
18	Francesca Kowats.....	wife.	
19	Lewis Spoesek.....	physician.....	Polander, physician.
20	Florentine Spoesek.....	wife.	
21	Eliza Burzegnska.....	mother-in-law.	
22	Murzealas Spoesek.....	child.	
23	Emanuel Luley.....	captain.....	German, officer of police.
24	Cecilia Luley.....	wife.	
25	Fanny Luley.....	child.	
26	Antonio Luley.....	child.	
27	John Luley.....	child.	
28	Charles Luley.....	child.	
29	Lenny Luley.....	child.	
30	Joseph Wisaskey.....	general.....	Polander.
31	Julius Przyiensky.....	colonel.....	Polander, colonel of cavalry.
32	Joseph Przyiensky.....	captain.....	Polander, captain of cavalry.
33	Ladislas Kasak.....	lieutenant.....	Polander, lieutenant of cavalry.
34	Francis Haszman.....	colonel.....	Magyar, M. P. for Bude and chief of bureau in department at home.
35	Ladislas Berzeneczy.....	colonel.....	Magyar, M. P. for Marus Vasaskely in Transylvania, and colonel of the National Guards.

LIST—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Remarks.
36	Alexander Asbath.....	lieut. colonel.	Magyar, lieutenant colonel of the staff and adjutant general of the governor of Hungary.
37	Daniel Ihasz.....	lieut. colonel.	Magyar, lieutenant colonel of infantry.
38	Edward Lorody.....	lieut. colonel.	Magyar, counsellor in the department at home.
39	Gustaw Wayner.....	major.....	German, major of artillery.
40	Lewis Yorak.....	captain.....	Magyar, captain of infantry.
41	Abis Frater.....	captain.....	Magyar, captain of infantry.
42	William Waigley.....	captain.....	Magyar, commissary of a battalion of foot.
43	Joseph Nimesto.....	captain.....	Magyar, captain of cavalry.
44	John Kalapsza.....	captain.....	Magyar, captain of cavalry.
45	Gideon Acs.....	chaplain.....	Magyar, pastor.
46	Anton Szerengi.....	captain.....	Magyar, country judge.
47	Armin Micklosy.....	captain.....	Magyar, captain of infantry.
48	Czezer Merighi.....	captain.	
49	George Grechench.....	lieutenant.....	Magyar, 1st lieutenant of infantry.
50	Charles Lazle.....	lieutenant.....	Magyar, lieutenant of artillery.
51	Joseph Grezsak.....	soldier.	
52	Francis Kerats.....	soldier.	
53	Peter Lzabo.....	soldier.	
54	John Hettinger.....	boy.	
55	John Szigel.....	soldier.....	German, lieutenant of artillery.
56	Alexander Magyer.....	soldier.	
57	Charles Schwartz.....	soldier.	
58	William Fetzeke.....	soldier.	
59	Amerigo Cek.....	captain.....	
60	Mayrg Yarnas.....	servant.....	Mussulmen, lieutenant at Smyrna by arrangement of H. A. Homes, Esq.; 2d dragoman to the Legation at Constantinople.

SIR: You will please enter on your muster-roll the foregoing names, being a list of the Hungarians, companions of Governor Kossuth, received on board this ship. Amerigo Cek, (captain,) and Mayrg Yarnas, (servant,) were sent on shore September 13, 1851, at Smyrna, at the request of Governor Kossuth, they being Mussulmen, and not desiring to go to the United States. You will please note the same.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

J. C. LONG,
Captain.

Purser HENRY ETTING, Esq.,
United States Steamship Mississippi.

List of Hungarian refugees embarked at Gemlik for the United States steam-frigate Mississippi.

Gov. Louis Kossuth, Madam Kossuth, M'lle Kossuth.
 F. Kossuth and L. Kossuth.
 Colonel Nicholas Perezel and his wife.
 Major A. Gyarmay, wife and child.
 Major L. Hovats and his wife.
 Major J. Demeter and his wife.
 Dr. L. Spaezék, mother, wife and child.
 Lieutenant Colonel Asbath.
 Mr. Lulie, wife and five children.
 Mr. Karody, teacher.
 Mr. Ace, pastor.
 General Wysocky.
 Colonel Presiensky.
 Lieutenant Koszak.
 Captain Josephus Luszakousky.
 Colonel Ladislas Berzency.
 Colonel Hayman.
 Colonel Ihasy.
 Major Magner.
 Major Lorodi.
 Captain Yörök.
 Captain Frater.
 Captain Waighi.
 Captain Nemeth.
 Captain Kalapsha.
 Captain Grehencz.
 Captain Llazlo.
 Captain Szrenzi.
 Soldiers—J. Presa.
 " Hovats.
 " Magryer.
 " Sabo.
 Boy Hettinger.

The undersigned, J. C. Long, captain in the United States navy, commanding the United States steam-frigate Mississippi, acknowledges to have received on board of this ship, from on board the Turkish steam-frigate Mukhbie Suroor, all the above named persons, coming from Kutahia under charge of Sulieman Bey, being in all fifty souls.

J. C. LONG,
Captain United States Navy.

QUARANTINE GROUND OF THE DARDANELLES,
September 10, 1851.

I also acknowledge having received Captain Cek, and Mayrg Yarnas, his servant.

J. C. LONG,
Captain United States Navy.

U. S. STEAMER MISSISSIPPI,

Constantinople, September 2, 1851.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you of my arrival here, on the 30th ultimo, from Smyrna, at which place I arrived on the evening of the 27th ultimo. I informed, by the next day's mail, the United States legation at Constantinople of my arrival at Smyrna, sending copies of my instructions from you, and the letter from the legation, of June 14, 1851; also, the letter from the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, with the resolution of Congress for the relief of Kossuth and his associates, approved March 3, 1851.

In running into the harbor of Smyrna, on the evening of the 21st ultimo, we ran aground on Saujak Spit, in avoiding a brig which was anchored directly in the narrow passage. I was obliged to lighten the ship by taking out a portion of the coal and water, all the provisions and sails, and then sent out two anchors astern, and she came off very easily. It being only mud and quicksand upon which the ship ran, she received not the slightest injury. When she was on the bank she was water-borne to the fore rigging, having seven and a half fathoms of water under her stern, and four fathoms forward of her wheel-houses; and when she came off, she drew but four inches more water forward than when on the bank.

On the morning of the 27th, all things being put to rights, I ran up and anchored off the city of Smyrna, for the purpose of obtaining water, and left the next day, the 28th, for this place, having on board the Honorable George P. Marsh and family, who arrived, on the 23d of August, from Beirut, and had been subjected to five days' quarantine. On my arrival at Smyrna, the only communication from the United States legation at Constantinople was a letter from H. A. Homes, the second secretary of the legation, dated May 3, 1851, stating that on the 1st September the Sultan would release the prisoners at Kutahia. On the 27th ultimo I received, by Mr. Lemmin Kossuth, private secretary, an unofficial note from Mr. Brown, and also a note from Kossuth, apprizing me that he looked forward to the happy day when he should be under the protection of our flag. Mr. Brown informed me, that he thought the number would be from sixty to seventy-one, and that on the 1st of September they would leave Kutahia, and in six or seven days arrive at Gemlik, and embark from there for the Dardanelles. On receiving the above notes, I lost no time in procuring lumber, &c., and engaged six carpenters, and on my arrival here I employed as many carpenters, &c., as could work, and hope to be ready to take Kossuth and his associates, to the number of thirty-six to forty, at the time and place that shall be appointed by the Turkish government, which appears to be the 7th or 8th of this month, at the Dardanelles. The order for their release has been sent to Kutahia; and when they are on board, I must go to Smyrna for supplies that cannot be procured here. I intend leaving my pilots at Syra, and shall lose no time to join you at Spezzia.

The return to Spezzia will retard our progress materially, and to go to Marseilles will be a still greater delay, and, as it appears to me, for no practicable benefit. It will make us late on our coast, and so crowded we shall be on board, that everything should be done to hasten our departure from the Mediterranean. At Spezzia, while in quarantine, the boilers must be scalded, and again at Gibraltar, preparatory to our passage across the Atlantic. The clothes must be washed at the same time, at Spezzia.

And I respectfully suggest the propriety of purchasing, at Genoa, a cargo

of three hundred tons of West Hartley coals, by the invoice and bill of lading, and brought to Spezzia, which would greatly facilitate our movements. It costs, I believe, delivered, about six and a half to seven Spanish dollars; and if you deem such a purchase expedient, I recommend Mr. Venzano as the most honest coal-merchant that we have found in Genoa. It will shorten our detention at Gibraltar, for we must at that place replenish our water, which, with the coaling, and the work necessary to the engines, will be too much.

I must state, that I should have greatly preferred to have been ordered to Mahon, where all the necessary preparations to the ship could have been accomplished, washing, &c., executed, and could have been well supplied with stock, &c., during our quarantine; and what appears to me more important, no one would have known our whereabouts, and no excitement, or perhaps revolution, would have been caused by our presence with Kossuth on board; and our detention at Gibraltar would have been of much shorter duration—not over a week at the farthest.

I have made arrangements to accommodate twenty persons below, and twenty in the cabin; four state-rooms forward of the poop, and my pantry, accommodating twelve. In the after-cabin, it being divided into state-rooms, will contain six; the two rooms on the starboard side will be for Kossuth and his family, five in all, leaving the forward cabin alone. I shall retain the port state-room for myself. The mess-table is below, and runs from the transom to the pumps, abaft the mainmast, at which about sixty can be seated. It was the only feasible arrangement that could be made. The saving it makes in cooking, and also of stewards, cooks, and servants, and the different coops, &c., for stock, is very considerable. I shall preside at the table, and all will be seated according to rank.

It is my opinion that I shall be in Spezzia on the 20th of this month, at the farthest, where I trust I shall meet the flag-ship Independence.

I am, sir, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

J. C. LONG, *Captain.*

Com. CHAS. W. MORGAN,

Com'ng U. S. Naval Forces in the Mediterranean,

Flag-ship Independence.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Constantinople, September 6, 1851.

SIR: As you have been already apprized, the Turkish government informed this legation some time since that the Hungarian refugees, *internés*, at Kutahia, would be released in September, but it was not until since the arrival of the Mississippi at Constantinople that official notice was given of the precise time and place of their intended discharge. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has this day notified the legation that the refugees left Kutahia for Gemlik on the first of September, and that a Turkish government steamer would sail for Gemlik to-morrow with orders to receive them on board, and transfer them to the Mississippi, at the Dardanelles. Unfortunately, the Mississippi can accommodate on board but a portion of those who desire to embark for the United States, and I have at my disposal no means to provide for their transportation by any other conveyance.

It is probable some difficulties may arise in the selection of those who are

to avail themselves of this opportunity; and with a view of obviating these, and as a matter of courtesy to the distinguished guests of the American people, I shall despatch Mr. Homes, second dragoman of this legation, to Gemlik, to meet Mr. Kossuth, and accompany him to the Dardanelles, with instructions, which will be communicated to you through Captain Long.

I have taken the liberty to urge Captain Long to make every exertion to hasten his passage to America, because I have great reason to fear, that, in case of any considerable delay, Mr. Kossuth and his leading associates will abandon their purpose of visiting the United States, and leave the ship at Marseilles or Gibraltar, to proceed directly to England.

I need not enlarge on the disappointment which such an untoward event would occasion to the American government and people; and I doubt not you will agree with me in thinking that the ship should visit as few ports, and remain at them as briefly as possible, on her passage out.

I can testify, from my own personal observation, that every possible exertion has been made by Captain Long and his officers to accelerate the fitting up of the ship; and I ought, perhaps, further to say that her visit to Constantinople was absolutely necessary, in order to a free and frequent communication with the legation, and through it with the refugees and the Porte, as well as for the purpose of making some preparations which could hardly be effected elsewhere.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, yours,

GEORGE P. MARSH.

To Com. CHARLES W. MORGAN.

UNITED STATES STEAMER MISSISSIPPI,
Bay of Spezzia, September 22, 1851.

SIR: Yesterday afternoon several boats, filled with men, surrounded this ship, and called for Kossuth, whom they wished to congratulate on his liberation; he, ever ready to receive public applause, and make known his principles, seized the opportunity to address them, and actually requested his secretary, or agent, to call a boat alongside, (during our quarantine) to say to them that he would meet them on shore. Mr. Kinney, the chargé de affaires of the United States at Turin, Sardinia, says to me, in a confidential note, that he hopes the Hungarians will not land, and that I will avoid as much as possible any demonstration being made by those few people who choose to surround the ship and receive his views, publicly expressed, thereby compromising the friendly relations existing between our nation and this government. I do, therefore, respectfully suggest that I may, as soon as the present (which appears to be the equinoctial) storm is over, depart hence; and if it is as is now reported, that you are to allow this ship to remain in Gibraltar for Kossuth to visit England, that she should first touch at Marseilles and land Kossuth, and then proceed to Gibraltar, where he can rejoin the ship if he pleases, and embark for the United States. I make this statement, because it appears to me to forward expedition in our movements. The coal which has been purchased in Genoa may not be here in time for us to receive it on board (which will take four days at least,) before our quarantine is out; and no doubt, when the quarantine is out, all hands will wish to land, and no one can foresee the result. When I wrote you on the subject of having coal brought here, under date September 2d,

I did not then regard the objection of the Sardinian government to the landing of the whole party; but now, I see it might interrupt the amicable feelings existing between our government and that of Sardinia, and perhaps place her in an unenviable situation with Austria, with whom she now apparently holds a delicate position. As to the coal purchased, it can probably be sold at very little, if any loss, or placed here in depot for any other steamer.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. LONG, *Captain.*

Com. CHAS. W. MORGAN,

Commanding U. S. Naval Forces in the Mediterranean.

[No. 85.]

FLAG SHIP INDEPENDENCE,

Bay of Spezzia, October 7, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit to you a letter dated on the 1st instant, at Marseilles, which I have just received from Captain John C. Long, with copies of two letters addressed by John L. Hodge, esq., United States consul at Marseilles, to Captain Long, which accompanied it, and also a copy of my reply thereto.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. MORGAN,

Commanding U. S. Naval Forces in the Mediterranean.

To the Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM,

Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. STEAMER MISSISSIPPI,

Marseilles, France, October 1, 1851.

SIR: I regret to be under the necessity to report to you some few of the many disagreeable, and I may say unfortunate, circumstances that have occurred since I came into this port on Friday evening last, the 26th ult. As usual, on my arrival, an officer was sent to the health office to obtain pratique, if possible; after receiving it, he was to call on the consul, with two letters from Mr. Kossuth—one for the Prefect, the other for Mr. Hodge, U. S. consul, enclosed with one for myself, for the consul. After some delay, the officer returned, having in the boat with him the consul, Mr. Hodge. Mr. Hodge had seen the Prefect, and had obtained from him permission for Mr. Kossuth and his associates to visit the shore on the same footing with the officers of the Mississippi, he having promised the Prefect that he would be answerable for their passports being lodged in the police office. While Kossuth and his family were making preparations to land with the consul, another portion of the passengers having understood we had pratique, and they could land, became outrageous in their denunciations of my restricting them until Kossuth and his family, with the consul, should land and deposite the passports, and as soon as Kossuth had left the ship I gave the order to land such as desired, and all became quiet again.

A rain storm commencing that night, and continuing through the next

day, I was informed by the consul, that, on account of the weather, an answer could not be expected to the telegraphic communication sent to Paris by the Prefect, at his (the consul's) request, for some days yet, and also he had no doubt but that a consent would be granted. I immediately ordered coal to be purchased; and as it was necessary to have supplies for the support of the large number of persons on board, they had been ordered. The contract for the coal was made, as soon after the weather cleared up as that coal could be examined, to be delivered on the evening of the 30th. On Sunday a heavy mistral had cleared off the thick weather, and the Prefect had received an answer, and had informed the consul that the government at Paris had refused most positively to permit Kossuth to pass through France to England, and on the evening of the same day Kossuth returned on board. On his arrival at the boat with Mr. Hodge, our consul, a large concourse of people collected and cried, "Vive Kossuth," "Vive les Etats Unis."

The next morning, I received a note from the consul, saying that in consequence of the "demonstration" made when Kossuth embarked for the ship, the same "demonstrations were renewed in the evening in presence of three Hungarian refugees in uniform." "As such demonstrations must cease, to his (the Prefect's) great regret, he withdrew the authority which he had granted to permit the strangers, not furnished with regular passports for France, *to land*." "He requests me to inform you of this decision—that the laws of France, relative to passports, must be executed; no one is allowed to leave the frigate who has not his passport in regular order, which is to be *signed*, or bear the *vise* of a French minister or consul."

"Please announce the above to Mr. Kossuth and all others on board, and request an observance."

The extract of Mr. Hodge's letter, as above, I read to Mr. Kossuth, who gave orders to his party to that effect; notwithstanding which, not a half hour after, one Pole, Mr. Kossak, left the ship in violation of this request, and I called him back to the ship after he had gone some rods. The whole party continued excited, and declared that I had imprisoned them worse than they were at Kutahia.

A short time before sunset, a large collection of boats, filled with men, surrounded the ship, called for Kossuth and commenced singing the Marseilles hymn. Governor Kossuth rushed on deck and received their applause, remaining for nearly an hour, when he retired from the side of the poop to amidships; and, as I supposed he was quite tired of a continued repetition of the same thing—the boats were all the time increasing—and I, fearing a compromise of our flag, very politely said to Mr. Kossuth, "Perhaps, sir, if you should retire, probably the people will depart from alongside the ship;" and, after a few moments, he left the deck; and as the crowd did not leave, but the people began to collect on the mole, he again went on the poop, and said he could not resist the congratulations of the people of this country, when they were showing a dislike to the action of the government in not permitting him to pass through their country, and, with some other remarks, passed rapidly to the starboard side and addressed the crowd in French, which I did not understand, and soon after dusk they all departed in different directions.

On Tuesday evening the same convention of boats, but less in number,

assembled, and Governor Kossuth made a short address to the people from the poop, and then retired. The crowd dispersed in the same manner, and at near the same time, as on the evening previous.

Yesterday I received a note from Consul Hodge, a copy of which is enclosed, the latter part of which, from where the affair of the publication in the papers is spoken of, and what has followed has compromised me and our flag with this government, and what follows, I read to Mr. Kossuth ; and he said he had not been requested *not* to publish the letter, and he had sent it, with some remarks of his, to a person on shore, and had no objections to its being published ; he also said that had he received the information from Mr. Hodge, which I then communicated, at an earlier hour in the day, he would not have sent another letter he had written for the same purpose. Now, sir, after all these circumstances had occurred, it becomes my duty to inform you, and to say, if the coal had not been purchased, and the most of it in lighters, as well as the necessity of remaining for supplies for the subsistence of these people, I should have immediately left the port ; I sent word to the Prefet by the consul, that it was my intention to leave this port at the earliest practicable moment, and to enforce the restriction of the landing of the Hungarians.

Such, sir, are many of the circumstances that have transpired since my arrival here, and I must leave you to form your own opinion from them.

I shall leave this evening for Gibraltar.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. LONG, *Captain.*

Com. CHARLES W. MORGAN,

Commanding U. S. Naval Forces in the Mediterranean.

FLAG-SHIP INDEPENDENCE,
Bay of Spezzia, October 7, 1851.

SIR : I have this moment received your report of the first instant, dated at Marseilles, and giving me an account of some of the disagreeable circumstances to which your present duty necessarily subjects you ; but I cannot admit that any compromise has resulted from the publication by Governor Kossuth of the letter of the Prefet of Police.

Governor Kossuth had made, through Consul Hodge, an application to the Prefet for a free passage through France. The Prefet had transmitted that application to the government, the government had refused their assent, and that refusal was communicated to Governor Kossuth, in a letter addressed by the Prefet to the consul. This letter was an official document. It was a *reply* to Governor Kossuth, and I cannot conceive, therefore, that Consul Hodge could properly withhold it from Governor Kossuth ; or that, should he, after receiving it, choose to give it publicity, such publication could in the slightest degree compromit either the flag, Consul Hodge, or yourself. I can, however, very well understand that the Prefet might become alarmed in view of the popular excitement which ensued ; and that in condemning the publication of the reply, he might very accurately express the views of his government ; but such a correspondence could not possibly be considered *confidential* ; and if, by its publication, the government of France appears before the world as adding yet a few more drops to the bitter cup, of which the oppressed Hungarians have already been required to drink so

deeply, with that government alone the responsibility must rest; and so, too, with reference to the popular demonstrations which followed Governor Kossuth from the hotel to the ship. The Prefet had permitted him to land, and the excitement of the people in relation to the order for his return was but the natural result of the effect produced upon their minds by the course of their government, and consequently a matter touching which neither the consul nor yourself could have the slightest accountability.

I can therefore only re-enjoin upon you the careful observance, as far as may be practicable, of the instructions you have already received, and with my best wishes for a satisfactory and speedy termination to a course of events, the trying character of which I can very justly appreciate.

I am, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. MORGAN,

Commanding U. S. Naval Forces in the Mediterranean,

To Captain JOHN C. LONG,

Commanding U. S. S. Mississippi, Bay of Gibraltar.

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE MISSISSIPPI,
Harbor of New York, November 10, 1851.

SIR: Agreeably to the instructions of Commodore Charles W. Morgan, commanding United States naval forces in the Mediterranean, dated August 5, 1851, the United States steam-frigate Mississippi, under my command, left Spezzia bay, August 14, for Smyrna, in Turkey, where I was instructed that I should probably find information from the United States legation at Constantinople for the direction of my further progress.

On the 27th of August, ult., I was informed by the legation at Constantinople that M. Kossuth and his associates were to embark for America, and would be at liberty and ready so to do on or near the 8th of September. I immediately made such preparations as I deemed worthy and necessary for the comfort of those unfortunate Hungarian exiles, who were to be the guests of our country. And on the 10th of September last, at the Dardanelles, I received on board, from a Turkish war steamer, M. Louis Kossuth, wife, and three children, and fifty-five of his associates. The next day I took my departure for Spezzia, touching at Smyrna. At Spezzia I met Commodore Morgan, who gave me further instructions, to go first to Marseilles and land M. Kossuth, for the purpose of visiting England, and to await his return at Gibraltar; and, in case of his being unable to pass through France, to remain at Gibraltar twenty days, or more if necessary, to allow him to go to England and return. He was not permitted by the French government to pass through France; and the Prefet of Marseilles withdrew the permission for him and his associates to land after three days. I left Marseilles on October 1st, and arrived at Gibraltar on the 5th.

On the 13th ult. I received a communication from M. Kossuth, stating that he should not be able to return from England until the 18th of November; and as he did not desire, for the sake of his companions, to detain the ship so long, and as his return to Gibraltar would give to him twenty days more sea passage, he should take passage in one of the mail steamers to the United States from England.

On the evening of the 15th ult. he embarked on board an English steamer for Southampton. As I was ready for sea, I took in tow the American

barque Alexine, (she having lost her captain overboard a few days previous, to the eastward of the rock,) and proceeded to sea. I touched at Madeira on the 19th ult. for coal, and sailed again on the 20th. After being out ten days, I met a gale from the northwest, and considering it expedient, I bore up for the trade winds; and I now have the honor to report to you my arrival here, after a passage of twenty-one days from Madeira.

I have the honor to send you herewith copies of my instructions; also, copies of the correspondence which has taken place while on this special service, numbered from one to fourteen inclusive, to which I respectfully call your attention.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. LONG, *Captain.*

To Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

A schedule of letters enclosed.

- No. 1. Commodore Morgan's instructions,* dated August 5, 1851.
- No. 2. Hon. George P. Marsh's letter, dated September 6, 1851.
- No. 3. Capt. J. C. Long's report† to Com. Morgan, dated Sept. 21, 1851.
- No. 4. Com. Morgan's instructions, dated September 24, 1851.
- No. 5. Capt. J. C. Long's letter to Mr. Kossuth, dated October 9, 1851.
- No. 6. Mr. Kossuth's letter to Capt. Long, dated October 9, 1851.
- No. 7. Capt. Long's letter to Mr. Kossuth, dated October 10, 1851.
- No. 8. Mr. Kossuth's letter to Capt. Long, dated October 10, 1851.
- No. 9. Capt. Long's letter to Mr. Kossuth, dated October 11, 1851.
- No. 10. Mr. Kossuth's letter to Capt. Long, dated October 13, 1851.
- No. 11. Capt. Long's letter to Mr. Kossuth, dated October 14, 1851.
- No. 12. List† of the Hungarians received on board, September 10, 1851.
- No. 13. List of Hungarians who left for England, October 15, 1851.
- No. 14. List of Hungarians who are now on board.

* No. 1. See despatch of Commodore Morgan, No. 80.

† Nos. 3 and 12. See despatch of Commodore Morgan, No. 82.

No. 1.

[See Commodore Morgan's despatch, No. 80.]

No. 2.

LEGATION OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA,
Constantinople, September 6, 1851.

SIR: After many delays, this legation has been at length, this day, officially informed by the Porte, that a Turkish government steamer will sail for Gemlik to-morrow, to receive on board M. Kossuth and his associates, and convey them to the Dardanelles, where they will be permitted to em-

bark for America in the Mississippi. As it is probable the exiles may sail from Gemlik in the course of Monday, I deem it important that the Mississippi should depart to-morrow evening in order that she may anticipate the arrival of the Turkish steamer at the Dardanelles, and be prepared for the immediate reception of the refugees and their transportation to America, in pursuance of your orders from Commodore Morgan. Mr. Homes, second dragoman of the legation, will go to Gemlik in the Turkish steamer, and accompany M. Kossuth and his associates to the Dardanelles. As the Mississippi cannot convey to the United States the whole number who desire to embark, it is probable that difficulties may arise in the selection of the passengers. Mr. Homes has instructions, conveying my opinions on this point, a copy of which he will communicate to you.

You are probably aware that it is not the purpose of M. Kossuth to remain long in the United States, and that he desires to visit England at an early period. Should, therefore, any considerable delay occur in the prosecution of your voyage, it is not improbable that he may leave the ship at Gibraltar, or elsewhere, and repair to England; in which case, the objects of our government in offering him and his companions the hospitalities of the nation would in a great measure be defeated, and much disappointment felt by the American people.

I beg leave, therefore, to suggest that every exertion ought to be made to abridge the term of your voyage, and that the vessel touch at as few ports, and remain as short a period at them, as is possible, consistently with your instructions.

I have the honor to be, sir, yours respectfully,

GEO. P. MARSH.

Captain J. C. LONG,

Commanding United States Steam-frigate Mississippi.

No. 3.

[See Commodore Morgan's despatch, No. 82.]

No. 4.

FLAG-SHIP INDEPENDENCE, BAY OF SPEZZIA,

September 24, 1851.

SIR: In view of the excitement caused among the people at this place, by the presence of General Kossuth, and of the fears in reference thereto, which have been earnestly expressed by the Sardinian government, and communicated to me by the Hon. William B. Kinney, chargé d'affaires of the United States at Turin, you will, with the least practicable delay, leave this bay; and General Kossuth having resolved to land either at Marseilles or Gibraltar, for the purpose of visiting England before going to the United States, you will proceed directly to the port of Marseilles, in France, where, should he still adhere to his present *determination*, and no objection be made by the authorities, you will afford him every facility in landing, with his family and such of his companions as he may wish to accompany him. I have already informed General Kossuth that he will find the

Mississippi awaiting his return from England, at Gibraltar, twenty days after the date of his departure at Marseilles. And you will, accordingly, leave Marseilles for Gibraltar in good season to reach and complete your preparations for sea at the latter place, within the period specified. Should you find it impossible to land General Kossuth at Marseilles, you will, without delay, proceed from that port to Gibraltar, and permit him in the same manner to land there, awaiting his return from England twenty-one days, or longer should it be necessary; and you will, before parting with him at either port, request him to inform you, after his arrival in England, at what date you may expect his return; and upon receiving him again on board, immediately proceed, in accordance with the instructions addressed to you on the 5th ult., to the port of New York, in the United States.

It is much to be regretted that General Kossuth has determined to pursue the course herein referred to; but I have found it impossible to induce him to make the slightest modification of his plans. And, although I greatly fear that you will still continue to encounter many vexatious inconveniences, I have great satisfaction in the conviction that you will meet them all with your usual courtesy and patience.

I presume that it is hardly necessary for me to re-enjoin upon you the most exact observance, in every particular, of the instructions which have already been given to you with reference to the admission of spies or other mischievous persons on board of the ship under your command, and the careful preservation of our strict neutrality, without which the most serious compromise of the character of our country is almost inevitable.

Trusting that the health of yourself, officers, passengers, and crew, may continue to be uninterrupted, and that you may have a safe and successful passage home,

I am, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. MORGAN,

Commanding U. S. Naval Forces in the Mediterranean..

To Captain JOHN C. LONG,

Commanding U. S. Steam-frigate Mississippi, Bay of Spezzia.

No. 5.

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE MISSISSIPPI,
Bay of Gibraltar, October 9, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that this ship will be ready for sea on the 13th instant, and I have respectfully to ask of you to acquaint me when you will be ready to proceed on your passage to the United States.

I deem it a duty imperative on me, to request you to take into consideration that any delay here would render yourself and your associates, as well as the officers and crew of this ship, liable, on approaching our coast at a later season, to endure excessively severe and uncomfortably cold and stormy weather; and I have earnestly to request that you will so decide, as to enable me to take advantage of the present favorable season to proceed with you, without delay, to the United States.

I am, sir, with the highest regard, your obedient servant,

J. C. LONG, *Captain.*

LOUIS KOSSUTH, *Ex-Governor, President of Hungary, &c.*

No. 6.

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE MISSISSIPPI,
Bay of Gibraltar, October 9, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge reception of your official letter of this day, where you, informing me that the Mississippi will be ready for sea on the 13th instant, desire me to acquaint you when I will be ready to proceed on my passage to the United States.

In respectful answer to your desire, I beg leave briefly to state my position.

I had the honor to expose first to the United States legation at Constantinople, afterwards to Commodore Morgan, at Spezzia, the motives of the indispensable necessity of my stopping for some few days in England before my proceeding to the United States.

These motives and this necessity are still augmenting with every day, as (most probably by not having received my instructions sent to that purpose from Kutahia) my friends and agents I expected to meet from England here, not only I did not meet here, but have not even found a letter from them, so that I have no information about the state of my public and private affairs, and no possible means to provide for them without going personally to England for some few days, previous to my departure to the United States.

You know, sir, that Commodore Morgan having appreciated the motives of this my indispensable determination, the arrangement was made, so that I should pass from Marseilles through France to England, and join you again in twenty days from my departure from Marseilles, at Gibraltar, where you would have pleased to await my return up to this time.

You know that the French government refused to grant me passage through France. So it was not my fault that the arrangement could not have been executed.

We proceeded to Gibraltar, and arrived here the day *after* the departure of the Oriental Company's steam packet-boat for Southampton. It was a new misfortune, which I could neither prevent nor repair.

So, according as matters stand, I have only the choice either to wait here for the next packet-boat, which is expected to arrive the 14th, go by it to Southampton, (where I have given word to land,) and to return by the packet-boat which leaves England for Gibraltar, between the 27th October and 1st November, or to embark on board the propeller Amo, arrived here last night bound for Liverpool, and about to leave Gibraltar this evening; but even embarking on board this ship, (though it touches not Southampton, where I sent word that I will land,) my return I could again only execute by the same packet-boat of 27th October to 1st of November, as according to the newest daily packet list which I got here, by the kindness of the consul of the United States, there is, after the 17th October, no steamboat bound for Gibraltar before the 27th.

In consequence of these circumstances, I have the honor to answer such your questions, that should the considerations of the late season, and probably cold and stormy weather, not hinder you, to await my return here, in every case I pledge my word to embark at Southampton on board the steam packet-boat which leaves that port between the 27th October and 1st November, and to come on board that ship to Gibraltar, ready to pro-

ceed immediately on my passage to the United States, on board your frigate, where I know to have the honor to meet it yet here.

Though by this way my passage from England to the United States, via Gibraltar, will require some twenty-eight or thirty days; whereas, I could cross the Atlantic directly from Liverpool in ten days, and be at New York about the 10th November; and, to be sure, myself, as well as chiefly Madame Kossuth, we are (you know) very much suffering at sea. Still, I would be very glad to disconsider these sufferings, and prefer to have the honor to go on board your frigate to the United States, to every other means of passage, so highly do I appreciate this honor and this distinction.

But as you, dear sir, taking, according to the duties of your position, in consideration that any delay would render my associates, as well as the officers and crew of this ship, liable, on approaching your coast at a late season, to endure excessively severe and uncomfortable cold and stormy weather, you desire me so to decide as to enable you to take advantage of the present favorable season to proceed with me without delay to the United States.

I being anxious to combine this consideration with the indispensable necessity of my situation, beg leave to suggest the following consideration:

I must visit England. There are so high considerations for it, that I confidently feel your government, which manifested in so highly generous manner its intention to grant me the full benefit of its patronage, can but approve this course I pursue.

To this necessity is opposed the important consideration of the sufferings by the loss of time in this late season.

Well, there is one way to combine these different considerations, which I, by this, humbly venture to suggest, addressing to you the humble request, that instead of losing here the present favorable time, by awaiting my return, be pleased to conduct me directly to Southampton, and await me only eight days, in whatever port of England; in eight days after my landing there, I pledge myself to be again on board your ship, ready to proceed immediately to the United States.

Or, if you are prevented, by whatever considerations, to touch England's shores, I humbly request to appoint me a day after 27th October, where I shall have to join you at sea off Liverpool.

Adopting this course, the intention of your government would be fully accomplished, the necessities of my public and private duties answered, and the views you desire me to take in consideration entirely satisfied.

If you proceed from here, without awaiting me, directly to the United States, via Madeira, you cannot arrive at New York before the 5th November; if you will have the kindness to give me opportunity to join your frigate in whatever port of England, the 27th October, you will reach New York on the 10th or 12th November, and every consideration will be answered and satisfied.

Is this not to be done, then, as I had the honor to state, I can only be ready to proceed on board the Mississippi, on my passage to the United States; when I can rejoin it, returning by the packet-boat which leaves Southampton between the 27th October and 1st November.

So my alternative humble requests are, either to appoint me in what port of England, and in what time off 27th October have I to join you again?

or to be pleased to await my return here in the manner I had the honor to state. In wait of your decision,

I am, sir, with highest regards, your obsequious servant,

KOSSUTH.

To Captain LONG, U. S. Navy, Commanding the
U. S. Steam Frigate Mississippi, Gibraltar Bay.

No. 7.

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE MISSISSIPPI,
Bay of Gibraltar, October 10, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to be in receipt of your communication of yesterday's date, and I must say I deeply regret that you cannot accede to my desire to convey you immediately to the United States.

In reply to your several propositions, I can only say, without going into detail, that two of them—namely, the one wherein you desire to be conveyed to Southampton, in this ship; and the other, for this ship to be off Liverpool on a certain day—are entirely impracticable. As to the remaining proposition, taking into consideration that Commodore Morgan, having granted permission for this ship to land you at Marseilles, and after twenty days to receive you again at Gibraltar, was unsuccessful, I have to inform you that I shall await your return here from England, in the steamer which leaves England on the 27th of October to the 1st of November next. And should you not return in her, I shall, without further delay, take my departure for the United States.

I am, sir, with the highest regard, your obedient servant,

J. C. LONG,

Captain.

To LOUIS KOSSUTH,
Ex-Governor, President of Hungary,
United States Steam-frigate Mississippi.

No. 8.

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE MISSISSIPPI,
Bay of Gibraltar, October 10, 1851.

SIR: Having the honor to be in receipt of your communication of to-day's date, I hasten to declare that, even more than you can do, I having cause to regret the lateness of the season of our passage, and the circumstances which still retarded it, (being already for a month en route) I should have been very much delighted, could you have accepted one of those my propositions, which would have considerably shortened the time of our arrival in the United States; but after all, you having to decide upon, I can only thankfully acknowledge your kindness to await my return here from England in the steamer which leaves England on the 27th of October to the 1st of November next; and will in every case feel bound to conform myself to your communication of to-day's date.

For the meantime I regard it to be my duty to alleviate, so far as I can, the incommodities of having so large a party on board this frigate, and in

no case to admit that my associates, whom I leave here to await my return, should, either by want of knowledge of what is desired from them, or by inadvertency, or by unbecoming behavior, cause you, your officers and the crew, some uneasiness which might have been avoided.

I therefore would earnestly desire to be acquainted with your wishes in that respect, to enforce their accomplishment, also, by my authority amongst my associates.

I will give you to-morrow the list of those who go along with me to England, partly with the intention not to return more.

As to those who remain here, I would like to know if you wish them rather to stay ashore.

If you will have them to remain on board, I would like to have communicated the rules respecting their going ashore and returning on board, as I regard it in every case inconvenient, that, by the disorderly coming and going, either the service of the crew should be increased or you not know exactly what number of guests you will have from one day to another on board.

Be therefore pleased, dear sir, to acquaint me with your wishes as well in this as in every other respect, and accept the expression of my highest regards, with which

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

KOSSUTH.

To Captain J. C. LONG,

U. S. Navy, commanding the U. S. Steam-frigate Mississippi.

No. 9.

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE MISSISSIPPI,

Bay of Gibraltar, October 11, 1851.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, October 10, and to thank you for the considerate suggestions therein contained relative to those, your associates, who remain during your absence. I have only to say, that I hope they will continue to be governed by the same rules and regulations which have existed since they have been on board, and, with regard to their visiting the shore, that they will take advantage of the boats which leave the ship and shore at regular hours, and while on shore strictly to conform to the orders of the government which may from time to time be issued.

I am, sir, with the highest regards, your obedient servant,

J. C. LONG, *Captain.*

To LOUIS KOSSUTH,

Ex-Governor, President of Hungary, U. S. Steam-frigate Mississippi.

No. 10.

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE MISSISSIPPI,

Bay of Gibraltar, October 13, 1851.

SIR: Having had the honor to state, that though my return from England to Gibraltar, and so continuing my passage to the United States, would re-

quire to be some twenty days longer at sea, at the present late season, than to go directly from Liverpool to New York, I still would prefer to go on board the Mississippi frigate, to the United States, to every other means of passage, so highly do I appreciate this honor and this distinction. You, sir, had the highly obliging kindness to inform me that you will await my return here from England in the steamer which leaves England on the 27th of October to the 1st of November next.

Though I felt very much pained at the idea that my most imperious duties forcing me to ask, and to accept this delay, I may have augmented the suffering to the officers and crew of this ship, as also to my associates, still I felt somewhat consolated at the conviction that, leaving Southampton on the 27th, I will be back again on the 2d of November, and that you might yet reach New York before the end of that month.

Unhappily, and quite unexpectedly, I learn now from the agency of the Oriental Company that the packet-boat expected to-morrow, on board of which I intend to go for England, makes eleven days!! to Southampton from Gibraltar, as it has to touch Cadiz and Lisbon, so I cannot expect to land at Southampton before the 25th instant; and having to return, the 27th, I had only one single day to arrange my public and private business. On the other hand, the next packet-boat not leaving England but on the 7th November, and making likewise eleven days to Gibraltar, I could not be back here before the 18th of November; so that if even you would be pleased to grant me yet this delay also, the Mississippi could but in the second half of December reach New York.

Now, sir, you having requested me to take into consideration that any longer delay here would render my associates, as well as the officers and crew of this ship, liable, on approaching your coast at a late season, to endure excessively severe and uncomfortably cold weather, I consider it, under the above said untoward circumstances, in honor and conscience my duty to be, not to embarrass you in your honorable cares for the safety of this public ship and the health and possible comfort of all you have on board; and not even to make any request, the compliance to which would of course very much increase the sufferings not only of my associates, but also of the officers and crew of this ship, which indeed would be from me a very regardless course, and very bad appreciation of the friendly, kind and hospitable manner you, your officers, and the whole crew have treated me, all the time I had the high honor to be on board this ship.

With these convictions, and to enable you to prosecute your voyage without delay, I feel bound in honor and conscience, on leaving England, so soon as possible to take a packet ship for the United States, where I hope to arrive almost so soon as you, and prove so to the people and government of the United States how warmly I wished to hasten to your generous, hospitable shores.

I am confident that the people and the government of the United States will appreciate my motives, and approve the course I needs must adopt. I hope they will be pleased to consider (as it really is) this course as the emanation of my lively sentiments and careful solicitude not to misuse their generosity, by disregarding the important considerations to those sufferings which could not fail to follow out of a longer delay; and I hope these circumstances (which nobody can regret more than I do) will not alter those sympathies of your people which I take, and will forever hold, for the chief honor, glory, and inestimable treasure of my life.

So I have but one favor yet to claim; and that is, that you may be pleased to accept for yourself, as well as for the officers and crew of this ship, the most sincere expression of my warmest thanks for the noble, kind and generous affection I was honored with while on board this ship. The remembrance of it will be a lasting treasure to my heart, and I will cherish it as a fair gift of the Almighty, may I meet whatever fate throughout my tempest-tossed life. I hope to meet you soon again on the happy shores of your glorious land. Let me hope that you, and all who have the honor to do service to their country under your command, on board the Mississippi frigate, will bear to me a kind remembrance, and the same high-minded affection they honored me with from the first moment I bowed with deep respect before the glorious flag of your ship, and felt free once more, because protected by it, and surrounded by your frank, loyal, gallant, true American hearts.

May the blessings of God, and glory and happiness, attend you wherever you go.

Please to communicate this, my warm wishes and sentiments, to the noble-minded, gallant officers, and to the crew of the ship.

I am, sir, with the highest regards and with the warmest gratitude, your obedient servant,

KOSSUTH.

No. 11.

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE MISSISSIPPI,
Gibraltar Bay, October 14, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to be in receipt of your letter under date the 13th of October instant. While I return my heart-felt thanks for your kind expressions towards myself, officers and crew, I can but express my sincere regret that circumstances have induced you to proceed directly from England to the United States, which has deprived me of the pleasure I had anticipated in conveying you safe to our shores.

That you, your family, and those of your associates who accompany you, may have a pleasant and safe passage hence to the United States, is the sincerest wish of

Your most obedient servant,
J. C. LONG,
Captain.

To LOUIS KOSSUTH,
Ex-Governor, President of Hungary.

No. 12.

[See enclosure in Commodore Morgan's despatch No. 82.]

No. 13.

List of Hungarians who left the United States steam-frigate Mississippi at Gibraltar, for England, October 15, 1851.

No.	Names.	Rank.
1	Lewis Kossuth.....	Governor.
2	Teresa Kossuth.....	Wife.
3	Wilhelmina Kossuth.....	Daughter.
4	Francis Kossuth.....	Son.
5	Lewis Kossuth.....	Son.
6	Ignatius Karades.....	Teacher.
7	Adrian Lemini.....	Secretary.
8	Anne Lemini.....	Wife.
9	Emile Lemini.....	Child.
10	Joseph Wisoski.....	General.
11	Julies Prezyienski.....	Colonel.
12	Joseph Lusakowsky.....	Captain.
13	Ladislas Kossak.....	Lieutenant.
14	Daniel Ihazy.....	Lieut. colonel.
15	Lewis Porah.....	Captain.
16	Joseph Grezsak.....	Servant.

No. 14.

List of Hungarians received on board the United States steamer Mississippi at the Dardenelles, September 10, 1851, for passage to the United States.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Remarks.
1	Nicholas Perezel.....	colonel.....	Magyar, M. P. of Tolna, col. of infantry.
2	Wilhelmina Perezel.....	wife.	
3	John Demeter.....	major.....	Magyar, major of infantry.
4	Susanne Demeter.....	wife.	
5	Adolph Gyurman.....	major.....	Magyar, editor of Government Gazette.
6	Susanne Gyurman.....	wife.	
7	Adele S. Gyurman.....	child.	
8	Stephen Kowatts.....	major.....	Magyar, major of infantry.
9	Francisca Kowatts.....	wife.	
10	Lewis Sparsck.....	physician.	Polander, physician.
11	Florentine Sparsck.....	wife.	
12	Eliza Berzeynska.....	mother-in-law.	
13	Muezeslas Sparsck.....	child.	
14	Emanuel Luley.....	captain.....	German, officer of police.
15	Cecilia Luley.....	wife.	
16	Fanny Luley.....	child.	
17	Antonio Luley.....	child.	
18	John Luley.....	child.	
19	Charles Luley.....	child.	
20	Lenny Luley.....	child.	
21	Frazis Hazman.....	colonel.....	Magyar, M. P. for Ende, and chief of the Bureau in the Department at Home.
22	Ladislas Berzenezy.....	colonel.....	Magyar, M. P. for Maros Vasashely, in Transylvania, and col. of the National Guard.

No. 14—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Remarks.
23	Alexander Asboth.....	lieutenant col.	Magyar, lieutenant colonel of the staff and adjutant general of the government of Hungary.
24	Edward Lorody.....	lieutenant col.	Magyar, counsellor in the Department at Home.
25	Gustan Wagner.....	major.....	German, major of intantry.
26	Alcis Frater.....	captain.....	Magyar, captain of infantry.
27	William Waigley.....	captain.....	Magyar, commissary of a battalion of foot.
28	Joseph Nemeth.....	captain.....	Magyar, captain of cavalry.
29	John Kalapozza.....	captain.....	Magyar, captain of cavalry.
30	Gideon Acs.....	chaplain.....	Magyar, pastor.
31	Anton Szerenge.....	captain.....	Magyar, country judge.
32	Armin Miklosey.....	captain.....	Magyar, captain of infantry.
33	Czezar Merighi.....	captain.	
34	George Grechench.....	lieutenant.....	Magyar, first lieutenant of infantry.
35	Charles Lazle.....	lieutenant.....	Magyar, lieutenant of artillery.
36	Francis Kovats.....	soldier.	
37	Peter Lzabo.....	soldier.	
38	John Kettinger.....	boy.	
39	John Szigel.....	soldier.....	German, lieutenant of artillery.
40	Alexander Magyar.....	soldier.	
41	Charles Schwartz.....	soldier.	
42	William Fetzek.....	soldier.	