

irresistible human magnetism, the spell of a great and sincere soul.

More than any other outward detail of the Kossuth personality, perhaps, does memory bring again the emotional effect of climaxes of oratory from a voice almost incomparable as to its melodiousness and dramatic fire; the appeal of those periods in which the speaker used the English

One has only to ask of this or that average and actual participant in the stirring scenes of the "Kossuth fever" in England and America in 1852-1853 to receive the prompt assurance: "Kossuth? I have never heard anything like him before or since!" And difficult as it is to measure the relative merits of long past oratory, there is ground for the conclusion that Kossuth by



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tongue, so newly acquired by him, with a rhetorical splendour and force that seems to us (even in the mere reading over of some of Kossuth's public addresses, divorced from all the illusions of delivery) little less than supernatural when one remembers that so idiomatic a power had been won by him alone in a prison cell in a few months and with a Bible and Shakespeare for almost his sole text-books.

his natural gifts and acquired art was one of the most subjugating political speakers that ever discoursed in any one of the world's languages—without our remembering that he spoke and thought and wrote in three with equal spontaneity, accuracy, and richness of phrase.

The life of Kossuth, so far as an exceptionally active, robust, venerable old age in retirement can be