

Kossuth

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ahik K-of zsidónak gondolta

The newspapers have chronicled a recent attempt to Jeze Kossuth. The Israelite Charitable Society of Cincinnati, closed their address to Kossuth by saying, "We find an allusion in the 60th Psalm, prophetic of that destiny which we hope soon to see recorded in the history of yourself and Hungary.— 'Vosalo Lehreyahcht nise ichisaischs mipneh Kossuth.' Thus it secus your name in these ancient and holy records is intermixed and put down with that of the great standard bearers of human liberty."

Really, if the Israelites had nothing better than this to say, it was as well for them to stop. Our readers will hardly recognize this remarkable hocus, which has, indeed, probably suffered somewhat at the hands of the reporter, for the following passage in the sixteth Psalm, with which doubtless, they are sufficiently familiar.

הַמִּלֵּחַ לְיִשְׂרָאֵל בְּמִצְרָיִם וּבְעַדְמֵת

To call this last word Kossuth, is a bold flight of fancy which must have amused the Hun-
drian statesman, familiar as he is with the Hebrew language. He has addressed Jews in it at home. The pronunciation varies, as different nations use that ancient tongue:—
Ko-shit would perhaps express the sound usually given to the words, as accurately as English letters well can. Certainly nobody ever called it Kossuth before.

The word means "truth;" the translation of the verse in the received version is, "Thou hast given a banner to them that fear thee that it may be displayed because of the truth."

Somebody asked, last week, who was the author of

"When Greeks meet Greeks, then comes the tug of war."

That line has no author, except the person who first quoted it from Nat. Lec. This person occurs in his Rival Queens, Act IV, scene 1.
"When Greeks joined Greeks, then was the tug of war."

Zsolt. 60:6

"Adótt a tiszó falósenek
Zsoltó, melyet fel-
emelőnek az igaz-
ságért."

"Today" Boston weekly, 1852
Marc. 6, p. 169.

