

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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to have been unjustly dealt by, is calculated to carry them rather beyond mere expressions of dissatisfaction, unless something be quickly done in the case.

The Hon. John B. Thompson, whig, has been elected to the United States Senate by the Kentucky Legislature. At the last session he represented the Fourth Congressional District in the House, and will take the place of Mr. Underwood in the Senate, in 1863.

According to our despatches from the North and West, the recent cold weather has essentially put a check upon navigation for the season.

FREEDOM IN HUNGARY AND EUROPE.—THE SINEWS OF WAR.—Kossuth has proposed two distinct modes of rendering assistance to the cause of freedom in Hungary. One relates to the government—the other to the people.

Mr. Seward of Cincinnati..... \$1,000 Mr. J. N. Ginn, Baltimore..... 1,000 Mr. B. M. Palmer, New Brunswick..... 1,000

Now, large subscriptions are good in their way; but they will never amount to much. It is the small subscriptions, like the aggregate of single drops which make up the ocean, that will realize something handsome, if the matter is properly organized and set on foot.

Whether from negligence or design, the committee who took charge of Kossuth are accountable for the introduction. It is only of a piece with their blunder in inviting General Webb to the banquet—a man who had been denouncing Kossuth in his paper, day after day, for several months previous, and who, to cap the climax, had the audacity to assail the cause of liberty in the presence of Kossuth himself.

Now, here is a mode by which everybody could render some assistance against Austrian despotism, and in favor of Hungarian independence; it would give an interest in the good cause, to the millions. If Hungary succeeds in breaking her yoke, then the scrip will be redeemed, and be good to the holder, dollar for dollar; it, indeed, he would not prefer to keep such a memento for his heirs for ever, as showing that his money contributed to republican Europe.

MOVEMENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—As the time approaches, the politicians begin the work of parading their Presidential candidates before the dear people. Last Friday there was a meeting of the friends of Gen. Wool, in Troy, which, being the place of his residence, or near it, was a meeting proper enough as a compliment. We find, also, that various meetings and movements are on foot in various quarters, for various candidates, from Cass and Buchanan down to John Bell, the speaker of the House.

We apprehend, however, that the following letter of Mr. Feeks covers the democratic nomination. The district system of choosing delegates to the National Convention has been adopted by Tammany Hall, Mr. Feeks, ambitious to serve his party in the Baltimore Convention, thus addresses himself:

I offer myself as a candidate for delegate to the next National Convention, for the nomination of President and Vice-President. I am a democrat, and I wish every man who supports me to know my feelings and preferences in relation to candidates for President and Vice-President, and in what manner I will exercise the trust which will be committed to me, in case of my election.

Now is the time for action.—There has been enough of talking and of presenting addresses to Kossuth, the Governor of Hungary. In fact, there has been more than enough of both. Kossuth, we have no doubt, is sick of them, and so are we. He did not come here for the purpose of receiving addresses. He wants material aid for the cause of Hungary, and for promoting the "solidarity of the peoples"—a somewhat strange, but a very significant phrase.

THE FIFTY OF GEN. WEBB.—The plea of the Fifty of Gen. Webb is one of the best jokes of the season. It reminds us of that occasion when the Devil, after securing his Master to "the top of an exceeding high mountain," and showing him all the kingdoms of the world, commenced a lecture with him on theology, and quoted scripture with the familiarity of an Archbishop. The harangue of yesterday's Courier is an infidelity of European republicanism, a truly wonderful production of piety for a young beginner. That's right. Nothing new can possibly benefit our cotemporary except a close application to the Bible, and fasting and prayer. What a blessed thing it is, that—

While the lamp holds out to burn, The vessel sinner may return. HENRY CLAY.—From all accounts from Washington, the setting sun of the brilliant and glorious life of Henry Clay, is even now trembling upon its horizon. His infirmity and disease appear to be similar to those of Mr. Calhoun; and we can hardly hope that the result will be different. Seventy-five years have but little hope against the pressure of physical exhaustion, disease, and natural decay. But, still let us not despair.

ROSSUTH AND THE NORTHERN CATHOLIC PRESS.—The opposition started by Archbishop Hughes in the city, to Governor Kossuth and his mission to the United States, is taken up and adopted as gospel by the Catholic papers in the North, over which he exercises control.

A paper of this character, published somewhere in Boston, called the Pilot, follows in the Archbishop's wake, and in its subserviency to the Bishop, is determined to out-herod Herod. We shall give a few choice extracts from it. Alluding to Kossuth, it says:—

This man has made eight or nine more speeches in England. He is not a great man, but he is a very good one. He is a man of considerable genius, and a great deal of cunning to support him in his design upon the peace of Europe. He is a skilful demagogue, that is certain.

Again, this detestable sheet says:— It gives us advice how to treat our ambassadors, and it tells us with inconsistency in maintaining friendly relations with Austria. All this, and more, is said by him, but with a great flourish of rhetoric. He evidently thinks that the Americans are fools—that they will plunge the country into a war for his sake, and at his bidding; and he evidently thinks that it is a red republic where he can appeal to the people against the government, as he did at Marseille.

It is now plain why he comes to this country. He wishes to entangle it in a war with all the powers of Europe, which will be a ruin to us. We revere our Union upon the alliance with England, and there is time enough before it will be proposed in a practical shape.

Thus we see that not only Archbishop Hughes, but his satellites at a distance, join with Lela Montes and General Booth, of the Courier and Enquirer, in pronouncing Governor Kossuth a demagogue. Well, be it so. But will the American Catholics look at this matter? In opposing Kossuth Archbishop Hughes is merely practicing an electioneering trick. He is playing a game that he hopes will operate in his favor in Rome, and procure him that Cardinal's hat which he has been seeking so long. According to all accounts, the hat is almost within his grasp, but he has not yet got it. More work has yet to be done. When he secures it, he will be eligible for the Papacy. The Catholics of other parts of the country, however, do not follow in Archbishop Hughes' wake. The Catholics of Maryland, for instance—the descendants of Chase, Carroll, of Carrollton, and Chief Justice Taney, of the Supreme Court—cannot, and we are certain, do not, adopt the political principles sought to be inculcated by Archbishop Hughes. They believe in the constitution of the United States, and in the right of man to self-government, as well as in the propriety of disconnecting Church and State.

Our reporter, in giving an account of the deposition of negroes to Kossuth, mentions that the distinguished Hungarian seemed surprised when he saw the gentlemen of color. We have been informed that at first he took them for a deposition of Howard's waiters. But, when he learned the real character of the deposition, he very speedily departed them, without making any allusion to the vexed question, and with the same tact that baffled their white brethren—the anti-slavery deposition—two or three days before.

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ROSSUTH'S MOVEMENTS. NINTH DAY. ADDRESS OF AUSTRIAN FUGITIVES.

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Mr. Goldmark on the part of the deputation addressed Kossuth in a speech of some length, in the German language, and at the conclusion there were loud cries of "Allen, Allen," and tremendous applause. Mr. Harris then read an address, which was also received with the most enthusiastic applause.

Kossuth then replied at great length, in the German language, which he spoke with great fluency, and much naturalness. He spoke of the misfortune of those who are bereft of it, and are suffering in its want—such a welcome as only freedom can give. Permit me, however, to state, that I came not to you to share to plead principles, because I can only state such principles as are household words with you. I have come to claim your generous aid for these principles, the enjoyment of which makes you "great, glorious, and free."

The following is a translation of Kossuth's reply, in substance:— GENTLEMEN.—Accept my thanks for the attention, the warm sympathy, which you demonstrate towards me; but more than for this, I thank you for the confidence and determination with which, according to your words, you look towards our future.

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