H. B. MASSER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.



## AMERICAN

OFFICE, MARKET STREET, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

A Family Demspaper-Devoted to Politics, Aiterature, Morality, Foreign and Domestic Dews, Science and the arts. Agriculture, Markets, Amusements, &c.

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SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1851.

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BALTIMORE, Will pay particular attention to the sale of GRAIN and all other products of the farm. Baltimore, January 26, 1850 .- 1y

## Correspondence.

Secretary of State to Mr. Hulsemann. DEPARMENT OF STATE.

Washington, Dec. 21, 1850. The undersigned, Secretary of State of the U. States, had the honor to teceive, some time ago, the note of Mr. Hulsemann, Charge \$100 d'Affairs of his Majesty the Emperor of Ausand tria, of the 30th September. Causes, not arising from any want of personal regard for Mr. Hulsemann, or of proper respect for his Government, have delayed an answer until the present moment.

Having submitted Mr. Hulsemann's letter to the Paesident, the undersigned is now directed by him to return the following reply: The objects of Mr. Holsemann's note are, 1st, to protest, by order of his Government, against the steps taken by the late President of the United States, to ascertain the progress and probable result of the revolutionary Philad. movements in Hungary; and secondly, to complain of some expressions in the instructions of the late Secretary of State to Mr. A. Dadley Mann, a confidential agent of the U. States, as communicated by President Taylor to the Senate on the 28th of March last. The principal ground of protest is founded

on the idea, or in the allegation, that the government of the United States, by the mission of Mr. Mann, and his instructions, has interfered in the domestic affairs of Austria, in a Sunbury -- Win- De Haven, Edward Hoeles, & manner unjust or disrespectful toward that Selemen Shindel, Minersville -- C. M. Hall, M. Power The Position munication made by him to the Senate, transmitting a correspondence between the Execptive Government and a confidential agent of its own. This would seem to be itself a domestic transaction, a mere instance of intercourse between the President and Senate, in the manner which is usual and indispensable in communications between the different branches of the government. It was not adforeign state was called on to reply. It was an account of its transactions communicated by the Executive Government to the Senate, at the request of that body made public, intherefore, that the Austrian cabinet did not

> that a communication from the President to signed goes further, and freely admits that in any of the parties to these great national resulted to either party, it would not, nevermestic communication, of which, ordinarily no foreign State has cognizance; and, in more recent instances, the great inconvenience of making such communications subjects of diplomatic correspondence and discussion has been fully shown. If it had been the pleasure of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, during the struggles in Hungary, to have admonished the Provisional Government or the people of that country against involving themselves in disaster, by following the evil and dangerous example of the United States of America, in making efforts for the establishment of independent Governments, such an admonition from that Sovereign to his Hungarian subjects would not have origi. nated here a diplomatic correspondence .-The President might, perhaps, on this ground have declined to direct any particular reply to Mr. Huisemann's note; but, out of proper respect for the Austrian Government, it has been thought better to answer that note at length; and the more specially as the occasion is not unfavorable for the expression of the general sentiments of the Government of the United States upon the topics which that

A leading subject in Mr. Hulsemanu's note is that of the correspondence between Mr. Hulsemann and the predecessor of the undersigned, in which Mr. Clayton, by direction of the President, informed Mr. Hulsemann 6that Mr. Mann's mission had no other object in view than to obtain reliable information as to the true state of affairs in Hongary, by personal observation. 11 Mr. Hulsemann remarks that "this explanation can hardly be admitted, for it says very little as to the cause of the anxiety which was felt to ascertain the chances of the revolutionists.11 As this, how-His prices are I ower than those of any other store | ever, is the only purpose which can with any All kinds of Musical Instru- appearance of truth be attributed to the agenments repaired in the best workmanship, and also ey; as nothing whatever is alleged by Mr. Hulsemann to have been either done or said ject, the undersigned conceives that Mr. Mr. Holsemann states, in the course of his ments of these Powers. DESPECTFULLY informs his old friends and note, that his instructions to address his preopportunity of ascertaining from the new that one of the leading principles announced vernment. President himself, on the occasion of the re- by the allied Sovereigns after the restoration

regard to neutral rights and neutral duties, it years ago.

peared to have their origin in those great relations with them all.

the representatives of purely popular princi- sess; and if the United States wish success ples of Government. In this light they now | 10 countries contending for popular constitustand before the world They could not, if they | jions and national independence, not as imwould, conceal their character, their condi- aginary, but as real blessings. They claim | litical occurrences. they so desired, shut out from the view of desired it, suppress either the thoughts or the | States behold the people of foreign countries, hopes which arise in men's mind, in other without any such interference, spontaneously intelligent and distinguished personage, the of them to remain whelly indifferent specta-Emperor Joseph the Second, was among the tors. first to discern this necessary consequence of In regard to the recent very important ocand opinions of the people of Europe. In a signed freely admits the difficulty which ex-1787, he observes that "it is remarkable that Hulsemann, of obtaining accurate informais now known and admitted by intelligent by the American press." of sentiments favorable to republican liberty. the opposite position of the Powers compos- originated, they certainly justified the late comment its recognition.

The President receives this assurance of |der. commotions, and evils far more insuffers | communication from the Revolutionary Go- mission, and the undersigned supposes that | Vienna for a considerable time; not, indeed of the friendly relations of the two Govern- cis L is reported to have declared in an ad- by the Emperor with the proceedings determents thus mutually recognized, and of the dress to the Hungarian Diet, in 1820, that "the mined on in relation to that kineden". A peculiar nature of the incidents by which whole would had become foolish, and, leaving week after these occurrences, Mr. Stiles reheir good understanding is supposed by Mr. their ancient laws, was in search of imagina- celver, through a secret channel, a commu-Holsemann to have been, for a moment, dis- ty constitutions," These declarations amount nication signed by L. Kossuth, President of turbed or endangered, the President regrets to nothing less than a denial of the lawful- the committee of Defence, and countersigned that Mr. Hulsemann did not feel himself at ness of the origin of the Government of the by Francis Politic, Secretary of the State. liberty wholly to forbear from the execution United States, since it is certain that that On the receipt of this communication, Mr. of instructions which were of course trans. Government was Established in consequence Stiles had an interview with Prince Windis mitted from Vienna without any foresight of of a change which did not proceed from grantz, "who received him with the names the state of things under which they would thrones, or the permission of crowned heads kindness, and thanked him for his efforts toreach Washington. If Mr. Hulsemann saw, But the Governments of the United States ward reconciling the existing difficulties "n the address of the President to the diplos heard these denonciations of its fundamental Such were the incidents which first drew the matic corps, satisfactory pledges of the senti- principles without remonstrance, or the dis- attention of the Government of the United ments and the policy of this government, in Iurbance of its equanimity. This was thirty States particularly to the affairs of Hungary,

undersigned readily admits that this was a richest and most fertile on the globe, and of by the Imperial Government, was approved mostion fit only for the consideration and de- an extent in comparison with which the pos- by that of the United States. tision of Mr. Halsemann himself; and al- sessions of the House of Hapsburg are but a In the course of the year 1848, and in the though the President does not see that any patch on the earth's surface. Its population carly part of 1849, a considerable number of good purpose can be answered by reopening already twenty-five millions, will exceed that Hungarians came to the United States.the inquiry into the propriety of the step ta- of the Austrian empire within the period do- Among them were individuals representing ken by President Taylor, to ascertain the ring which it may be hoped that Mr. Bulse- themselves to be in the confidence of the probable issue of the late civil war in Hun- mann may yet remain in the honorable dis- Revolutionary Government, and by these perary, justice to his memory requires the uns charge of his duties to his Government. Its sons the President was strongly orged to reersigned briefly to restate the history of navigation and commerce are hardly exceeds cognise the existence of that Government .those steps, and to show their consistency ed the oldest and most commercial nations? In these applications, and in the manner in with the neutral policy which has invariably its maritime means and maritime power may which they were viewed by the President, guided the government of the United States be seen by Austria herself, in all seas where there was nothing unusual; still less was in its foreign relations, as well as with the she has ports, as well as may be seen, also, there anything unauthorized by the law of established and well-settled principles of ma- in all other quarters of the globe. Life, liber- nations. It is the right of every independent tional intercourse, and the doctrines of public ty, property, and all other personal rights are. State to enter into triendly relations with ev-The undersigned will first observe that the by just and staple laws, and credit, public tions of produce naturally arise in reference President is persuaded His Majesty the Em- and servate, is as well established as in any to new States, brought by successful revolueror of Austria does not think that the Go- Government of continental Europe. And the tions into the family of nations; but it is not vernment of the United States cought to view, country, in all its interests and concerns, par- to be required of neutral powers that they with unconcern, the extmordinary events takes most largely in all the improvements should await the recognition of the new gewhich have occurred, not only in his don:in- and progress which distinguish the age. Cer vernment by the parent State. No principle ions, but in many other parts of Europe, since minly the United States may be paraloned, or public law has been more frequently acted self without the pale of civilized nations; and schooling demonstration. dressed either to Austria or Hungary; nor February, 1848. The Government and peo- even by those who profess adherence to the upon within the last thirty years by the great the Cabinet of Vienna may be assured that if ple of the United States, like other intelligent principles of absolute Governments, if they powers of the world than this. Within that it had carried, or attempted to carry, any governments and communities, take a lively entertain an ardent affection for those popular period eight or ten new States have established such lawless purpose into effect, in the case interest in the movements and the events of lorms of political organizations which have ed independent governments within the lime of an authorized agent of this Government, this remarkable age, in whatever part of the so rapidly advanced their own prosperity and its of the colonial dominions of Spain, on this the spirit of the people of this country would world they may be exhibited. But the inter. happiness, and enabled them in so short a continent; and in Europe the same thing has have demanded immediate hostilities to be deed, but made public only because such is est taken by the United States in those events, period to bring their country and the hemis- been done by Belgium and Greece. the common and usual course of proceeding; has not proceeded from any disposition to de- phere to which it belongs, to the notice and The existence of all these Governments of the Republic, military and naval. and it may be regarded as somewhat strange. part from that neutrality toward foreign pow- respectful regard, not to say the admiration, was recognised by some of the leading Powers, which is among the deep-st principles of the civilized world. Nevertheless, the ers of Europe, as well as by the United States perceive that, by the instructions given to and the most cherished traditions of the per United States have abstained, at all times before it was acknowledged by the States Mr. Hulsemann, it was itself interfering with litical history of the Union. It has been the from acts of interference with the political from which they had separated themselves. Contracts to make an asy other durable Hat for the money than any other stablishment in the United States—standard price of Hats \$3.00. Gents and Boy's Cloth and Glazed Caps. Unbrellas, Carpet Bags. Calaty

Glazed Caps. Ca fail to arrest the attention of the contempos fortunes of nations struggling for justitutions dence of fungary, although, as the result lies subject, by communicating to the Senate, in subjects of demestic or foreign policy, or the This Department has, on former occasions, as they will doubtless fill a mere like their own. But this sympathy, so far proved, it would have been a percepitate step his message of the 18th [28th] of last March, true origin of Governments. At any rate, informed the Ministers of Foreign Powers moriable page in history. But the under- from being necessarily a hostile feeling toward and one from which no benefit would have the instructions with which Mr. Mann had the fact that A lattic, in her contest with

> deas of responsible and popular governments. The Hungarian people are three or four command the warm sympathy of the people olution broke out. They possess, in a distinct ion, or their destiny. They could not, if no right, however, to take part in the strugwhich they now hold among the civilzed that the undersigned has now expressed him-States of the world. They could not, if they self on the subject. But when the United ountries, from contemplating their success- moving toward the adoption of institutions all example of free government. That very like our own, it surely cannot be expected

Powers all over the world. True, indeed, it | For information on this subject, and others States.

and the conduct of Mr. Stiles, though acting might, perhaps, have been better not to bring The power of this Republic, at the present without instructions in a matter of much deon a discussion of past transactions. But the moment, is spread over a region, one of the licacy, having been viewed with satisfaction

amply secured to all citizens, and protected ery other independent State. Of course, ques-

gles of Foreign Powers in order to premute tionally, certainly, the nature of this misson. Government, were warranted by the law of mankind the causes which have placed them these ends. It is only in defence of his own of this agent, when he says that a United nations and agreeable to the usuages of civils. in so short a national career, in the station Government, and its principles and character, when he says that "a United national career, in the station Government, and its principles and character, States agent had been despatched to Vienna ized States. With respect to the community of the United States were to think it proper to recognise the Hongarian Republic, and to late, and the language in which they are ments of Europe, American policy would be conclude a treaty of commerce with the same." This, indeed, would have been a lawful object, but Mr. Mann's orrand was, in the first instance, parely one of inquiry. Hehad no power to act, unless he had first come to the conviction that a firm and staple Hunthe American Revolution on the sentiments currences in the Austrian Empire, the underobject the President has in view," according etter to his Minister in the Netherlands in ists in this country, and is alluded to by Mr. to his instructions, "is to obtain minute and France, by the assistance which she afforded tion. But this difficulty is by no means to connexion with the adairs of adjoining couno the Americans, gave birth to reflections be ascribed to what Mr. Holsemann calls- tries, the probable issue of present revolutionon freedom." This fact, which the sagacity with little justice, as it seems to the under, any movements, and the charles we may man is in an error in stating that the Aust may possibly take place at come indefinite of that monarch perceived at so early a-days signed -"the mendacious rumors propagated have of forming commercial arrangements trian Government is called an "Iron Rule" in time hereafter.

is, that the prevalence on the other continent of the same kind, the American press is, of Again, in the same paper, it is said : "The honorary epithot bestowed in Mr. Munn's innecessity, almost entirely dependent upon object of the President is to obtain information structions on the late chief of the Revolutionis the result of the re-action of America upon that of Europe; and if "mendacious rumors" in regard to Hungary and her resources and any Government of Hungary, Mr. Hulsemann Europe, and the scource and centre of this respecting Austrian and Hungarian affairs prospects, with a view to an early recognition will bear in mind that the Government of the re-action has doubtless been, and now is, in have been anywhere propagated, that propa- of her independence and the formation of United States cannot justly be expected, in a these United States. The position thus be- gation of falsehoods has been most prolific commercial relations with her." It was only confidential communication to its own agent, longing to the United States is a fact as in- on the Entopean continent, and in countries in the event that the new government should to withhold from an individual an epithet of seperable from their history, their constitu. immediately bordering on the Austrian emby the agent inconsistent with such an ob- tional organization, and their character, as pire. But wherever these errors may have and staple, that the President proposed to re-

Clars of the First of Waterson & Hall, Clayton's explanation ought to be deemed ing the European alliance is from the history President in seeking true information through Mr. Halsemann, in qualifying these steps rebel. At an early stage of the American not only admissable, but quite satisfactory .-- and constitutional organization of the Govern- nuthentic channels. His attention was first of President Taylor with the epithet of "hosparticularly drawn to the state of things in tile," seems to take for granted that the in- by the English Government as a rebel chief, The sovereigns who form that alliance Hungary, by the correspondence of Mr. Stiles quiry could, in the expectation of the Presisent communication to Mr. Clayton reached have not unfrequently felt it their right to in- Charge d'Affairs of the United States at Vi. dent, have but one result, and that favorable as an illustrious hero. But the undersigned Washington about the time of the lamented terfers with the political movements of for- enna. In the autumn of 1848, an application to Hungary. If this were so, it would not will take the liberty of bringing the Cabinet death of the late President, and that he de- eign States; and have, in their manifestoes was made to this gentlemen, on behalf of change the case. But the American Govern- of Vienna into the presence of its own predelayed from a souse of propriety the execution and declarations, denounced the popular ideas Mr. Kossuth, formerly Minister of Finance, for ment sought for nothing but truth; it desired ceasurs, and of citing for its consideration the of his task until the new Administration of the age, in terms so comprehensive as of the Kingdom of Bungary by imperial ap- to learn the facts through a reliable channel, cominct of the age, in terms so comprehensive as of should be fully organized: "a delay which | necessity to include the United States, and | pointment, but at the time of the application, It so happened in the chances and vicissi. he now rejoices at, as it has given him the their forms of Covernment. It is well known was made Chief of the Revolutionary Go- tudes of human affairs that the result was Revolution was raging all over these United Austrian empire, many of these great princiadverse to the Hungarian revolution. The States; England was prosecuting that was ples not recognized and applied, and he cher-The object of this application was to ob- American agent-as was stated in his instruc- with a most resolute determination, and by ception of the diplomatic corps, that the of the Bourbons, is, that all popular or con. tain the good offices of Mr. Stiles with the tions to be not unlikely—found the condition the exertion of all her military means to the fundamental policy or the United States, stitutional rights are holden no otherwise Imperial Government, with a view to the of Hungarian affairs less prosperous than it fullest extent. Germany was at that time at total Majesty's extensive dominions that they so frequently proclaimed, would guide the than as grants and indulgences from crowned suspension of hostilities. This application had been believed to be. He peace with England; and yet an agent of have done in the United States. relations of the American Government with heads. "Useful and necessary changes in became the subject of a conference between did not enter Hungary, nor hold any direct that Congress, which was looked upon by The undersigned has the honor to repeat to other Powers." Mr. Hulsemann also ob. legislation and administration," says the Prince Schwarzenburg, the Imperial Minister communication with her revolutionary leadserves that it is in his power to assure the Laybach Circular, of May, 1841. "ought only for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Stiles. The ers. He reported against the recognition of in open rebellion, was not only received with undersigned "that the Imperial Government to emanate from" the free will and intelliis disposed to cultivate relations of friend. gent conviction of those whom God has ren- propriety with which Mr. Stiles had acted; had been unable to set up a firm and stable press Queen at Paris, and by the Minister of ship and understanding with the United dered responsible for power; all that devi-

ident to the South.

lawfully hanged if detected

a confidential agent of a neutral Power, bear- try to independence and renown. The uning the commission of his country, and sent dessigned may add, that in 1781 the Courts for a purpose fully warranted by the law of of Russia and Austria proposed a diplomatic nations, is not only to abuse language, but Congress of the belligerent Powers, to which also to confound all just ideas, and to any the Commissioners of the United States should nonnce the wildest and most extravagant no. be admitted. expected in a grave diplomatic paper; and instructions improper expressions are introto Mr. Holsemann that the American Govern- signed has no reason to suppose that Russia it by the Cabinet of Austria, as that it cm. tion made in those instructions about Russia ploys spies, and that in a quarrel none of its is that she whas chosen to assume an attitude word used in the original German was not of rians to the rule of Austria-from which they equivalent meaning with "spy" in the Eng- desire to be released -zave so serious a charmay be explained. Had the Imperial Govern- cans," The undersigned cannot but consider ment of Austria subjected Mr. Mann to the the Austrian Cabinet as unnecessarily susceptreatment of a spy, it would have placed it- tible in locking upon language like this as a waged by the atmost exertion of the power

Mr. Hulsemann proceeds to remark that theless, have been an act against the law of to Vienna. The publicity which has been in Russia, cannot altar the real nature of the nations, provided they took no part in her given to that document has placed the Impecontest with Austria. But the United States rial Government under the necessity of enon which the American constitutions them- times as numerons as the inhabitants of these did no such thing. Not only did they not tering a formal protest, through its official in any way affect the neutral rights and during the Concernment of the United States. selves are wholly founded, they could not but | United States were when the American rev. | yield to Hungary any netual countenance or | representative, against the preceedings of the succor ; not only did they not show their American Government, lest that Government language and in other respects, important cl ships of war in the Adriatic with any mena-should construe our silence into approbation Well known circumstances in their history ements of a seperate nationality, which the cing or hostile aspect, but they studiously or toleration even, of the principles which indeed their whole history, have made them Auglo-Saxon race in this country did not posbeen done in other cases in times past, and means it has adopted." The undersigned seen that the arm of Austria was strengthcontented themselves with instituting an in- re-asserts to Mr. Hulsemann, and to the Cabi- ened and upheld by a power whose assistance quiry into the truth and reality of alleged po- net of Vienna, and in the presence of the threatened to be, and which in the end proworld, that the steps taken by President Tay-Mr. Hulseman incorrectly states, uninten. lot, now protested against by the Austrian with orders to watch for a favorable moment cation of Mr. Mann's instructions to the Sen- to take an indirect part in the political move-

dependent, can permit the language in which demestic or intestine movements of Europe, it may instruct its own officers in the disc they have no fear of events of the nature alreliable information in regard to Hangary in charge of their duties to itself to be called in Indeed to by Mr. Halsemann. It would be question under any pretext by a fareign pow- idle new to discuss with Mr. Hulsemann er. Sut, even if this were not so, Mr. Halse- those acts of retaliation which he imagines with that Power favorable to the United Mr. Manu's instructions. The phrase is not Those questions will be discussed when found in the paper; and in respect to the they arise, and Mr. Hulsemann and the Cabithat his own Government regards him as a

In the year \$777 the war of the American ates from the line necessarily leads to disor, "dvised him, in case he received a further structions required, to give publicity to his mounted the imperial turone, but torolled in see of the minister

the disposition of the Imperial Government able than those which they pretend to ferries | vernment in Hugary, to have an interview the Austrian Government first learned its exwith great satisfaction, and, in consideration dy." And his late Austrian Majesty, Frant with Prince Windisgratz, who was charged istence from the communications of the Press country and risposit; and the Emperor suflored himself to be persuaded by that agent Mr. Hulsemann will observe from this to exert himself to prevent the German Powstatement that Mr. Mann's mission was ets from furnishing troops to England to enawholly unobjectionable, and suictly within ble her to suppress the rebellion in America. the rule of the law of untions, and the duty Neither Mr. Hulsemann, nor the Cabinet of of the United States as a neutral Power. He Vienna, it is presumed, will undertake to say will accordingly feel how little foundation that anything said or done by this Governthere is for his remark, that "those who did ment in regard to the recent war between not hesitate to assume the responsibility of Austria and Hungary is not borne out, and sending 31. Dadley Mann on such an errand much more than borne out, by this example should, independent of considerations of pro- of the Imperial Court. It is believed that the priety, have borne in mind that they were | Emperor Joseph the Second habitually spoke exposing their emissary to be treated as a in terms of respect and admiration of the spy. A spy is a person sent by one bellig- character of Washington, as he is known to erent to gain secret information of the forces have done that of Franklin; and he deemed and defences of the other, to be used for hos- it no infraction of neutrality to inform himtile purposes. According to practice, he may self of the progress of the Revolutionary struguse deception, under the penalty of being gle in America, nor to express his deep sense of the merits and the talents of those illustri-To give this odions name and character to our men who were then leading their coun-

> tions, such as certainly were not to have been . Mr. Heisemann thinks that in Mr. Mann's the President directs the undersigned to say duced in regard to Russia; but the underment would regard such an imputation upon herself is of that opinion. The only observaown, as distinctly offensive, if it did not pre- of interference, and her immense preparasome, as it is willing to presume, that the tions for invading and reducing the Hungalish language, or that in some other way the lacter to the contest as to awaken the most employment of such an opprobrious term painful solicitude in the minds of Ameri-

> If we remember that it was addressed by the Government to its own agent, and has received publicity only through a communication from one Department of the American Government to another, the language quoted must be deemed moderate and inoffensive .-The comity of actions would hardly forbid its being addressed to the two Imperial Powers themselves. It is searcely necessary for this extremely painful incident, therefore, the undersigned to say, that the relations of might have been passed over, without any the United States with Russia have always ties of the Government of the United States or the justifiable sympathies of the American people. It is, indeed, easy to conceive that favor toward straggling Hungary would not ved to be, overwhelmingly destructive of all

Towards the conclusion of his note Mr. conched, it has already been said, and Mr. exposed to sets of retaliation, and to certain Holsemann must feel the justice of the re- inconveniences which would not fail to affect mark, that these are domestic affairs, in re- the commerce and industry of the two hemiference to which the Government of the spheres. As to this possible fortune, this United States cannot admit the slightest re- hypothetical retaliation, the Government and sponsibility to the Government of his Imperial people of the United States are quite willing to take their chances and abide their destiny. No State, deserving the appellation of in. Taking neither a direct or indirect part in the

net at Vienna may, rest assured that, in the meantime, while performing with strict and will deter either the government or the people of the United States from exercising, at their own discretion, the rights belonging to them as an independent nation, and of forming and expressing their opinions, freely, and at all times, upon the great political events that may transpire among civilized nations of the earth. Their own institutions stand upon the broadest principles of civil liberty; and believing those principles and the fundamental laws in which they are embodied to be eminently favorable to the prosperity of States-to be, in fact, the only principles of government which meet the demands of the present enlightened age-the President has perceived with great satisfaction that, in the

DANIEL WEBSTER.