

and collaterally much correspondence between the Secretary and the District Attorney for New Orleans, between the latter officer and Mayor Crossman of that city, between Mr. Crittenden, the acting Secretary of State, and Mr. Owen, and between Mr. Webster and Hon. D. M. Barringer, our Minister at Madrid. The most intelligible account of the matter we have yet seen, is given by Mr. Bradford, acting District Attorney for the District of New Orleans. He regards the whole affair as accidental rather than pre-concerted. He says that the arrival of the steamer created great excitement—that it soon became known that M. Brincio, the private Secretary of the Consul, had arrived with the letters from the persons who were shot, to their friends, that he had been instructed to give them to no person but those to whom they were directed, and to drop into the post office all such as were not personally applied for. The wisest plan would have been for him to have dropped them all in at once, for it soon became rumored that he had the letters in his possession, and refused to deliver them. Great excitement was the consequence, and at about half past two o'clock, this excitement was heightened by an extra from the office of La Union, a Spanish paper, which had been very violent in its denunciations against the invaders. It seems that the Mayor, having seen certain placards posted up, threatening to tear down the office of this paper in the ensuing night, had in company with Recorder Genois, waited on the Spanish Consul, and earnestly entreated him to have the paper discontinued for three or four days, and that he had promised to do so.

In the meantime, in the morning an angry scene had been enacted in the shop of a Spaniard, named Gonzales, a Spaniard, who sold cigars at the corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets. This man was a violent friend of the Spanish Government, and notwithstanding all cautions to the contrary, was in the habit of denouncing the "Fillibusters" most furiously, no matter who might be in his shop. Knowing the peculiar irritability of the man, many persons were in the habit of asking for Fillibuster cigars, a request that would throw him into a paroxysm of rage. Between four and five o'clock, an attack was made upon his establishment. The doors were closed and barred, the police interfered, several gentlemen addressed the mob, and begged them to disperse, and they were gradually leaving, when the door flew open, and Gonzales sallied forth, knife in hand, swearing he would kill anybody that interfered with him or his property. He was immediately assailed with a shower of stones and brick bats, when he rushed upon the crowd, and striking right and left, actually cut his way through the whole body, and fled towards the guard house of the 2d Municipality. He was pursued, protected by some policemen who came out of the guard house. The mob entered his store, tore everything to pieces, and in the furious excitement of the moment, rushed to the office of the Spanish Consul, tore down the sign, carried off some of the papers, seized the flag, and burnt it on La Fayette Square. Recorder Genois, hearing of the riot, proceeded with a few policemen to the office of the Consul, and after some difficulty in entering, induced the mob to leave the premises, "without having done any serious injury." The Spanish Consul's threats induced him to believe that his life was in danger; but all the testimony goes to prove that it was never for a moment in jeopardy. The letter of Mr. Webster to Mr. Barringer relates entirely to the prisoners, who had already arrived at Vigo. The American Minister is urged to use all his endeavors to procure their liberation. There is a memorandum of an interview between Mr. Crittenden, (acting Secretary of State,) and Mr. Crampton, the British Charge, in which the latter announces that he is instructed to say that "Her Majesty's ships of war, on the West India station, will have orders to prevent, by force, any invasion of Cuba." A correspondence with the French Minister, M. de Sartiges, is very much to the same effect. The substance of Mr. Crittenden's reply to both is, that if these countries undertake to establish a police over American vessels in their own waters, the peace of the three will be in serious danger—that America has not meddled with Europe, and will not permit Europe to meddle with her.

INTERVENTION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

Memorandum.

Mr. Crampton, at an interview with Mr. Crittenden, at the Department of State, on the 27th of September, 1851, stated that he had been directed by Her Majesty's Government to say to the United States Secretary of State that Her Majesty's Government had learned with great regret that expeditions had again been prepared in the ports of the United States for an attack upon a territory belonging to a sovereign at peace with the United States and in friendly relations with Her Majesty.

Her Majesty's Government do not doubt that the Government of the United States will use all possible diligence to prevent and punish proceedings which are in violation both of the laws of the United States and of the law of nations, and Her Majesty's Government are persuaded that such measures, if taken in time, will accomplish their object.

But Her Majesty's Government deem it due to the frankness which ought to characterize the intercourse between the two Governments, to state to that of the United States that Her Majesty's ships of war on the West India station will have orders to prevent by force any adventurers of any nation from landing with hostile intent upon the Island of Cuba.

At another interview, held at the same Department on the 6th of October, Mr. Crittenden replied verbally to Mr. Crampton as follows:

I am instructed by the President to express his regret that such orders as those mentioned in the despatch from Lord Palmerston should have been deemed necessary and proper by the British Government. So far as they have reference to lawless and unauthorized expeditions against the Island of Cuba, apprehended from citizens of the United States, it is only necessary to say that such expeditions are forbidden by the laws of this Republic, and that this Government is able and determined to execute those laws. Evasions of them may occur, in spite of the utmost vigilance and energy; such instances are common

to the laws of all countries. It is only by stealth and by favor of rare and accidental circumstances that any such expeditions can escape from our shores; none of sufficient force or magnitude to create any serious apprehension for the safety of Cuba, and certainly none against which Spain herself is not abundantly able to protect that island.

The Government of the United States, always determined, in perfect good faith, to maintain its neutral relations, and perform all its national obligations, condemns as strongly as the British Government the lawless enterprises against which the orders in question appear to be directed, and the Government of the United States, equally with the British Government, desires their prevention or suppression.

But, just and desirable as that end may be, the President could not witness without concern any attempt to accomplish such an object by means which might eventually lead to encroachment on the rights of the people of the United States. The President is of opinion that, so far as relates to this Republic and its citizens, such an interference as would result from the execution of those orders, if admitted to be rightful in themselves, would nevertheless be practically injurious in its consequences, and do more harm than good. Their execution would be the exercise of a sort of police over the seas in our immediate vicinity, covered as they are with our ships and our citizens, and it would involve, moreover, to some extent, the exercise of a jurisdiction to determine what expeditions were of the character denounced, and who were the guilty adventurers engaged in them.

The President cannot but apprehend that such orders could not be carried into effect without leading, too probably, to abuses and collisions that would constantly jeopard, and might seriously disturb, that peace and good will which he sincerely desires to see cultivated and made perpetual between the United States and Great Britain.

The President deems it unnecessary to say more at present on the subject of these orders, than to add the expression of his hope that there may never arise any occasion for carrying them into execution.

Mr. Crampton to Mr. Webster.

BRITISH LEGATION,

Washington, Nov. 12, 1851.

Sir: With reference to our conversation on the 10th instant, and in compliance with your desire, I have the honor to enclose a copy of the despatch addressed to me by Lord Palmerston, which I then read to you, upon the subject of the orders issued to Her Majesty's ships of war on the West India station, respecting unauthorized expeditions against the Island of Cuba.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

JOHN F. CRAMPTON,

The Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, &c.

[ENCLOSED IN THE ABOVE LETTER.]

FOREIGN OFFICE, Oct. 22, 1851.

Sir: I have received your despatch, No. 29, of the 6th instant, and I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government approve the course pursued by you in communicating to the Government of the United States the orders issued by Her Majesty's Government to the Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's ships in the West Indies, respecting the prevention of lawless expeditions against Cuba.

If you should have any future correspondence with the Secretary of State of the United States on this subject, you may assure him that every care will be taken, in executing these preventive measures against the expeditions of persons whom the United States Government itself has denounced as not being entitled to the protection of any Government, no interference shall take place with the lawful commerce of any nation.

I am, &c. PALMERSTON.

JOHN F. CRAMPTON, Esq., &c. &c.

Acting Secretary of State to M. de Sartiges.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, 22d Oct. 1851.

The undersigned, acting Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to remind M. de Sartiges, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, that, in the interview which he had with him on the 8th instant, he stated that he might have occasion to address him in writing upon the subject of the information which M. de Sartiges then communicated, that the French Government had issued orders to its ships of war in the West Indies to give assistance to Spain, and to prevent by force any adventures of any nation from landing with hostile intent on the Island of Cuba.

Having imparted that information to the President, the undersigned has now the honor, by his direction, to address M. de Sartiges in regard to it.

M. de Sartiges is apprized that a few days prior to the interview adverted to the Charge d'Affaires, her Britannic Majesty had given to this Department official notice that his Government had issued similar orders to its naval forces. The President had regarded this as a matter of grave importance, but its gravity is greatly increased by the concurrence and co-operation of France in the same measure.

It cannot be doubted that these orders have been occasioned by the recent unlawful expedition of less than five hundred men, which, having evaded the vigilance of this Government and escaped from New Orleans, were landed by the steamer Pampero upon the Island of Cuba, and were soon captured, and many of them executed. That such an accident should have incited the combined action of two great European Powers, for an object to which neither of them is a direct party, and in a manner that may seriously affect the people of the United States, cannot fail to awaken the earnest consideration of the President.

He cannot perceive the necessity or propriety of such orders; while he entertains the strongest apprehensions that their execution by French and British cruisers will be attended with injurious and dangerous consequences to the commerce and peace of the United States. They cannot be carried into effect without a violation, examination, and consequent detention of our vessels, on our own shores, and in the great channels of our coasting trade; and this must invest British and French cruisers with the jurisdiction of determining, in the first

instance, at least, what are the expeditions denounced in their orders, and who are the guilty persons engaged in them.

It is plain, however different may have been the intention of the respective Governments, that the exercise of such a power and jurisdiction could hardly fail to lead to abuses and collisions perilous to the peace that now so happily prevails. By such an interference, those Governments seem to assume an attitude unfriendly to the United States. The President will not, however, allow himself to believe that this intervention has been intended as an admonition or reproach to this Government. He has signally manifested his condemnation of all such lawless enterprises, and has adopted active measures for their prevention and suppression. It must also be known to the Governments of France and England, in common with all the world, that this Government, since it took its place among nations, has carefully preserved its good faith, and anxiously endeavored to fulfill all its obligations, conventional and national. And this it has done from motives far above any apprehension of danger to itself. From its beginning, under the present Constitution, it has sedulously cultivated the policy of peace, of not intermeddling in the affairs of others, and of preventing, by highly penal enactments, and unlawful interference by its citizens to disturb the tranquility of countries with which the United States were in amity.

To this end, many such enactments have been made—the first as early as the year 1794, and the last as late as 1838. The last having expired by its own limitation, and all the preceding legislation on the subject having been comprehended in the act of Congress of 20th April, 1818, it is unnecessary to do more than to refer to M. de Sartiges its provisions, as marking the signal anxiety and good faith of this Government to restrain persons within its jurisdiction from committing any acts inconsistent with the rights of others, or its own obligations. These laws were intended to comprehend, and to protect from violation, all our relations with, and duties to, countries at peace with us, and to punish any violations of them by our citizens as crimes against the United States. In this manifestation of its desire to preserve just and peaceful relations with all nations, it is believed that the United States have gone before and further than any of the older Governments of Europe. Without recapitulating all the provisions of those laws by which the United States have so carefully endeavored to prohibit every act that could be justly offensive to their neighbors, it is deemed enough for this occasion to say that they denounce all such enterprises or expeditions as those against which the orders in question are directed.

The undersigned thinks it is of importance enough to call the attention of M. de Sartiges more directly to this law. A literal copy of it is accordingly herewith communicated.

Besides the ordinary legal process, it authorizes the President to employ the military and naval forces of the country for the purpose of preventing such expeditions, and arresting for punishment those concerned in him. In the spirit of this law the President condemns such expeditions against the Island of Cuba as are denounced by the orders in question, and has omitted nothing for their detection and prevention. To that end, he has given orders to civil, naval, and military officers, from New York to New Orleans, and has enjoined upon them the greatest vigilance and energy. His course on the subject has been in all things clear and direct. It has been no secret, and the undersigned must presume that it has been fully understood and known by M. de Sartiges. An appeal might confidently be made to the vigilant and enlightened Minister of Spain that his suggestions, or the prosecution of offenders engaged in them, have been promptly considered, and, if found reasonable, adopted by the President. His course, it is believed, has been above all question or just cause of complaint. This Government is determined to execute its laws, and in the performance of his duty can neither ask nor receive foreign aid. It, notwithstanding all its efforts, expeditions of small force hostile to Cuba have, in a single vessel or steamer, excited by Cubans themselves, escaped from our extensive shores, such an accident can furnish no ground of imputation either upon the law or its administration. Every country furnishes instances enough of infractions and evasions of its laws, which no power or vigilance can effectually guard against.

It need not be feared that any expeditions of a lawless and hostile character can escape from the United States of sufficient force to create any alarm for the safety of Cuba, or against which Spain might not defend it with the slightest exertion of her power. The President is persuaded that none such can escape detection and prevention, except by their minuteness and insignificance. None certainly can escape which could require the combined aid of France and England to resist or suppress. Cuba will find a sure, if not its surest, protection and defence in the justice and good faith of the United States.

There is another point of view in which this intervention on the part of France and England cannot be viewed with indifference by the President. The geographical position of the Island of Cuba, in the Gulf of Mexico, lying at no great distance from the mouth of the river Mississippi, and in the line of the great current of the commerce of the United States, would become, in the hands of any powerful European nation, an object of just jealousy and apprehension to the people of the country. A due regard to their own safety and interest must therefore make it a matter of importance to them who shall possess and hold dominion over that island. The Government of France and those of other European nations were long since officially apprized by this Government that the United States could not see without concern that island transferred by Spain to any other European State. President Fillmore fully concurs in that sentiment, and is apprehensive that the sort of protectorate introduced by the orders in question might, in contingencies not difficult to be imagined, lead to results equally objectionable.

If it should appear to M. de Sartiges that the President is too apprehensive on this subject, must be attributed to his great solicitude to guard the friendly relations between the two countries against all contingencies and causes of disturbance. The people of the United States have long cherished towards France the most amicable sentiments, and recent events, which made her a republic, have opened new sources of fraternal sympathy. Harmony and confidence would seem to be the natural relations of the two great republics of the world; relations demanded no less by their permanent interests than by circumstances and combinations in continental Europe which now seem to threaten so immediately the cause of free institutions. The United States have nothing to fear from those convulsions, nor are they propagandists, but they have at heart the cause of

freedom in all countries, and believe that the example of the two great republics of France and America, with their moral and social influences co-operating harmoniously, would go far to promote and to strengthen that cause.

It is with these views that the President so much desires the cultivation of friendly feelings between the two countries, and regards with so much concern any cause that may tend to produce collision or alienation. He believes that this Cuban intervention is such a cause.

The system of Government which prevails most generally in Europe is adverse to the principles upon which this Republic has been founded, and the undersigned is well aware that the difference between them is calculated to produce distrust of, if not aversion to, the Government of the United States. Sensible of this, the people of this country are naturally jealous of European interference in American affairs. And although they would not impute to France, nor herself a republic, any participation in this distrustful and unfriendly feeling towards their Government, yet the undersigned must repeat that her intervention in this instance, if attempted to be executed in the only practicable mode for its effectual execution, could not fail to produce some irritation, if not worse consequences. The French cruiser, sailing up and down the shores of the United States, to perform their needless task of protecting Cuba, and their ungracious office of watching the people of this country, as if they were fruitful of crimes, would be regarded with some feelings of resentment, and the flag which they bore—a flag that should always be welcome to the sight of Americans—would be looked at as casting a shadow of unmerited and dishonoring suspicion upon them and their Government.

The undersigned will add, that all experience seems to prove that the rights, interests, and peace of the continents of Europe and America will be best preserved by the forbearance of each to interfere in the affairs of the other. The Government of the United States has constantly acted on that principle, and has never intermeddled in European questions.

The President has deemed it proper to the occasion that his views should be thus fully and frankly presented for the friendly consideration of M. de Sartiges and his Government, in order that all possible precaution may be used to avert any misunderstanding, and every cause or consequence that might disturb the peace, or alienate in the least the sentiments of confidence and friendship which now bind together the republics of the United States and France.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to M. de Sartiges the assurances of his very distinguished consideration.

J. J. CRITTENDEN.

[TRANSLATION.]

FRENCH LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, October 27, 1851.

The undersigned, Minister of France, has received the note dated the 22d of October, which the Acting Secretary of State addressed him subsequently to the conversation he had the honor of holding with him on the 8th of the same month, in the course of which Mr. de Sartiges had, in a kind and friendly manner, informed Mr. Crittenden, who appeared to be ignorant of the fact of the character of the instructions issued by the Government of the Republic to the commanding officer of the French station at Havana, as soon as it was known in Paris that the first detachment of adventurers, commanded by Lopez, which announced itself as the advance guard of a larger expedition, had succeeded in getting off to sea.

Notwithstanding the spirit of kindness in which that communication was made, Mr. Crittenden reserved himself to point out, in writing, if upon reflection he should deem it expedient, the considerations which it might give rise to, both in the mind of the President and his own. Mr. de Sartiges thanks him for having done so; for while he sees, in the note addressed to him, renewed assurances of the strongest sympathy on the part of the American Government, and of the American people, for France and her Government, he also finds occasion to recall certain points of his conversation which it would appear were not at first presented by him with sufficient clearness. Mr. de Sartiges had endeavored to establish, in a distinct manner, the two following points: first, that the instructions issued by the Government of the Republic were spontaneous and isolated; secondly, that those instructions were exclusive, for an exclusive case, and applicable only to the class, and not to the nationality of any private or adventurer that should attempt to land in arms on the shores of a friendly Power.

He had added that the existing laws in regard to the right of search—laws about which the susceptibilities of the French Government are as forcibly roused as those of the Government of the United States—were neither directly nor indirectly affected by the order to repeal violence by force; since the instructions which have been issued to the commanding officer of the French station were only intended to apply to a case of piracy, the article of the maritime code in force concerning pirates. In again asserting these two points categorically, as he now does, the undersigned thinks that he has removed all cause of prejudice on the part of the President, both as regards the importance of an act agreed upon in advance on the part of France and England, and the likelihood that the laws which govern the right of search will be in the least affected. He will add that the attitude assumed by President Fillmore and by his Cabinet, under these lamentable circumstances, has been so upright that the French Government, so far from intending to imply doubts, which did not exist, by the measures it spontaneously adopted, had, on the contrary, reason to believe that it would find in those same attitudes the American squadron acting in the same spirit and pursuing a similar object. This consideration must prevent any false construction tending to give to this act of the Republican Government the appearance of an admonition or of a reproach tacitly addressed to the Government of the United States, and never contemplated by the French Government.

Mr. de Sartiges begs to thank Mr. Crittenden for having sent him the text of the law of 1818, actually in force, for preventing the crime of armed invasion of a territory belonging to any friendly Power. He is happy to find that the opinion of the Representatives of the American nation is in honest opposition to this species of aggressions, and that Congress has furnished the President with sufficient means to arrest them. These means, placed in strong and able hands, and of which the President openly declares that he will make an energetic use, if, unfortunately, the occasion for resorting to them should again occur, become the much more precious for the peace of the world, as America is so closely connected with Europe, being only separated from the latter by a distance scarcely exceeding eight days' journey, by one of the most important of general interests—the interest of commerce. The nation

of America and of Europe are at this day so dependent upon one another that the effects of any event, prosperous or otherwise, happening on one side of the Atlantic, are immediately felt on the other side. The undersigned finds, among other proofs, an evidence of interest which binds the Government of the United States to the other Governments of the world in several passages of the note of October 22d, wherein Mr. Crittenden, in appealing to the liberal ideas of France, intimates that the continuance of those sentiments of confidence and fraternal sympathy which so happily unite the two countries, is calculated to make the cause of free institutions in Europe prevail. The result of this community of interests, commercial, political, and moral, between Europe and America—of this frequency and rapidity of intercourse between them—is, that it becomes as difficult to point out the geographical degree where American policy should terminate, and European policy begin, as it to trace out the line where American commerce begins and European commerce terminates—where may be said to begin or to terminate the ideas which are in the ascendant in Europe and in America.

The undersigned has likewise the honor of reminding the Acting Secretary of State that the territories belonging to the various European Powers, either on the seas or on the American continent, are considered by the States to which they appertain as constituting part of the system of their general policy. France has never admitted that her possessions in the Antilles might enjoy any other political rights than those which are universally recognised in Europe; it is the same with England; the same with Spain in regard to their American possessions. It is in virtue of this principle of common law, which the Power has as yet repudiated, either on its own account or in behalf of its neighbors, that the Government of the Republic has been able to show the interest it feels, as it has done, for the securities of an island recognised as Spanish territory by treaties actually in force, which security has been threatened in the midst of universal peace.

These general considerations do not prevent the undersigned from acknowledging that the interest which a country feels for another is naturally increased by reason of proximity; and his Government, which understands the complicated nature as well as the importance of the relations existing between the United States and Cuba, has seriously considered the declaration formerly made by the Government of the United States, "that that Government could not see with indifference the island of Cuba pass from the hands of Spain into those of another European State." The French Government is likewise of opinion that, in case it should comport with the interests of Spain at some future day to part with Cuba, the possession of that island, or the protectorship of the same, ought not to fall upon any of the great maritime Powers of the world.

The undersigned hopes that this frank declaration, which he feels himself justified in making, in regard to the future destiny of Cuba, and which breathes the same spirit as that of the declaration which the United States Government made on the subject, and the categorical explanations he has given relative to the character of the instructions exclusively sent to the French station at Havana, will put an end to all the uncertainty which the late events that befell on the occasion of Lopez's expedition might have given rise to in the mind of the President, and that his Excellency will rest satisfied as to the great value which the Government of the Republic attaches to the maintenance and development of those frank and sympathetic relations at present between the two countries.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to tender to the Acting Secretary of State the assurances of his high consideration.

SARTIGES.

Mr. CRITTENDEN,

Acting Secretary of State, &c.

The Secretary of State to M. de Sartiges.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, Nov. 18, 1851.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of M. de Sartiges, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, of the 27th ultimo, upon the subject of the orders given by the Government of that Republic to its naval commander of the West India station, directing him to prevent by force the landing of adventurers from any nation with hostile intent upon the Island of Cuba.

The undersigned has the honor to acquaint M. de Sartiges that he has submitted the same to the President, who has directed him to state in reply that the apprehensions of this Government and the reasons therefor, in regard to the orders referred to, are considered to have been frankly, fully stated in the note of Mr. Crittenden of the 22d of October last. And, inasmuch as M. de Sartiges now avers that the French Government had only in view the execution of provision of its maritime code against pirates, further discussion of the subject would seem to be for the present unnecessary.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to M. de Sartiges renewed assurances of his very distinguished consideration.

DANL. WEBSTER.

M. de SARTIGES, &c.

Valuable Land For Sale.

Sale on 31st of January, 1852.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, of Rowan, I will expose to public sale, at Woodgrove, in the County of Rowan, the following Tracts of Land, formerly the property of Abel Cowan, dec'd; that part of the Foster place, allotted to the heirs of William Cowan, dec'd, adjoining the lands of N. F. Hall, Thos. Gillespie, and others. Also, that part of the Thompson place, which was assigned the heirs of Hezekiah Cowan, dec'd. The lands are of excellent soil, and are very desirable. They will be shown by Robert Harris to any desirous of making an examination. Twelve months credit.

L. BLACKMER, C. M. E.

Nov. 4, 1851.—Price adv. \$4

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FRESH caught Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in bbls. and half bbls. Chees, English Dairy, and common. Gherkins and mixed Pickles. 10,000 lbs. Tyre Iron 1 1/2 inch. Horse Shoe, hand, round and square—all sizes, 10 boxes prime Candy.

The above may be found at the Brick Store of W. MURPAY & CO. Salisbury, Dec. 11, 1851. 632

NEGROES TO HIRE.

ABOUT 40 Negroes belonging to Mrs. Lord, will be hired at her residence in Salisbury, on the 1st day of January next. Among them are excellent Miners, house servants, &c. For particulars enquire of the subscriber.

SAMUEL REEVES.

Dec. 18, 1851. 2133

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 12, 1851.

Reception of Kosuth.—The Convention of the U. S. has spent several days in the discussion of Resolutions relating to the reception to be given the great Hungarian General. The question in debate is, whether he should be received in the manner of a hero of his reception, commit himself to a policy of intervention in the affairs of European countries.—There are some members of Congress who seem to think that the great particular work of the United States to carry freedom into every part of the world, is to receive into every cabin, whether citizen of the United States or Europe, or Asia. And if they show any disposition to reject these patriots would urge it upon them. If they utterly refuse to accept them, then they would knock them on the head as unworthy to live in this nineteenth century, the age of civil liberty. They are filibusters; and would have gone to Lopez's arm to Cuba, if they could have duplicated themselves, leaving one part of harm's way, with the reserved part after all was over, of making election between the two, of their personal preference.

There are others who opposed, from their strength, any departure from the established doctrine of non-intervention, some of whom are always found fighting on the right side of every great question. These are the Country's truest, her wise and faithful servants, and she will delight to honor.

We subjoin an excellent article on the subject, from the Petersburg Intelligence.

NON-INTERVENTION

There is very little doubt that the people of Kosuth to this country will create small perplexity in certain quarters. We take it that the great Hungarian has another object in view than simply liberating himself and his country. He cherishes the same objects and purposes of a very different nature from those of mere private individual enjoyment. The political sphere in which he has moved in his own land, and the circumstances which mark his exile, lead to the idea that the object of his appearance in the people of England and of the United States is no more than to give utterance to sentiments of gratitude for personal favors, independent of all other considerations. The history and character of a man are against any such supposition. He comes to us not as a stranger, to claim to receive our hospitalities—not as a rejected Governor, having no hopes or prospects of restoration, and compelled to content himself with the kind and general welcome with which he has been greeted; but he comes as the representative of a great principle, which he avows as a duty and determination to carry out practice, if he can. That principle is the right of the people of Hungary to throw off the yoke of Austria, and to assert their independence, without any responsibility or interference by any other European power. This principle is certainly in consonance with the spirit and letter of our Constitution, and so far, is entitled to the approbation and admiration of all classes of American people. It cannot be improved or condemned by any citizen of a country. If the expression of our sympathies and the declaration of our good wishes in behalf of the Hungarian patriots, all that Kosuth aimed to obtain, he would have found them eminently successful. But notwithstanding the true doctrine as to popular rights, and notwithstanding the distinguished services which he has rendered to the cause, we do not so ardently espouse and so energetically sustain, we feel it incumbent upon us to protest against the efforts which are making to persuade the people of the United States, and through them the Government, to espouse a policy which we do not regard as dangerous to our own fare, as it is subversive of the fundamental safeguards of our institutions. They are American enough in our sentiments and feelings to prefer the counsels and admonitions of Washington to the suggestions of Kosuth, however richly dressed, they may be in the imposing and fascinating beauties of Oriental rhetoric. We do not applaud or admire him, because we do not enthusiastically embrace his propositions. We think that he is too young and abilities, one of the most gifted men of the age; and we also think that, as a patriot, he is worthy of the age and the honors which have rendered his name illustrious. But, still, we do not discover no claim that he has to the notice of our Government, in the execution of his plans of liberating Hungary from the sway of Austria. If his countrymen wish to be free, they themselves must strike the blow. If they cannot succeed against combinations of European despots, it is a misfortune attributable to them to the system which has for centuries governed the nations across the Atlantic, and any other thing. Diplomacy has long proclaimed there the doctrine of intervention, which has always been in close and inseparable association with that political system which has so often been applied to European affairs; we refer to the "balance of Power" in which phrase is involved a principle which gives the right of armed interference to a nation or alliance whenever any one European Kingdom shall enlarge, or threaten to enlarge its possessions and power to an extent incompatible with the safety of the rest. This principle has been repeatedly illustrated by the practice of England, Prussia and Austria, and it was particularly so in the case of the French Revolution and the wars of Napoleon. We do not our intention to enter into any discussion of its merits or demerits; suffice it