THE DANISH SOUND DUES.

The following succinct history of negotiations on the part of the United States for the removal of the Sound Dues, anterior to the negotiations now pending, is copied from the Boston Daily Advertiser:

"On the 24th of May, 1841, Hon. Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State of the United States, addressed to President Tyler an official communication, stating that there were two subjects connected with the foreign policy of the United States to which he considered it his duty to call the attention of the President of the United States at the earliest opportunity. 'The first,' said Mr. Webster, 'is the exactions of Sound dues and the tax, payable at Gottenburg, levied by the Danish Government upon American vessels passing through the Sound coming from the Baltic sea.' This communication from Mr. Webster was read to President Tyler on his return to the city of Washington from the extra session in 1841. It was after the adjournment of Congress, and it was in the month of September, that Mr. Webster addressed a letter to Mr. Upshur, who was then Secretary of State, and Mr. Upshur was succeeded by Mr. Nelson, who was Secretary of State when Mr. Webster left the office of Secretary of State.

"Mr. Webster, in his letter to Mr. Upshur, said that the Danish Government had recently increased the Sound dues and the Gottenburg port charges, and that the greater part of which was levied on the vessels of the United States.

"He said that he had been informed that Denmark had declared his determination to compel the payment of the Sound dues by force of arms, if necessary, and that other European powers had intimated their intention to follow the example of England in the matter. He said that the Danish Vice Admiral Moltke had visited Paris during the latter part of the month of August, and it was believed that he had several audiences with the French Emperor and with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The ostensible object of his mission was to deliver to Napoleon III. the insignia of the Order of the Elephant; but it was more than suspected that the secret motive of his presence in France was to solicit the friendly intervention of the Emperor in behalf of the demands of the Danish Government. He stated, however, that he had reason to believe that the subject had not been broached by the Danish Admiral to the Emperor, but that Napoleon distinctly declined intervening in the matter in any way whatever. Some of the English papers have made a great clamor against the United States; but, with all their clamor against the United States, they have not ventured to interpose between Denmark and the United States. Mr. Webster said that he had received from the Minister of Denmark a statement of the claim of Denmark against the United States, and that the Minister had stated that the power of the Sound was in the hands of Russia, and that the Russian war would not cease until Russian commerce could be carried within the waters of the Baltic. Mr. Webster said that he had written to the Minister of the United States at Copenhagen, instructing him to inform the Government at Washington of the progress of the negotiations with that country. England and France have an even greater interest than we have with the abolition of Sound dues, and consequently a greater degree of influence than that of the United States in the old Kingdom. The London Times, moreover, recently remarked that the winter was a period when the navigation of the Sound was closed, and that it was then the United States trade the greatest. Mr. Webster said that the United States were not the only nation which had complained of the Sound dues, and that Russia had recently remonstrated against the exactions of Denmark. Mr. Webster said that the Minister of Denmark had stated that the Sound dues were levied on the Danish Government, and that the Government was willing to submit the question to the decision of any nation or nations that might be selected by the United States. Mr. Webster said that the Minister had stated that the Danish Government would be