

# THE REVIEW.

CRAWFORDSVILLE.  
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1854.  
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CHAS. H. BOWEN & B. F. STOVER.  
The Crawfordsville Review, furnished to subscribers at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2.00 if not paid within the year.

**CIRCULATION**  
LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CRAWFORDSVILLE.  
Advertisers, call up and examine our list of SUBSCRIBERS. All kinds of JOB WORK done to order.

**To Advertisers.**  
Every advertisement handed in for publication should have written upon it the number of times the advertiser wishes it inserted. If not so stated, it will be inserted until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

We wish it distinctly understood, that we have now the best and the largest assortment of NEW AND FANCY JOB TYPE ever brought to this place. We insist on those wishing work done to call up, and we will show them our assortment of types, cuts, &c. We have got them and no mistake. Work done on short notice, and on reasonable terms.

**JOB PRINTING.**  
As it is now about the time when Merchants and others are wishing to have Circulars, Cards, Posters, &c., printed, we would respectfully call their attention to our extensive assortment of type. All work executed at short notice and at the lowest prices. Call and see our facilities for doing work.

**DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.**  
At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held in Indianapolis on Thursday, February 2nd, 1854, it was unanimously resolved, That a Democratic State Convention be held in the city of Indianapolis on Wednesday, the 24th of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, viz: Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer of State, and Superintendent of Public Instruction; and that the several counties in the State be requested to send one delegate for every two hundred Democratic votes given at the Presidential election of 1852, and also one additional delegate for every fractional vote over one hundred. Provided, That every county shall be entitled to at least two delegates.  
W. J. BROWN, Chairman State Cen. Com.  
J. B. NORMAN, Secretary.

**DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.**  
The Democracy of Montgomery county are requested to meet at the Court House, at Crawfordsville, on Saturday, the 22d inst., to appoint Delegates to attend the State Convention to be held at Indianapolis on the 24th of May next.  
Other important business will be before the meeting, in regard to the organization of the party for the coming canvass, and it is hoped there will be a general turn out.  
By order of the  
CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Let every Democrat remember the Convention on next Saturday, the 22d.

If any of the ladies have failed as yet to examine Mr. Campbell's stock of Bonnets, they should immediately visit his establishment and feast their eyes upon the most beautiful, varied, and extensive assortment ever brought to this town. They embrace the latest Parisian and eastern styles, and we are confident that the young lady who shall avail herself of the present opportunity to possess one, will add ten-fold to her personal charms and beauty.

We have received the first number of the *Budget*, a weekly literary sheet published in Chicago, by Wm. DANKOWSKI. Its original articles evince a high order of talent, and its selections, rich and racy.

Our subscription list continues to increase rapidly. Room for a few more.

We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. SMITH, STILLWELL & ALLEN. This firm is one of the most extensive in our town, and from the large and splendid assortment of goods they have recently received, they will undoubtedly do a heavy business during the coming season. We take pleasure in recommending them to the citizens of Montgomery, who will find it to their advantage to give them a call.

Our readers must not fail to read the advertisement of F. H. FRY. His stock is not surpassed by any establishment in town.

**BOUND TO WIN.**—Sir Charles Napier is said to have laid a wager of £2,000 that he will take Cronstadt in less than twenty hours after the first shell is thrown into the port. He arrived at Copenhagen on the 20th inst.

Lamartine is writing a book on Turkey; he calls it "*The Thousand and One Nights of History*."

JAMES GRAHAM & BRO. are on hand, as usual, with the largest stock of goods ever brought to Montgomery county. The reduced price at which they sell their goods has already attracted an immense custom.

See advertisement of H. PURCELL & BRO. They offer good bargains in books, jewelry, musical instruments, &c. Do not neglect giving them a call.

The notorious Neal Dow, the reputed author of the Maine Law, has again been defeated for Mayor of Portland.

The State University building at Bloomington, was destroyed by fire, on the night of the 8th inst. Loss, including furniture and libraries, estimated to be between \$18 and \$25,000. No insurance.

**DEAD LETTERS.**—One thousand bushels of dead letters were destroyed by the Post Office Department on the 31st inst.

## THE SECRET DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence which the English government has been compelled to lay before Parliament, is the most remarkable, extraordinary and interesting which the public of this generation have ever had submitted to their perusal, admitting them as it does behind the curtain and bringing them into the immediate presence of Russian royalty, where they listen to the secret utterances of the most wily, adroit and far-seeing diplomacy that has ever meddled with the destinies of the world. It fully confirms the opinion, which has been repeatedly expressed during the past six months, that Russia has been acting throughout the whole of these transactions, not upon any merely extemporaneous views arising out of the present conjuncture, but in deliberate promotion of a fixed, permanent, long cherished, and far-reaching policy.

The curtain which is now lifted discloses to us a sovereign, who, conscious of power, and confident in his destiny, is never for a moment, in his own conception of himself, adrift on the sea of political contingencies, but having clearly in his eye the point he means to reach, feels no unmanly misgivings with regard to his ability to gain it. This persistent execution of a deliberate plan, this invincible determination to make circumstances bend to human resolve, this unflinching resolution to look matters square in the face, which is troubled by no complications, and marches, relentless as fate, straight to its object, is certainly one of the leading attributes of greatness, according to the standard of a world where the idea of the great in character does not necessarily include that of the good. According to the Czar, Turkey is "a sick man, a very sick man," and it would be a great pity if he should die before arrangements are fully made for the division of his estate. If the consummation of this business should hasten the demise of the patient, the heirs would come so much the sooner in possession. England hesitates, and affects compassion and conscientious scruples. Russia offers her Egypt, and adds Candia to the lure. England does not exactly spurn the bait; she does not fire up with indignation, but is still willing to listen. Constantinople cannot be divided; if the "sick man" dies it must fall to somebody, and whoever gets it will possess the lion's share. Who shall have Constantinople?—there's the rub. Not England, says the Czar. "Frankly, then, I tell you plainly, that if England thinks of establishing herself, one of these days, at Constantinople, I will not allow it. I do not attribute this intention to you, but it is better on these occasions to speak plainly; for my part I am equally disposed to take the engagement not to establish myself there, as proprietor that is to say, for as occupier I do not say; it might happen that circumstances, if no previous provision were made, if everything should be left to chance, might place me in the position of occupying Constantinople." This is squarely spoken; but if the "sick man, the very sick man," dies, he of course ceases, to be "proprietor" of Constantinople; and if England cannot establish herself there, even as "occupier," to whom shall it belong? Notwithstanding the Czar's disclaimer about not wanting it for himself, this contesting the claim of every other heir, points clearly enough to his ultimate design. "Well, there are several things which I never will tolerate. I will begin by ourselves: I will not tolerate the permanent occupation of Constantinople by the Russians; having said this, I will say that it never shall be held by the English, French, or any other great nation. Again, I never will permit an attempt at the reconstruction of a Byzantine Empire, or such an extension of Greece as would render her a powerful State; still less will I permit the breaking up of Turkey into little Republics—asylums for Kossuths and Mazzinis, and other revolutionists of Europe; rather than submit to any of these arrangements, I would go to war, and as long as I have a man and a musket left would carry it on."

We do not suppose that the Czar is so whimsical, or understands himself so little, as to suppose that when the "sick man" dies, Constantinople will be absolutely without a master, and as he will neither let her set up for herself, nor fall into the hands of any other power, it seems pretty plain that the "occupier" would devise pretexts enough to prolong his stay. This view of the matter is too obvious to have escaped the English government, and the secret overtures of Russia were met by an expression of unwillingness to enter into any arrangement which looked to the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire.

So far as regards Russia, these new developments confirm the opinion heretofore entertained of her unscrupulous duplicity. When, after this explicit disclosure of her intentions, she was unable to persuade England to co-operate with her in a plan for the partition of Turkey, she affected to be pleased with the communications she had received from her Majesty's government and to share in its desire to preserve

the integrity of the Ottoman dominions. At the close of these negotiations, the Czar formally pledges himself, "on the word of a gentleman," to act in concert with England, in pursuing the policy of supporting the independence of the Sultan. At the very time that he was giving these assurances, the mission of Prince Menchikoff was planned and in progress, and Russian troops were moving to the Turkish frontiers. At the very time that Nesselrode was telling England, in so many words, that "the Emperor will readily agree that the best means of upholding the duration of the Turkish government is not to harass it by overbearing demands, supported in a manner humiliating to its independence and dignity," his master had matured and commenced the execution of a plan of systematic insults, exceeding in wanton arrogance and superciliousness, overbearing insolence everything recorded in the diplomatic history of the present century. Professing, in the most solemn and formal manner, his adherence to the principle that no one of the great powers should take advantage of the weakness of the Porte to extort from it concessions or advantages not shared by the others, he was, almost at the very time, attempting to coerce the Sultan, by the most insolent threats, to enter into a secret treaty by which he should bind himself to promote Russian views. A keen, subtle and persistent diplomatist, Nicholas may justly excite admiration for his precise perception of the object at which he aims, and the skill with which he plays his game. But if truth is a virtue, and fair dealing a title to esteem, he has no claim to the praise of either. All that is despicable in duplicity—all that is mean in cunning—all that is repulsive in arrogance, is fairly his. Such is the verdict of the world, and such will be the verdict of history.

## THE SIX FRIGATES BILL.

We are glad to be able to announce that the bill providing for the construction of six frigates has passed both Houses of Congress. It passed the House on Friday, and was sent to the Senate (where it originated) for concurrence in some amendments. The latter body immediately concurred.

The act authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to secure the construction of the vessels in such manner as he shall deem best—either in the government navy yards, or by private contract. The latter policy we hope will be adopted. Let the jobs be given to the best shipbuilders in the country, whose pride and reputation will turn out ships that will be the pride and glory of the Union. The six frigates should be the most complete and efficient war vessels that ever floated.

The article which we published some two or three weeks since in regard to Schuyler Colfax being opposed to making temperance a political party question in the coming canvass, seems to have given much uneasiness to some of the whig papers abroad, and, as is customary with that class of *Journals*, billingsgate and obscene language is the arguments used to controvert facts. One paper holds the following beautiful, chaste and refined language which the author no doubt in his own mind considered a knock-down argument: "What the *Review* says about Colfax is a lie." As a general thing we shall pass, unnoticed, any of the little scurrilous and purple attacks made upon us by men who have long since forfeited all claims to common decency and gentlemanly courtesy.—The following is from Schuyler himself, which will convince any sane man that he disapproves running the temperance question into politics.

Schuyler Colfax, of the South Bend Register, pronounces the statement that he is opposed to making temperance a political party question at the full election, erroneous. As we supposed.—*Journal*.

What we did say, was the following reply to a falsehood of the Logansport Pharos that we advocated running temperance into politics, in order to secure political gain:

"But that we said or even hinted that we should like to run temperance into politics is grossly unjust and untrue. Every one here knows that we should much prefer that any even indirect connection between the two be avoided, by both parties nominating Prohibitory Law candidates, and thus taking that issue out of the canvass altogether."

To which every Temperance man will undoubtedly assent. If that course is adopted, we should be "strongly opposed to making Temperance a political party question."—*South Bend Register*.

**SOUTHERN CONVENTION.**—Delegates are preparing throughout the Southern States to be present at the Convention to be held at Charleston on the 10th of April. The Charleston Mercury says:

"Besides the leading members of the late Convention at Memphis, we may expect the presence of many other distinguished men from all parts of the South and West, among them Lieut. Maury, of world-wide fame, and Lieut. Herndon, who has won fresh laurels by his exploration of the Amazon."

Through gross negligence our eastern mail lays over at Lafayette 21 hours.

Owing to the great length of Gov. Seymour's Veto Message to the New York Legislature, we are able to give only a brief extract from it. Being true friends to temperance ourselves, and regarding our readers as such, we deem it our duty to publish everything that may throw light upon the subject of a prohibitory law. If the present one now in force shall be found to be defective by the people of Indiana, they will undoubtedly improve upon it in the proper way. The Democratic Legislature that will meet at the Capitol next winter, will be guided, as it always has been, by the will of the majority; and we are satisfied that the people will demand from their hands nothing but just and equitable laws, that will in no wise infringe upon those rights guaranteed to every American citizen by the constitution of the United States. The Democratic party have always taken the lead in every measure calculated to advance the interests of the country and the happiness of the people; and there can be no doubt but what the sovereign people of Indiana will have every confidence in a Democratic Legislature to enact sound and wholesome laws upon the liquor traffic—laws that will meet with the approval of the masses, and which will avert, as far as practicable, and republican legislation can, the evils of intemperance. The following remarks of the Governor will no doubt be read with interest:

The bill is wrong, because it directs unreasonable searches of the premises and dwellings of our citizens, under circumstances calculated to provoke resistance. It deprives persons of their property in a manner prohibited by the constitution; it subjects them, on mere suspicion of knowledge of a suspected crime, to an inquisitorial examination. For one act of illegal violation of law a citizen may be proceeded against as a criminal, may be fined or imprisoned, his property seized and forfeited in civil suits by various parties with whom he has had no dealings, and be subjected to the payment of damages when none have been averred or proved. To all these prosecutions he may be subjected without the benefit of trial in the usual and judicial meaning of that term.

The Constitution makes it my duty to point out the objectionable features of this bill, but I owe it to the subject, and to the friends of the measure, to add the expression of my belief that habits of intemperance cannot be extirpated by prohibitory liquor laws. They are not consistent with sound principles of legislation. Like decrees to regulate religious creeds or forms of worship, they provoke resistance where they are designed to enforce obedience. The effort to suppress intemperance by unusual and arbitrary measures, proves that the Legislature is attempting to do that which is not within its province to enact, or its power to enforce.

This is the error which lies at the foundation of this bill, which distorts its details and makes it a cause of angry controversy. Should it become a law it would render its advocates odious, as the supporters of unjust and arbitrary enactments. Its evils would only cease upon its repeal or when it becomes a dead letter on the statute book. Judicious legislation may correct abuses in the manufacture, sale, or use of intoxicating liquors; it can do no more.

The experience of all nations, in all periods, demonstrates that temperance, like other virtues, is not produced by the law makers, but by the influence of education, morality and religion.

While a conscientious discharge of duty and a belief that explicit language is due to the friends of this bill, require me to state my objections to the measure in decided terms, it must not be understood that I am indifferent to the evils of intemperance, or wanting in respect or sympathy for those who are engaged in their suppression. I regard intemperance as a fruitful source of degradation and misery. I look with no favor upon the habits and practices which have produced the crime and suffering which are constantly forced upon my attention in the painful discharge of my official duties. After long and earnest reflection I am satisfied reliance cannot be placed upon prohibitory laws to eradicate these evils. Men may be persuaded, they cannot be compelled, to adopt habits of temperance.

I concur with many of the earnest and devoted friends of temperance in the opinion that it will hereafter be cause for regret, if the interest which is now excited in the public mind upon the subject should be diverted from its proper channels and exhausted in attempting to procure legislation which must be fruitless.

We clip the following from the Baltimore Sun:

**CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.**—Hon. Neal Dow, in his speech at Montreal not long since, said he expected to educate the public mind to such a point that they could apply the death penalty to the rumseller, and that they would do it, if it took all the hemp in Kentucky.

The author of the above, we understand, is coming to Indiana to lecture on Temperance, with a view of influencing the election in this State next fall. For the good of the cause, its advocates had better hire him to stay away. Such sentiments cannot meet with a willing response from the people of Indiana.

**EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION.**—The Legislature of Mississippi, at its recent session, passed a law providing that, in addition to other articles before exempt from execution, each head of a family shall be allowed 100 bushels of corn, 20 bushels of wheat, and 300 lbs. of pork.

## THE LIQUOR QUESTION IN N. YORK.

The approval of Gov. Seymour's veto of the liquor bill is not confined to the press of either party in New York. Democratic, whig, and independent,—nearly all take ground that the Governor has nobly performed a high duty, and that his action has saved the State from scenes which few would desire to behold, and the temperance cause from a reaction that would have been extremely injurious to it. It must be recollected that this bill was a transcript, substantially, of the famous Maine law.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* is known to be a paper of high moral tone, devoted to all reforms which are believed to be beneficial in their scope and tendency. It has never hesitated to deprecate the rashness of modern exclusive temperance reformers, and to counsel measures in consonance with the spirit of christianity, of established principles of liberty, and of common sense. It sustains Gov. SEYMOUR in a lengthy article, from which we make a brief extract, wishing we could make room for the whole of it. It says:

"A large portion of the community—many of them warm friends of temperance as a personal habit, to be enforced by all the arts of persuasion, example, and associated effort—would have taken their stand in open hostility to a bill which invades personal freedom, subjects their houses to frequent and annoying search, subjects property to destruction, and overturns at a blow the valuable principles upon which Americans have been accustomed to rely for their security and safety. The tyranny of a majority is not less galling and oppressive than the tyranny of a single head, nor is a reckless or a fanatical majority less disposed to repeat iniquitous examples, than a single individual who has the power to command obedience to his unjust dictates. However valuable may be the cause of Temperance, there are principles connected with the safety of individuals, which have a still higher value, and must be held sacred. The bill would have arrayed against the Temperance cause, all those who deem it an hereditary duty to resist a law which authorizes unreasonable searches, or the taking away of property without due process of law, and set a snare in every path to catch the incautious, whether guilty or innocent. The invasion of these principles can never be tolerated in a free community, even in the cause of Temperance, to advance which so strongly commends itself to every legitimate public and private effort. Opposition to this bill would have melted into one mass, those who wish to protect their rights and their dwellings from the false and dangerous principles contained in it, with those who profit by Sunday groceries. Not a single temperance man could then have been elected to any controlling office in the city. The field would have been won by the enemies of Temperance. Such would have been the fruits of the reaction produced by giving the reins to the unexperienced politicians who are the authors of this mission upon fundamental principles. Assault upon the motives of Gov. Seymour for sending in his veto, will be light as air. The paper carries with it the most solid recommendations. It is strong, and will square with the manly popular sentiment of the country. There is abundant scope for prudent and effectual legislation on this subject, but it must advance with improvement in morals, and owe its claims to public favor to its compatibility with the known and long established principles by which the whole body of private rights are guarded and protected."

"Jonathan Harrington, the last survivor of the battle of Lexington, died on the 26th ult."—*Exchange*.  
The men through whose instrumentality our country was rescued from oppression, and made "a power on earth," are fast disappearing from among us. Scarcely a week passes but announcement is made that a veteran of '76 has joined his comrades who have "gone before." The shaft of death is poised at the residue of the gallant band, and, in a few short years, those who yet survive will have seen "the last of earth." But the memory of their gallant deeds will be sempiternal. In them, they will "still live."

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## RUSSIA ASSISTING HUNGARY.

Rumors are current in Europe that Russia has intimated a determination to aid the Hungarians in regaining their independence, if Austria should join herself to the Western Powers. However singular this may appear, we should not feel at all surprised if such should prove to be the case. That Russia, in pursuing such a course, would be actuated by considerations of principle, is not for one moment to be believed. She would do it merely as a matter of policy. The Czar doubtless, in assuming his present attitude towards Turkey, confidently anticipated that he would be sustained in it by Austria. In this expectation he has been disappointed, and he now finds arrayed against him a combination against which he cannot, unaided, make headway. He has advanced too far, however, to recede; and, failing in securing the support of Austria, it is not beyond probability that he is endeavoring to destroy her influence in the approaching struggle by offering to lend assistance to the revolutionists of Hungary.

The news by the last steamer shows still another decline in flour. We mention this fact for the information of flour dealers, who seem to think that the price is still upward.

## ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER EUROPA.

NEW YORK, April 8.  
The fear of war produces dullness in the markets. Export of gold not so heavy. Bank rates of interest was unchanged. The London Globe states that Russia consents to recognize the neutrality of Sweden; it now remains to be seen what will be Russia's course respecting Denmark. The Prussian people were earnestly petitioning their Government to join the Western Powers. The Government hangs back, but Austria seems to act in concordance with the Western Powers, but not yet in any decided manner.

From Omer's Camp on the Danube, there is nothing excepting continual affrays at outposts at Kalafat.

An English and French frigate have gone to destroy the Russian stockade at the mouth of the Danube; this will probably be the first of hostilities.

From the fleets in the Baltic and Black seas there is nothing new.

The export of grain was prohibited from the Ionian Islands.

The Cunard steamship Cambria sailed on the 25th from Liverpool to Kingston to ship more troops, and the steamer Tencrille will sail for Malta with part of a regiment.

The London Times of Saturday publishes the following:

Berlin 24th. Count Nesselrode has communicated to the English and French consuls that the Emperor will give no answer at all to their joint Summons. There is no change in Danish ministry.

Paris, 25th. Three divisions of the French army for the East will have embarked by the end of the month, and the fourth will follow very early in April. At Marseilles a grand fete was preparing for Duke of Cambridge and Prince Napoleon. The national loan subscription it is said now reaches 400,000,000.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.—Flour, declined 2 shillings for the week. Wheat, declined six pence. Corn, declined 2 shillings.

War about commencing—general panic.

## THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

The *Moniteur*, in its non-official part, gives the following as the reply of the Emperor of Russia to the recent letter of the Emperor Napoleon:

### THE EMPEROR'S REPLY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 25 (Feb. 9).

SIRE—I cannot better reply to your Majesty than by repeating, as they belong to me, the words with which your letter terminates—"Our relations ought to be sincerely amicable, and should be based upon the same intentions—the maintenance of order, the love of peace, respect for treaties, and reciprocal good feeling." Your Majesty, in accepting this programme, as I had traced it, says that you remain faithful to it. I dare believe, and my conscience tells me so, that I have not exceeded its limits; for, in the affair which has created division between us, the origin of which is not to be attributed to me, I have always sought to maintain friendly relations with France, and I have always endeavored to avoid anything which might clash with the religion professed by your Majesty. I have made for the maintenance of peace all the concessions, both of form and substance, compatible with my honor; and, in claiming for my co-religionists in Turkey the conformation of the rights and privileges which they have long acquired at the price of Russian blood, I claimed nothing which was not confirmed by treaties. If the Porte had been left to herself, the difference which has so long kept Europe in suspense would have been solved. A fatal influence has thrown everything into confusion. By provoking gratuitous suspicions, by exciting the fanaticism of the Turks, and by deceiving their government as to my intentions and the real scope of my demands, it has so exaggerated the extent of the questions, that the probable result seems to be war. Your Majesty must allow me not to enter too much in detail into the circumstances as they present themselves to you in your letter, in which those circumstances are marked out. Several acts on my part, appreciated with little accuracy, according to my opinion, and more than one fact perverted, would require, in order to be properly rectified, at least as I conceive, long developments, into which it would not be proper to enter in a correspondence between Sovereign and Sovereign. For instance, your Majesty attributes to the occupation of the Principality the evil of having suddenly transported the question from the region of discussion to that of fact; but your Majesty leaves out of view the circumstances that this occupation, still purely conditional, was preceded, and in great measure caused, by a very important previous fact—the appearance of the combined fleet in the vicinity of the Dardanelles; and besides this, much before that period, when England hesitated to assume a hostile attitude, your Majesty took the initiative in sending your fleet as far as Salamis. This wounding demonstration certainly exhibited little confidence in me. It was calculated to encourage the Turks, and to paralyze before hand the success of negotiations, by giving them the idea that France and England were ready to support their cause under all circumstances. In the same way your Majesty makes it appear that the explanatory commentaries of my cabinet upon the Vienna note rendered it impossible for France and England to recommend its adoption by the Porte; but your Majesty may recollect that our commentaries followed, and did not precede, the pure and simple non-acceptance of the note; and I believe that the Powers were so little seriously desirous of peace, that they confined themselves to the claim of the pure and simple adoption of that note, instead of allowing the Porte to modify what we had previously adopted without change. Besides, if any point of our commentaries had given rise to difficulties, I offered a satisfactory solution of them at Olmutz, and