THOMAS H. FORSYTH, of Philadelphia County. AUDITOR GENERAL, EPHRAIM BANKS. of Mifflin County. FOR SURVEYOR GENELAL

J. PORTER BRAWLEY, of Crawford County. JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, JOHN C. KNOX, Of Tiogn County. COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE DISTRICT COURT, JONAS B. McCLINTOCK, Peebles To. R. BIDDLE ROBERTS, Pittsburgh. HARVEY ROBB, Upper St. Clair.

JAS. E. McKLEOY, Moon Township. JAMES A. GIBSON, Pine Township. MORNING POST JOB OFFICE.

We have now employed in our Job Office an oxpress agreement of Austria, that they should unusual number of excellent job printers, and are prepared to execute all orders with neatness of them, it is believed, before they obtained their

in our Job Office within the last ten days, but is regarded as doubtful. To this sentence of can do still more yet. We will suit all customer as to the speed and accuracy of our work.

Committees to the Democracy of Pennsylvania. We publish to day the ablest document that has perhaps ever emanated from the State Do-

other reading matter is excluded. We presume our readers will be well satisfied to have an early opportunity of reading Mr. peared for a quarter of a century, that will ex-oite more general attention in Europe. The protection to him, and fornished him with a Te-

It is one of the great documents of this administration. We may expect others as occasions arise.

THE PREMIUMS. We are again disappointed in presenting a full list of the awards at the Fair. The reason is, that a portion of the copy fell into the hands of seized by a band of lawless men-freely, perthat a portion of the copy fell into the hands of the Journal, and that office holds it over until it may smit its own convenience to publish it. The had not, nor did they pretend to have, any color local reporter says he takes the responsibility of of authority emanating from Turkey or Austria. refueing a copy of the report to the other city papers, (he has the manuscript, and he intends to keep it;) and the editor and proprietor of the Journal informs auxious inquirers that he knows of his lecal. This is somewhat strange. We have never supposed that a little local could restrain the gentlemanly disposition of the Mayor lie acted under the civil authority of Turkey, bu of our city. But such appears to be the case; Mayor Riddle's will is at the beck of his repor-

ter, and copy is inserted in the Journal whenever that reporter chooses to order it. We would desire to be understood to say that the editor of the Journal is not sufficiently inde-pendent to control the columns of his own pa-with the Turkish authorities, with the Austrian per but we will say that in this case he has Consul General at Smyrna, and the commander of the Austrian brig of war, for his release, or shown a selfish disposition towards his cotempo-

What we have written would be unnecssary. were it not that we desire the public to underdelay will be apparent to the public. Considering the treatment we have received from the Journal in this matter, we do not suppose that there is any great necessity of a reciprocity of however, that if it brings forth the suppressed ort any time between this date, and the first

of April, we will publish it. GAZETTE-DR. CAROTHERS. The Gazette is the most unscrapulous antagonassailed Dr. Carothers with coarse abuse. Everybody knows that is untrue. We have merely referred to Dr. Carothers' public acts, while in the Benate, and to Mrs. Swishelm's opinion of him. A fairer course could not be pursued; and the editor of the Gazette knows it.

We shall republish Mrs. Swisshelm's opinion of her for that opinion, but we have an undoubted right to use it. We like the testimony of neighrel with ladies. The Gazette is quarrelling with tions to be discussed. Mrs. Swisshelm. We charge Dr. Carothers with nothing but what we prove from the records. The Gasette merely makes unfounded and false one particle of proof in support of its fout abuse. to to be delivered to him; that it shall disavow

the State, bring to us the most earnest proofs faction proportionate to the outrage.

quality; and, at the same time, a lot of fural-

BR. SHRIOF TO BR. SUBSESSARS.

DEFERENCE OF STORES.

The Principle of Stores of Stores

in his intention if, in performing this duty, he does not evince a friendly spirit, and avoid, as far as it can be done without impairing the fall atrength of the case, the introduction of topics to which either Mr. Hulsemann or his Government can take exception. To bring out conspicuously the questions to be passed upon, it seems to the undersigned that the facts should be more fully and clearly stated than they are in Mr. Hulsemann's note. Martin Koszta, by birth a Hurgarian, and of course an Austrian subject at that time, took an open and active part in the political movement of 1848-49, desinged to detach Hungary from the dominious of the Emperor of Austria. At the close of that disastrous revolutionary move ment, Koszta, with many others engaged in the same cause, fled from the Austrian dominions, and took refuge in Turkey. The extradition of these fugitives, Kozzta among them, was demanded and pressed with prestvicor by Austria bat firmly resisted by the Tarkish Government. They were, however, confined at Katahia, but at

release, indicated the United States as the counbeat.

We have done a very large amount of printing

with a speed that shall not be try of their exile.

It is alleged that Koszta left Turkey in company with Koszuth—this is believed to be a misishment—for such is the true character their expulsion from Turkey—Austria gave her consent; in truth it was the result of her efforts to procure the extradition, and was accepted by We shall publish to morrow the able and excel-lent address of the Democratic State Central this act are the same as if it had been done d

rectly by herself, and not by the agency of the Ottoman Porte. Kozzta came to the United States and selected this country for his future On the Blat of July, 1852, he made a declar partment of our government. It occupies so tion under outb, before a proper tribunal, of his large a space in our columns, that nearly all intention to become a citizen of the United States, and renounce all allegiance to any other State or sovereign. After remaining here one year and eleven months, he returned, on account, it is alleged, of

Marcy's letter. It is the true American doc-trine, and another interpretation of the bold and Turkey, in an American vessel, claimed th rights of a naturalized American citizen, and noble sentiments expressed by President Pierce offered to place himself under the protection of in his Inaugural Address. This letter will be read | the United States Consul at Smyrns. The Con with great interest in Europe as well as in sul at first hesitated to recognize and receive his this country : and probably no document has ap- as such ; but afterwards, and some time before his scizure, he and the American Charge d'Afinasses of the people of the European nations have an interest in this matter that will give it have an interest in this matter that will give it key to persons to whom they extend protection, redoubled interest.

It is one of the great documents of this adtion taken to his conduct after his return Turkey, and that Austria has not alleged that be was there for any political object, or for any other purpose than the transaction of private

While waiting, us it is alleged, for an oppo nothing about the matter—it is all in the hands | floed in irons. It is now avowed, as it was the tion to the Turkish Governor at Smyrna, that magistrate refused to grant the Austrian Consu The Consul of the United States at Smyrns, as soon as he heard of the soizure of Koszta, and the Charge d'Affaires of the United States at

the ground of his American nationality. raries, which, so far as the Post is concerned the support this claim, Koszta's original certificate cannot object to our complaint. We have useer of having made, under oath, in a court in New played the "dog in the manger" game, and we York, declaration of intention to become an played the "dog in the manger" game, and we are sorry to see the Mayor of our city adopting an imperfect copy of it placed in the hands of it at the present time, and adopting a system the imperial Austrian internuncio at Constant which, we have thought, was foreign to his char-upple. The application of these officers a Smyrna for his liberation, as well as that of Mr Brown, our Charge d'Affaires, to Baron de Bruck, the Austrian Minister at Constantinople, wa fruitless, and it became notorious at Smyrna tha stand why a full account of the premiums awarded, were not published at an earlier day.

When we state that a portion of the copy fell into the hands of the Journal, the reason of the States sloop of war, the St. Louis, under the command of Capt. Ingraham, arrived in the har bor of Smyrna before this design was executed The commander of the St. Louis, from the representation of the case made to him, felt it to there is any great necessity of a reciprocity of be his duty, as it unquestionable was, to inquire kindness upon our part. We will promise, into the validity of Koszta's claim to American protection. He proceeded with deliberation and prudence; and discovered what he considered ust grounds for inquiring into Koszta's claim to be discharged on account of his American nationality. During the pendency of this inquiry, he received notice of the design to take Koszta indestinely, before the question at issue was ist we have yet met. He alleges that we have settled, into the dominions of the Emperor of the inquiry, Captain Ingraham demanded his release, and intimated that he should resort to

force if the demand was not complied with by a certain hour. Fortunately, however, no force was used. An arrangement was made by which the prisoner was delivered to the custody of the French Consul General, to be kent by him until her near neighbor, Carothers. We did not ask the United States and Austria should agree as to the manner of disposing of him. This full statement of the facts is deemed important, as it will correct some errors and aid in presenting with more distinctness the quesand his reply to these several demands.

His imperial Majesty demands that the gov-

charges against Dr. McClintock, and offers not crament of the United States shall direct Koszthe conduct of the American agents in this affair, JUDGE KNOX. -The papers from all parts of call them to a severe account, and tender satisof the high regard and esteem everywhere entertained for our candidate for Judge of the Sapreme Court. His ability, his sound legal learning, and his excellent character as a citizen, and porhaps the most important.

In order to arrive at just conclusions, it is necessary to ascertian and clearly define Koszta's political relation with Austria and with the U. States when he was selzed at Smyrna. This is the first point which naturally presents itself for consideration, and perhaps the most important.

The Austrian intermed is constrained, for readounce he thought that country had been cruelly wronged, and he knew it was unfortunate. In his visions of the future he saw a happier destiny for Hungary. He saw her standing proudly among the independent nations of the earth, under a element government and portant.

The Austrian intermed is constrained, for readounce he thought that country had been cruelly wronged, and he knew it was unfortunate. In his visions of the future he saw a happier destiny for Hungary. He saw her standing proudly among the independent nations of the earth, under a element government and the Austrian intermediate in the sountry had been cruelly wronged, and he knew it was unfortunate. In his visions of the future he saw a happier destiny for Hungary. He saw her standing proudly among the independent and ones of the same and the outer and the form of the future he saw and the future he saw and the form of the future he saw and the future h one in its bearings upon the merits of the case. those who have had the best opportunities to know him. His brief term of service on the Supreme bench has already satisfied the public that he is worthy of a seat on that bench, which is now probably the ablest, and most upright

born or naturalized citizen or subject, an emigrant; or oven a fugitive from justice, unless the demand is authorised by express treaty stipulation. International law allows no such claim, though comity might sometimes yield what right withholds. To surrender political offenders (and in this class Austria places Kozzts) is not a duty; but, on the contrary, compliance with such a demand would be considered a dishonorable subserviency to a foreign power, and an act meriting the reprobation of mankind. As rendering needless all further, argument on this point, the undersigned will recall to Mr. Hulssmann's recollection what took place in 1849 and 1850 in relation to the reclamation of Polish refagees in Turkey by Russia, and of Hungarian refugees (of whom Kozzta was one) by Austria.

To show that the very same claims to rights as were overruled and repudlated in 1849 and 1850, the undersigned will refer to the confuence of the Sultantinople, endirely approved of the Sultantinople and Austria would have it settled, by an appeal to he conduct of the Sultantinople approver as a surfact to the undersigned believes, falls by that code: which frequences into a great error—an error fatal to some of his most important conclusions—by assuming that the mational type approved in the international law, or international them, to look behind the character given them by international them, to look behind the character given them, to be determined by the send of his full t

manity and of the rights of honor and dignity, tention never to return, become "unknowful end. These are important principles in their bearing grants" and lose all their oivil and political prints at home.—(Ency. Amer. Tit. Emigra note, and are too obvious to be contested; but as british and French Governments; and both were prepared to espouse the cause of Turkey, if her tention never to return, become "unknowful end. These are important principles in their bearing grants" and lose all their oivil and political prints at home.—(Ency. Amer. Tit. Emigra note, and are too obvious to be contested; but as they are opposed to some of the nositions return.

prepared to espouse the cause of Turkey, if her a to the powers making the demand, and the

rive it from certain treaties, or "ancient capitulations by treaty and usage." The very slight and inexplicit manner in which this authority is of the United States at Constantinople, who was adverted to in Mr. Hulsemann's note apparently indicates, if not a want of confidence in it, at inrelation to Koszta, stated in a letter to Baron de least a desire not to have it corutinized. If Bruck something like the foregoing declaration; Austria. As there was other evidence of had least a desire not to have it scrutinized. If Bruck something has the increase of the least a desire not to have it scrutinized. If Bruck something has the increase of had least a desire not to have it scrutinized. If Bruck something has the increase of had least a desire not to have it scrutinized. If Bruck something has the increase of had least a desire not to have it scrutinized. If Bruck something has the increase of had least a desire not to have it scrutinized. If Bruck something has the increase of had least a desire not to have it scrutinized. If Bruck something has the increase of had least a desire not to have it scrutinized. If Bruck something has the increase of had least a desire not to have it scrutinized. If Bruck something has the increase of had least a desire not to have it scrutinized. If Bruck something has the increase of had least a desire not to have it scrutinized. If Bruck something has the increase of had least a desire not to have it scrutinized. If Bruck something has the increase of had least a desire not to have it scrutinized. If Bruck something has the increase of had least a desire not to have it scrutinized. If Bruck something has the increase of had least a desire not to have it scrutinized. If Bruck something has the increase of had least a desire not to have it scrutinized. If Bruck something has the increase of had least a desire not to have it scrutinized. If Bruck something has the increase of had least a desire not to have the increase of had least a desire not to have the increase of had least a desire not to have the increase of had least a desire not to have the increase of had least a desire not to have the increase of had least a desire not to have the increase of had least a desire not to have the increase of had least a desire not to have the increase of had least a desire not to have the increase of had least a desire not to have the increase of had least a desire not to have the increase of had least a desire not to h of such an extraordinary character as it is as-sumed to be, it would have constituted, as Aus-tria must have clearly seen, the main strength of in writing to the Minister Resident of the United her case, and she would not have referred to it States: "I am astonished to see by Mr. Brown's in such a manuer as to leave the very existence letter that Koszta declared bimself on our first

it open to doubt or question. The paragraph interview a Hangarian. I did not hear him referring to it is the following: "As there can be no doubt, therefore, con-perning the question of nationality, the Consul-General of the Emperor at Smyrns was without doubt perfectly justified when, in virtue of those treaties which subject Austrian subjects in Turkey to consular jurisdiction, he selzed the person of Koszta within the pale of his jurisdiction." If there he such treaties conferring such a is proper to consider his situation, his known power, with such extraordinary means of enforcements and his antecedents. In his mind, ing it, strange indeed it is that more prominence is not given to the fact in Mr. Hulsemann's communication. Why are the dates of these treaties withheld? What is still more important, why is not the language conveying this authority quotel? The undersigned is constrained, for real intense because he thought that country had

mending the courageous firmness of the Sultan and no rights would be on one sid, and all the come naturalized citizens, but to return to their in refusing the demand of these powerful emmending the courageous firmness of the Sultan in refusing the demand of these powerful emperors for the surrender of these fugitives, on the same pretence as now set up by one of them to justify the seizure of Koszts, this extract is to justify the seizure of Koszts, this extract is taken:

"Allow me to add, my lord, that in proportion and my lord, that in proportion are fully my lord, that in the containing them to their ciples and applying them to th "Allow me to add, my lord, that in proportion as I admire the courageous firmness with ting to perpetual bankshment, and she had two who has a domicil, to decline; the national character thus conferred, it forces it upon the protect, and require others to respect, at home to add domicil, to decline; and require others to respect, at home timal character thus conferred, it forces it upon the protect, and require others to respect, at home timal character thus conferred, it forces it upon and abroad, all who are clothed with its mation the decline of the course of him, often very much against his will, and to his ality, is no new doctrine, now for the first lime. arrangements." Konzta could never thereafter great detriment. International law looks only gainst a demand allke objectionable in authomotic be rightfully demanded as an Austrian subject. to the national character in determining what and in form, I feel a deepening anxiety for the The proposition that Kosata at Smyrna was result of their resistance, and for the degree of not an "Austrian subject" can be sustained on support which Her Majesty's Government and another ground. By a decree of the Emperor of the united States, this law entered that of France may find themselves at liberty to Austria of the 24th of March, 1832, Austrian joins upon other nations to respect him, in reshould at once be discovered that it is a doctrin afford, not only in the first instance, but in still subjects leaving the dominions of the Emperor gard to protection, as an American citizen. It graver circumstances, should the present partial without permission of the magistrate and a reconcedes to every country the right to protect any rupture unfortunately assume a more serious lease of Austrian citizenship, and with an included and a lease of Austrian citizenship.

protection from the government that would still

Surope, and decided against the right of Austria between the "unlawful emigrant" and the Emto require his extradition; either under the law of nations or by existing treaty stipulations.

This decision deeply interested not only rulers and statesmen, but the great body of the people note of Mr. Hulsemann conveys the impression, —(1. Binney's Reports, 349.) "If it sufficient and statesmen, but the great body of the people of the United States, and consequently could have no right to a claim, and no reason to expect the impression. —(1. Binney's Reports, 349.) "If it sufficient though it does not contain the express averment by appear that the intention of removing was to admitted its justice, and commended the firmness and humanity of the Sultan for his course. that he acknowledged himself to be a subject of make settlement, or for an indefinite time, the fraudulent intent would defeat all they could the Emperor of Austria. The passage, when right of demicil is acquired by a residence of a hope to gain by a residence in this country, and It is to be regretted that this claim for the surrender of Koszta and his companions, so fully considered then, and so signally overruled, should be again revived by Austria under circumstances. The language of the note on the surrender of Koszta and his companions, so fully considered then, and so signally overruled, should be wanting, and without this subject is the following: "The very declaration of always staying it such a home would be wanting, and without the subject is the following: "The very declaration of always staying it such a home would be wanting, and without the subject is the following: "The very declaration of always staying it such a home would be wanting, and without the subject is the following: "The very declaration of always staying it such a home would be wanting, and without the subject is the following: "The very declaration of always staying it such a home would be wanting, and without the subject is the following: "The very declaration of always staying it such a home would be wanting, and without the subject is the following: "The very declaration of always staying it such a home would be wanting, and without the subject is the following: "The very declaration of always staying it such a home would be wanting and without the subject is the following: "The very declaration of always staying it such a home would be wanting and without the subject is the following in the subject is the following in the subject is the following in the subject is the subject in the subject is the subject in the subject is the subject is the subject is the subject in the subject in the subject is the subject in the subjec be again revived by Austria under circumstances which make the United States a reluctant party in the controversy. The claim has been repudition of the refigee on board of the Huszar, in a the controversy. The claim has been repuditions at this government is unable to discover any sufficiency of the St. Louis, shows that he still considered himself as a subject of the Emperor."

Austria appears to have been aware that her right to seize Koszta could not be sustained by international law, and she has attempted to design and multiple and distance of the sustained as a subject is the following: "The very declation in success to a sy that that place ality can be acquired. This consideration should its properly the domicil of a person in which his is possible to say that that place ality can be acquired. This consideration should its properly the domicil of a person in which his is possible to say that that place ality can be acquired. This consideration should its properly the domicil of a person in which his is properly the domicil of a person in which his is properly the domicil of a person in which his is properly the domicil of a person in which his is properly the domicil of a person in which his is properly the domicil of a person in which his is properly the domicil of a person in which his is properly the domicil of a person in which his is properly the domicil of a person in which his is properly the domicil of a person in which his is properly the domicil of a person in which his is properly the domicil of a person in which his is properly the domicil of a person in which his is properly the domicil of a person in which his is properly the domicil of a person in which his is properly the domicil of a person in which his is properly the domicil of a person in which his is properly the domicil of a person in which his able and it would be omicil of a person in which his acquired. This consideration should be properly the domicil of a person in which his is properly the domicil of a person in which his acqui of the United States at Constantinople, who was not at Smyrna at any time during the transaction in relation to Koszta, stated in a letter to Baron de sideration, and the inevitable result is that Kosz-

> It may well be doubted whether Koszta ever used any such language. Should it, however, be admitted that he did make that, or a similar him with the national character or this country, and with that character his acquired the right to claim protection from the United States, and they had the right to extend it to him as long as that character continued.
>
> Texture the protection of the government could be continued.

man Porte.

The Austrian internucio at Constantinople, ing its constitutional authority to their general in the country of his residence, but until he vested with the nationality of the protecting continues in the country of his residence, but until he vested with the nationality of the protecting continues and other European have had it keezta had been taken from American and other European have had it keezta had been taken from American and other European have had it keezta had been taken from American and other European have had it keezta had been taken from American and other European have had it keezta had been taken from American and other European have had it keezta had been taken from American and other European have had it keezta had been taken from American and other European have had it keezta had been taken from American and other European have had it keezta had been taken from American and other European have had it keezta had been taken from American and other European have had it keezta had been taken from American and other European have had it keezta had been taken from American and other European have had it keezta had been taken from American and other European have had it keezta had been taken from American and other European have had it keezta had been taken from American and other European have had and enforce his release as he would have had it keezta had been taken from American and other European have had and enforce his release as he would have had and enforce his release as he would have had and enforce his release as he would have had and enforce his release as he would have had and enforce his release as he would have had and enforce his release as he would have had and enforce his release as he would have had and enforce his release as he would have had and enforce his release as he would have had and enforce his release as he would have had and enforce his release as he would have had and enforce his release as he would have had and enforce his release as he would have had and enf rived from "ancient capitulations by treaty and thought it base to disown her, and glorious to usage." It is not shown or alleged that new claim her for the land of his birth. His situathat he is worthy of a seat on that bench, which is now probably the ablest, and most upright is now probably the ablest, and most upright and independent of any State Dourt in the Union We have no doubt of Judge Knors election; and we hope it will be by such a majority as will show the full confidence of the people in every member of this excellent Magazine is received. It is got a most of this excellent Magazine is received. It is got as not indispensed to fine the union of the continued in it. 19 to make the first party. The seat of the union of the continued in it. 19 to make a mand in that year for the surrender of the Human and in that year for the surrender of the Human and in that year for the surrender of the Human and in that year for the surrender of the Human and in that year for the surrender of the Human and in that year for the surrender of the Human and in that year for the surrender of the Human and in that year for the surrender of the Human and in that year for the surrender of the Human and in that year for the surrender of the Human and in that year for the surrender of the Human and in that year for the surrender of the Human and in that year for the surrender of the Human and in that year for the surrender of the Human and in that year for the surrender of the Human and in that year for the surrender of the Human and in that year for the surrender of the Human and in that year for the surrender of the Human and in that year for the surrender of the Human and in that year for the surrender of the Human and in that year for the surrender of the Human and in that year for the surrender of the Human and in that year for the surrender of the Human and in that year for the surrender of the Human and in that year for the surrender of the Human and in that year for the surrender of the Human and in that year for the surrender of the Human and succious for them to hand a suctions of the succious for them to have a change it to the sort in the declaration is supposed to retain a domical of the the

HAPPE'S MAGAZINE.—The Otober number of this excellent flagazine is received. It is as good as usual; and that is full the praise it needs adoption, seek threigh all countries a home, and of the first is first threigh all countries a home, and the first grown of the sund principles of law, and by a care good as usual; and that is full the praise it needs adoption, seek threigh all countries a home, and the first grown of the facts, to all important continues and adoption, seek threigh all countries a home, and the continues and adoption, seek threigh all countries a home, and place through all countries a home, and supplement of the facts, to all important to a supplement of the facts, to all important to the supplement of the facts, to all important to the supplement of the facts, to all important to the presence of the facts, to all important to the part of the facts, to all important to a supplement of the facts, to all important to a supplement of the facts, to all important to the part of the facts, to all important to the part of the facts, to all important to the supplement to the temporary needed to whether the threigh all countries a home, and hardoment of the facts, to all important to all the part of the facts, to all important to all the part of the facts, to all important to a supplement to the supplement of the facts, to all important to a supplement to the support to the facts, to all important to all the part of the facts, to all important to all the part of the facts, to all important to a support the maintenance of the facts, to all important to all the part of the facts, to all important to all the part of the facts, to all important to all the part of the facts, to all important to all the part of the facts, to all important to all the part of the facts, to all important to all the part of the facts, to all important to all the part of the facts, to all important to all the part of the facts of the support to all the part of the facts of the support to all the part of the facts of the support

with considerations as affecting the Porte's charwhere he cannot, if he would, afford them pronaturalized citizens, but to all residents in it who care, and may not with more rigor in behalf of
nature nod future policy. I have not hesitated to tection. By such an act he releases the subject are there with, or even without an intention to native-born and naturalized citizens, than in he acter and future policy. I have not hesitated to tection. By such an act he releases the subject are there with, or even without an intention to advise a decided resistance to the demand of extens banished from the boad of allegiance. Any become citizens, provided they have a domicil radition."
other result would make the political connexion therein. Foreigners may, and often do acquire tionality, have not been so permaner.
From another letter of this ambassador, dated between the subject and the sovereign a state of a domicil in a country, even though they have rated into its political community. 17th of December, commenting on and commending the courageous firmness of the Sultan and no rights would be on one sid, and all the come naturalized citizens, but to return to their

country has the right to protect.

If a person goes from this country abroad with that at this late period, when the United State

note, and are too obvious to be contested; but as by Austria, the undersigned deems it respectful mmans and honorable course in refusing these and even with the obvious and avewed intention in such a case to sustain them by reference to

ing to surrender the Pollish and Hungarian roit had escheated, and he was reduced to a state
for all civil purposes, whether that country be
for all civil purposes, whether signed, but he has forborne to quote them on tection, is whatever country they may be. Strip law of nations, as to Europe, the rule is, that account of the unworthy motive ascribed there- ped by this imperial decree of civil and political men take their national character from the gen rights, Kossta had, in Austria, no rodress for eral character of the country in which they re ed national character, their ulterior designs harsh epithets by which their conduct is characpersonal wrongs, and abroad he had no claim to side." (Ibid, 78.)
protection from the government that would still If Kossta ever had a domicil in the United It is an incident of great significance, and hold him as a subject. He was, in regard to be was in virtue thereof invested with hold him as a subject. He was, in regard to be an incident of great significance, and hold him as a subject. He was, in regard to be was in virtue thereof invested with hold him as a subject. He was, in regard to be the nationality of this country, and in this chain the accomplishment of these designs, would distinct a country, and in this chain the nationality of this country, and in this chain the accomplishment of these designs, would distinct a country. Such a decimal to be was one of the Hungarian refused. There are except in which it is difficult as the country. Such a decimal that the country is the nationality of this country, and in this chain the accomplishment of these designs, would distinct a country the nationality of this country, and in this chain the nationality of this country, and in this chain the nationality of the nation gees then demanded) was fully discussed in to have been the very object of the Austrian det to settle the question of domicil; but that of 1849, not only by the parties, but throughout cree to dissolve the previous political connexton Kossta is not one of them. The most approved definitions of a domicil are our nationality, the following: "A residence at a particular without that

to reside there as to stomp him with the national character of the State where he resides."—

that character when he was kidnapped in the

turalized citizen, an exile driven from his early home by political oppression or an emigrant enticed from it by the hopes of a better fortune of these American establishments, he had thereby acquired, according to the laws of nations, their nationality, and when wronged and outprotection of this government, and it may respond to that claim without being obliged to explain its conduct to any foreign power, for it is duty to make its nationality respected by ther nations, and respectable in every quarter of the globe. of the globe.
The right to protect persons having a domicil.

tempted to strongthen their claim by founding it upon the obligations of existing treaties—the same, undoubtedly, that are now urged upon the consideration of the United States. Russia and Austria, however, both submitted to the refusal, and never presumed to impute to Turkey the act of refusal as a breach of her duty or a violation of their rights.

To show that the very same claims to rights one set up in this case were overruled and repudlated in 1840 and 1850, the undersigned will mishes the rules by which toold patty or in any way counter and understance of government, are record is annexed to this communication.

It is not contended that this initiatory step in the process of naturalization invested him with all the civil rights of an American citizon; but it the rights of native born or naturalized citizent?

Show that the very same claims to rights and subjects at the time he was seized. If the question of his nationality is to be settled by international law, the only code which far extend to him its protection, at them and abroad to this code which are record is annexed to this communication.

It is not contended that this initiatory step in the process of naturalization invested him with all the civil rights of an American active; but it the rights of native born or naturalized citizent is sufficient for all the process of this case were overruled and reputation.

By the law of native and and what right has any foreign power, then the very same claims to right and the civil rights of an American and all the civil rights of an American and all the civil rights of an American and the process of this case to show that he was clothed with an American and the process of naturalization invested him with all the civil rights of an American and the process of naturalization invested him with all the civil rights of an American and the process of naturalization invested him with the process of naturalization invested him with all the civil rights of an American and the process of naturalization invested him w

half of those who, though clothed with its or

brought into operation by the United States. It is common to all nations, and has had the sanction of their practice for ages; but it is new easert a claim to it as a common inheritance, i fraught with danger, and likely to compromif the peace of the world. The United States see no cause for alarm, no reason for renouncing for themselves what others have so long and so

rmlessly enjoyed. There may be a reluctance in some quarters the doctrine of domicil and consequent nation ality, lest the practical assertion might in some humano and honorable courso in refessing these and even with the obvious and avowed intention anwarrantable demands had provoked the resemble to the sentence, and brought down upon her the hostilities of these mightly potentates. The opinions of other distinguished men, approving of the decision of the Emperor of Turkey in refineing to the decision of the Emperor of Turkey in refineing to the decision of the Polish and Hungarian resimple to the surrender the Polish and Hungarian resimple to the decision of the ground of humanity and worse than absolute allenago; for uliens have, and the polish the benefit of the right the benefit of the right to be considered and her of the right to be considered to a state the practical assertion might in some insuch a case to sustain them by reference to ality, leat the practical assertion might in such a case to sustain them by reference to ality, leat the practical assertion might in such a case to sustain them by reference to ality, leat the practical assertion might in such a case to sustain them by reference to allity, leat the practical assertion might in such a case to sustain them by reference to ality, leat the practical assertion might in such a case to sustain them by reference to authorities.

"The position is a clear one, and if a person goes in trade there, he is, by the law of rations, to be considered there, he is, by the law of rations, to be considered there, he is, business it and extended to a state the practical assertion might in authorities.

"The position is a clear one, and if a person goes in the distinct meaning of the instances give a right of protection to those who dividences. The practical assertion might in authorities.

"The position is a clear one, and if a person goes in the country and engages in trade there, he is, the practical assertion might in authorities.

"The position is a clear one, and if a person goes in the country and distribution in the authorities.

"The position is a clear one, and if a person goes in the country and a subje their protection, and then to return to their for mer scenes of action, to carry on, under a charg-

with greater security and better success. This apprehension is believed to be wholly unfounded. The first distinct act done by them towards velopment would effectually disprove the fact that they acquired a domicil here and with it Without that nationality they could not be

considered as standing under the protecting arm of the United States, and consequently could tained, or in the history of this government, to dence of the want of good faith on the par awaken the slightest apprehension that it is in the Austrian functionaries, in which the Capt any way inclined to extend the shield of its proection over adventurous or seditions propaganto and the inevitable result is that Koszta had a domicil in the United States. He came to and resided in this country one year and eleven months. He came here with the internal quiet. The liberal policy of the United States in regard to receiving immigrants from all the manner of the united states in regard to receiving immigrants from all united to was manifested to account the united states in regard to receiving immigrants from all united states in regard to receiving immigrants from all united to was manifested to account the united states in regard to receiving immigrants from all united states in regard to receiving immigrants from all united states in regard to receiving immigrants from all united states in regard to receiving immigrants from all united states in regard to receiving immigrants from all united states in regard to receiving immigrants from all united states in regard to receiving immigrants from all united states in regard to receiving immigrants from all united states in regard to receiving immigrants from all united states in regard to receiving immigrants from all united states in regard to receiving immigrants from all united states in regard to receiving immigrants from all united states in regard to receiving immigrants from all united states in regard to receiving immigrants from all united states in regard to receiving immigrants from all united states in regard to receiving immigrants from all united states in regard to receiving immigrants from all united states in regard to receiving immigrants from all united states in regard to receiving immigrants from all united states in regard to receiving immigrants from all united states in regard to receiving immigrants from all united states in regard to receiving immigrants from all united states in regard to receiving immigrants from all united states in regard to receiving immigrants from all united states in regard to receiving immigrants from all united states in reasy and the receiving immigrants from all united states in regard dists, who may go from this to other countries eleven months. He came here with the inten-tion of making it his future abode. This inten-tion was manifested in several ways, but most significantly by his solemn declaration upon oath. There can be no better evidence of his oath. There can be no better evidence of his design of making the United States his future home than such a declaration; and this kind of evidence of the intention, the indispensable element of true domicil, civillans have always attached importance. (Phillimore, sect. 188.) In the case of Koszts, we have all that is rement of true domicil, civilians nave studys are tached importance. (Phillimore, sect. 188.)

Smyrna upon equally defensible grounds. The act. The Austrian functionaries, had obtained in the case of Roszta, we have all that is re
American consult there, and the American legs. the possession of the person of Koszta, not in a consultant property of the person of th quired to prove he had a domicil in the United tion at Constantinople, acted with great caution

By the laws of Turkey and other eastern na- ham's conduct?

of these American establishments, he had there-

1859 in relation to the reclamation of Polish regards in Turkey by Russin, and of Hungarian sectinges of 6 whom Rosts was one) by Austria.

1869 properties are related to the source of Kosza, and the first section of th In relation to the deportment of the American'

be regarded not only as proper, but praise-worthy acts, provided Captain Ingraham's con-tuot can be vindicated. The justification of Captain Ingraham will consequently exonerate Mr. Brown from all censure. If Captain Ingrabam's course was right. Mr. Brown's can strong. The commander of the St. Louis was placed in a truly embarrassing position. Charged with the protection of those who had a right to the protection of his government, it was it the same time no less his coerative duty-to respect the authorities of all countries in friend-y relations with his own. After anxiously con-sidering the case presented to him at Smyrna, he determined that he ought to effect the release Koszta, and, if unavoidable, resort to force to It has excited some surprise here, that after consideration of the circumstances, an imhat Captain Ingraham either committed or acditated hostility towards Austria on that oc ssion. In passing upon his conduct, it is neessary to keep in view the conclusions estab-lished, as the undersigned believes, in the pre-

seding remarks; for he, without doubt, acted apon precisely the same conclusions. He believed that Koszts had been seized without authority, that he was illegally imprisoned, and but he anoht at once he set at liberty. The first aggressive act in this case was the seizure of Koszta at Smyrna, committed by the first improper use of a national ship, the imorisonment of Koszta therein, was made by the commander of the Austrian brig Huszar. That whip was converted into a prison for the illegal letention of a person clothed with the nationality of the United States, and consequently entitled to their protection. If Austria upholds as t appears she does, the conduct of the com-mander of the Huszar, she is, in fact the first aggressor. This act of the commander of the Auszar led to the series of other acts which constitute the ground of complaint against the United States. The alleged authority of Ansi-

tria under treaties being set aside, no one would raye questioned Captain lograham's right, had: he been present to arrest the proceedings of the Koszta from their hands. They were acting sithout, and against, the civil authority of the place; they were committing an outrage upon a person invested with the nationality of the United States. If he could have properly interfered in the first stage of this lawless transaction;

he might do so in the last. The act was, in all its stages, a continuou wrong, and the character of the actors, though there was a succession of persons, was the same they were all wrong-doers; and if they chance to have the possession of a national ship, and converted it into a prison for the purpose of consummating this wrong, that ship, thus desecrated, was not entitled to the privileges of a sanctuary. Those who had the right to claim, and the power to release, the prisoner illegally con-fined therein, might treat it as a prison, and while it was degraded to such an ignoble pur-pose might forget, and be excused for forgetting,

that it was a national ship.

There is a consideration, probably not brought. to the notice of Austria, and not sufficiently regarded by others, which places the acts of Capt. lograham in a true light, and repels the infer-cace of intended hostile demonstrations towards Austria. It was the understanding of the par-ties that Koszta should be retained at Smyrna. while the question of his nationality was pend ing. Capt. Ingraham received satisfactory evi dence of a design, on the part of the Austrian functionsries at Smyrna and Constantinople, to such an intention neutror domain nor yet and out of the arrangement, and remove him dispel all suspicious that this doctrine as to nadiandestinely from the Huszar on board a steamer, for the purpose of taking him to Trieste-The information was such as did not permit Capa-ingraham to doubt that the commander of the Huszar concurred in this design, and intended to aid in carrying it into effect. By this eridence of the want of good faith on the part of St. Louis was placed in the perplexing alternative of surrendering the captive, without further ef-forts, to the sad fate which awaited him, or to demand his immediate release, and in case of efasal, to enforce it. The government of the United States exceedingly regrets that he was reduced to this pain-

ful alternative; but it cannot find, after a full consideration of all the circumstances, any good gaired to prove he had a domicit in the control of an actual residence in relation to Koszta's claim to be regarded to be regarded to the concurrence of an actual residence in relation to Koszta's claim to be regarded to the relation to make this country his factories have been perfected, they was entitled to no respect from the agent of the control of the protect him under their prostances been as they were, except a change of place—Instead of being taken from the territory of the Ottoman Porte, had he been taken from that of the United States, could a question have been raised as to the propriety of Capt. Ingrastreets of Smyrns, and imprisoned on board the Austrian brig of war Huszar? The national character acquired by residence remains as long as the domicil continues, and that continues as the domicil continues, and that continues are the domicil continues, and that continues are the domicil continues. The national religion and manners of these countries minions than from the territory of the Dailed. only as long as the dominiled person continues in the persons thus received become thereby in States, and Capt. Ingraham had the same right in the country of his residence, but until he vested with the nationality of the protecting control to demand and enforce his release in he would

in the following quotation from an eminent jur- habit of opening their doors for the recaption of the Austrian Emperor. In this question co