THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.—We have to-day full details of the news received by the steamer Africa at New York.—The acccounts are from Liverpool to the 30th July.

The news is interesting, rather from the doubts it suggest as to the future than what it reveals of the present.

The dispute between Russia and Turkey still remained unsettled, though the belief that it would be adjusted without a war, was still firmly relied on, as the stock and general markets show. The only fear that was felt was in the temper exhibited by the Sultan's own subjects, who appear to evince a spirit of exasperation, at what they regard as inaction on his part. And then the Greek population in Turkey are reported as elated at Russia's position, which they hold to be a movement in their behalf. The protest of the Sultan, which we publish in the summary of the news, indicates a firm spirit on his part, and corresponds in its declarations and arguments with the grounds taken by France and England on the matter of dispute. It was, however, temperate in its tone, and in it the Sultan announces that he is ready to send an ambassador to St. Petersburg to make an arrangement that will satisfy the Emperor, if it can be done without prejudice to the sovereignty of the Sultan.

The affair as it stands, by the accounts published, is still open to speculation as to the result, but it is manifest from the tone of the press and the state of the market, that public opinion was still confident there would be no war.

The next steamer may bring news to confirm these hopes or to excite fears; and in the absence of facts, speculation is useless, and we therefore wait till they come.—*Patriot of the 12th.*

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Eastern Troubles Still Unsettled—The Smyrna Affair, &c.

HALIFAX, August 16th.—The steamer America arrived this afternoon, bringing Liverpool dates of the 6th inst., and 114 passengers.

ENGLAND.—Lord John Russell had bro't forward in Parliament his plan for the settlement of the Jamaica grants.

Lieut. Maury had explained his wind and tide theories to a meeting of Liverpool merchants and had been cordially received.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The Eastern question was nearly decided one way or the other, but the aspect of affairs did not look promising of peace. The Czar's final answer could not be known until the 12th of August. If he accepted the propositions of the three Powers, his troops must be withdrawn from the Principalities. The conference at Vienna, in pursuance of arrangements, will conclude a treaty to protect Turkey, at all hazards, for all time to come.—If the Czar refuses the ultimatum, or evades a reply, the allied fleets will enter the Bosphorus, and further active measures be taken to maintain the integrity of Turkey:

The conduct of the Russian General in the Principalities indicates the intention to maintain permanent possession. Russia exhibits no signs of retraction.

The bulk of the Russian army was advancing into Wallachia. The Russian Admiral had gone to Sabastopol to receive a fleet there. The Russians were also fortifying Jassy and Bucharest.

The report that Turkey had already recalled the Hospodars is doubted. The warlike movements of the Porte continue on an extensive scale. Fifty-two French field officers had entered the Turkish service.

A Turkish mob at Lacdicea had attempted the life of the Russian consul.

The Druses and other mountaineers were arriving, and it was evident that in the event of war, all Mahomedanism would be arrayed against Russia.

AUSTRIA.—A Frankfort journal says that Austria will not only demand reparation from America for the Smyrna affair, but that Turkey shall immediately procure the extradition of Kosta. Letters from St. Petersburg say that when the Czar heard of the Kossta affair he advised Austria to do anything rather than give the U. States a pretence for interfering in the affairs of Europe.

FRANCE.—In France everything was tranquil. The Eastern question absorbed the public attention.

SPAIN.—The Mexican Minister had arrived at Madrid. The grape disease continues.

PERSIA.—The cholera in Persia was increasing and the plague had broken out in Khordessan.

From the Baltimore American.

THE TURCO-RUSSIAN DIFFERENCES.—The state of the question between the parties to the Turco-Russian controversy appears to be narrowed down to this one point. Will Turkey and her allies consent to the continued occupation of the ultra-Danubian principalities by Russia?—If they will, we have no doubt the Turkish system, for Empire it will hardly merit to be called, may hold together a while longer; that is until the appetite of the Autocrat shall grow keen for some more prey. If they will not the allied powers must put on their promptest action, assail all the maratime seats of Russian power on the Black Sea, and destroy or capture the Emperor's navy. Whether they should undertake a campaign this year in the occupied principalities, must depend in a great measure on the state of preparation of the land troops of the Sultan.

There are some justly influential members of the American press, who seem to look upon the chances of Russia for securing her end as altogether the most favoravorable. As yet we are unable to think so. We do not believe in the equal efficiency of the Russian arms with the united arms of England and France, and are inclined to believe that Turkish troops, guided by European science and commanded by European Generals will be found very formidable. If those powers should be impressed with the wisdom of a prompt policy, bold operations may be expected, especially under the suggestion of the French Emperor, who sets much, we are inclined to believe, on the opportunity such a war would afford him to confirm and consolidate his power.

England too, once the die were cast, would be apt to encourage all the vigor that could be brought into the contest; much as she dislikes war, a protracted war is her abhorrence. In the spirit of her emblematic lion she would spring at the most vital and important points, and press with all her might upon the resources of her enemy. With the Black Sea in possession of the allies, all the hatred of the Circassians and other tribes hostile to Russia would be brought forcibly to bear in the contest, and her fancied impregnability scattered to the winds.

It will be impossible for the allies to avoid standing by the Sultan, if Russia purposes at length to throw down the gauntlet. France has no disposition to withdraw, and England cannot, whatever may be the feeling of a portion of her aristocracy, her commercial and wealthy classes. Nor can the time be now distant when the beginning of the end will be visible. Instead of an abandonment of their position at the entrance of the Dardanelles by the allied fleets, we hear of reinforcements, and it would be but short work for these armaments to produce tremendous effects around the coasts of the Euxine. Up the Baltic, too, it seems England has been casting her eyes for the purpose of offence and defence; we must not, therefore, suppose that she has ever intended skulking her duty, if really driven to a belligerent ultimatum.

Another arrival, or two at the most, will deliver us on this side of the Atlantic from the rather provoking suspense in which this question is now held. The currents of business over the whole civilized world are affected by the uncertainty as to what may be the purposes of a single man. It were almost time that this arbitrary will should be deprived of the ability to sport with interests so unbounded and incalculable.

P. S. Since the foregoing was written we have seen further intelligence, and later than that, on which the above remarks were grounded, the purport of which fully confirms our impressions. Unless Russia shall promptly put a close to the controversy, we believe that between England and France the only emulation will be which shall give the speediest and most energetic aid to the common cause. They well understand the value of time, and will not allow themselves to be outwitted by the Czar.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., August 11.

Important from the Fisheries—Capture of an American Schooner, &c.—The steamer Fulton arrived here this morning from Halifax, with important despatches from the fishing grounds. Commodore Paulding left immediately for Washington city with the despatches.

The steamer Princeton arrived at Halifax on the 5th instant.

An American fishing schooner had been captured by the British and carried to Charlestown by the English steamer Devastation. She, however, was subsequently released.

The Captain of the schooner Andah, (American,) at Kennebec, reports that his vessel was intentionally run into by the Devastation on the 28th ult., causing much damage. He intends to protest against the proceedings, and serious trouble is apprehended. There is much feeling against the British authorities.

[The last statement is now said to be wholly false.]

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 15.

The Indian Battle—Defeat of the Sioux Indians—Five Hundred Reported as Killed. A returned Californian, who has reached Independence, gives the following account of the Indian battle, before reported as having occurred between the Sioux and Pawnee Indians.

The Sioux were aided in the war by the Cheyennes Indians, and the combined forces were about 5,000 strong. The Pawnees were assisted by the Iowas, Sacs and Pottawattomies, numbering in all about 3,000. The opposing forces met about fifty miles from Fort Kerney, and the battle lasted all day, resulting in the loss, on both sides, of from five to six hundred killed. The Sioux party, though the most numerous, was defeated.

A person who has come in from Fort Laramie says the above account is exaggerated, but says that a great demonstration is being made, and, had not the Pottawattomies interfered, the Pawnees would have been defeated. He thinks that hundreds instead of thousands would be nearer the mark as to the actual number engaged, and the number killed was doubtless also much exaggerated.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 12.

Another Dreadful Railroad Accident—Many Killed and Wounded.—It is my painful duty to inform you of another dreadful and terribly destructive railroad accident, which occurred on the railroad this morning, by which sixteen to twenty persons have been killed, and probably twenty to forty wounded, some fatally and others very seriously.

The particulars will be forwarded as soon as received.

The accident occurred about 8 o'clock this morning. The train from Whitensville, with a very large excursion party of ladies and gentlemen on board, on its way to Providence, came in collision with the regular train from Providence. The crash was fearful. Both were completely driven into each other, and a large number of cars thrown off the track and smashed into fragments.

The passengers, ladies and gentlemen and children, were thrown violently out, some crushed under the wheels, and others literally jammed up among the shattered ruins. The scene was appalling in the extreme—the shrieks of the wounded and dying made the blood run cold. As far as can be ascertained, about twenty men, women and children were killed instantly, and some ten or fifteen so dreadfully mangled that no hope is entertained for their lives. Many others slightly and some dangerously injured.

Most of the killed and wounded are from Uxbridge and Whitonsville. The pastor of Grace Church at Uxbridge is among the killed. The names of others I could not ascertain. The scene is heartrending.—The dead and dying are lying about in all directions—some still under the ruins.—Physicians are in attendance, and doing all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded.

The Richmond Va. Whig proposes as a substitute for the Maine Law in Va., an amendment to the constitution prohibiting any person from holding office who would not take an oath that he would not drink any alcoholic liquors while in office, and that he had drank none for 12 months preceding.

THREE OXEN KILLED.—We are infrmed that Ed. J. Stevens, Esq., of Talbot county, near Trappe, had three of his work Oxen killed by lightning a few weeks since, during a severe storm.—*Cambridge Democrat.*

DROWNED.—Jacob Loockerman, a lad of some 17 years, who resided with his brother, Mr. William Loockerman, in the lower part of Caroline county, Md., lost his life on Tuesday week by accidentally falling into a mill pond.

RUNAWAY SLAVE CAPTURED.—A slave by the name of Levin Henry, belonging to Mrs. Julia Henry, of Berlin, was capured by a a gentleman of Lewistown, Del., on board the Steamer 'St. Nicholas,' on his way to Philadelphia, who brought him back to Berlin and delivered him to his owner, and was brought from Berlin and confined in our Jail.

Also another slave named Alfred Fassett, belonging to Mr. A. J. Fassett, of Berlin, was committed to Jail on Saturday last, charged with forging a pass for the said Levin Henry.—*Snow Hill Shield.*

MURDER.—We learn from the Harford Madisonian that on Tuesday evening, about 8 o'clock, a man named J. Kilgour, gardener for Maj. Trimble, at Everdale, Magnolia depot, Harford county, was shot by a man named Robert Swift, and instantly killed. Swift was seen a few minutes before in the vicinity, lurking about the fence, not more than thirty yards from the dwelling of the deceased. Swift had boarded with Kilgour, and had been dismissed from his house on Saturday last—the deceased having suspected him of being too intimate with his wife. Swift has been arrested, and is now confined in the jail of Harford county.

CHILD KILLED.—An inquest was held on Monday evening on the body of a negro infant fourteen months old, named Elizabeth Bond, killed under the following circumstances, as stated in evidence. Mr. John Duncan had followed from Gay St. down East Baltimore St. to Dallas St., Mr. Michael H. Campbell and his, Mr. Duncan's wife, walking towards Mr. D's residence in Bond St. Mr Campbell heard a missile strike near him, and a female exclaim, "My child is killed." He then saw Mr. Duncan run away. The child was found to he killed, its skull being fractured by a brick, and the jury found that "Elizabeth Bond came to to her death by a blow from a brick or other missile supposed to have been thrown by John Duncan." Mr. Duncan was held to bail in $1,000 for Court by Justice Houlton.—*Balt. American.*

MARTINSBURG, August 11.

Fatal Accident.—The passengers train which left Cumberland this morning for Baltimore ran off the track at the foot of Turkey mountain, 7 miles above Berkley Depot. The engine, tender, baggage and smoking cars were completely smashed.—Wm. Linthicum, the fireman of the train, was instantly killed, and the engineer, Chas. Linthicum, badly hurt. Robert Anderson, an employee on the road, who was on the engine, was also severely injured. None of the passengers were hurt.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.—The yellow fever continues its ravages at New Orleans. It is stated in the papers of that city that considerable sickness also prevails among the visitors at Biloxi. On the 8th instant, the Canal Bank at New Orleans paid a check for $1,000 for the sufferers in that city, remitted by Matthew Morgan, Esq., of New York. The Picayune complains that there are not enough hands employed at the Fourth District Cemetery to bury the dead, and adds:

The bearers bringing them place the coffins at the gate of the cemetery, and there, it is stated, numbers of them remain for hours, and, in some cases, all day and all night, the effluvia given forth reaching houses four and five squares. On the 7th inst. 71 dead bodies were found lying piled on the ground, swollen and bursting their coffins, and enveloped in swarms of flies. The chain gang was set to work burying them, and by half-past three o'clock the next morning they were all interred.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.—We are enabled by private information from an undoubted source at Washington, to contradict the various fabrications afloat of an expected collision between the English and American vessels on the service at the Fisheries. Between Commodore Shubrick and Admiral Seymour there is the best understanding possible, and both have mutually expressed their earnest hope and endeavor to preserve the present good feeling that exists between them and their respective governments. Unless, therefore, the treaty is flagrantly violated, of which there is no disposition on either side, there will be no trouble. The statements that our fishermen have gone out from the ports fully armed, and disposed to seek a conflict are equally unfounded, as are also the rumors of alleged ill-feeling on the subject on either the British or American coast. At the period of the latest accounts received at the State and Navy Departments, affairs were progressing in the most calm and specific manner.—*Balt. American.*

FIENDISH OUTRAGE—*A Little Boy Drowned*—A most fiendish outrage was perpetrated on the North Branch, near the residence of Mr. Elston, on Tuesday afternoon last. We learn that a party of boys, ranging from fourteen to eighteen years of age, are in the habit of repairing almost daily to the vicinity where they engage in bathing and compelling or inducing smaller boys to rob the neighboring gardens of vegetables and fruits. On Tuesday last, these young ruffians took a little boy with them, a son of Mr. Lutz, aged about ten years, whom they tried to compel to enter Mr. Elston's garden to steal fruit. This the little fellow refused. They first tried threats, and afterwards proceeded to plunge him into the river, expecting that would overcome his repugnance to stealing. The brave little boy, we are told, refused as long as he was able to speak, imploring them at the same time not to drown him. But the heartless wretches persisted until life was extinct, and then ran away, leaving his body in the river. All Tuesday night his agonized parents and a few friends were searching the river for him. Yesterday morning they found him floating in the river near the place of his murder.—*Chicago Press.*

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 20, 1853.

☞ WM. THOMSON S. E. corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for the "GAZETTE"

☞ V. B. PALMER is our only authorized Agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the "EASTON GAZETTE," in the cities of New York, and Philadelphia.

AN impromptu poem on the death of a child, and two communications relating to Education, will be attended to next week.

LAUNCH.—A fine new schooner of about 60 tons burthen, called the "Bloomfield," was launched from the ship-yard of the late Capt. John Bartlett, on Thursday last. She was full rigged, and glided into the water in the most graceful style.

WE are requested to state that the Steamer Osiris will make an excursion on Monday next, from St. Michaels and Miles river Ferry, to Annapolis, leaving the Ferry at 2½ o'clock and St. Michaels at 3½ o'clock.—Fare 50 cents. Refreshments will be provided on board.

SINCE the excessively hot weather of last week, this part of the country has been visited with frequent and heavy rains, until yesterday, when it cleared up and we were favored with an unclouded sky, and a cool, pure and bracing atmosphere. It is too early in the season, for such weather to continue long.

THE Whig meeting on Tuesday was largely attended, and the proceedings were conducted harmoniously and with great unanimity. The delegates were not instructed, but it is well understood that the gentlemen selected to attend the Congressional Convention are in favor of the nomination of our fellow townsman, Hon. John B. Kerr, who represented the District with ability, and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, in the 31st Congress.

WE visited the Crystal Palace on Tuesday last, and took a hasty view of its contents. The building is beautiful, but does not appear as large as we expected to find it. It would be impossible to describe the exhibition, and we will only say that there are many articles worthy the attention of the curious, the admiration of the lovers of the beautiful, and the gratification of the utilitarian, the United States beating the world in useful manufactures. The Palace is not yet entirely completed, and articles for exhibition are constantly arriving, so those intending to visit the exhibition would do well to postpone their visit for a month at least. It will then probably be in complete order, and more can be seen than at present.

EFFECT OF THE HEAT IN NEW YORK.—The heat made terrible havoc among the exposed and unacclimated emigrant laborers of New York, last week. The Tribune publishes a list of two hundred and twenty persons who died from the heat from Tuesday to Sunday, of which ninety occurred on Saturday alone. This, the Tribune says, surpasses the yellow fever and cholera, in the measure of fatality among those attacked. Among the victims was a compositor in the Herald Office, who fell from exhaustion whilst working at his case and shortly died. The papers are generally exerting their influence to induce those who have the control of the laboring classes to allow them rest during the middle of the day, and also advise caution in eating and drinking, and an avoidance of undue exposure.

WE announced last week, the nomination of Hon. T. Watkins Ligon, of Howard county, as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maryland. Mr. L. was a compromise candidate, and his nomination will probably do as much towards reconciling the different factions of the party, as any nomination the Convention could have made, as he was not a prominent candidate and therefore not actually obnoxious to the friends of Messrs. Hughes, Mitchell, Key, &c., although the Court House clique claim to have triumphed in his nomination.—Mr. Ligon was one of those to whom certain interrogatories were sent by the Democrats of the 18th ward of Baltimore, and was also one of the number who failed to make any reply whatever. This does not speak very well for his political independence, but with that we have nothing to do at present. Mr. L. is an old politician, having served in the Legislature, and represented the Third District in the Congress of the United States, where, however, he failed to make any decided impression upon the House or the country.

Wm. Pinkney Whyte, the candidate for Comptroller, was, two years since, the candidate for Congress in the 4th District, and was defeated in that strong Democratic district, by Hon. T. Yates Walsh, whig. It is probable the Democrats of Baltimore will not think him better qualified for the important and responsible office of Comptroller, than they did for Congress. We trust the same fate awaits him in this, as in the last contest in which he was engaged.

Of Mr. Roberts, the candidate for Lottery Commissioner, we know little. He was a member of the last Legislature, and was quite prominent whenever any question of a party nature was under discussion. A party man was wanted by the Convention, and Mr. Roberts' Democracy was probably his principal recommendation.

EASTON, August 16, 1853.

Pursuant to public notice, a large and respectable meeting of the Whigs of Talbot County assembled at the Court House, and were organized by the appointment of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq., as Chairman, and C. R. Mullikin as Secretary.

The object of the meeting being made known by the Chairman, on motion of Wm. H. Groome, Esq., it was resolved that the citizens of each Election District should retire and select four persons from each dis't to meet together and select three gentlemen to attend the Convention at Cambridge on the 24th inst., to select a suitable candidate to represent this district in Congress—and on motion it was further resolved that the same Committee be authorized to select three gentlemen to attend the Whig State Convention at Baltimore, in September next.

The committee retired and nominated the following gentlemen to attend the Congressional Convention, viz: Gustavus A. Skinner, Esq., Dr. C. C. Cox and Samuel Chamberlaine, Esq. They also reported the names of the following gentlemen as Delegates to the Gubernatorial Convention; viz: James M. Seth, Samuel Hambleton, and James Arringdale, Esqs. On motion it was then

Resolved, that it is not expedient to give any instructions to either of the said delegations. It was further

Resolved, that in the event of either or any gentleman in either of the delegations being unable to attend, that he is authorized to appoint a substitute.

The meeting was addressed by Dr. Cox and Henry H. Goldsborough, Esq.

It was ordered that the proceedings be published in the Gazette.

THOMAS C. NICOLS, *Ch'n.*
C. R. MULLIKIN, *Sec'y.*

For the Easton Gazette.

THE SMYRNA AFFAIR.—The history of this important affair as presented by the English and American journalists, and corroborated by the official correspondence of our Legation at Constantinople, should induce the Press to exercise a prudent discretion ere it gives its solemn sanction in support of Commander Ingraham's conduct or that of his diplomatic advisers. The transaction is one of vast importance, in which are embodied principles of the gravest nature. Let us view the case in the light of stern justice, and pass judgment upon its merits by the facts in illustration.

Martin Kossta, an Hungarian fugitive, escaped with Kossuth after the capitulation at Villagos and took refuge within the Turkish frontier. The Porte refused to surrender him to the demands of Austria, but detained him at Kiutayah till the following year, when, by putting a somewhat liberal construction on her treaties with the Court of Vienna she allowed him to proceed to the United States upon the promise not to return to the Turkish dominions. In 1851, Kossta arrived in the U. States, where he took the preliminary steps toward becoming a citizen of the U. States; that is he made a formal renunciation of all allegiance to any other Power or Sovereign whatever, and took the usual oath of allegiance to the Government of the U. States. A few months since M. Kossta returned to Smyrna from New York, with the design of again proceeding to the U. States. On leaving the U. States he received a legalized copy of the declaration which he had made there of allegiance to the Government of the U. States. The Austrian consul being apprised of the presence of Kossta in Smyrna, called on the Governor, Ali Pacha, and informed him of the fact. The Turkish authority complied with the demand of the Austrian Consul, and promised to send for him and desire him to leave the Country. The Austrian Consul and the Captain of the Austrian brig-of-war Ussaro, however, took the law into their own hands, and seized Kossta by main force. The American Consul and the Captain of the American sloop-of-war St. Louis, endeavored to obtain his release, on the ground of his having an American passport. *This fact was not proved.* Finally the Captain demanded the surrender of Kossta from the Austrian brig. The Austrians were given four hours to make up their minds, and in the meanwhile the American vessel was laid within a cable's length of the Austrian brig, and cleared for action. The Consuls interposing between the belligerents, it was agreed that Kossta should be landed from the brig, and placed in the custody of the Consul of France.

The above is a correct summary of the case, and the circumstances narrated doubtless true. Some of the leading papers have in view of the facts, fully sustained the conduct of our functionaries abroad, and have thus given a powerful impulse to the mad spirit of intervention. The motives of Commander Ingraham it is not my province to examine—they were doubtless pure and patriotic. The grand question with which we have to deal is this: Was Martin Kossta a *bona fide* American citizen? If so he was justly entitled to American protection. To test this question it is necessary to examine into the conditions imposed upon the alien, to entitle him to the privilege of naturalization.

Art. 1st. Section 8th of the Constitution reads thus: The Congress shall have power to establish an uniform rule of naturalization.

In virtue of this power, Congress passed the following rule:

Proceedings in naturalization—1st, declaration of intention to become a citizen.

At a County Court of the —— Judicial District of the State of —— begun and held at the court house in & for the county aforesaid, on the —— day of —— in the year, &c.

Present—The Honorable Chief Judge, Associate Judges, Sheriff and Clerk.

Be it remembered that at the above term, to wit on the —— day of ——, in the year aforesaid, M., K. a native of ——, come into said court here, and makes oath on the holy evangely of Almighty God, that it is his *bona fide* intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce and abjure forever all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, protentate, state and sovereignty whatever, and particularly allegiance and fidelity to the ——, of whom he was heretofore a subject.

In testimony whereof the seal of the Clerk to be affixed.

2d, Certificate of naturalization of an alien

Be it remembered that, on the —— day of ——, in the year aforesaid—M. K., a native of ——, and at present residing in the —— of —— appeared in open court here and applied to be admitted to become a citizen of the United States. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the court here, that the said M. K. had declared on oath, taken in the —— on the —— day of ——, in the year——, two years at least before his admission, that it was *bona fide* his intention to become a citizen of the United States. And it also appearing to the satisfaction of the court here, upon the testimony of W. W. and T. T., citizens of the U. States, that the said M. K. had continued to reside within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the U. States, five years at least, and one year at least immediately preceding this application, with in the State of ——; that during the said term of five years he hath resided in ——, and hath conducted himself as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States; and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same; and the said M. K. having declared on oath, taken in open court here, that he will support the Constitution of the United States; and that he doth absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state and sovereignty whatever, and particularly all allegiance and fidelity to the ——. The court here, thereupon, admits the said M. K. to become a citizen of the United States.

In testimony that the foregoing is a true copy, taken from the record of proceedings of the court aforesaid, I subscribe my name and affix the seal of the said court, to this certificate of naturalization, this —— day of ——, in the year——. A. J., Clerk.

By a careful perusal of the above, it is apparent that Kossta was not an American citizen, and consequently could not claim American protection. To entitle Kossta to protection, the most incontrovertible evidence of his being a naturalized citizen of the U. States should have been adduced.—Our Constitution guarantees to every foreigner the right of naturalization; and in virtue of this right laws regulating the conditions have been enacted and are as I have quoted them. When these conditions have been complied with, then and not until then can the alien become an American citizen. He has formed a compact with the Government of his adoption; obedience to the laws—protection in return. To secure this glorious blessing, something more is required than the declaration of an intention—there is a wide difference between the intention to perform an act, and the performance of the act itself. Kossta had it in his power to become a naturalized citizen of the United States if he had remained the prescribed period within her limits. The seizure of him by the Austrians was an insult to the Turkish Government. No other nation had a right to interpose. It was a matter purely between Austria and Turkey, and any interference under the circumstances as detailed, was intervention to the largest extent. The only ground upon which the Captain of the St. Louis could interfere, was, in order to assert and defend the right of an American citizen. Upon this the legality of Captain Ingraham's course will be made and should be made to rest. In order to make Kossta's a case as demanding American protection, we must change our naturalization laws in their most important features, and make a simple declaration all sufficient. Such policy would contribute vastly towards the doctrine of Kossuth, which was thoroughly discountenanced by the good sterling common sense of the American people. If we as a nation have determined to force an entering wedge in the affairs of the old world, let us proclaim the intention. But never let us be driven to it by a false and ridiculous notion of what is due to that too frequently misapplied term *sympathy;* a term which is in our day made to disguise that of *political cunning.*

An officer may err from a too eager desire to discharge his duty to his country.—He may even act from a mistaken sense of right, and tho' the nation may not feel disposed to deal harshly with him or even censure his motives—yet, it is her bounden duty to discountenance every act which is in violation of her constitutional law, and in conflict with that good faith which should at all times subsist between nations. We should stand by our own laws as exhibited to the nations of the earth, and stand up to them in the honesty of their spirit and intention.

If we proclaim that Kossta was an American citizen and as such was entitled to protection, then we act in violation of the expressed laws of the land, and at once establish a precedent which will sooner or later involve us in difficulties which the wisest of our countrymen have not the sagacity to see the end of.

It is to be hoped that the Press will do all in its power to allay public excitement, and induce a calm and dispassionate consideration of this grave affair, both on the part of rulers and the ruled.

The conduct of the Austrian Consul General and that of the commander of the Austrian brig-of-war, cannot fail to meet with the disapprobation of the civilized world. Common decency should have induced the Austrian functionaries to have permitted Kossta to return to the United States. Ordinary clemency of nations should have prompted a ready compliance with the respectful request made by our Legation; especially when it was asserted that Kossta had declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States. "AMICUS JUSTITIÆ.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.—The vote for Governor, in 57 counties, stands—for Johnson, dem., 50,702, and for Henry, whig, 49,625. Johnson's majority 1,167, which will be increased by the counties to be heard from. The democrats have one majority in the Senate, and the whigs a large majority in the House. The following Congressmen are elected:

Democrats.—Brookins Campbell, W. M. Churchwell, Samuel A. Smith, George W. Jones, Frederick P. Stanton.

Whigs.—Charles Ready, Felix K. Zollikoffer, Emerson Etheridge, Gen. Cullum and Mr. Bugg.

GREEN MACKEREL.—A small quantity of these fish were caught during last week in Chester river, a portion of which sold at Centreville, on Saturday, for 12½ cents per pair.

which the highest market price will be allowed in merchandise.
ju 14 CHEEZUM & EMORY.

Landing, and the principal Mercha... in the county. [feb 19—1y

Ware, by S. PATCHETT & Co. † July 2

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