

MR. HULSEMAN'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, August 29, 1853.

The undersigned, Charge d'Affaires of His Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, has been instructed to address to you, in relation to the difficulties which have occurred between the agents of the two Governments at the port of Smyrna...

of the Emperor of Austria, has been instructed to address to you, in relation to the difficulties which have occurred between the agents of the two Governments at the port of Smyrna...

Such being the case, the Imperial Government trusts that the government of the United States will hasten to instruct its Consul at Smyrna to inform the Imperial Government of the result of his mission...

But, apart from this question of jurisdiction, it is especially the mode adopted by the Imperial Government in the execution of its duty, which has caused the most legitimate grounds of complaint. The act of violence which the commander of the sloop-of-war "St. Louis" committed against the Imperial brig "Huzar"...

There can be no doubt but that the threat of attacking by main force, a vessel engaged in a peaceful voyage, is a violation of the law of nations, and that the use of force is necessary, and from the very nature of that right, inherent in the sovereign power, it is not necessary to discuss the question of the right of judging whether the nation has real grounds of complaint...

On the 31st of July, 1853, the Imperial Government, by its Consul at Smyrna, presented to the Consul General of the United States at Constantinople, a copy of a declaration of intent to become a citizen of the United States, signed by Martin Kostza...

It is difficult to conceive how the Representatives of the United States could have sought to found a proof of the pretended naturalization of Kostza upon a document of this nature, which is not a declaration of intent, but a declaration of fact...

It is an incident of great significance and bearing authoritatively upon some of the most important questions now raised, that the case of Kostza and his companions, who were expelled from the Empire of Austria in 1849, not only by the Emperor of Austria, but also by the Emperor of Hungary...

It is not only in the case of Kostza and his companions, but also in the case of the Hungarian refugees, that the Imperial Government has acted in a manner which is not only a violation of the law of nations, but also of the principles of justice and equity...

There is a great diversity and much confusion of opinion as to the nature and obligations of allegiance. It is held to be an indelible political obligation, and that it is not subject to the same conditions as the allegiance of a subject...

tion to the rights of neutrals, and more especially in regard to the inviolability of neutral ports. The Imperial Government entertains too high an opinion of the sense of justice and of integrity of the government of the United States...

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to the Secretary of State the renewed assurance of his high consideration.

The Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States.

MR. MARCY TO MR. HULSEMAN. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, September 26, 1853.

The President has carefully considered the note of Mr. Hulseman, dated August 29th, addressed to the Emperor of Austria, and other documents relative to the most regretted occurrences at Smyrna in June and July last, with view to ascertain the nature of the rights of the United States against the Imperial Government...

It is the duty of the undersigned to present these reasons to you, in performing his duty, he does so in a friendly spirit, and avoid, so far as it can be done without impairing the full strength of the case, the introduction of topics to which either Mr. Hulseman or the Emperor of Austria are not entitled to bring out conspicuously the questions to be passed upon...

On the 31st of July, 1853, he made a declaration, under oath, before a special tribunal, of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to the Emperor of Austria...

It is impossible that the regular governments of the civilized world can wish to expose their authority, as well as general peace, to the hazards of hostilities commenced without their knowledge, and without special authority from the sovereign power, by such or such a functionary, in a foreign land...

It is an incident of great significance and bearing authoritatively upon some of the most important questions now raised, that the case of Kostza and his companions, who were expelled from the Empire of Austria in 1849, not only by the Emperor of Austria, but also by the Emperor of Hungary...

It is not only in the case of Kostza and his companions, but also in the case of the Hungarian refugees, that the Imperial Government has acted in a manner which is not only a violation of the law of nations, but also of the principles of justice and equity...

There is a great diversity and much confusion of opinion as to the nature and obligations of allegiance. It is held to be an indelible political obligation, and that it is not subject to the same conditions as the allegiance of a subject...

his relation to the sovereign power, may at any time release himself from the obligation of allegiance to the Emperor of Austria, and become a citizen of the United States...

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to the Secretary of State the renewed assurance of his high consideration.

The Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States.

MR. MARCY TO MR. HULSEMAN. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, September 26, 1853.

The President has carefully considered the note of Mr. Hulseman, dated August 29th, addressed to the Emperor of Austria, and other documents relative to the most regretted occurrences at Smyrna in June and July last...

It is the duty of the undersigned to present these reasons to you, in performing his duty, he does so in a friendly spirit, and avoid, so far as it can be done without impairing the full strength of the case, the introduction of topics to which either Mr. Hulseman or the Emperor of Austria are not entitled to bring out conspicuously the questions to be passed upon...

On the 31st of July, 1853, he made a declaration, under oath, before a special tribunal, of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to the Emperor of Austria...

It is impossible that the regular governments of the civilized world can wish to expose their authority, as well as general peace, to the hazards of hostilities commenced without their knowledge, and without special authority from the sovereign power, by such or such a functionary, in a foreign land...

It is an incident of great significance and bearing authoritatively upon some of the most important questions now raised, that the case of Kostza and his companions, who were expelled from the Empire of Austria in 1849, not only by the Emperor of Austria, but also by the Emperor of Hungary...

It is not only in the case of Kostza and his companions, but also in the case of the Hungarian refugees, that the Imperial Government has acted in a manner which is not only a violation of the law of nations, but also of the principles of justice and equity...

There is a great diversity and much confusion of opinion as to the nature and obligations of allegiance. It is held to be an indelible political obligation, and that it is not subject to the same conditions as the allegiance of a subject...

Part of the Sultan to yield to it. Lord Palmerston, then British Secretary of State, had previously examined the treaty, and expressed his confidence therein in a letter to Sir Stratford Canning, dated 24th September, 1849...

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to the Secretary of State the renewed assurance of his high consideration.

The Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States.

MR. MARCY TO MR. HULSEMAN. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, September 26, 1853.

The President has carefully considered the note of Mr. Hulseman, dated August 29th, addressed to the Emperor of Austria, and other documents relative to the most regretted occurrences at Smyrna in June and July last...

It is the duty of the undersigned to present these reasons to you, in performing his duty, he does so in a friendly spirit, and avoid, so far as it can be done without impairing the full strength of the case, the introduction of topics to which either Mr. Hulseman or the Emperor of Austria are not entitled to bring out conspicuously the questions to be passed upon...

On the 31st of July, 1853, he made a declaration, under oath, before a special tribunal, of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to the Emperor of Austria...

It is impossible that the regular governments of the civilized world can wish to expose their authority, as well as general peace, to the hazards of hostilities commenced without their knowledge, and without special authority from the sovereign power, by such or such a functionary, in a foreign land...

It is an incident of great significance and bearing authoritatively upon some of the most important questions now raised, that the case of Kostza and his companions, who were expelled from the Empire of Austria in 1849, not only by the Emperor of Austria, but also by the Emperor of Hungary...

It is not only in the case of Kostza and his companions, but also in the case of the Hungarian refugees, that the Imperial Government has acted in a manner which is not only a violation of the law of nations, but also of the principles of justice and equity...

There is a great diversity and much confusion of opinion as to the nature and obligations of allegiance. It is held to be an indelible political obligation, and that it is not subject to the same conditions as the allegiance of a subject...

Turkey during the whole period of the occurrence at Smyrna was dormant, and in no way called into action. Under these circumstances, Austria withdrew her troops from the city, and the Imperial Government, as Austria asserts, having no right in behalf of their government to interfere in the affairs of Turkey...

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to the Secretary of State the renewed assurance of his high consideration.

The Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States.

MR. MARCY TO MR. HULSEMAN. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, September 26, 1853.

The President has carefully considered the note of Mr. Hulseman, dated August 29th, addressed to the Emperor of Austria, and other documents relative to the most regretted occurrences at Smyrna in June and July last...

It is the duty of the undersigned to present these reasons to you, in performing his duty, he does so in a friendly spirit, and avoid, so far as it can be done without impairing the full strength of the case, the introduction of topics to which either Mr. Hulseman or the Emperor of Austria are not entitled to bring out conspicuously the questions to be passed upon...

On the 31st of July, 1853, he made a declaration, under oath, before a special tribunal, of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to the Emperor of Austria...

It is impossible that the regular governments of the civilized world can wish to expose their authority, as well as general peace, to the hazards of hostilities commenced without their knowledge, and without special authority from the sovereign power, by such or such a functionary, in a foreign land...

It is an incident of great significance and bearing authoritatively upon some of the most important questions now raised, that the case of Kostza and his companions, who were expelled from the Empire of Austria in 1849, not only by the Emperor of Austria, but also by the Emperor of Hungary...

It is not only in the case of Kostza and his companions, but also in the case of the Hungarian refugees, that the Imperial Government has acted in a manner which is not only a violation of the law of nations, but also of the principles of justice and equity...

There is a great diversity and much confusion of opinion as to the nature and obligations of allegiance. It is held to be an indelible political obligation, and that it is not subject to the same conditions as the allegiance of a subject...

presenting a question as to the domicile of Gen. Kostza at the time of his death. The decision, which was made by the Imperial Government, is not only a violation of the law of nations, but also of the principles of justice and equity...

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to the Secretary of State the renewed assurance of his high consideration.

The Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States.

MR. MARCY TO MR. HULSEMAN. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, September 26, 1853.

The President has carefully considered the note of Mr. Hulseman, dated August 29th, addressed to the Emperor of Austria, and other documents relative to the most regretted occurrences at Smyrna in June and July last...

It is the duty of the undersigned to present these reasons to you, in performing his duty, he does so in a friendly spirit, and avoid, so far as it can be done without impairing the full strength of the case, the introduction of topics to which either Mr. Hulseman or the Emperor of Austria are not entitled to bring out conspicuously the questions to be passed upon...

On the 31st of July, 1853, he made a declaration, under oath, before a special tribunal, of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to the Emperor of Austria...

It is impossible that the regular governments of the civilized world can wish to expose their authority, as well as general peace, to the hazards of hostilities commenced without their knowledge, and without special authority from the sovereign power, by such or such a functionary, in a foreign land...

It is an incident of great significance and bearing authoritatively upon some of the most important questions now raised, that the case of Kostza and his companions, who were expelled from the Empire of Austria in 1849, not only by the Emperor of Austria, but also by the Emperor of Hungary...

It is not only in the case of Kostza and his companions, but also in the case of the Hungarian refugees, that the Imperial Government has acted in a manner which is not only a violation of the law of nations, but also of the principles of justice and equity...

There is a great diversity and much confusion of opinion as to the nature and obligations of allegiance. It is held to be an indelible political obligation, and that it is not subject to the same conditions as the allegiance of a subject...