NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

VOL. VII. | WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. | No. 1023.

FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM | WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1807. | *PAID IN ADVANCE.*

The Liverpool Chronicle, of the 25th March, contains the following remarks on the difference which has lately arisen between his Britannic majesty and the members of his cabinet :—

"A more distressing case with respect to the administration of the executive power of the country has not in the present age occurred, than the present difference between his majesty and his confidential servants.—The critical state of Europe in general, the situation of the united kingdom in particular, stretched and strained as it is by a most cumbrous load of taxation, and the acknowledged abilities of the men, who still superintend our national affairs, render their dismissal from office a subject of painful reflection. We more than once felt it our duty, more peculiarly as it related to the income tax, to censure the line of conduct pursued by ministers, but we have also had occasion to praise their firmness and philanthropy. Where they most erred was evidently in a compliance with the personal feelings of the royal family, we mean the unconstitutional doctrine of the identity of the miserable electorate of Hanover with the imperial crown of Great Britain, and the increased establishment of the younger branches of the king's family, at a moment when these branches who had more at stake than any other of our fellow subjects, should have suffered every possible privation rather than to have added, by any portion, however trifling, to the extreme sacrifices made by the country. Yet, with these imperfections, the ministers towered above their opponents so very much in capacity and in public estimation, that we thought it not probable that any administration, composed either of those who differed in sentiments from them, or of others who were indifferent spectators of the political events of the day, could be formed to their exclusion. The king, however, has otherwise determined, and we shall soon have an administration to which, we fear, neither their countrymen or foreign states, will look with respect or confidence.

The Duke of Portland is now said to be Prime Minister, although the business is transacted by others.—His Grace's political life is in the recollection of all who have witnessed or read the public transactions of the last twenty-five years. Upon what his claims to pre-eminence are founded, it would be difficult to determine.—He stands alone, and to say the best of him, he is little better than an index pointing to what is past, or reviving what is almost forgotten. Who are to be his associates, we do not at present know ; a rumor is afloat, and as is very common at such times, lists of names have been given to the public by the different prints ; and some go as far as to say, that the Prince of Wales has determined to give the new ministry his support. Indeed *Johnny Bull* has a large throat and can swallow a great deal ; but it must be considered as rather unkind in his managers, to attempt to try his ability in this particular diversion.

The country may probably be looking up to the *wisdom* of the Hawkesbury's, the Castlereagh's and the Canning's, the *talents* and *tried* integrity of the Melville's, and the *legal* judgment of the Eldon's, to direct her councils and promote her happiness. The prerogative of the crown in the choice of ministers is not to be questioned, but it will ever be the right of the people to judge of the virtue, the wisdom and talents of those to whom the direction of public affairs is entrusted.

We confess we have still to learn why a difference of opinion, in matters of faith, should prevent the state from deriving advantage from the talents and exertions of persons of various religious persuasions ; or deprive such individuals of the rights and privileges to which they are entitled, as members of civil society, independent of every other consideration. Why, we ask, should Catholics and Dissenters be held in bondage by vile and degrading restrictions ? In the practice of the moral virtues, it will hardly be denied, that they are at least as exemplary as their neighbors, and equally as devout in the exercises of their religion. They pay their taxes with as much cheerfulness as any other classes of men in the nation ; and to the support of the established church they contribute in an equal proportion with her own sons, have to pay for instruction they never receive, and support a set of men appointed by the choice of others. But when these men claim their just rights as men, the cry of "the church is in danger," has been raised, as if the church could not rest securely but by having her foundations laid on the ruins of the civil rights of half the population of the united kingdom. The dissenters and Catholics have had intentions imputed to them which they never deserved, history and old musty records have been searched to find something that might tend to vilify their character, and if nothing can be urged against those of the present day, the sins of their ancestors have been bound in bundles and loaded upon the backs of the children unto the third and fourth generation ; but this conduct is as ungenerous as it is unjust. The observations of the late lord Chatham, deserve to be preserved to the end of time. When Dr. Drummond, archbishop of York, in the debate of 1772, represented the dissenters as men of close ambition, his lordship replied "that whoever brought forward such charge, without proof, defamed. The dissenters are represented as men of close ambition, they are so, my lord, their ambition is to keep close to the college of fishermen, and to the doctrines of inspired apostles, not to the decrees of interested and aspiring bishops. Laws in support of ecclesiastical power are pleaded for, which it would shock humanity to execute. It is said that religious sects have done much mischief when they were not kept under restraints ; but history affords no proof that sects have ever been mischievous, when they were not oppressed and persecuted by the ruling church."

Viewing things in the same light with his lordship we rejoiced at the approach of circumstances that were well calculated to produce one of the greatest blessings with which this land has ever been favored, when it should be declared by the highest authority in the kingdom, that of Parliament, that every shackle of ignorance, or caprice, which our forefathers invented, to bind the conscience of men, was a disgrace to the christian religion, and inconsistent with the free principles of the British constitution. But our hopes are in this frustrated, differences having arisen between his majesty and the cabinet on this subject. If the representations are correct, which have appeared in most of the London papers, we hesitate not to say, that, according to our ideas of the constitution of this country, the king possesses no power to stop the progress of a bill in Parliament—he constitutes only the third branch of the legislature, and possesses constitutionally alone the power of assenting to, or dissenting from a law, after it has passed the two Houses of Parliament. We reverence the constitution too highly to see it invaded with indifference, either by a sovereign or his minister ; but upon this subject we shall not enlarge. We consider the representatives of the people, when in Parliament assembled, having once agreed to the first reading of a bill, they make themselves a party with the minister that proposed it, and are bound in conformity with a proper sense of their own dignity, to reject all interference with their privileges, but what is allowed by the constitution. It is true the king can dissolve the Parliament when he pleases, but he possesses no power to awe or control their proceedings.

We strongly suspect that his majesty has been imposed upon by some persons, who, to gratify private and ambitious views, have made a very bad use of the king's ear and conscience, for we find that the first act of his majesty's reign, was the Quebec act, by which the Catholic religion was legally established in that part of his majesty's dominions. In 1778 and 1791 his majesty was pleased to accept from the Catholics the tender of their fidelity and afforded them some relief.

During the time that Corsica was a dependency on the crown of Great Britain, a civil constitution was established in it, similar to our own—but the Catholic religion was declared to be the sole religion of the country, and the Pope was even allowed a share in appointing to its bishoprics, as they became vacant. If this was done out of respect to the greater number of the inhabitants being Catholics, surely the catholics of our sister island, who are at least three fourths of its population, are entitled to every privilege enjoyed by their fellow citizens of the established church. If the established church be really in danger, it is not from the side of Catholics and dissenters that danger is to be apprehended, but from the manners, the spirit, and conduct of those who call themselves the true sons of the church.

One thing we wish anxiously to impress on the minds of our readers, viz. to view this important question in all its bearings—the protestant dissenters are as much interested in it as the Catholic dissenters. It has been the custom of former times *to divide and conquer*, to raise jealousies among the different bodies of religious professors, but men are now too enlightened to be the dupes of such artifices. It is as men they ask their rights, it is as men they are entitled to them.

At a time when all countries have either begun, or are beginning, to break the chains of intolerance, when protestants are restored to their just rights in catholic kingdoms, and catholics in protestant even in a neighboring country, where, under the despot Napoleon, men of all religion, whether Jews or Christians of every denomination, share alike in every privilege of a civil kind, although in that country the will of the *Grande Monarque* is law ; and grave and consulting Senates bow to his nod. Shall England, who glories in being the genial parent and patroness of liberty, deny her catholics and dissenting citizens the benefits of a free constitution, and remain the last persecuting nation in the christian world ? every generous Britain cries, No, No, No !

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 30.

Manifesto of the Ottoman Porte against Russia.

"From the most ancient time, it is to the Religious observation of the treaties and conventions between powers, that human societies are indebted for the tranquility and security they enjoy ; and those who dare to derogate from this holy observation, scatter trouble and disorder throughout the universe. Every equitable Sovereign, even when he sees himself obliged to break with another power, does not decide on such a measure until he has examined it with the most scrupulous attention, the steps observed in such cases. But the court of Russia, ever pretending to predominate and oppress the neighboring powers, its enterprises constantly tending towards the violation of treaties, its avidity, the treachery with which it infringes the laws of nations, finally its hostile intentions towards the Ottoman states, are notorious and manifest. It has always misunderstood the friendly condescension which the Sublime Porte displayed towards it on every occasion, and answered this condescension only by demonstrations full of sourness and malice. Amongst other examples, the court of Russia, which, in conformity to the treaty of 1188 (of the Hegira) had no right whatever over the Crimea, employed every imaginable artifice, to attack the independence of that country, and spread disorder throughout it ; and at length, even in the midst of peace, caused a numerous army to march thither and took forcible possession of that extensive province. It is known to every nation, that Georgia was at all times under the *suzeraite* of the Ottoman empire. The court of Russia introducing itself gradually by numerous wiles, into the civil and political affairs of that country, ended at length by taking possession of it without any right.

"The consuls placed by Russia in the Turkish towns, turned aside from their duty the civil officers engaged in the service of the Porte, in the places where they resided ; seduced the subjects of the empire, and taking the advantage of the liberty of navigation ;—which was only granted them for commercial purposes, embarked these subjects on board their ships, and sent them into the countries under the Russian dominion. Independent of these facts, the said consuls delivered out protections to the Ottoman subjects, & those trading under the flags of their vessels in the Archipelago, in the very states of the Ottoman empire, and thus audaciously, in a base and unworthy manner, rendered themselves masters of several Ottoman vessels and subjects.

"Hopes were, however, entertained, that when the ties of friendship should be drawn closer by a treaty of alliance between the Sublime Porte and Russia, the latter would desist from her proceedings. So far, however, from it, she only made this new treaty serve as an easier means to exercise her bad intentions ; and in the treacherous view of exciting a general overthrow and preparing domestic troubles in the very states of her ally, she seduced the subjects of Servia, and by furnishing them with money and ammunition, became their support and guide.

"Russia asked for permission to send provisions for once to her troops at Teflis. The Sublime Porte, out of regard for her alliance, made no hesitation to transmit her the necessary firman, which she had scarcely received when she caused a numerous body of troops to be landed at the Phasos, with artillery and warlike stores ; by this means she forced the castle of Anakira, and by fortifying herself afterwards, gave a new proof of her bad intentions. The Porte having demanded, as she was justified in doing, by written remonstrances, repeatedly transmitted to the Russian minister at Constantinople that this proceeding should be desisted from, the latter always gave most evasive answers, and never offered proper satisfaction. The conduct of the court of Russia, particularly after the above mentioned alliance, has been so contrary to the spirit which dictated it, that it is by that alone rendered null and void. It was agreed upon between both empires, that Russia should have no other pre-eminence over the Septinsular republic, which acknowledged the *suzeraiñte* of the sublime Porte, than that of guarantee, whenever circumstances should make it necessary to place troops there, the two allies were to do so conjointly, & the constitution of the said republic was to be acknowledged and carried into execution with the consent of both parties. The court of Russia, notwithstanding this convention, placed in these islands as many troops as it pleased, sent there a constitution drawn up at Petersburg, and ordered it to be carried into execution by those in its service, as in a capacity which wholly belonged to it. Besides which, it made these islands a refuge for the Ottoman subjects of Romelia secretly, or openly seduced, by granting protection to all those who repaired thither. Not content with this, it set on foot every intrigue against the individuals in those countries, engaged in the service of the Porte, and more particularly against H. E. Ali Pacha, governor of Janina.

"The sublime Porte had proposed in the present war of Europe to observe the strictest neutrality towards the belligerent parties, the court of Russia, on the contrary, respecting no law of neutrality, and in the formal intention of troubling that of the Porte, took advantage of the passage which had been granted it for a few men of war only, to get a great number of troops conveyed to the Seven Islands ; secretly enlisted Albanians, joined them to its own troops, and, unknown to the Porte, sent them into Italy. It dared openly to violate the rights of nations, by fomenting an insurrection at Montenegro, by the channel of its mandatories ; by enlisting troops of the interior, even of the Ottoman capital, and by committing many other acts contrary to peace—in like manner, it distributed protections in the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, appropriated to itself numberless subjects, under different titles ;—it treated these two provinces nearly like its own possessions ; its consuls took part there in the direction of affairs ; it persecuted with continual complaints, and by all kinds of vexations, the Vaivodes (Princes) appointed by the Porte, who did not follow its will ; on the other hand, it openly protected those who showed affection and inclination for itself ; so that the appointment of a Vaivode in these two provinces, on the part of the Porte, became an object of derision.

"Although each of these grievances might have been a just motive for a declaration of war, still the sublime Porte showed an unalterable patience, not because she thought herself feeble and impotent, but because she preferred friendly means solely through humane views, and to avoid the effusion of blood. The following is a striking proof of it : The sublime Porte lately deposed the two Vaivodes of Moldavia & Wallachia, from the exigency of the case. The Russian government, dissatisfied at not having been apprized of the traitor Vaivode of Walachia, whose perfidy has been sufficiently proved upon several occasions, became hurtful to the sublime Porte ; if she had apprized Russia of this measure, the news of it would have come to the knowledge of the said Vaivodes, which would have occasioned much more embarrassment. It was for this reason that Russia was not informed of it until after the deposition.

"Some time after, the Russian minister, at Constantinople demanded, in the name of his sovereign, that the said Vaivode, should be reinstated without delay, declaring that in case of refusal he had orders to depart with his whole legation, as he had notified to all his tradesmen and others. He further added that his government did not thereby seek a pretext, to realize the hostile intentions which might be imputed to it ; but that the reinstatement of the said Vaivodes was his only aim ; that if the Porte would consent to it, all difference would be settled between the two powers ; that he had express orders to inform his court without delay, of the result of this negociation. The Sublime Porte conceived by this official declaration, that the court of Russia sought a pretext decidedly to declare war against her, and that by forming such a pretension, so unjust, and so unimportant, it showed that its aim was to impute to the Sublime Porte, the hostile intentions which it nourished in its breast. The Sublime Porte consented, although with repugnance, to the reinstatement of the said Vaivodes, to leave the Russian government no subject of excuse before the powers of Europe.

"The Porte thought, in fine, that the court of Russia would at least blush at its conduct before the other powers, and would renounce its project of making war against the Ottoman Empire ; by no means, two months and half after this period, without there being any new pretext of misunderstanding, and trampling upon the rights of nations at the very moment when every thing announced peace and friendship, Russian troops advanced unawares upon the Turkish territory, whilst the neighbouring inhabitants, as also the government of Bender and Choczim, thought themselves in full safety, under the guarantee of the treaties of friendship. The Russian generals taking advantage of this state of confidence and peace, and making use of every kind of artifice, seized upon these two fortresses against the laws of nations generally respected by all powers.

The Sublime Porte was not apprised of it till after the event ; it demanded explanations upon this head of the Russian minister ; the latter made reiterated protestations, that he had written the issue of the affair, of the reinstatement of the Vaivodes to this court, as also to the Russian functionaries upon the Dniester, by virtue of the commission which had been delegated to him for this purpose ; and that the present march of the Russian troops was not a consequence of the same affair. That as to himself he knew of no motive of rupture, and that his court had communicated to him no information upon this subject.

"The Sublime Porte, learning in so unexpected a manner the news of the hostilities committed by the Russians, the occupation of her fortresses, and the invasion of her states, ought directly to have sent away the Russian ministers from the capital. Although it was to return violence for violence, the Sublime Porte, ever guided by the love of humanity, desired, however, to remove the misfortunes of war ; she asked new explanations of the Russian minister ; she fixed to him a term for the entire elucidation of this affair, in hopes that the court of Russia would proceed, in time of peace as in time of war, in a manner becoming a power ; and that at least not to have to blush before other courts, it would respect political and civil laws.

Near a month had elapsed since the first hostilities of the Russians, and the Russian minister gave the Porte no answer, except his protesting to have received no elucidation upon this affair ; and the patience of the Sublime Porte being driven to extremities, a longer delay became useless and dangerous to her.

On the other hand, gen. Michelson, chief of the Russian troops, addressed seditious proclamations to the judges & governors of Romelia, with the design of seducing even the Musselmen, and of sowing dissentions in the states of the Ottoman empire ; in fine, the unworthy violence of the court of Russia exercised against the Sublime Porte, is unexampled, and no longer to be tolerated.

The hostilities of Russia, being notorious and evident, every Mussulman is obliged by religion and the civil law to take vengeance of this perfidious enemy. In declaring war against her, the Sublime Porte puts its whole confidence in the all powerful and avenging God ; and to repress the audacity of the enemy, she is obliged to arm by sea and land, to cause all her forces to advance and make themselves act with energy. Thus the Sublime Porte has only served to augment the audacity and violence of Russia. The Sublime Porte having for her all possible reasons, the court of Russia remains responsible for the blood which will be shed and for the misfortunes which must overwhelm humanity ; and until that court respect treaties and alliances, the impossibility of having any confidence in it must be a truth acknowledged by all the powers who are directed by sentiments of justice and moderation.

Although the motives above expressed be facts notorious and known to the whole world, and it be by no means necessary to publish them, however, to follow the official usage, a copy of the present declaration has been delivered to the foreign ministers resident in the capital, to be communicated to their respective courts.

Given at Constantinople, the 25th of the moon of Chanbel, in the year of the Hegira 1221 (5th January, 1807.)

This is to give Notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber of the city of Waſhington hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of the county of Waſhington in the diſtrict of Columbia letters of adminiſtration, on the perſonal eſtate of Samuel Hamilton, late of ſaid county deceaſed. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame with the vouchers thereof, to Francis P. Hamilton, of the city of Waſhington (who is fully authoriſed to conduct and ſettle ſaid adminiſtration) on or before the firſt day of November next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of ſaid eſtate.

Given under my hand this 23d day of April 1807.

CHRISTINA HAMILTON, adm'rx.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment.

Waſhington, April 24—3w

CASH

WILL BE PAID FOR A FEW

CARGOES OF LUMBER.

Of the Usual descriptions, and of a good Quality, to be delivered at the mouth of the Tyber, as soon as possible.

Apply to

LEWIS MORIN, or

GEORGE MOORE,

Who are eſtabliſhing a LUMBER YARD on the banks of the Tyber.

Washington city, April 15—

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of truſt from James Wigfield to the ſubſcriber will be ſold to the higheſt bidder on the 27th of May next at the hour of 12 o'clock A. M. on the premiſes a Lot of ground ſuppoſed to contain ten acres with the wood thereon ſituated near the lower Eaſtern Branch bridge and on the road leading to Marlbro. Terms of ſale caſh.

BENSON L. M'CORMICK, Truſtee.

February 27—wtdoſ