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CONSTANTINOPLE, JANUARY 6.

Rescript addressed by the Grand Seignior to the Grand Vizier, on the 27th of December, 1806.

"You are my prime minister, endowed with wisdom, and vested with unlimited powers. May the Divine Providence and Grace, which are so necessary to mankind in all their undertakings, and the aid and support of the prophet of God, ever attend you! It has been represented in the Grand Divan, lately held in the presence of all the Viziers, Ulemas and Chiefs of the corps of Janissaries, that the perfidious Russians have most unexpectedly broken the treaties which they had concluded with us, inasmuch as they have taken possession of the fortresses of Bender and Chocsim, by which they have given a demonstrative proof that the malicious and perfidious designs which they have long cherished, and on various occasions manifested towards the Mussulman people, have not ceased to actuate them. The law, and the purport of the resolution adopted by the Divan, therefore, impose upon me the indispensable duty to issue a declaration of hostilities against this faithless race, which accords also with the unanimous sentiments of the Divan and the nation. Having, therefore, in the first place, invoked the assistance of God the Almighty, who has from nonentity called us into existence, and the protection of the prophet Mahomet, the object of our praises and the founder of our law, we have given orders to declare war against the Russians, placing our whole reliance in the favor and providence of God. For the rest, every one is sufficiently acquainted with the ancient enmity of the Russians towards the Mussulmen. The instances of perfidy and treachery which they have so recently displayed, enjoins it as a duty upon every subject of the Porte, whether civil or military, who profess the Mussulman faith, to take a part in this religious war; and as, agreeably to the resolution already taken, every preparation has been made for the speedy march of my army, under the happy shade of the Sangiak Scherif (the standard of Mahomet) I hereby appoint you generalissimo thereof, with unlimited powers. Under these circumstances, you will confide all your proceedings to the providence of God the Almighty, in like manner as I wholly entrust the Divine hand the protection of your person, and those of all the Viziers, Ulemas, Janissaries high and low, and also all the faithful warriors, who accompany you in this religious contest. My renowned ancestors, supported by the ardent zeal of their Viziers, Ministers, Janissaries and other warriors, and by means of the skilful measures with which they opposed the enemy, re-conquered and took possession of these provinces.

I therefore entertain a confident expectation, that at the present juncture you will manifest the same zeal, and collect the necessary troops and supplies in order to hasten to the assistance of our brethren in religion, who are already engaged in hostilities with the enemy, in the fortresses situated near the enemy's frontier provinces.—You must reinforce our fortresses, and deliver my subjects from all oppression. In what respects the supplies of ammunition and other military stores, you will concert measures only with the chiefs of provinces. You will occupy yourself day and night, with evey object of attention which may be necessary, & expedite the departure for the army, of all my viziers, janissaries, and others thereto belonging. Finally, you will, in your capacity of minister, with unlimited powers, also provide for the wants of the fleet, both in respect to men and stores. It will be your province to bestow adequate rewards on such as shall distinguish themselves, as well as to punish those who may forget their duty. May the Almighty God guard and protect you in all your undertakings."

JANUARY 10.

At the beginning of last week Haled Effendi, the new ambassador from the Porte to the court of France, set out for the head quarters of the emperor Napoleon, from whence he will go to Paris to replace Mahib Effendi. He is accompanied by M. Joubert, M. Coignies, a French officer, and brother-in-law to gen. Sebastian, the French ambassador, set out with him, and also the interpreter, M. des Granges. It is conjectured they will remain with the commander of the Turkish army on the Danube.

It is stated that M. Lesseur, aid-de camp of general Sebastian, will repair to the army, which the Pacha of Erzerum, has orders to assemble, to protect the operations of the king of Persia against the Georgians.

The prince of Suzzo, for the second time received the dignity of hospodar of Wallachia, without power, however, to make any use of the appointment

The father of prince Ipsilanti is still in prison—we know not what fate awaits him.

The Ottoman navy has lately received an accession of more than two thousand seamen, belonging to Ragusa, Cattaro, and French or Italian Dalmatia, who, in consequence of the dangers to which their flag was exposed, were left here without employment, and for whom the French ambassador had engaged to make some provision.—The Porte might, in the same manner, have obtained the services of several hundreds of the sailors belonging to Corfu, had they not been ordered off on the eve of the rupture, as dependents upon Russia. These persons were taken under protection by M. Arbutknot, the English minister, and distributed on board the English ships of war.

The Porte has since thought proper to regard the subjects of the Seven Islands, in a different light. It has publicly declared that it considers them as under the protection of the Ottoman Porte, and as no longer subject to any other jurisdiction. It has, in consequence of this declaration, ordered their vessels, which were laid under embargo, to be restored. But a very few small Russian vessels were seized in consequence of this embargo, the rest having had time enough to effect their escape.

At Smyrna, the shipping experienced a greater degree of indulgence, a delay of three days having been granted for the sailing of the vessels in that port, from the date of the declaration of war.

The Russian frigates and transports bound to Corfu have also had time to effect their departure.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Arbuthnot, English ambassador to the Sublime Porte, to Mr. Hautzed, Dragoman to the said Porte.

PERA, Dec. 13, 1806.

SIR,

From the few lines which I wrote to you this morning, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday evening, you will have learnt the result of the disagreeable intelligence which has reached me of the circumstances which have occurred between the troops of the Sublime Porte and those of Russia. Since I wrote to you, I have had a conversation on this subject with chevalier Italinski. He regrets, as much as I do, this lamentable event; and of this sentiment he has already given you a proof, in the letter which he addressed to you.

In the situation, however, in which we find ourselves placed, being hitherto totally unacquainted with the motives of the incursion of the Russian troops, we can at this moment, whatever be the nature of this proceeding, do no more than lament the interruption of the good understanding which existed between the Sublime Porte and her allies. We are too well acquainted with the sentiments of both our courts, not to be assured that neither England nor Russia can be actuated by any hostile intention against Turkey. The entrance of the Russians must therefore, as a necessary consequence, be regarded solely as a measure directed towards the security of the Sublime Porte; and the unfortunate event of which you apprised me in the letter alluded to, can only be attributed to one of those instances of misunderstanding, which no human prudence can prevent.

Complete explanations may be daily expected; and as the Sublime Porte has done me the honor to consult me, I should by no means act in conformity to the sentiments which my court is animated with respect to her, should I not take the earliest opportunity of declaring, that every consideration of prudence enjoins the observance of the same upright & discreet conduct which has of late reflected so much honor on the Ottoman ministry.

I have, however, no difficulty in admitting, that if the state of things should turn out to be such as has been represented, it is very natural that the Sublime Porte should be extremely dissatisfied but must be too well acquainted with the justice of the Russian emperor, not to be convinced that his imperial majesty will be the first to express his disapprobation of any act of hostility committed against Turkey by his officers. The Porte is too enlightened not to perceive, that the slightest indication of displeasure with Russia, can under existing circumstances have no other effect than that of plunging this empire into the midst of these dangers in which France has, for so long a period, and from so many sinister motives, endeavored to involve her.

I have felt myself highly flattered by the honor which the Porte has conferred upon me, in applying for my mediation. I consider this step as a convincing proof the justice which it does me; and this must supply me with an additional motive to endeavor to accomplish whatever may accord with his wishes.

Upon this occasion, however, such an offer as that which the Sublime Porte has proposed to me would not only be unnecessary, but also misplaced; for never have I heard from the lips of any Russian ambassador any other sentiments than those which I myself entertain; & I have never remarked in him any other desire than that of preventing every thing which could tend to excite a misunderstanding between the two courts

I must thus wait for some other occasion of demonstrating to the Sublime Port the friendship which I feel towards her, in my character of representative of her most faithful ally. I may venture to assert, that no event can take place of such a descriptions as not to afford the means of making more and more manifest, that the king has no other views than that of being useful to his highness the Sultan, and that the engagements mutually entered into with the emperor of Russia have no other object than to contribute to the security, the welfare and the glory of this empire.

I have the honor &c.

(Signed)

CH ARBUTHNOT.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF GERMANY,

By the commonder in chief of the Imperial Russian Army.

By a long series of the most unfortunate events, your country has become a prey to the most cruel and insolent of foes. The manifold suffering to which you have been subjected are known to the emperor my most gracious sovereign; and his majesty is so much the more disposed to take the warmest interest therein, as he himself has sprung from German blood; and mindful of the intimate ties which exist between his imperial house and many of the German princes, he has never ceased to entertain, with regard to the German nation, all that esteem to which a people, so numerous, enlightened and virtuous are justly entitled. With this sentiment of the warmest interest in the fate of Germany, are naturally and inseparably conjoined his majesty's wishes to deliver this empire from its oppressors, and restore it to its just freedom and independence.—His majesty will think no exertion too laborious to attain this great object.

Inhabitants of Germany! the whole Russian army fights for your interests! Under these circumstances so favorable, shall you alone remain inactive?—Shall you be so blinded, as in the present state of things, to do nothing for yourselves?

The enemy is at a great distance from his frontiers, in territories, and at a season of the year, which not only do not afford him sufficient means of supply, but also impede all his operations. Will you voluntarily contribute to his relief? Will you act against your own interests? Forget not that you have all possible aid to expect from the brave army entrusted to my command. I trust that I shall victoriously drive back the common enemy of Europe, and convince him that there still remains a people, who, faithful to their country and their monarch, have both the inclination and the power to resist the imposition of his iron yoke. But however probable this success may be, his majesty will still regard it as incomplete, so long as the foe shall not be driven back beyond his natural boundaries; and as this is the only means of restoring the independence of your country, and obtaining a general peace upon secure foundations, his imperial majesty relies with the fullest confidence, that at this finally decisive crisis, the inhabitants of Germany will not only lend no kind of support to the common foe, but, on the contrary, that they will, by a general resistance, render his further stay in Germany impracticable, and throw every possible difficulty in the way of his retreat towards his own frontiers. By this intimate union of the whole Russian force with all the means of the German empire, the common object may be attained, and peace, so anxiously desired, be once more restored to suffering Europe.

Take courage then, brave and virtuous Germans. Reflect on the immortal renown of your ancestors, who in former ages, maintained their independence with the most signal bravery. Unite yourselves under the colours of such of your princes, in whom the unfortunate events of our times have not yet extinguished a sense of honor, and of their own dignity. To this grand and noble purpose of delivering your country from a foreign yoke, sacrifice every private quarrel, every consideration of internal discord, and then shall you compose a formidable whole, capable not only of disputing every inch of ground with the common enemy, but also of ultimately vanquishing and repelling him for ever within his natural frontier.

"In your efforts to attain so glorious an object, you may rely with the fullest confidence on the powerful and continued assistance of the emperor; my most gracious sovereign. The universally acknowledged principles of his imperial majesty afforded you a guarantee, that not only will his majesty not abandon you in the present struggle, but that on the happy termination thereof, he will particularly direct his attention to the restoration of your country, which for a succession of centuries rendered your forefathers the happiest people on the face of the earth, and which could only be destroyed by the domineering ambition of the enemy, who makes no scruple of treading under foot the most sacred treaties.

"Given at the Imperial Russian head quarters.

(Signed)

"BARON VON BENINGSEN,

General of cavalry, military governor of Lithuania, &c. &c.

The following address has been circulated at the out posts of the French army.

Soldiers of France; formerly, when foreign armies meditated the conquest of your country, and came even in the bosom of your land to attack you, you repelled them with a valor and perseverance which the whole world admired. The report of your brilliant exploits reached even us. Your courage, your loyalty, was known to us, and the soldiers of France became the objects of our esteem. But it is no longer your country which demands your efforts. A war foreign to your interests tears you from your families, your friends, your home. A tyrant, whose insatiable ambition knows no bounds, drags you into distant climates, and sheds the blood of Frenchmen, that he may bestow crowns upon his relations. He forces you to combat against people who are ready to offer you pledges of their ardent affection, but who will [illegible] the [illegible] drop of their blood in the sacred cause of their country.

(Signed)

BEN.NGSEN.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans court of Washington county in the district of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN WILKS PRATT, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased estate hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to JOHN A. WILSON, in said county, or to JOHN M'GILL, in Prince George's county, who are fully authorized to conduct and settle the said administration, on or before the 30th of October; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand and seal, this 23d of Apri, 1807.

RACHEL PRATT, Administratrix.

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

Washington, April 23, 1807—3t

HOUSES FOR SALE.

TWO Frame Dwelling Houses on a corner lot fronting I and 7th streets, near the Navy Yard, at present occupied by Dr M'Williams. The situation is high and healthy, and a very eligible stand for public business The smallest house is one story high, well adapted for a Grocery or Grog shop—the other is a two story house with four rooms neatly finished with a kitchen adjoining and a convenient garden under good fence—well calculated for the accommodation of a genteel family.

The whole will be sold together For terms apply to the subscriber next door to Mr. S. H. Smith's Printing Office.

WILLI M BUNYIZ.

Penn' Av. city Washington, April 29,—3t

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of the city of Washington in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Prince George's county in the state of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Ducket, 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 the subscriber on or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Those indebted to the deceased are desired to make immediate payment.

ALLEN B DUCKETT, Adm.

City of Washington, March 18—tf

☞ All claims forwarded by mail must be post paid.

ELIAS B. CALDWELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed his Office, to the house lately occupied by Mr. LAW, on Capitol Hill.

Washington, July 26—tf

SALE AT AUCTION.

ON Saturday the 9th May at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Auction Room, a quantity of elegant Mahogany Furniture, the property of two gentlemen leaving the District; consisting of, Side Board, a set of elegant Pembroke Tables, mahogany Side Table, Tea and Breakfast Tables, Card Tables, two Bureaus, one Stand, one Portable desk, elegant mahogany and other Bedsteads, mahogany & Windsor Chairs, two Beds, fine Sheets, Pillow Cases, diaper Table Cloths and Napkins, the whole of which are new—they may be seen any time between now and the day of sale at the Auction Room.

JOHN TRAVERS, Auct.

Georgetown, May 1—4t

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, March 5.

CATHOLICS.

(DEBATE CONCLUDED.)

Mr. PERCIVAL rose, not so much to object to the particular measure which was proposed, as to express his fear that this was but the beginning of a system which would, in its consequences when fully disclosed, be highly dangerous to the constitution and Protestant establishment of this country. He perceived that, step by step, and from day to day, they were bringing forward measures which, he thought, must end in the total repeal of tests in this country. He therefore considered this bill as a partial repeal of the test act. He could not consider that it would be for the interest of Ireland, as he was firmly persuaded that nothing was more important for the welfare of Ireland than a protestant establishment, and a protestant ascendancy. There was no man who was a greater friend to toleration than himself, or who would more wish that every person should have the free exercise of his religion; but it was because he was a friend to toleration that he did not wish to favor a religion which had been always intolerant when in power, to the prejudice of the established religion, which had always practised toleration. It was always on the ground of toleration that those innovations were brought forward. One day, in the name of toleration, the House was called upon to grant a considerable sum of money to elucidate priests, for the purpose of preaching the Catholic religion to 3,000,000 of people, and the next day they were called on to grant still further concessions. The reasoning of the honorable gentlemen, who supported those perpetual concessions, appeared to rest on this principle, that one religion is very nearly as good as another, and that, therefore, no man's religion should disqualify him from political power. They seemed to think that the reformation itself was a mere political measure. The noble lord (Howick) had professed the most decided and absolute preference to the established religion, but still had voted for the granting funds to the preachers of the catholic religion. Many might suppose that, this was quite agreeable not only to liberality of sentiment, but to sound policy, but he entertained an opinion directly contrary. There was no man, however, who less than himself would wish to restrain the Catholics from the free exercise of their religion: there was no man who was more firmly convinced that no greater crime could be committed by one man against another than to deprive him of the means of paying homage to his Creator in the manner that he judged would be the most acceptable. The noble lord, in proposing that the army and navy should be open to the Catholics, as it was held out to them by the act of 1793, first argued on the monstrous inconvenience from the catholics being excluded, and next on the absurdity of catholic officers being prevented by law from performing the duties of their situation in this country. As to the first ground, he would say they were not excluded, but were in point of fact admitted into the army, both as privates and as officers; and as to the second, he altogether denied the law which had been laid down by the noble lord, for he could not avoid declaring it as his decided opinion, that if an Irish catholic officer were to come over to this country by the orders of his majesty, which he was bound to obey under the penalty of being shot for disobedience, the mutiny act, which made it his duty to come over, would indemnify him from the consequences to which it was said that he would be liable. The law of Ireland must be supposed to be as well understood by the united parliament as the law of England, and therefore, as a member of that parliament, he could say that the mutiny act of this country would make such officer safe from penalties. Besides this, in practice there was no sort of inconvenience, as the annual indemnity act was a sufficient security to those officers who had not been qualified. His principal objection to this concession was, that he did not know where these concessions were to stop. It was not merely in the army that grievances of this sort existed. In the profession to which he belonged, there were catholics, who might equally feel sure that they could never rise to the situation of Chancellors and Judges. He perceived, however, that the gentlemen on the other side seemed to consider that this also was a hardship; he would wish to ask them, where they meant to stop, or what offices were to be withheld from catholics? If they might fill every other office in the state, why might not the crown also be borne by a catholic? If, however, all the civil offices in the state were thrown open to them, they would not then be content. It would be out of the nature of things that they should be content,