

## THE WILMINGTON GAZETTE.

Published every Tuesday by ALLMAND HALL, at Three Dollars a Year, payable in advance, or Four Dollars if not paid within a Year.

[NUMBER 543.]

WILMINGTON, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1807.

[LITH YEAR.]

## 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 neighbouring 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 Hebrides) 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 *suzeraine* 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 having taken 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, and 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 pro-

ceedings. 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 Teflia. 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 Phasus, with artillery and warlike stores; by this means they forced the castle of Anakara, 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 *suzeraine* 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, and 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 reated those 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 and Walachia, from the exigency of the case.—The Russian government, dissatisfied at not having been apprised of the traitor Vaivode of Walachia, whose perfidy has been sufficiently proved upon several occasions, became hurtful to the Sublime Porte; if she had apprised 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 negotiation. 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 other powers, and would renounce its project of making war against the Ottoman Empire; by no means, two months and an 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 neighboring 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 apprized 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 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 for 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 Minister 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, excepting his protesting to have re-