

FOREIGN NEWS.

[Translated for the Philadelphia Gazette from Leyden Gazette to the 23d March.]

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 12.—Although the Grand Vizier several days ago received the sword and scimitar (the insignia of command,) he has not yet quitted the capital. He appears to have delayed only until the designation of a *Camacac*, or substitute. His Highness will be accompanied to the army, according to custom, by the Reis-Efendi and Kujah-Bey; the persons intended to supply their places during their absence, are already known.

Immediately after the Divan resolved to declare war against Russia, the Grand Seignior addressed to the Grand Vizier, the 27th Dec., an imperial rescript, usual in those cases, acquainting him with his nomination to the chief military command, and the motives which induced a declaration of war. The following is the substance of it:

The Grand Seignior to the Grand Vizier.

You are my most sagacious Vizier and absolute Turk Minifie. My Providence and the Grace Divine, necessary to man in all circumstances, and the aid, and the assistance of the Prophet of God, be always with you! It has been represented to the Council-General, recently held in presence of all the Viziers, Ulema, and Chiefs of the Corps of Janissaries, that the infidel Russians have suddenly broken their treaty with us, leaving the fortresses of Bender and Choczin, which were destined for defense, thence making known that their black perfidy, manifested of old, and manifested on different occasions, against the Muslim nation, has never ceased to exist. The law and the resolution taken by the council, render it imperious to act毫不容缓 against them; and, which is approved by general consent and applause, is that after having implored the assistance of the all-powerful God, who made us out of nothing, and the protection of the prophet Mahomet, the object of our glory and industry of our day, I have taken the formal resolution of declaring war against the Russians, confiding only in the divine Providence and Grace. Every one knows the ancient hatred the Russians bear Musulmen. The act of perfidy and treachery, just committed, renders it necessary that I immediately, and other individuals, attached to the Musulman faith, take part in this sacred war; and as measures have already been taken to march my imperial army, with all possible celerity, under the glorious banner of Sarakak Souri (Standard of Victory), I trust you Generalissimo will do. Under these circumstances, you will rally your preparations under the aid of Providence and the all-powerful God; and I place in his divine hands the care of your person, the viziers, ulama, functionaries, and auxiliaries, and in short all that constitutes my army who are with you in this holy cause.

My glorious ancestors, obtained by the advice of the viziers, ministers, jurists, and other folders, and the energy with which they opposed the enemy, formerly conquered those provinces, and extirpated perfidy of them. It now belongs to you to employ the same activity. I expect you will be diligent and courageous, in quality of minister and commander, that you will forthwith supply the necessary means of men and ammunition to our auxiliaries, in the vicinity of those districts, taken by the infidels; and that you will provide the means of fortifying the strong places, and preserving my subjects, from all opposition. As to ammunition and other supplies, for the army, you will concert together with the chiefs of the departments; you will employ every movement, by day and by night, to accelerate their expedition, as well as the return of the viziers, janissaries, and others attached to my imperial army; in short, you will be especially anxious, in quality of minister and commander, to provide the equipment of the army, as well as ammunition; you will be careful, nay, to recompense those who shall distinguish themselves; and to punish those who shall neglect to fulfil their duty. May God preserve you sound and safe in all your undertakings!

From the Imperial Camp at Harem, January 2, 1757.

The Senate were to meet on the 15th of February, and the following is the address of the Emperor:

SPEECH.—We have ordered our Minister of Foreign Affairs to communicate the treaties we have made with the King of Saxony, and with the different Sovereigns of that house. The Saxon nation lost its independence on the 16th October, 1756. It recovered it on the 14th October, 1756. After 50 years, Saxony, made free by the treaty of Paris, ceases to be a province of Prussia. The Duke of Saxe Weimar, without any previous declaration, has embraced the cause of our enemies. His son ought to serve as an example to all the weaker princes who without being compelled by fundamental laws, cast into the quarrels of great nations, but we have yielded to the desire to see our reconciliation with the house of Saxon complete without interruption. The Prince of Saxe Coburg is dead. His son being found in the camp of our enemies, we have sequestered the principality.

We have also ordered that the report of our minister for foreign affairs, upon the dangers of the Ottoman Porte, should be put before your eyes, as well as that, from our early youth, in all the evils war has produced, our happiness, our glory, our ambition, have been placed in conquests and labour of peace. But the nature of our present circumstances demands our first concern. Fifteen years of victory have failed to give to France an equivalent for the partition of Poland, which a single campaign in 1753 might have obtained. Alas! who can calculate the duration of the wars, the number of the campaigns which must be ended at some future day to repair the evils which may result from the loss of the Empire of Constantinople, if a love of unseasonable repose, and of the pleasures of the city, should prevail against the wise counsels which provide against future evil? We shall leave to our posterity an inheritance of wars and calamities. The Greek Flora, raised in triumph from the Baltic to the Mediterranean will sweep us, even in our own days, our provinces attacked by a cloud of fanatics and barbarians, and it in this struggle, found to be too late, civilised Europe should perish, our guilty indifference will excite the just complaints of posterity, and will be a shame of disgrace in history. The Emperor of Persia, vexed in his dependent states, as Poland was for 60 years, and Turkey has been for 20 years, by the policy of the Cabinet of Petersburg, is animated by the same sentiments as the Porte, has taken the same resolutions, and is marching in person upon the Caucasus to defend his frontiers.

But already has the ambition of our enemies been confounded; their army has been defeated at Poltusk and at Golymin, and their disheartened battalions by the sight of our eagles—in such circumstances, peace, to be rendered sure ought to secure the independence of these two great Empires. And if by the unbounded ambition and injustice of our enemies, war must still continue, our people will continue to discover themselves worthy by their energy, and their love to our person, of the highest destiny which will crown all our labours, and then on.

ly can a false and long continued peace yield four people, after these days of glory, times of peace and happiness.

NAPOLEON.

American, AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1807.

Died, yesterday, in the 4th period of his existence, Master "TAYLOR," a bandling of the *Federal Gazette*. He was a spruce urchin, full of queer conceits and eccentric notions; utterly devoid of understanding and talents. It is generally supposed that he was *suicided* to death by his own friends.

Copy of a letter from New-Orleans.

The associates and well-wishers of Burr's conspiracy here, writhing with anguish under their disappointments, have called forth all their powers for defamation, to slander the proceedings and vilify the character of General Wilkinson, whom they consider the author of their misfortunes, and the destroyer of their golden prospects. A most infamous memorial calculated for this purpose, written by the public defaulter, Ned Livingston, and brought into the representatives' house of the territory, by one Parrot, a wanderer and a fugitive, formerly a clerk in and turned out of the navy department; lately a ***** from Natchez, with the *** of a man who had fed and educated him, and now returned as a legislator from the county of Opelousas, where he succeeded in his election by gross *****. This man, covered as he is with infamy, is now associated with the notables of our countrymen who have taken refuge here. Another wretch who has distinguished himself in support of this rebel, is Mr. Hughes, from the remote settlements of Louisiana, a man who can scarcely read or write, the ancestor of a man who is popular under the gallows in the state of New-York—These men have made themselves successful in the election of Dr. Blair, while the other electors, Ned Cottrell, &c. &c. are beaten, and Mr. Lee is chosen a member of Congress by a plurality of votes. The election was informally contested, and that in Pennsylvania more votes would have been given to Mr. Lee, if there had been no frauds committed in the electoral process of the election to be continued another day.

RICHMOND, April 25.
CONGRESSMAN, deceased.

In the faculty, Mr. Drayton, a senior, who died on April 1st.

NORFOLK, April 25.
On Wednesday evening, a large-looking man by the name of "Z. W. Williams," took a pistol in the place from London, and was wounded by his countrymen, Bill from Shadwell, in Main-street, and instantly expired.

Marine Intelligence.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Six Sisters, Wigman, Edited

C. M. W., Amsterdam

Globe, daily, London

Sir Castle, Edwards, Havana

Philanthropic, Murray, St. Domingo

Father and Son, Wayne, St. Domingo

Liza Ann, Bruce, Norfolk

Sleep Montezuma, Lewis, Boston

From the Merchant's Office, Boston.

Arrived, 12 p. m., Monday, April 24.

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