

is justly indebted to him, and hath departed from this Province, after said debt was contracted, or keeps concealed within the same, to avoid being served with the ordinary process of the law, with an intent of defrauding his Creditors, which departure or concealment has been proved to my satisfaction: I have directed at the Estate real and personal of the said Robert Martin, with in the said County to be seized and attached, and that unless he the said Robert Martin shall return and discharge his said debts within three Months after publication hereof, all his Estate, real and personal, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of his Creditors.

Dated at Chatham, in the said County of Northumberland, this fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

ALEX. DAVIDSON, J. C. P.

PETERS & CARMAN, Attys.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we the Subscribers have been duly appointed Trustees for the creditors of John Leper, Patrick M'Manus, and John Carland, late of Fredericton in the County of York, Absconding Debtors, and have been sworn to the faithful execution of the said trust, pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly in that case made and provided; and we do hereby require, all persons indebted to the said John Leper, Patrick M'Manus, and John Carland, or to either of them, on or before the eighteenth day of June next ensuing the date hereof, to pay to us, or some, or one of us, all such sum, or sums of money, or other debt duty, or thing, which they owe to the said John Leper, Patrick M'Manus, and John Carland, or to either of them, and to deliver the other effects of the said John Leper, Patrick M'Manus, and John Carland, or of either of them, which they or any one of them may have in his, her, or their hands, power or custody, to us, or some, or one of us, as aforesaid; and we do also desire all the Creditors of the said John Leper, Patrick M'Manus, and John Carland, on or before the said eighteenth day of June next, to deliver to us, or some, or one of us, as aforesaid, their respective accounts, and documents, against the said John Leper, Patrick M'Manus, and John Carland, in order that right and justice may be done agreeably to the form of the said Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Given under our hands, at Fredericton, in the said County of York, the eighteenth day of March, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

T. L. LANGEN, G. P. BLISS, MARK NEEDHAM, Trustees.

NOTICE is hereby given that we the subscribers have been duly appointed Trustees for all the Creditors of Samuel Cornwall, late of the Parish of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, Mariner, an absconding debtor; and have been duly sworn to the faithful execution of the said trust, pursuant to the directions of the Acts of Assembly in that case made and provided: And we do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Samuel Cornwall, on or before the first day of June next ensuing the date hereof, to pay to us or some or one of us, all such sum or sums of money or other debt duty or things which they owe to the said Samuel Cornwall, and to deliver the other effects of the said Samuel Cornwall which they or any or either of them may have in his, her or their hands power or custody, to us or some or one of us as aforesaid; and we do also desire all the Creditors of the said Samuel Cornwall, on or before the said first day of June next, to deliver to us or some or one of us as aforesaid, their respective accounts and documents against the said Samuel Cornwall, in order that right and justice may be done agreeably to the form of the said Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Given under our hands at Dorchester in the said County of Westmorland, the eighteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

CHARLES F. ALLISON, MANSFIELD B. CORNWALL, THOMAS KEILLOR, Trustees.

LONDON.

From the Courier, February 26.

The question seems no longer to be doubtful, and the public has been prepared for some days for the result. On Wednesday, we announced the change in the policy of the Porte. On Friday, we stated that the question of peace or war rested with her. On Saturday we expressed an opinion, derived from the previous accounts, that the hopes of peace were but feeble indeed. To-day we publish at full length, from the *Moniteur*, the MANIFESTO OF THE OTTOMAN PORTE.

There is nothing doubtful or measured in this document—it leaves nothing to negotiation—it speaks a language which cannot be misunderstood—it breathes defiance, and declares war against the Allied Powers.

Russia, as was to be expected, is the great object of Turkish abuse and rancour. The Manifesto dwells upon the constant system of Russia to make war upon the slightest pretexts. England and France are stated to have yielded to her influence. The Battle of Navarin is viewed as a declaration of war. It speaks of that event in the following terms:—

“The Ottoman and Egyptian squadrons, having entered the port of Navarin, were there tranquilly waiting the orders of the Sublime Porte, when the Russian, English, and French fleets, which unexpectedly entered the same port as friends, began to fire all three together, and all the world knows the catastrophe which resulted therefrom to the Imperial squadron.

“The three Powers having thus openly broken the Treaties, and declared war, &c.

To the demand of the independence of Greece, the Manifesto says, neither law, reason, policy, nor religion, could permit the Porte to subscribe.

It confesses that it adopted a tone of forbearance only to gain time. Finally, it calls upon all true Musselmen to unite as one man, for “this is not like former contests; a political war for provinces and frontiers; the object of the infidels being to annihilate Islamism, and to tread the Mahometan nation under foot. This war must be considered purely a religious and national war.”

If Turkey claim any merit for having deceived us, let her have it. It is a poor triumph, which she will surely rue, now that she has made this last appeal to arms.

Our motives and our objects have been clearly defined. The release of a nation from oppression—the liberation of a people from slavery and bondage. It is no new labor for this country. It is only the scene of our triumph—it is only the theatre of our glory—that is changed. Greece, which first gave us the lessons of liberty, is to prove that we have not been taught them in vain. It was the study of her immortal deeds, that made us free, and the freedom of England is about to repay the debt, by restoring to Greece the same invaluable blessing.

At the same time let us not be supposed to rejoice, because war has been imposed upon us. It has come upon us unexpectedly—it has come upon us undesired. But the power of remaining at peace rested not with us—it was not for us to decide the question. Next to the benefit of knowing that we have not provoked the war, is the conviction that the objects for which we are contending are not connected with any pursuits of ambition—have no aggrandisement of territory in view—are not to define any territorial limit, or to settle any commercial question; but are to give freedom and happiness to millions, from whom those blessings have been withheld for ages.

February 26.

The Right Hon. Stratford Canning, our late Ambassador at Constantinople, arrived at Dover yesterday afternoon, from France, and immediately proceeded to London.

There were reports this morning of the Emperor of Russia having set off for his armies, and of the Russians having passed the Pruth.

There is one fact which we press particularly on the public to bare in mind... that the battle of Navarin, though treated as a hostile aggression, did not urge the Porte to throw off its system of forbearance. It is, distinctly avowed, that from the first overture made by the Allies to the Porte to consent to the independence of Greece, the Porte was determined to resist such demand, and to risk the last extremity. To all such propositions, says the Manifesto,...

“the Sublime Porte gave repeatedly, both by writing and by word of mouth, the necessary answers, with all official formality, and according to the tenor of treaties. Although the object of the Franks had been obvious from the beginning, and although every thing announced that at last the sword alone must answer their proposals, nevertheless, not to trouble the repose of Mussulmen, and on the other hand to gain the necessary time for warlike preparations, the Sublime Porte resolved to temporise, as much as possible, by satisfactory answers and official conferences on the subject of the dishonor and of the injury which the proposals of the three Powers would cause to the Empire and to the nation.”

Any objection, any argument, which might have been founded upon the battle of Navarin, is thus cleared away and removed. Battle or no battle, the Porte seems to have been determined to refuse her consent to the independence of Greece.

In this view of the subject, the battle of Navarin will be treated as a fortunate achievement, even by those who, in ignorance of the facts now known, were rather disposed to consider it as an awkward event, however glorious to the arms of the Allies. The Porte was in heart and intention determined to resist from the beginning, and the victory of Navarin has deprived her of a large portion of her warlike resources.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN 12. MANIFESTO OF THE OTTOMAN PORTE.

Even the least informed are aware, that all Musselmen naturally hate the Infidels; and that the Infidels on their side are the enemies of Musselmen; that Russia above all has a particular hatred of Islamism, and that she is the chief enemy of the Sublime Porte. For fifty or sixty years, anxious (jalousie) to put into execution her guilty projects against the Musselmen nation and the Ottoman empire, she has constantly profited by the slightest pretext to declare war; the disorders committed by the Janissaries, who, thank God, are annihilated, favoured her progress; she has by degrees invaded our provinces; her arrogance and her pretensions have been ever augmenting, and she has at last imagined that she has discovered an easy method of executing her ancient plan against the Sublime Porte, by exciting an insurrection among her co-religionists, the Greeks. The latter, united in the name of religion, made a simultaneous revolt—they did all the evil they possibly could to the Musselmen, and in concert with the Russians, who, on their part, attacked the Ottoman Empire, conspired the extermination of all the faithful, and the ruin of the Sublime Porte—which may God avert! Thanks to Divine assistance, and to the protection of our Holy Prophet, this perfidious plot was discovered a short time before it was to be put in execution.

The measures which were taken in the capital, without loss of time, checked at their commencement, the guilty projects which seemed so easy of accomplishment; the sword inflicted justice on a good number of the rebels of the Morea, of Negropont, of Acanania, of Messolonghi, of Athens, and other places on the Continent. The rebels of the Morea, and of the isles Feyer, dared at the very beginning of these troubles to engage with the

Musselmen; they killed a great number of them; they reduced their wives and their children to bondage, and, under the name of the “Government of Greece,” they committed unheard of excesses. For many years, considerable forces, both military and naval, were sent against them, but our land troops, discouraged for want of pay, did not display the requisite ardour; our fleet also did not succeed, on account of the ancient disorganization of the arsenal. The matter being spun out, other Europeans, as well as the Russians, animated by ambition, furnished secretly every kind of assistance to the rebels, either by promises or by deeds, and thus became the chief cause of the prolongation of our troubles. At last, led away by the subtlety and insinuations of Russia, England and France united themselves to her, and under the pretext that their commerce suffered by the long continuance of these troubles, they prevailed on the Greeks, by every kind of artifice, entirely to renounce their duties as (rayahs) tributaries.

It was at different times proposed to the Sublime Porte no longer to interfere with the affairs of the Greeks, but to give them a form of independent Government, to separate them altogether from the Musselmen, to establish among them a Chief as in Wallachia and Moldavia, and to grant them their liberty, on condition of an annual tribute. Such, nearly, were the vain proposals that were made. As it is evident that this pretence of liberty tended to nothing else, which, may Heaven forbid, than to make fall into the hands of the infidels the whole of those countries in Europe and Asia, where the Greeks are mixed with the Musselmen—to place by degrees the Rayahs in the place of the Ottomans, and the Ottomans in the place of the Rayahs—to convert, perhaps, our Mosques into Churches, and to ring bells within them—in a word, to annihilate Islamism with ease and promptitude, nei her reason, nor law, nor policy, nor religion, could admit of such proposals being accepted. The Sublime Porte gave repeatedly, both by writing and by word of mouth, the necessary answers, with all official formality, and according to the tenor of the treaties. Although the object of the Franks had been obvious from the beginning, and although every thing announced that at last the sword alone must answer their proposals, nevertheless, not to trouble the repose of Musselmen, and on the other hand to gain the necessary time for warlike preparations, the Sublime Porte endeavoured to temporise (s'efforcer de temporiser) as much as possible, by satisfactory answers and official conferences on the subject of the dishonor and the injury which the proposals of the three Powers would cause to the Empire and to the nation.

It is here proper to observe, that although the demands made at Akerman by the Russians on the subject of indemnities, and especially in respect to the Servians, were not in any respect proper to be granted, nevertheless, circumstances being pressing, we complied with them, whether we would or not, as matter of necessity, in order that we might seize an opportunity of making a peace favourable to the Mahometan nation. Up to this time most of the articles had been executed, the conferences respecting the persons to be indemnified, and respecting Servia, had also been entered upon, and although these two affairs also were not of a character to be arranged with a good grace, they were, nevertheless, taken into consideration as acts of violence Russia, however, did not stop there. The military reforms adopted by the Sublime Porte offended her; she was aware that some day that surrender might hurl back upon her the evils which she had prepared against Islamism. From that moment she resolved to leave no moment of relaxation to Musselmen. Russia, England and France, among themselves, agreed to establish forcibly the liberty which we have mentioned above. About a year ago, the three powers simultaneously demanded the liberty of Greece, by the means of their Ambassadors, officially and openly, as quite a simple concession. The Sublime Porte could not subscribe to this, neither according to law, nor according to reason, nor according to policy, nor according to religion. The Musselmen nation was indignant at it, and it is quite impossible that it should ever be consented to. The Ottoman Government endeavoured to prevail on them to renounce their prejudices, by every sort of arguments and answers, but its language produced no effect. Proud of their power, they obstinately and rigorously persisted to press their demands; and they finished by sending fleets into the Mediterranean—they openly hindered the Egyptian and Ottoman squadrons, destined for that purpose, from attacking the islands. These two squadrons having entered the port of Navarin, were there tranquilly waiting the orders of the Sublime Porte, when the Russian, English, and French fleets suddenly entered the same harbour, and all three began to fire at once, and every one knows the catastrophe which resulted to the Imperial Squadron.

The three powers having openly violated subsisting treaties and declared war, the Sublime Porte had a just right to retaliate, and to set otherwise than it has done towards the Ambassadors, the subjects, and the vessels, which were in this place. But the Ministers of those three Powers having endeavoured to justify them by declaring that it was the Commander of the Imperial (Turkish) fleet who had been the cause of the battle, the Sublime Porte, considering the circumstances, remained still silent, and by a last effort