

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

From Niles' Register.

Great Britain and Ireland. £450,000 in gold bars have been brought to England in the Russian fleet, (on its way to the Black Sea,) and transported to London.

One of the late English papers says, "the London 110, now building at Plymouth Dock Yard, with a round stern, on Sir Robert Seppings' plan, is ordered to be completed forthwith. She is one of the largest ships in our navy, and though only rated at 110 guns will carry more. The *Cerberus*, 46, now on the stocks, is also to be finished with all possible despatch."

The celebrated and distinguished Spanish general Mina is said to be now at Hastings, and residing at Beach Cottage.

France. The central Greek committee of Brussels has received information that four officers of the old French army who on pretence of going to Greece, to enter the Greek service, had received money from the committee for their support and outfit, had been induced by promises, made them at Marseilles, to engage in the Turkish service, which they had done, without returning the money advanced them by the committee.

The five millions arrived at Havre from Hayti, on board the corvette *L'Hebe* are in Spanish gold coin.

Mr. Dubourg, late bishop of New Orleans, has been appointed the successor of Mr. Cheverus in the bishopric of Montana.

A singular trial took place in the Paris court of assize the 5th of April. Raymond, a confidential head clerk in the banking house of Rothschild had since the year of 1815, lost about a million and a half of francs by speculating in the public funds. It was the property of his employer. When he received his situation from Rothschild, he had 90,000 francs, which he lost in a similar method before he embroiled his employer's property. On a discovery he made his escape; but was arrested in one of the provinces. He was condemned to 8 years imprisonment, and to be enchained.

Portugal. It is stated that on the night of the 21st August, about 500 persons of the police were arrested at Lisbon, as being of the queen's party against the constitution. The officers were sent to the castle and the men to the guard ship.

Austria. The London papers contain an official document issued by the Austrian government, respecting the traffic in slaves. The great object of this document is comprised in one single sentence of it. The first article runs thus—"every slave shall become free the moment he touches the soil of Austria, or even one of its ships."

[The Emperor of Austria will have no slaves, except of his own making.]

Russia. A Russian squadron, consisting of three ships of the line and six frigates, had passed England on its way to the Black sea.

Great preparations had been made for the coronation of the emperor at Moscow. All the mummeries of church and state will be united to give pomp and show to the ceremony.

Savoy. The king has caused the ministers of the several Christian forms of worship in his dominions, to be desired to abstain in future, their sermons and religious instructions, from expressions offensive to the other communions.

Greece. The king has subscribed about five thousand pounds for the assistance and relief of the oppressed Greeks. The following is his majesty's letter to the secretary of the committee in London for managing the fund in aid of the Greeks:

"To alleviate the misery of the Christians of the east, I had subscribed 20,000 florins or 43,037 francs, payable in ten following months. As the relief might come too late, I place this sum now at your disposal, and even double it, that you may be able to afford more efficient aid; these 86,000 which you may immediately dispose of, are independent of the 20,000 francs which I remitted you to redeem the Greek women and children. With what pleasing satisfaction do I make this new sacrifice for unfortunate Christians; for am I not a man and a Christian?"

Greece. The Greek cause seems to labor under a fatality. The case of the ships built for them at New York has been mentioned, and now it appears that the steam ships contracted for in England, and to be put under the command of Lord Cochrane, have been found unfit for service, owing to defects in the machinery. They have cost £160,000, about \$700,000. The two deputies in London have it is said, been recalled, and a single individual been nominated in their place.

Turkey. The plague prevails at Constantinople, which added to the daily execution—that take place, has filled that capital with terror. Among those lately put to death was the banker Zou Sbahpachi, worth fifty millions of piastres—which of course, were confiscated. No persons are permitted to appear in the streets after sunset except the police, &c. Many threatening placards have

been posted up, and some great emotions were yet expected, unless the cutting off of heads shall prevent it.

Africa. The King of Ashantee is still at war with the English. He has an army of ten or fifteen thousand men, about 60 miles from Arca. The trade with the interior of the country was wholly stopped for the present. But his approach to the settlements was not feared.

It is stated that Maj. Loring has reached the famous city of Timbuctoo—but particulars of his journey and of his discoveries, have not yet been published. The course of the Niger is still a matter of controversy, and it is yet insisted by some that this river has its outlet in the Bight of Benin.

East Indies. Another treaty of peace has been concluded between the British and the Burmese, after some pretty hard fighting. The Burmese cede a large territory and pay a core of rupees, to indemnify the British for some part of the expenses of the war. [A core of rupees, is 10 millions, or 100 lacs—the lac is about equal to 30,000 dollars.] The first instalment, equal to £150,000 had been paid.

West Indies. Letters from Port au Prince, received in New York, state that all the American establishments in St. Domingo, are about breaking up, finding it impossible to compete with the trade now carried on under the Haytian flag, which possess great advantages in respect to duties over other nations.

We observe it stated, that at Trinidad, in the course of eighteen months, one hundred and seventy slaves have purchased their freedom, for which they paid the sum of upwards of \$47,000, of their own earnings, averaging about \$230 each.

To the Editors of the Enquirer.
COMMODORE PORTER.

SUCKASUNNY, (N. J.) SEPT. 1826.

A few days before commodore Porter left this country for Mexico, he sent me a letter containing an explicit avowal of the motives that would govern him in accepting the offers of the government of Mexico, if he should accept the same, and the circumstances which would impel him to become an exile from his country.

I owe it to commodore Porter, that the people of the United States should be informed of these motives and circumstances: a duty I can perform in no way more satisfactory to the public or to my own feelings, than by sending you a copy of his letter for publication. I am urged to the immediate performance of this duty, by perceiving that certain editors of newspapers, attribute to the commodore motives of a mercenary character, in leaving the service of his country, and entering that of Mexico.

I am, with great respect, your obedient and very humble servant,

MAHLON DICKERSON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19th, 1826.

My dear sir: I have been prevented, by a variety of circumstances from replying to your highly esteemed favor of the 12th, until this moment.

Be assured, sir, that the interest you have taken in my concerns, and the wishes and sentiments you express, with regard to me, will ever be borne in grateful and pleasing recollection, the more so, as I feel myself forced to become an exile from my country, and from a service, among the officers of which there is but one who has served as long as myself.—Com. Rodgers was the first lieutenant, and I was the first midshipman, who entered the present navy, and we served together on board the first frigate that was launched.

Should I determine on accepting the command offered me in the Mexican navy, I beg you to be assured that I shall do so under the most thorough conviction that I should fail in my duty to myself and my country, were I to decline it.

Resentment for the past, (as some have conjectured), will have nothing to do with my determination. It is true that I feel that I have been harshly dealt with; and it is true, that I am almost every day made to feel that I am not yet restored to the good will and confidence of the executive. What is past I can forgive. The evils of the day I can bear—but I have the utmost dread of the future. I feel that I have nothing to look for from the government during the present administration, but contumely and neglect. And seeing that there is no controlling or protecting power to whom I can look for redress, I cannot bear the idea of remaining in a situation to be again exposed to treatment, similar to that which I have already experienced from the government.

I have met with much sympathy from my fellow citizens in general, many of whom believe that I am an injured man, and many gentlemen in congress have assured me, that I should receive from that body protection. To this end an ineffectual call has been made on the executive for information.

I feel for the sympathy of my fellow citizens, and to those in congress who wished to protect me, but neither the one nor the other have been able to relieve me for the present, or give me hopes of security for the future. The punishment to which I was sentenced,

and which I have borne without murmuring, has passed off without any abatement whatever. The executive has been influenced neither by the voice of the one, nor the call of the other, but to the last, has manifested a rancor which has been increased by every expression of the good will of others towards me. This feeling, which has been bequeathed from one administration to the other may remain to my prejudice, an heirloom in the government, at least as long as I can feel an interest in the events of this life. And under these circumstances, it would, I conceive, be but a useless waste of my time as well as a voluntary submission to degradation, were I to remain longer in the U. States navy, if I can find honorable and useful employment in that of Mexico.

Let those who would reprove me for leaving my country to embark in the service of a foreign nation, reflect that I but pursue my vocation. If I cannot find employment from the government here, where can I look for it in this country? My life has been spent in the navy. I have no other profession, and am too far advanced to learn a new one. The command tendered to me is the most honorable that can be offered. It is the command in-chief of the navy of a young and prosperous republic, in amity with the United States, actuated by the same feelings and interests, and struggling as she has done against despotism, for the establishment of free principles. Let those who see disgrace in the act, reflect on the unparalleled honors which they have bestowed, nay, heaped on Lafayette for doing the same thing. Why should I be disgraced by what was considered so honorable in him, De Kalb, Kosciusko, Steuben, &c. &c? Why is it more disgraceful in me to accept the invitation of the government of Mexico, than in gen. Bernard to accept that of the government of the United States? We all acknowledge the value of his services to this country; and I hope and trust Mexico will experience equal benefit from mine, should I accept her offer.

The profession of arms has never been deemed dishonorable, and whether I go to learn it or to teach it, malignity only can find cause to censure me.

I have served my country with fidelity my country has treated me with more than kindness. She has estimated my poor exertions far beyond their value. I shall ever feel grateful for the interest she has manifested for me, and the praise she has bestowed. It will be a severe struggle to separate myself from such a country.

Until recently, I have had the happiness to pass through my official life with the entire approbation of the government of that country. But I now find myself, after twenty nine years of constant service, under its ban, for doing all in my power to support its "honor and interests!"

If the only reward of a faithful discharge of duty, of a laudable desire to sustain the "honor and interests" of the country, is degradation, and if there is no power to control the government that inflicts the punishment, then farewell country, farewell friends, farewell to every blessing that this country and this life can afford, if the enjoyment of them is only to be purchased by degradation.

With sentiments of the highest respect and with the best wishes for your happiness, I remain your very obedient humble servant,
DAVID PORTER.

HON. M. DICKERSON.

Raymond.—This notorious character, a confidential Clerk of Mr. Rothschild, has, we observe by a Paris paper, been condemned by the French Court of Assizes to eight years imprisonment in irons.

It appears that he was taken into Rothschild's Banking House in 1816, and by his great correctness acquired the confidence of his employer, and became his head clerk. His principle business was to receive the money for the pay of foreign troops, and to exchange the dividends of the Neapolitan loan for the certificates; in 1818 he commenced gambling in the French funds, and lost 60,000 francs belonging to himself and wife. He continued gambling; and to cover his losses he made away with the dividends which he had in his hands. He could not tell the precise amount which he had thus withdrawn, but supposed the sum was 1,600,000 francs.—In November, 1825, he found he had lost at the Boule about a million. He had not enough dividends to cover this loss, and fled to Paris; and with only a few 5 francs peices in his pocket, took up his residence in a neighboring village. He shortly returned to Paris, and begged an asylum of a friend, in whose house he was at length arrested, having a knotted cord about his neck, which he said he had intended to use. He admitted all the facts charged in the accusation. He could not tell the amount of his robberies, as he said he took no minutes. M. Rothschild also supposed the amount to be about 1,600,000, but could not tell precisely. Raymond made his principal operations with a sort of go-between of the Exchange Agents. This man having been asked why he gave his confidence to a person whom he knew was the cashier of a Banker, replied, that it was pre-

cisely because he had the confidence of a Banker that he granted him his. The Advocate General was severe upon the Agents of exchange, who he said knew that Raymond held the Dividends which they received in payment, and did not trouble themselves to enquire whether rightfully or not; and intimated that there was a great fault in the selection of their customers.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

Extract from the speech of Henry Clay delivered at a public dinner, Leesburgh, Va. on his return to Washington from the West.

Speaking of his enemies since the election he says "Driven from every other hold they have seized on the only plank left within their grasp, that of my acceptance of the office of Secretary of State, which has been assured to be the consummation of a previous corrupt arrangement. What can I oppose to such an assertion, but positive, peremptory and unqualified denial and a repetition of the demand for proof and trial? The office to which I have been appointed is that of the country, created by it, and administered for its benefit. In deciding whether I should accept it or not, I have taken counsel from those who, foreseeing the probability of my designation for it, sought to deter me from its acceptance by fabricating anticipated charges which would have been preferred with the same zeal and alacrity, however I might have decided. I took counsel from my friends, from my duty, from my conscious innocence of unworthy and false imputations. I was not left at liberty by either my enemies or my friends to decline the office. I would willingly have declined it from an unfeigned distrust of my ability to perform its high duties. If I could have honorably declined it, I hope the uniform tenor of my whole public life will protect against the supposition of any unreasonable vanity for public employment. During the administration of that illustrious man; to whose civil's rears more than to those of any other American patriot, living or dead, this country is indebted for the blessing of its present Constitution, now more than ten years ago, the mission to Russia, and a place in his Cabinet, were successively offered me. A place in his cabinet, at that period of my life, was more equivalent to any place under any Administration at my present more advanced age. His immediate successor tendered me the same place in the Cabinet, which he anxiously urged me to accept, and the mission to England. Gentlemen, I hope you will believe that far from being impelled by any vain or boastful spirit to mention these things, I do it with humiliation and mortification.

If I had refused the department of State, the same individuals who now in the absence of all proof against all probability, and in utter disregard of all truth, proclaim the existence of a corrupt previous arrangement would have propagated the same charge with the same affected confidence which they now unblushingly assume. And it would have been said, with at least much plausibility, that I had contributed to the election of a Chief Magistrate, of whom I thought so unfavorably, that I would not accept that place in his cabinet which is generally regarded as the first. I thought it my duty, urged by their denunciations, to proceed in the office assigned me by the President and Senate, to render to the country the best service of which my poor abilities are capable. If this administration should show itself unfaithful to American liberty, and to free and liberal institutions, if it should be conducted upon a system adverse to those principles of public policy which I have ever endeavored to sustain, and I should be found still clinging to office, then nothing which could be said by those who are inimical to me would be undeserved."

SUPREME COURT OF RHODE ISLAND.

September Term, at Providence.

PRINTERS' BILLS.—*Wm. Simmons vs. Benjamin H. Case.*—This was an appeal by defendant from a verdict against him at Common Pleas, in May, 1826. It involved a question of some interest to Printers. Mr. Simmons at present one of the proprietors of the Providence Patriot, while editor of the Newport Republican, and during the pendency of the question on adopting by the People, the Constitution of this state, prepared by the Convention in June, 1824, printed in handbills a piece called the Querist, designed to prevent the people from agreeing to the Constitution, which printing was done at the request of defendant, the article as it turned out in the course of the trial, having been written by Benjamin Hazard, Esq.

Defendant when he brought the article to be printed, did not agree to see plaintiff paid; but the work was charged to him at the time. I was contended in the defence that defendant was only one of a number who had agreed to bear the expense by raising a subscription, and that he did not get the piece printed on his own account, but for the good of the public which it was the duty of a printer to promote without being paid extra for it. The plaintiff contended that he knew no person but the defendant in the transaction, and that he having applied to him to do the work, he looked to him for the pay. Argued by Patten and Bridgman, for plaintiff and Whipple for defendant.

The jury, recognizing the right of a Printer to be paid even for doing the public a service, at the request of an individual, returned a verdict for \$38, and costs, the whole amount claimed by defendant. The defendant appears to have objected to the payment from the circumstance of being left by his coadjutors to incur the whole expense, the sum raised by subscription having been appropriated to invigorate the individual constitutions of those who came to the

polls to vote down the State Constitution and the Printer, as usual, totally forgotten as soon as the voting was over. The moral to be drawn from the above case, which was undoubtedly decided on correct principles, is, that a Printer may be entitled to pay, even in cases where the public are supposed to be benefited by the means used by him in incurring extra expenses to bring about a desired object, at the request of individuals, and that it is much easier to collect a subscription for such an object before than after an election.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. OCT. 3.—*Savage Murders.*

This state has never been the scene of a more dreadful transaction than took place at Slatersville, in Smithfield, on Wednesday last. The wife of Andrew Davis, a Scotchman, cabinet maker in Slatersville, in consequence of ill treatment, left him and returned to her parents, with an infant five weeks old. Davis on Wednesday noon, having previously swallowed a quantity of brandy, went to the house of her parents, and being unable to induce her to return home with him, stabbed her, in the presence of her mother and others, who were at the dinner table, with a knife which he had prepared for the purpose by grinding it on both sides, and pointing it. He inflicted one wound in her neck, one in her body, and one in her thigh, which pierced an artery, and proved fatal.

Davis then, with a razor he had with him, cut his own throat in several places, and nearly divided his windpipe. Mr. Isaac Mason, formerly of Thompson, Conn. who lived in the same building, alarmed by cries for help, came into the room, and on approaching the bleeding murderer, received a stab in the abdomen. Other persons arrived and disarmed and secured Davis, after some struggle. Surgical assistance was immediately procured, but it was unavailing. The wretched woman died on Friday morning, at five o'clock. Mr. Mason died at ten o'clock the same morning. Davis lingered, we are informed, until Sunday night, when he also died. He was but 26 years of age.—Mr. Mason was 53.—*American.*

Disgraceful transaction.—We have been requested to state, for the information of the public, and to prevent a recurrence of a similar transaction, that Benjamin J. Caldwell, of Farmington, N. Y. on the morning of the 10th inst. was married to a respectable young lady of that town; since which it has been ascertained that he has a wife and two children, now living in Whitesborough, Oneida county, from whom he has been absent more than a year. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has black hair, grey eyes and a naturally florid countenance. His peculiar tack is to ingratiate himself into the favor of those with whom he resides. As he has left this part of the country, on account of the discovery of his former marriage by the connexions of the young lady to whom he was last married, it has been thought best to give of him the above description as a particular warning to the ladies. He would have been secured in the Ontario county jail had it not been for the foolish pity of the young lady whom he has endeavored to ruin. How black must be the heart of any man who will disgrace his sex by such an act of profligacy!—*Rochester Albion.*

PROVIDENCE, SEPT. 22.—*From Africa.*

Under date of Accra, July 16, 1826, we have the following intelligence, politely furnished by Capt. Daily, of the brig *Argus*, arrived here yesterday.

The King of Ashantee still continues the war with the English settlements on the gold coast, to the detriment of all merchants, and of course to the vessels which visit that Coast. The king of Ashantee, with his army of ten or fifteen thousand men, was at a place called Boam, in the Aquapim country, about 60 miles from Accra. His intention was to attack the latter place; but, having been so slow in his movements since leaving Camassey, his capital, the English had collected a force equal to the enemy's, and superior in equipment, so that they did not fear his approach. Had he been expeditious in the march, he would have overrun all Accra before a force could have been raised sufficient to withstand him. The natives between Accra and Ashantee have all fled from before the army under the King of Ashantee, which of course, has put a stop to trade; no gold or ivory coming to the sea-board, on what is called the Gold Coast.

Journal.

Mr. Adams, says the New Enquirer, is quietly engaged near Boston, in arranging the papers &c. probably writing the life of his venerable father. He is nearly 500 miles from Washington, we may say in retirement; and yet the government goes on not knowing what it is to want a head. This is a just commentary on the fuss made about the great qualifications necessary for a president. We want good sense, patriotism and industry; nothing else is required in a government as well balanced as ours; and when we hear admitted the public services the lore of country, and integrity of men, and yet hear them denied qualifications for a very simple though distinguished office, we cannot but smile at the calculations of interest, and the result of intrigue.