

## 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 Cebus, 46, now on the stocks, is also to be finished with all possible despatch."

The celebrated and distinguished Spanish general Muñoz 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 Montauban.

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 embezzled 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 enchain'd.

**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 mummuries of church and state will be united to give pomp and show to the ceremony.

**Saxony.** 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.

**Bazaria.** 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 43,000 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 effectual aid; these 80,000 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 executions that take place, has filled that capital with terror. Among those lately put to death was the banker Zou Schapchi, worth fifty millions of piastres—which of course, were confiscated. No persons are permitted to appear in the streets after sun-set except the police, &c. Many threatening placards have

been posted up, and some great emmotions 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 Accra. 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. Laring 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 sum of rupees, to indemnify the British for some part of the expenses of the war. [A sum of rupees, is 10 millions, or 100 lacs—the lac is about equal to 50,000 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 Haytien flag, which possess great advantages in respect to duties over other nations.

We observe it is 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 earning, averaging about \$230 each.

To the Editors of the Enquirer.

**COMMODORE PORTER.**

SUCASUNNY, (x. 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 foreign troops, and to exchange the dividends that I feel I have been harshly dealt with; and it is true, that I am almost

every day made to feel that I am not yet in the French funds, and lost 60,000

restored to the good will and confidence of his head clerk. His principle business

have to do with the money for the pay of the executive. What past I can bear losses he made away with the dividends

—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 power I can look for redress, I cannot bear the idea of remaining in a situation to be fled to Paris; and with only a few

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 born without murmur, 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 with the same zeal and alacrity, however I might have decided. I took the 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 suspicion of any unreasonable vanity for public employment. During the administration of that illustrious man to whose civil & military more than to those of any other European nation 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 valuable to any place under any administration at my present more advanced age. I am immediate successor tendered me the same place in his Cabinet which he anxiously urged me to accept, and the mission to England.

Gentlemen I hope you will believe that from being impelled by any vain or boastful spirit to mention these things, I do it with humanization and mortification.

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 had 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

have to do with the money for the pay of the executive. What past I can bear losses he made away with the dividends

—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 power I can look for redress, I cannot bear the idea of remaining in a situation to be fled to Paris; and with only a few

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,

chiefly 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, Lewisburgh, 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 con-

summate of a previous corrupt arrangement.

What can I oppose to such an assertion, but positive, prompt, 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 ad-

ministered for its benefit. In deciding whether I

should accept it or not, I took a 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 alac-

rity, however I might have decided. I took

the 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

I would willingly have declined it from an un-

feigned 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 suspicion of any un-

reasonable vanity for public employment. Dur-

ing the administration of that illustrious man

to whose civil & military more than to those of

any other European nation living or dead, this

country is indebted for the blessing of its pres-

ent 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 valuable to any place under any adminis-

tration at my present more advanced age.

I am immediate successor tendered me the same

place in his Cabinet which he anxiously urged

me to accept, and the mission to England.

Gentlemen I hope you will believe that from

being impelled by any vain or boastful

spirit to mention these things, I do it with hu-

manization and mortification.

If I had refused the department of State, the

same individuals who now in the absence of all

reproof against all probability, and in utter dis-

regard of all truth, proclaim the existence of a

corrupt previous arrangement, would have

propagated the same charge with the same af-

fected confidence which they now unblushingly

assume. And it would have been, with

at least much plausibility, that I had contribut-

ed to the election of Chief Magistrate, of

when I thought so unfavourably 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