

EFFECTS OF GAMING.

From a Paris paper of Aug. 8. A little brochure, has just been published here, entitled "Encore une Victime des Maisons de Jeu." (Another victim of the Gaming houses), in which a father details the overwhelming ruin and misery that have been brought upon him by his son's fatal passion for gambling. He states that his son Eugene was studying law in Paris. After a very long silence he receives a letter from him, stating that he had been utterly ruined by frequenting the gambling houses. The letter thus concludes: "The son whom you loved so much has covered himself with indelible disgrace—he cannot, he ought not, ever see you again. I beseech you not to curse me when you shall know the enormity of my crime." The ill-guided young man had forged the name of a banker to various bills, amounting to 50,000 francs (£2000.) The unfortunate father hastened to Paris to reimburse the banker whose name had been forged, and who threatened to prosecute. Not knowing his son's lodging, he had to apply to the police for the address. On entering his chamber, the son being absent, he found the table covered with playing cards, upon some of which were traced the infernal combinations that had cost him his fortune and his son his honour—some ragged articles of dress, a pair of pistols and a strong dose of laudanum. The police agent who accompanied him, suggested that the most likely place to find his son was at the Hotel d'Angleterre, the vilest and most disgusting of the gambling houses with which Paris is infested. Of this place, to which he repaired, he gives the following description: "I had scarcely advanced a few steps into this horrible place, when my body became covered with a cold perspiration. It is difficult to conceive that amongst the brigands who plunder on the highway, there should be any whose countenances are marked with more decided signs of reprobation than those impressed upon the faces of the hideous beings whom I here saw. The greatest number were covered with rags—some were sleeping in a corner, others were grouped round a table, upon which they were hazarding the recently-acquired fruit of their plunder or deceptions. A ferocious joy glared in the eyes of those who won, while the losers actually foamed with rage, and expressed their despair in the most loathsome and abhorrent terms. The very air seemed thick with curses and pestilence. But what was still more disgusting than all this, was the appearance and conduct of the wretched women that frequent this den." The son was not found there on this occasion. The next day the father received a letter from his wife, informing him that the night before some person had scaled the garden wall, got into his office, broken open his desk, and took therefrom 120,000 francs (£4,900.) The robber, it appeared afterwards, was his own son. The father, who was a receiver of taxes, immediately ordered his wife to dispose of all his property to make up the deficit, and sent in his resignation to the Minister of Finance. Twelve days afterwards his wife joined him in Paris, with 7,000 frs. (£280.) The remainder of their fortune. Immediately on her arrival she was attacked with a malignant fever, and was a corpse in twenty-four hours. The writer of the brochure then goes on to state—"A month after this event, on issuing from the Palais Royal I thought I recognized my son in the midst of a group of those wretches whom I had seen at the Hotel d'Angleterre. I called out to him—he turned round, cried out with a loud voice, Oh! my father, and rushing towards me, dropped senseless at my feet. I raised him up, and to my shame I say it, I took advantage of this moment of insensibility, and pressed him to my heart. On recovering him from this fainting fit, I found that his reason was gone. For three months I have unceasingly watched over him; but little hope now remains—he is quickly verging towards the tomb." The author concludes by calling upon all fathers of families to take warning by his misfortunes, and to make an energetic representation to the Government, calling for the suppression of these odious houses—which are, like gulphs, ever open to swallow up their fortunes, and the honour and happiness of their children.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Mr. White, surgeon, of Brighton, whose peculiar notions on hydrophobia, and interesting experiment on himself, have excited such general interest throughout the country, is in good health; the woman and four children bitten by the dog that injured Mr. W. are also well.—A medical gentleman has stated, that a few drops of any mineral acid, put in the wound inflicted by a rabid animal, effectually prevents hydrophobia: it decomposes the saliva poison, consequently no bad effect follows. English paper.

Sir Hudson Lowe, late governor of St. Helena, is appointed second in command at Ceylon. London paper.

BIGAMY.

Among the persons brought up to receive sentence at the court of general sessions in the city of New York on Saturday 17th instant. Isaac L. Byrd, who had been convicted of bigamy. He had been married to Miss Conner in Philadelphia for 5 or 6 years past. In July last he came to New York, and gave himself out to be a single man. He paid his addresses to Miss M'Lellan, obtained her affections, and married her. "Such conduct," said the Recorder, "will be the destruction of an innocent girl, who confided in your honour. It blasts her prospects through life, because no young man would now look upon her as formerly. You have thus rendered a father miserable, ruined the hopes of the slaughter, and heaped distress upon her affectionate brothers. It is said you had some reason for leaving your former wife, but before marrying a second, you should have obtained a divorce from the first."—Byrd was a broad shouldered muscular fellow, not very tall, and a face slightly marked with the small pox. It was said that either of the females would have gladly taken him again into favour if the laws had not laid their iron hands upon him. He was condemned to the State Prison for 3 years.

Extract of a letter from Havana, Aug. 31.

"The city is much agitated to-day in consequence of an execution that is to take place to-morrow of a notorious villain and assassin, who counts not less than nine cold blooded murders with his own hands, besides a number in which he was an accomplice, and a still greater number of robberies and stabs. Astonishing as it may seem, this monster has so many friends, that, after having been three times condemned, he has found means to appeal, and lately did so as a soldier to a court-martial, who have now ordered him to be hung and quartered. Much fear is entertained of a commotion, and all his relations are held in custody until he is no more. The execution of nine negroes concerned in the late insurrection, is to take place this day at Matanzas.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from Mr. Disbrow's Agent at Harper's Ferry. The writer informs that he has reached the depth of 148 feet, and that the water has risen within twenty feet of the surface. He expresses great confidence in finding the next vein adequate to the object; and says that the rock is the hardest he ever encountered—from two to four inches being a day's work. A similar experiment is going on in Baltimore, where from the last account, the workmen had gone down about 90 feet. Mr. D. is still actively engaged here and goes on finely. Alex. Gaz.

CAPTURE OF THE VENETIAN BRIDES.

According to an ancient custom, the nuptials of the principal citizens of Venice were always celebrated on the same day of the year. The eve of the Purification was consecrated to this public festival, and the state annually increased the general joy of the occasion by endowing twelve maidens with marriage portions. In the morning, gondolas elegantly ornamented assembled from all quarters of the city at the episcopal church of Olivolo. The affianced pairs disembarked amidst the sound of music; their relations and friends, in their most splendid habiliments, swelled their retinue the rich presents made to the brides, their jewels and ornaments, were proudly borne for display; and the body of the people, unarmed, and thoughtless of danger, followed the glad procession.

The Istrian pirates, acquainted with the existence of this annual festival, had the boldness to prepare an ambush for the nuptial train to the city itself. They secretly arrived over night at an uninhabited islet, near the church of Olivolo, and they lay hidden behind it with their barks until the procession had entered the church, when, darting from their concealment, they rushed into the sacred edifice through all its doors, tore the shrieking brides from the arms of their defenceless lovers possessed themselves of the jewels which had been displayed in the festival pomp, and immediately put to sea with their fair captives and booty. But a deadly revenge overtook them. The doge, Pietro Cianiand III. had been present at the ceremony; he shared in the fury and indignation of the affianced youth, they flew to arms, and, throwing themselves under his conduct into their vessels, came up with the spoilers in the lagoon of Carlo. A frightful massacre ensued; not a life among the pirates was spared; the victors returned in triumph with their brides to the church of Olivolo. A procession of the maidens of Venice revived for many centuries the recollection of this deliverance on the eve of the Purification. But the doge was not satisfied with the punishment which he had inflicted on the Istriots. He entered vigorously upon the resolution of clearing the Adriatic of all the pirates who infested it; he conquered part of Damatia; and he transmitted to his successor with the diadem crown, the duty of consuming his design.

EXTRACT

From a Traveller's Post Folio. (Communicated for the Washington Gazette.) I was travelling up the Hudson, on board of a steam boat, when a circumstance occurred, the recollection of which, is truly pleasing: I remember that it was a delightful afternoon in summer; the sky was serene, and the sweet balmy zephyrs played upon the face of the tranquil river. The bright path of the evening sun was upon the water. Beautiful villages, embowered in groves; promenades shaded by lofty trees; with scenes of rural elegance, interspersed with the rich, romantic scenery of nature, rose in delightful prospect as we ascended the river. The company on board consisted of a gay and fashionable assemblage of both sexes, whose sprightly conversation contributed to heighten the interest of the scene. While viewing with inexpressible pleasure the prospect before me, my attention was arrested by the singular appearance of a grave, elderly gentleman, whom I observed sitting on one of the side seats, apparently absorbed in pensive musing, with his eyes fixed on the rolling tide. There was a melancholy dignity in his countenance; while his venerable locks, grey with age or sorrow, hung loosely on his shoulders. His dress was a coat considerably worn and short breeches, broad the old fashion. A half worn, broad brimmed hat, added to the gravity of his deportment; while a pair of old-fashioned boots completed the costume of this singular personage. The simplicity of dress induced a belief that he was no other than some plain old farmer, who was returning from the city to his residence in the country.—But little attention was, therefore, paid by those pert fashionable, who promenade the deck, to one whom they considered an unlettered rustic, who had cultivated his mind less than his farm; and who paid more attention to the gaining of money, than to the acquisition of intellectual riches.—Indeed, the old gentleman's taciturnity, and the antiquity of his dress, afforded no small amusement to some merry wags—a kind of buffoons, with whom we meet in almost every mixed company, and from whose shallow ridicule, not even the frailties of age, nor the misfortune of human nature are exempt.

It happened that some gentlemen who belonged to the bar, had commenced a controversy on some critical point in law, very near the old gentleman:—He occasionally regarded them with a look, as if to penetrate the recesses of their souls; and then resumed his posture. At length, a young smart, with a significant glance, accosted him: "Old gentleman, what is your opinion?" The man of silence & mystery spoke—and lo! what was our astonishment!—His countenance, which was before shaded with the gloom of melancholy, brightened with intelligence; the loftiest eloquence flowed from his tongue, which was so long silent; and those eyes, which were vacantly fixed upon the passing wave, now beamed with the fire of his soul! The transcendent brightness of his mind now broke forth—the halo of genius shone around him. The disputants viewed him with silent wonder. The sons and daughters of fashion, no longer cast upon him the brow of contempt. Their importance vanished like mists before the rising sun. All eyes were fixed upon the extraordinary stranger—all were desirous to know his name. Enquiry was made—and reader! that stranger was Aaron Burr.

FROM ENGLAND.

The following paragraphs are from the London papers of the evening of the 15th ult.

The Earl of Liverpool has gone to France.

Captain Clapperton, R. N. accompanied by Dr. Wilson, and Capt. Pearce. R. N. accompanied by Dr. Morrison, will embark in the Brazen, 28, tomorrow, for the purpose of proceeding to the Bight of Benin, and commence their journey thence into the interior of Africa, the former party taking their course to the newly discovered city of Sowdan, the latter to Tombuctoo.

Letters this moment (2 o'clock) received from Corfu of the 13th July, and from Zante of the 7th do. confirm in every respect, the defeat of Ibrahim Pacha, and of his being wounded, but not captured.—Sun.

The Allgemeine Zeitung, received this morning to the 9th inst. contains intelligence relative to the war between the Greeks and Turks, the greater part of which seems to confirm the reported capture of Ibrahim Pacha. All the principal facts have reached us by other channels, at various periods during the last fortnight.

French papers to the 15th inst. have brought the King's Ordinance alluded to in the telegraphic despatch, as having been accepted by the Haytian government, together with an explanatory article, the object of which is to show, that the principle of legitimacy has been confirmed, instead of being weakened or abandoned by the mode in which the independence of St. Domingo has been recognized. The whole in fact, seems to have been a question of form.

THE JEWS.

From the New York Evening Post. FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. Buffalo, 14th Sept. 1825.

Interesting news.—9 o'clock Wednesday evening. All Buffalo is alive for the ceremonies to-morrow—the Jewish government is revived, under the protection of the American Constitution—Noah is named Governor and Judge of Israel. The military and masonic procession will take place in this village, and the ceremonies in St. Paul's Church. The town is filled with Indians—Red Jacket will be here. The Grand Standard is to be hoisted at Arrarat tomorrow, and the people are pouring in from all quarters. The documents I will send you by the next mail.

Thursday, Sept. 15.—Enclosed you find documents which I promised you yesterday.

Buffalo Patriot Extra. Sept. 15, 1825.

Revival of the Jewish Government—appointment of a Judge of Israel—foundation of a city of Refuge.—It was known at the sale of that beautiful and valuable tract called Grand Island, a few miles below this port, in the Niagara River, that it was purchased in part by the friends of Major Noah of New York, avowedly to offer it as an asylum for his brethren of the Jewish persuasion, who in the other parts of the world are much oppressed; and it was likewise known that it was intended to erect upon the Island a City called Arrarat. We are gratified to perceive by the documents in this day's Extra, that coupled with that colonization is a declaration of Independence, and the revival of the Jewish government under the protection of the United States, after the dispersion of that ancient and wealthy people for nearly 2000 years—and the appointment of Mr. Noah as first Judge. It was intended, pursuant to public notice, to celebrate the event on the Island, and a flag staff was erected for the Grand Standard of Israel, and other arrangements made; but it was discovered that a sufficient number of boats could not be procured in time to convey all those to the Island who were desirous of witnessing the ceremony, and the celebration took place this day in the village, which was both interesting and impressive. At dawn of day, a salute was fired in front of the Court House, and from the terrace facing the Lake. At 10 o'clock, the masonic and military companies assembled in front of the Lodge, and at 11 the line of procession was formed as follows:

ORDER OF CELEBRATION.—Music, military, citizens, civil officers, state officers in uniform, U. S. officers, president and trustees of the corporation, tyler, stewards, entered apprentices, fellow crafts, master masons, senior and junior deacons, secretary and treasurer, senior and junior wardens, masters of lodges, past masters, rev. clergy, stewards with corn; wine and oil.

Principal Architect } Globe { with square level } Globe { and plumb,

Bible, square and compass borne by a master mason; the judge of Israel in black, wearing the judicial robes of crimson silk, trimmed with ermine and a richly embossed golden medal suspended from the neck; a master mason, royal arch masons, knight templars.

On arriving at the church door the troops opened to the right and left, and the procession entered the aisles, the band playing the grand march from Judas Maccabeus. The full toned organ commenced its swelling notes, performing the Jubilate. On the communion table lay the Corner Stone, with the following inscription in Hebrew.

"Hear O Israel, the Lord is our God. The Lord is one." Arrarat, the Hebrew Refuge, founded by Mordecai Manuel Noah, in the month of Tisri, 5585, corresponding with September, 1825, and in the 50th year of American Independence.

On the stone lay the silver cups with wine, corn and oil. The ceremonies commenced by the morning service, read emphatically by the Rev. Mr. Searl, of the Episcopal Church. "Before Jehovah's awful throne" was sung by the choir to the tune of old Hundred. Morning prayer.—First lesson from Jeremiah, 31st. —Second lesson, Zeph. iii. 8th verse. Psalms for the occasion, 97, 98, 99, 100. 127th psalm in verse. Ante Communion Service—Psalm in Hebrew—Benediction.

Mr. Noah then rose and pronounced a discourse or rather delivered a speech, announcing the reorganization of the Jewish government, and going through a detail of many points of intense interest, to which a crowded auditory listened with profound attention. On the conclusion of the ceremonies the procession returned to the Lodge, and the masonic brethren and military repaired to the Eagle Tavern and partook of refreshments. The church was filled with ladies, and the whole ceremony was impressive and unique. A grand salute of 24 guns was fired by the artillery, and the band played a number of patriotic airs.

Foreign.

FROM FRANCE. The packet ship Howard, at New York, from Havre, furnishes Paris papers to the 15th August, inclusive. The following are extracts from the New York papers.

(GREEK.) On the affairs of Greece, which recent accounts have rendered so interesting, these papers contain nothing in addition to what was received by the last arrival from Liverpool. The reports of the capture of Ibrahim Pacha by Colocotroni continued uncontradicted, and were generally credited. What, indeed, rendered them extremely probable, was the circumstance of the Turkish general having extended his line of military operations to such a degree as to weaken his disposable force; which led him to be intercepted and surrounded by the Greek army. Instead of concealing his army, and co-operating with the Turkish naval commander, he is stated to have entirely abandoned the sea coast, and to have separated his army into a number of divisions and directed them to march by different routes into the interior. Of this important proceeding the Greek general seems to have been fully aware, and to have taken proper advantage, by throwing himself across the enemy's line of operations, and thus compelled him to advance upon Napoli, where, with Greek forces before him, and those of Colocotroni in his rear, his destruction was inevitable. We trust the next arrival will bring a full confirmation of the account of the capture of the Egyptian commander, and the whole of his force.

From the Paris Journal du Commerce of Aug. 15. The accounts from Constantinople of the 20th July, and from Corfu of the 18th of the same month, confirm the defeat of Ibrahim Pacha in his various attacks on the coast at the Mills near Napoli, but do not speak of his captivity. It appears that he only retired to Tripolizza, after burning Argos. The same accounts mention the landing of Navarino of Hussein, at the head of 4000 Egyptians, who immediately marched upon Tripolizza. The Captain Pacha appeared on the 7th July before Missolonghi, SPAIN.

From this devoted country we have the most pitiable accounts of its civil dissensions, and the complicated evils arising from the misgovernment of its imbecile monarchs. At Malaga, the militia and royalist volunteers had several conflicts, in which many were killed and wounded, and such was the extent of these broils, and the general disaffected state, that a Junta of public safety has been appointed at Madrid, and it was contemplated to re-establish the inquisition, which had in fact, been practically suspended by the bishops of Tarragona Orihuela of their own accord, having established that detestable tribunal in their dioceses.

A number of friends of General Lafayette, have subscribed for the purpose of offering a gold medal of the value of 1000 fr. for the best piece of verse upon the voyage of that officer to America, his stay there and his return home. We are happy to learn that the disturbances at Houmeil and other places in the vicinity of Rouen have ceased, and the workmen have returned to their duty. The ringleaders in general are in custody.

The cities of Antwerp and Liege were visited by a very violent storm on the 9th and 10th of August. According to the latest accounts from Berlin it appears that only three persons perished at the late fire. A small vessel found adrift in the cellar upon which a building fell at the moment when she had carried to it some article of furniture. There, for 3 days, in complete darkness and in expectation of a cruel death, she had lived upon some bread which fortunately was kept in the cellar. During the night about 1,500 of the destitute inhabitants encamped upon the rocks of the Hermitage of St. Roch, under fort Beha. It is not without pleasure that we find subscriptions are multiplying in all parts of the country for the relief of these distressed families.

The Dutchesse and Mademoiselle of Orleans have each given the sum of 10000 fr. for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at Berlin, in addition to the donations of the other members of the royal family. The Duke of Wellington, after inspecting the fortifications of Namur, proceeded to Liege, from whence he returned, accompanied by his son, Lord George, and Duke Hume, departed for the East for Calcutta. Last evening his Grace and suite arrived at Paris, and alighted at the hotel Maurice.

Madrid, Aug. 4.—(Private Correspondence.)—M Zezario Equis, Commandant in Gallizia, has sent an officer here to notify the government that there are numerous cruizers under the Colombian flag, carrying on a contraband trade in salt, which they dispose of in the small villages on the coast for half the established price. He also reports, that owing to the smallness of the force under his command, he can only make a show of a cordon, and moreover, that the contrabandists seduced the troops by presents of tobacco and brandy; and themselves used seditious language, and that things were in such a state, that he could not be answerable for the consequences.

The troops intended for the expedition to Havana are constantly confined to the barracks of Ferrol, their discontent increasing daily. Letters state that the officers do not conceal their fears of embarking with them, as they are apprehensive of a mutiny on the passage. Considerable sensation exists in the ministry, in consequence of the report made by the Council of Castile on the re-establishment of the Inquisition. This report confines the duties of this tribunal to religious matters alone, and in no manner to matters relative to politics, that the judgments shall be made public, and the secreters made known to the accused. The Priest Oliva has been entrusted with the royal cary to carry to the King for royal assent. M. Reacacho has addressed a very energetic remonstrance to the King.

On the 15th ult. a shoemaker of good character, was brought before the magistrate at Guildhall, London, to be examined on a charge of theft. Just at the moment that the case was about to be called, his wife, a respectable young woman in her appearance, & in the last stage of pregnancy, who had been waiting in deep anxiety during the whole morning, fell back from her seat and expired without a groan or struggle. The frantic agitation of the husband, and the present, produced a painful scene. The prosecution was abandoned, and money bestowed when it was found that the miserable man had a family of six small children, whose distress had probably driven him to the act of which he was accused.

By order, Truman Tyler, Cashier.

Planter's Bank of Prince-George's County. September 22d, 1825. The Board of Directors of this institution, have this day declared a dividend for the half year ending on the 24th instant, at the rate of six per cent per annum, and the same will be paid to the stockholders, by their representatives, on or after the 26th instant.

By order, Truman Tyler, Cashier.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS: THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1825.

A list of the names of the members of the Senate of this State for the year 1776 to 1796 inclusive, has been published in a publication. Its length has compelled us to postpone its insertion until next week.

JEWISH GOVERNMENT REVIVED. In this day's paper we give an account of the laying of the first stone of "Arrarat, the Hebrew Refuge," on Grand Island, and the proclamation of Mr. Noah, "Governor and Judge of Israel." We were at first desirous to view the whole as a hoax, but as Noah's Advocate has noticed both the accounts of the ceremonies at Buffalo and the account of the laying of the first stone, without calling their authenticity in question, we must conclude them to be genuine.

The editor of the New-York Statesman, in some remarks noticing Mr. Noah's proclamation as Governor says—"Well, he will to have been fully aware, and to have taken proper advantage, by throwing himself across the enemy's line of operations, and thus compelled him to advance upon Napoli, where, with Greek forces before him, and those of Colocotroni in his rear, his destruction was inevitable. We trust the next arrival will bring a full confirmation of the account of the capture of the Egyptian commander, and the whole of his force.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNERS. A number of the citizens of Philadelphia desired to evince their attachment to Com. Porter, and to shew their gratification at his late honourable acquittal, held a meeting last week and determined on giving a dinner in compliment to him. The Com. Porter accepted their invitation, and is to dine with them this day.

GEN. JACKSON. A dinner in compliment to the General, was given by the citizens of Florence, in Augusta, on the 30th ult.

GEN. GAINES. A dinner given in compliment to Major General Gaines, on the 17th ult. at Monticello, Georgia, the following toasts were given:

By John W. Barney, President of the U. S. The everlasting union of these States. To which all may we encourage education, venerate religion and love one another. By Colonel James Smith, Vice-President. Major General Andrew Jackson and Edward Pennington Gaines, Military and Civil. By Pennington Gaines, "The United States of America stand firm and undivided."

THE GEORGIA COMMISSIONERS. Major T. P. Andrews, late special agent of the U. S. government in Georgia, has published a refutation of the calumnies cast upon him by the Georgia Commissioners in their reports. In his refutation he notices the character of each of the Commissioners, beginning with Daniel Seaborn Jones, who, he says, "Gave a certificate of merit remarks alleged to have been made by Mr. Wirt, which remarks, however, appear (unfortunately for the veracity of the Georgia Commissioner) never to have been made. He is a general certificate man."

The next Commissioner noticed is Col. W. Williamson, who, Major Andrews says, "Stands convicted, by the testimony of numerous witnesses, of being an active instrument in the hands of the commission-ers who made the late treaty, in attempting to bribe various persons to betray their duty and honour."

"Col. W. H. Torrence," says Major Andrews, "has been convicted within about one year, by a sentence of the court of the State in which he resides (Milledgeville) of a disgraceful slander, and a considerable fine imposed by the sentence of the court as punishment."

"Col. Warren Jourdan. This gentleman," says Major Andrews, "has been accused before the public of having screened a notorious smuggler, who has been engaged during the late war in smuggling a large quantity of blankets into Georgia from Amelia Island. The accusation which was made by his neighbour, a man of high standing in society, has never been repelled; and was so sustained by his fellow-citizens as to cause him to be rejected as a candidate for the legislature."

"Captains Bowen and Thomas (says Major Andrews) are already known to the public by reference to the report of Mr. Wirt, made in 1822, to the President of the United States, in the case of General D. B. Mitchell, the former Indian Agent for the Creek nation, (who was convicted of having smuggled between one and two hundred African negroes into the Indian nation from Amelia Island) it will be seen, that these two gentlemen, who were his deputies in office, were introducing these negroes into the nation. It will there be seen, that Capt. Bowen and Thomas were the persons by whom the negroes were obtained and carried into the Indian nation. Gen. Mitchell was dismissed, on the report, from office; and Captains Bowen and Thomas compelled to leave the nation."

COM. PORTER. We are informed and have no doubt of the fact, that Com. David Porter has been invited to enter the service of the Republic of Mexico, as commander in Chief of its naval forces. The Executive of that Republic decided on the 4th of July last, to recommend to the Council of Government to tender this appointment to Com. Porter; on the 30th of July the proposition was approved by the Council, and the offer has accordingly been made to him. We understand also, that a similar overture has been made to Com. Porter on the part of the Government of Colombia.

We have not understood what Com. Porter's determination is in relation to either of these offers. Nat. Intel.

On the 15th ult. a shoemaker of good character, was brought before the magistrate at Guildhall, London, to be examined on a charge of theft. Just at the moment that the case was about to be called, his wife, a respectable young woman in her appearance, & in the last stage of pregnancy, who had been waiting in deep anxiety during the whole morning, fell back from her seat and expired without a groan or struggle. The frantic agitation of the husband, and the present, produced a painful scene. The prosecution was abandoned, and money bestowed when it was found that the miserable man had a family of six small children, whose distress had probably driven him to the act of which he was accused.

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