

FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

M. de Bellevue, First Secretary of the French Embassy in Switzerland, arrived at Bern on the 26th Sept., with the ultimatum of the French Government. On the next day the Duke de Montebello delivered to the Federal Directory the following note, whereby the diplomatic relations between France and Switzerland are severed from the present day, and the French Government declares that it has the right to demand—

The undersigned, Ambassador of His Majesty the King of the French to the Swiss Confederation, has communicated to his Government the note which the Federal Directory addressed to him on the 26th of August last. He has just received instructions to deliver to the Directory the following note:—

It is not merely in the present day that the appearance of foreign refugees in the territories of Switzerland has disturbed its repose, and compromised its independence. For about two years their conduct, and the forbearance of several Cantons with regard to them, have disquieted countries neighbors to Switzerland, and secured their independence to the Powers. Those Powers were made immediately, and the Cantons were called upon to take measures of precaution and security as the relations of good neighborhood and their own interests ought perhaps to have suggested to them; which they ought to adopt on their own account, as France did not wish to disturb the tranquillity of the country. She has not, therefore, to her regret, had long entertained, she took the occasion of testifying how much she had at heart the interests, independence, and dignity of the Confederation. In order to give proof of an attachment which has been cemented by time between two neighboring people, the Powers have equally interested themselves in the rights of Europe—the King's Government interposed between Switzerland and the complaining Powers, counselling moderation on all sides, and endeavoring to prevent a delicate question from becoming more complicated by irritation and resort to force. Measures calculated to give confidence to Europe, were consented to, or rather deliberated upon, by Switzerland, and which were at the same time tending to secure her own repose. The *Diet* made wise promises; France in a manner guaranteed their execution, and thus, by her benevolent intervention, secured Switzerland from the risk of the unpropitious consequences of concession by which her dignity would have suffered. It was important to her, in fact, not only that the independence of Helvetia should be fully respected, but even that it should be treated with consideration in the most minute points. She had at heart—and her sentiments have never changed—and she will ever retain—the easy maintenance of that moderate and dignified policy which had up to that time directed its councils. Thus, for six years, France by her influence has supported that wisdom and moderation in Switzerland which was promoted by men who were equally the friends of the independence of their country, and the enemies of anarchy and despotism; however, have been imperfectly performed; the object has not been obtained; the complaints of neighboring Powers have been renewed; and when, on June 22d, the Directory, recognizing the insufficiency of the measures previously taken, called upon the Cantons to meet the more efficacious means, and the French Government the culpable proceedings of some of the foreigners of whom the Helvetic territories had become the asylum, the King's Government applauded these wise resolutions; and, in order to facilitate their accomplishment, permitted such Refugees as were excluded to make good their territories as they were to their new destination. Thus called upon by Switzerland herself, who avowing the existence of the plots which had been denounced, acknowledged the duties and rights which it behoved neighboring Powers to exercise in their own defence, it felt itself bound to meet the intentions of that country, and to take such wise resolutions, laying down the true principles of the right of asylum, but at the same time assigning to that right those limits which the conduct of Switzerland herself so directly acknowledged.

The whole world knows how the note in which the French Cabinet expressed its ideas, and which were besides, conformable to the views and measures of which the Directory had taken the initiative, was received in the cantons of Switzerland, and how they began to attack everything in certain Cantons, and whose recent domination appears to have superseded the Government; a disastrous domination, which, if it were prolonged, would at once pervert the policy and character, and even the manners, of a people renowned for their uprightiness, wisdom and sense of true dignity.

A note was delivered to the undersigned on Aug. 22d, in which the communications—announcing the resolutions adopted by the Diet, they were in part, conformable to those measures of precaution which the undersigned felt it his duty to advise; and although they were not so complete or so energetic as the king's government could have wished, no objection against the *conclusion* of August 22d, which, at least could be called a declaration of the principle laid down by France. But in company of these resolutions was one presenting a strange answer to the reflections which the undersigned had received orders to communicate to the Directory. In this answer the counsel given by France, with equal distinction and respect, was rejected; with equal bitterness and repelled with irritation; her intentions are misconstrued and her language perverted. Certainly France cannot help considering this act as a grave offence. Justly wounded, she sacrificed to the desire of preventing fresh complications all the feelings inspired by legitimate resentment; she spoke in a language which she felt obliged to declare unexampled, not to Switzerland, but to the party which pretends to assume dominion over her. The king's government became fully convinced that from this moment the independence of Helvetia was ready to sink under the stroke of internal tyranny, and that there was an entire loss of all the republican influences to which Switzerland had up to that time owed her welfare and repose. A faction composed of contending elements, had usurped either in public opinion or in the council of the state, a preponderance similar to the liberty of Switzerland. This liberty, constrained by time, and granted by habits, is the most inalienable part of the Swiss constitution. In its violation which would compromise its fame in history if it ever suffered itself to be ruled by insane conspirators, who have hitherto never gained any other success than that of bringing dishonor upon liberty. It was impossible not to recognize the impression of the part of the note in which the King's Government had been justly signalled, and, above all, in the publications which followed them. But an unprecedented incident happened to complicate a situation already serious, and throw a sombre light on the origin and object of the deplorable change which appeared to be effected in the party of the Diet; in the presence of which the man named Consol was the author of an instrument, offered a new proof of the incredible perfidy of the factions, and the no less incredible weakness of some of the constituted authorities. A snare was almost publicly laid for involving the French Embassy, and stranger still, some of the authorities have been accused, and even charged, with the connivance of a plot got up by the enemies of all authority. Some refugees, it appears, had proposed to lead the Confederation to retract the principles and disavow the measures announced in the Conclusion of August 23d. Their success surpassed all their expectations; a great success, as the representatives of the great States were called to deliberate on the course to be pursued. The Councils were swayed in the different cantons, for the election of deputies to the Diet—to meet in October. It is probable that the resolution of the Directory, relative to the affair of Consol, will be adhered to, but that mediated by some private power will be authorized and suggested to France. The Swiss cannot be mad enough to go to war with France, knowing, as they must, that Austria and Prussia will be against them also.

The Swiss charge at Paris had received orders from the Directory to quit Paris, and had accordingly departed. The Swiss are now in the hands of the French, and will remain there until such time as they have been sufficiently reformed for some weeks.

A friend of Joseph Bonaparte has contradicted (very indignantly, and by authority) the report that the ex-king has received permission to visit Corsica, and says that he never has applied and never will apply for such a privilege.

The Paris papers announce that the King will soon pardon and set at liberty more than 60 prisoners confined for political offences. Among them will be, perhaps, the prisoners at Ham.

A clock-maker of Boulogne has successfully applied the elastic force of compressed air, to the propelling of clock machinery.

An antique—a bull's head—exquisitely carved in some unknown metal, supposed to be the famous Corinthian brass of the Romans, the composition of which has been lost for many ages, was dug up, lately in Burgundy.

Five vessels of war have sailed from Toulon for various ports in Spain and Portugal, to protect the French consuls, and afford assistance or a place of refuge to the residents, in case of trouble growing out of the revolution.

Spain.—It was reported at Paris on the 8th of October that Gomez had effected his escape, with the remnants of his army, to the passes of the Sierra Morena.

The charges of affairs of Austria, Sardinia and Naples, and the ambassadors of Russia and Prussia, had left Madrid for the pass of the Sierra Morena, in consequence, no doubt, of the revolution. The French ambassador, count Latour Mauberg, arrived at Bayonne on the 5th, on his way to Madrid.

The Carlists made an assault upon the British legion, in line before St. Sebastian, on the 1st, but were repulsed with easy loss. The British steam boats fired upon the Carlists, by order of Lord John Hay.

Portugal.—The late revolution, effected at Lisbon, does not seem to be approved in the kingdom; generally, and it is even said that those who effected it in the capital, are now much inclined to undo their work. The Portuguese auxiliaries in Spain have refused to obey the orders of the Carlists.

The queen was suffering from illness at the date of the latest advices.

Prince Ferdinand, the queen's husband, has resigned the chief command of the army, his appointment to which had excited some discontent.

Capt. Macdonell, of the 1st, and Capt. Barrington, of the 2nd, regiments, prohibiting the bull-fights; said to be the most unpopular act of her reign.

Sweden.—Rumors are afloat, of a project said to be entertained by very many influential persons in Sweden, Denmark and Norway, for a union of these three kingdoms under one crown; to take place on the death of Carl XIV. Gustav, the present King of Sweden. The great object is to oppose a Revolutionary front against the increasing power of Russia.

Russia.—The Emperor had his collar-bone broken by an overturn of his carriage, but had perfectly recovered at the date of the latest advices. By this accident his intended visit to Warsaw was prevented.

The evacuation of Silistria was nearly completed on the 10th of September. 3000 Turkish troops were up to that time in barracks, and the French and English consuls for Wallachia had appointed vice-consuls for Silistria.

From the London Times of Oct. 7.

Money Market and City Intelligence.—There is a very earnest desire at the Stock Exchange, and indeed all over the city, to get rid of the kingdoms—'pigeon' expresses from Paris which give a most unfair advantage to those who have exclusive access to the information conveyed by them. To compare them with loaded dice or marked cards in a common gambling-house would give but an imperfect notion of this advantage; and that has been urged against such a comparison is, that parties in the market who abstain from the game, that is, from any speculation in the funds, if they think proper. The fact is, however, that from the mode in which business is transacted at the Stock Exchange, there is a large class, the middle men or jobbers, who must necessarily be introduced into the market, to buy and sell for the market. It is to buy or sell at a price, and to a certain extent, and almost under any circumstances.

When any suspicion is excited of the possession in any quarter of exclusive intelligence, they, of course, protect themselves as well as they can, by raising or depressing the price, or by taking a wider margin between their buying and selling price, as the case may be. It is not, however, to be supposed, that 'pigeons' cannot escape injury from the employment of the 'spies', and loudly complain of their operation upon them. To make this generally intelligible to the public, it should be stated, that the transactions in the funds at Paris have always, from some influence, more or less, on this market, and it is not to be supposed, that parties in the market, by supposing that Spanish or Portuguese stock has fallen 5 per cent. in Paris, and that the party to the fraud in that market buys on the fall, say 50,000 stock; his confederate, whoever he may be, on this exchange, sells perhaps at an equal amount of 30 per cent. above the purchase price, and is excited, and they realize by this single operation, from fifteen hundred or two thousand pounds. No jobber of course would have purchased the stock at such a price had he known of the full at Paris, and in spite of all their caution this useful class of men are robbed of their money in this manner without being able to help themselves.

Of late since the pigeon expresses are known to have existed, their caution has been increased, and they confine themselves in any doubtful case to very small transactions, but still they are sufferers, and fully indignant at the fraud which they are thus made to bear the brunt of. The only thing that has exposed themselves to such a loss is, that the pigeon express has been the collection of hawks, falcons, and other birds of prey near to the spot on the coast of Kent, where the pigeons are understood to deliver their charge, and this has been done to a considerable extent, but though it has much increased the danger of the service to the carriers, it has not wholly put a stop to the practice. A perseverance in the plan is likely, however, in time to effect the object. Even an occasional failure will tend to sicken the parties of the fraudulent game they are playing.

Affairs at the Stock Exchange above the whole presented a gloomy appearance throughout the day, and although no rumors were heard in circulation which could excite all the different parties, speculations, most of them, especially Spanish, have fluctuated considerably. The general impressions, however, amongst the speculators seem to be, that the present posture of France in reference to the Swiss question must lead to more serious consequences if persevered in.

From the Dedham Patriot.

An Extraordinary Case was examined before the Supreme Judicial Court on the last evening of its recent session in Dedham. It was an application for a divorce from the contract by John Smith and wife, of Wrentham. It appeared in evidence, on the part of the plaintiff, that she was married to Mr. Smith about four years since; he was then engaged in the occupation of peddling foreign goods. The sisters of the plaintiff, her father and brother, and others who were frequently with her, carried her into the arms of her marriage, and until their separation, Mr. Smith treated her wife in a very harsh and abusive manner, pulling her about the room, striking and beating her for the merest trifles, and frequently for no apparent reason, to the great injury of her person and health. On one occasion, because she neglected to fetch the hens, at a particular time, he flew into a violent rage, and taking her by the arms and around the waist, he swung her about the room, and shook her up and down like a carpet, upon the floor. At another time, he beat her in a similar manner, because she put one of her feet upon the sofa; he frequently threatened to return to her head, if she presumed to speak on any subject in his presence when he chose to have her remain silent.

After their separation, Mrs. Smith returned to the house of her father, Mr. Increase Blake, where her husband frequently came to visit her. When her second child was about three weeks old, the cruel father secretly conveyed her away, carried to Providence, and after keeping it several weeks, brought it back and left it at the house of a neighbor, in such a feeble and sickly state, that for some time it was extremely doubtful whether it would recover. He afterwards came to the house, and appeared very kind and pleasant. He took the two children in his arms, and caressed them very fondly, as if they were his own. A person named Brown was passing the house in a chaise, at the time; Smith called him to the door, threw the children into the chaise, jumped in and seized the reins; Mrs. Smith and her mother, attracted by the disturbance, ran to the door and caught hold of the horse's bridle; Smith endeavoring to make the horse proceed, first striking the animal and then the women; Brown jumped out of the chaise, and seized the horse by the headstall; the women then let go their hold, and Smith drove off at full speed. This was more than a year ago, and the children are still concealed from their afflicted mother and her father.

The witnesses on the part of the defendant, some of whom had lived in Smith's family several months at a time, and others who had good opportunities of ascertaining the truth of the case, testified that they never knew the defendant to treat his wife in a harsh or abusive manner, never heard her complain of any neglect or ill treatment, and never had any cause to suspect that they did not live as peaceably and happily, as married people in general. One of the witnesses, indeed, said she considered them quite a pattern of conjugal affection.

The late hour at which the examination was concluded, and the contrary reports which were made by the different judges from making up their decision, on the case, which was accordingly continued to the next term. Smith was ordered to restore the children to the care of their mother, and also to appear at the next term of the Court, and show cause if any he had, why a similar order given by the February term had not been obeyed.

J. BALCH, Jr., 42 South Main street, Oct. 23, 1836.

FALL STRAINED SPERM OIL.—4000 gallons just landed from ship B. D. Jones. Also in stores, 10,000 gallons, in barrels and kegs, for sale.

ROBINSON, BROWN & CO.,

NEW ENGLAND COAL MINING COMPANY.—An advertisement addressed to the stockholders of the N. E. Coal Mining Company, has been published, in which the directors were chosen to fill vacancies in the board of managers; Geo. W. Adams, William Adams, Benjamin Fessenden, Nathaniel Wadsworth, George W. Adams, Charles Mason, Edward Mason, and several others, were named.

All communications intended for the above company, should be directed to John Alexander Esq., Pawtucket, R. I., or to Wm. S. Peckham, Providence, R. I.

DEBATING AND ACTING SOCIETY FOR PROMULGATING THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE.—The Managers of the above Society, has taken a special notice of the R. I., where he intends to carry on the business of building the same. He is soliciting for the same, and has received a number of subscriptions. He is also soliciting for the same, and has received a number of subscriptions.

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Persons desiring to purchase lands, or to locate and purchase government lands, should apply to the undersigned, either in person, or by letter, to the following address:—

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