

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER

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FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

No. III.

Mr. SMITH,

I thank you for the present administration have rejected the exercise of all power that the public good did not unequivocally require.

Each man inveterate opponents do not even say so. They cannot deny it. It is one of those palpable, unobscured facts, which every man knows. Every man knows that they have surrendered a receipt of passage created, either from self-interest, or for the benefit of some party, by their opponents. A receipt of passage not only oppressive to the property of the country from its vast extent, but dangerous to the liberties of the nation from its extent and its infinite number. What was the nature of the passage, and what its tendency?

The late administration, rich in the line of English politics, justly accused itself with its policy, a warm admirer of its policy, really so caused by motives, no more than actions, a resolution to initiate and apply it to the unity of this country. It found the country divided into two parties, and division the republican system and the other ready to denigrate and destroy. To the late administration the administration announced an early devotion; and its measures all calculated to consolidate and extend it.

An excellent law was laid, along through the whole civilized world from its liability to be used, and peculiarly obvious in this country, from the connection it had with our revolutionary struggle.

Other oppressive taxes and laws were laid and incurred.

A large army was formed under the hollow pretext of French invasion. An alien law was passed, placing an immense number of foreigners at the uncontrolled mercy of the President.

A judicial law was enacted, in effect prohibiting all equity into the measures of the President and Congress, while it inhibited all the economy, law, and private character of the administrators of the late government.

Such were the mighty instruments of the late administration. They were instruments of error. The mind that would not be held the best of nations, and denounced with equal impartiality, the foreign flag and the humble individual that dared to raise the voice of remonstrance against the mad career that was pursued.

It has lately only call upon my fellow-citizens to suffer. I invoke their reason and confidence to pronounce upon these measures. Were they necessary? Did the public good require a total disregard of the national feeling, in the imposition of these oppressive taxes, in the establishment of numerous legions of terror, in the violation of the constitution by the passage of alien and sedition laws? The arrogant spirit of patriotism can make no answer. No race naturally could justify a disregard of national feeling, or a violation of the sacred charter of our rights.

But please to pass them. Let the mantle of oblivion cover them. Grant, for argument's sake, that these measures were all for the public and confidential.

Still, it will not be denied, that they were done justified by the crisis. That crisis has long since passed. The menaced danger has ceased to loom upon us. No alarm from abroad, or fear from within, continues to open our imaginations, or to rattle upon the hearts of our wives, or our daughters.

Under these circumstances, was it not wise in the present government to repeal these obvious and unconstitutional laws? Was it not magnanimous also? Did not the administration that forwarded a large army, the mechanical instrument of its views, heavy taxes, with hundreds of collectors equally dependent, alien laws that placed thousands of foreigners in a state of servitude, and led them to the land of freedom, did not the present administration exhibit a spirit of the purest republicanism by throwing down all corrupt and venal supports, and by relying exclusively on the public opinion?

Did it not, with a magnanimity, unprecedented in modern times, reject the ex-

ercise of all power not unequivocally required by the public good?

There are the acts which the present administration has undone. What have they actually done? Have they done any thing to detract from the merit ascribed them? They have done nothing. Their opponents are defined to furnish a single act by which patronage has been extended, or by which a solitary power has been exercised not unequivocally required by the public good.

CATO.

Foreign Intelligence.

BERNE, August 7.

The following articles has been published, which was prefixed on the part of the latter cause of a citizen Vermeil, minister of the French Republic in Switzerland, on his journey to Schweiz. "The Deputies of all the communes in the three cantons of Uri, Schwitz, and Underwald, to citizen Vermeil, minister of the French Republic in Switzerland."

"We have lately endeavored, for four years past, to tear from us a constitution which, from its origin, and still more from the motives which were established, could not fail to be odious and inopportune. It is in vain that we have continually hoped that the Helvetic government, introduced by the forceful events of four unfortunate years, would at length have effected separation from the state that was its origin, and that the wish which we have so often and so strongly expressed for our ancient liberty, would have induced them to let slip all hope that these three Cantons should ever voluntarily accept of other conditions than that which has ever been considered as the only one suited to these countries, and for that reason is highly prized by ourselves and our ancestors. Our reunion with Helvetia, which has been tried with such innocent blood, is perhaps the most cruel example of constraint that liberty can offer."

In the conviction, therefore, that for a forced and infamous marriage, divorce is the only rational remedy; and that Helvetia, as a nation, cannot cover itself and content, except by the rupture of this forced tie, we are firmly resolved to labour at that separation with all possible activity, and we think it best to address that authority which for four years past, has acted in faith of ourselves, to the Helvetic Republic. As to anything further, we only wish to preserve good harmony in our commercial relations, as becomes here Swiss in listening to our just demands, the Helvetic Republic will require us as brothers and faithful neighbors."

"Health and confederation."
Schwitz, July 13, 1862.

Berne, Aug. 21.

The Friedrich was this day formally ceded to the Helvetic Republic by the French Republic. On this occasion Citizen Vermeil sent a note to the Executive Council, in which it is said: "By this cession of the Friedrich the Helvetic Republic will be united to the good will of the French Government. This country is entirely freed from all the rights which the German empire exercised over it, and Switzerland is enlarged by a rich and happy district. I therefore thank you by the present, for the cession of the Friedrich, and by France to Helvetia, with all the rights over the said country, granted by the Emperor and Empire to the French Republic in the Treaty of Lunéville; and that the Helvetic Executive Council is authorized to incorporate it with the Helvetic Republic, to take charge of the Administration of the Country."

The Senate yesterday published a general Amnesty for all political crimes committed in the Pays de Vaud. The punishment of death pronounced against the Chiefs Raymond and Marey will be commuted for perpetual banishment. That pronounced against the rest will be changed into banishment for ten years; condemnation to iron, and prison will

be mitigated. The Special Tribunal has been suppressed.

MUNICH, August 21.

The difference existing between our Cabinet and that of Austria becomes every day more interesting, and gives reason to apprehend hostilities between the respective troops. General Durac has taken the command of the Bavarian army assembled on the right bank of the Danube, and is daily receiving reinforcements. He occupies a line from Rorchen to St. Nicholas and H.H. A body of refractory is paid at V. H. H. The Elector has refused to ratify the convention concluded by General Begeres with the Austrian General, without being first authorized, and according to which the Billoire of Paffin is not to be occupied for the present by any of the contracting parties. Since that time the Austrians have gone farther; they have placed a garrison in the fortress of Paffin, to prevent the Bavarians from taking possession of it. After this intelligence arrived here, the Elector called all the troops which could be collected in this quarter to march with orders to repel force by force. At the same time, couriers have been dispatched to Aachen to claim the interference of the French, Russian, and Prussian ministers. All the other troops have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march, for the purpose of occupying the States defiled by the Austrians by the convention concluded at Paris.

HACUE, August 18.

The legislative body have aminated their extraordinary findings, and will not meet again before the 15th of October. The proposal of government for indemnifying the proprietors of the East-India Company by the exclusive privilege of the Chinese trade, has been rejected as contrary to the interest of the State. The matter will be definitely terminated when the government shall have presented to the legislative body its new plan of organization for the East-India trade. According to a new law, a factory is to be established, which will have the privilege of selling for wharves in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope, and on the coasts of Africa, which the Americans and English have done for some time with great success. Every inhabitant of this Republic and of the Cape may have a share in this speculation. The ships destined for the fisheries must be fitted out in this country; after the term of two years no vessel but those contracted in our own docks will be employed for this purpose. The white and black labor on the fish in our own towns and sea-ports, before they can be exported to foreign countries.

AMSTERDAM, August 23.

The intelligence received from Switzerland is still unfavorable. In the cantons of Schwitz and Unterwalden the disorder daily increases, and it appears that the chiefs who have the chief power in their hands are determined to carry their plans into execution by force; on the 6th of this month the chiefs held a meeting with those of the canton of Uri, in which they resolved to defend their rights in common by every means in their power.

August 25.

A private letter from Malaga, dated July 28, states, that the Batavian Squadron then lying there under the command of Vice-Admiral DE WINTER, after taking in a supply of fresh water, was about to proceed to the coast of Barbary in order to renew treaties of peace with the Dey of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli; it will then sail to Italy and Toulon, and thence to Lisbon, where it will winter. "If it be true, however," adds the letter, "that the plague now rages on the coast of Barbary, this circumstance may occasion some change in the destination of the Squadron."

FRONTIERS OF TURKEY, July 30.

All Bosnia has been in a state of agitation for some time past, in consequence of a singular incident, which seems to turn the heads not only of the Christians, but even of the Turks. Three females who call themselves the messengers of

three Saints, St. Gregory, St. Nicholas, and St. Lazarus, travel about through the country preaching to the inhabitants, reproaching them with their vices and depraved habits, and threatening them with divine vengeance unless they change their way of life. They consider the drought which has prevailed for a long time past, as a punishment, the foretoken of the greatest evil, unless the people return to the path of virtue and the practice of religion. They furnish the inhabitants in the name of the Most High, to renounce their evil ways, and to engage in some kind of austerities. They recommend fasting in particular, and they have already gained a great number of partisans. The Carnival has begun eight days before the fixed time, and still continues. One of the prophets is now traveling, he claims to be a prophet, next to the Austrian cordon; he is followed by more than 400 persons, half armed and bare headed, who continually recite prayers. The inhabitants of Bosnia, who according to custom, have pieces of gold and silver, and their clothes, wear them off and deliver them to the prophets, who has already a large collection of their spoils.

LIGURIAN REPUBLIC.

Genoa, August 14. Bonaparte, First Consul of the French Republic, and President of the Italian Republic, to the Senate of the Ligurian Republic.

Paris, Thermidor 11, (July 30), year 10.

Citizen Senators of the Ligurian Republic.—The interest with which your Nation inspires the French people, and the peculiar confidence in me, which he has never ceased to show, have made it my duty to contribute towards every thing that can tend to establish your tranquillity, and to ensure your independence and prosperity.

Genoa and its coast have been the theatre of a bloody war. It gives me pleasure to recollect, that amidst the most terrible vicissitudes, you have been faithful and you have made your voice the same as that of the Great People; you have displayed that integrity which followed a diversity of fortunes; your fine faction diffused your repose, injured your credit, and endangered your liberty. It may even with truth be said, that great Powers will perhaps retain resentment on account of your conduct, but the French people will always consider you as their own. A Constitution, founded on equality, that creation of blessings, will consolidate your existence—large provinces surround and increase your territory.

Let your sufferings then be forgotten—remember that your ancestors suffered to acquire a few paltry communes; proscribe all factions—maintain and cherish within your breasts a respect for your Constitution and your Religion, and educate your children in love for the Great People. Let the place of your wretched galleys be supplied by good ships of war to protect your commerce in the Levant; these countries are still filled with the remembrance of your ancestors.

Citizen, Senators of the Ligurian Republic, tell your fellow citizens, that in nominating the Citizen who is first to occupy the place of Duge, I do it only that I may comply with their wish, and that in the present circumstance it is a great mark of interest which I can give them.

Tell them often that every happiness which may befall them will always be to me a subject of joy and satisfaction, and their particular misfortune will be to me a subject of affliction. (Signed) BONAPARTE.

GENOA, August 14.

They speak here of a Treaty of Peace wanted by the French Republic, in consequence of which ours will renounce all rights to the Islands of Corfu and Capraja, a sacrifice which the old Republic would never make without refusing; we are to receive in exchange, it is said, Oneglia and its dependencies.