

LONDON, JANUARY 17.

The arrival of Mr. Brown from Vienna, yesterday morning, with despatches of great importance, was followed in the evening by reports of irreconcilable differences having taken place between the negotiating powers.

—That Russia and Prussia had determined to execute their plans relative to Saxony and Poland by force of arms. That a very warm scene had taken place between the Prussian Minister Count Hardenberg, and the Austrian Minister Prince Metternich, in which the former reproached the Austrian Government with ingratitude, in being unmindful of the services of Prussia, who had done more towards rescuing Austria from the grasp of Bonaparte than Austria herself; finally, that the Congress had broken up abruptly, and that Lord Castlereagh was on his return home.—All sorts of statements and stories may be circulated relative to the Congress, without any apprehension of their being officially contradicted.—The rumour we have just alluded to, obtained some credit, chiefly perhaps, because the French papers that arrived in the morning, had represented Russia and Prussia as more determined than at any former period; their armies making movements; all Russian officers are ordered to their posts in Poland, and all furloughs granted to officers and soldiers belonging to the Prussian army recalled; added to this, it was said that Lord Castlereagh had presented, on the 28th of last month, a strong note to the Congress, insisting upon the main point being decided by the 11th of January, conformably to the basis laid down in a preceding note; and that on the next day, M. de Talleyrand presented a note to the same effect as that submitted by Lord Castlereagh. Then it was, adds the rumour, that the scene took place between the Prussian and Austrian Ministers, and that all hopes of an amicable arrangement were abandoned.

In the above statement, falsehood and truth seem to be blended. We do believe, that Russia and Prussia are peremptory in their demands; and in consequence, adds the Paris papers, a committee was appointed to provide an arrangement. This committee was composed of Prince Metternich for Austria; Rasamouk for Russia; Hardenberg and Rumbolt for Prussia; and Lord Castlereagh. We did not ourselves see the necessity for appointing a separate committee; and indeed we were struck in the manner in which the committee is composed. Three negotiators for Russia and Prussia against one Austrian Minister and Lord Castlereagh. The former would of course, outvie the latter, and would be more confirmed in their demands rather than induced to depart from or relax them. It would, in fact, be what the French call a complete *mystification* against Austria and this country. We doubt, therefore, whether any such committee has been appointed; but we are not able to assert positively, that it has not. The French papers publish what statements they please; and it seems good and meet to the high negotiating powers that they should publish them without rebuke or contradiction. But if Russia and Prussia be as peremptory in their demands as they are represented, we do not think that they will lead to a fresh war, or that they ought to involve this country in war.—Why should we go to war to oppose the aggrandizement of Prussia? she is a much more natural ally to us than Austria. But Poland! Undoubtedly we may deplore the aggrandizement of Russia, by the accession of Poland; we may decline being parties to it, but can we prevent it?—and if we cannot, we make an enemy of Russia by the bitterness and violence of our opposition to her. But perhaps we are arguing upon unfounded apprehensions, and that all ideas of a fresh war are groundless. We trust they are, and we trust and believe also, that there is no foundation for a report current at Paris, of an alliance between this country, Austria and France, to oppose by force the projects of Russia and Prussia.—*Courier*.

AUGSBURG, Jan. 22.—There are in circulation, copies of a note of M. Talleyrand, dated 18th December, in which that diplomatist develops, with great talents, the political and moral principles of aggrandizement of states. He fully demonstrates, that the real strength of states does not solely consist in the extent of territory and the number of subjects. He regrets to see this principle so little followed by the negotiators at Vienna, and above all, in regard to the high pretensions over Saxony and Poland. France demands nothing; but she cannot view with indifference, so great a change in the political balance, &c. &c.

Extract of a letter, dated Hamburgh, 17th Jan. 1815.

"I have not time to-day to go into a political disquisition with you. The Vienna

Congress, till now, has not justified the hope it gave birth to.—All the great magnanimous projects for the future happiness of Europe have disappeared, and gave place to selfishness and to a scrambling for territory. It is but a sorry spectacle to see Sovereigns met for the avowed purpose of securing the happiness of the present and future generations, completely losing sight of their high calling, dealing out with a lavish hand what does not belong to them, and sanctioning acts of the greatest injustice, by speculative views of a theoretical political equilibrium, which must always be quite visionary, as long as experience proves that the strong can coalesce to oppress the weak.

"Saxony, Poland, and arrangements in Italy, are closely united together. Russia and Prussia would subscribe to any thing almost, in order to effect their arrangements for Poland and Saxony. Austria is less sanguine, as she has actually re-occupied her former dominions in Italy. This system of spoliation is however strongly resisted both by England, as also by France, and the smaller German States. France, ably represented by Talleyrand, wants to take credit, for protecting the weak and opposing injustice; she is thus again extending her influence in European politics, and having no engagements with the allies, nor any thing to expect from them, she talks out proudly, and in words at least, openly opposes the plans of aggrandizement made by the great powers; whilst England, who may be supposed to be actuated by the same motives, and from purer principles, does not derive the credit she deserves, as many considerations induce her openly to palliate proceedings, which she is using every exertion to persuade the cabinets to desist from—whether she will succeed remains to be seen; but whilst she is performing the part of a monitor, France will claim the honor of any favorable change that may take place.

"Two months and more, the crowned heads have been assembled together, without any progress having been made in the great points. Thus, eight millions of Germans are kept without knowing whom they are to belong to. As these countries principally bear the weight attached to quartering large armies, the past impression of what they suffered under France, is giving way to the more acute feeling of present hardships; and to judge by the manner in which their fate is to be settled, they must feel pretty indifferent what collar is elapt upon them. It is understood that the Sovereigns will leave Vienna very shortly with smiling countenances, and after a very fine *Te Deum*, where fine music must make up for what there is deficient in sentiment. The feasting and other expences of the Congress have had a bad effect upon the Austrian finances. Somebody had the impudence to propose, that the unappropriated countries should bear the expence!—It would be more equitable, I think, to make a regular pick-nick of it."

BRUSSELS, Jan. 23.

The news which we daily receive from Vienna, are almost always of a peaceable character; they agree in representing that the intentions of the high allies are continually directed to the same end, *the peace of the world*.—They receive with pleasure the good essays which are addressed to them. The work of Dr. Crome, entitled, *the interests of Germany and Europe, during and after the Congress*, has been read by the Sovereigns, who have testified their satisfaction with it, and many literary journals have pronounced a high eulogy upon it. Every thing leads us to believe that the period is not far distant when we shall at last enjoy the happiness which we have been so long expecting.

We learn that the Hessian troops have quitted Hanau, and that they will be replaced by those of a power (Bavaria) which will not only extend its limits to the Rhine, but will also possess Mayence.—(*Quotidian*.)

ROME, Jan. 11.

His Holiness has given a new example of the firmness of his character, in causing the following letter to be addressed to M. the Chevalier Zuccari, consul general of king Joaquin, at Rome.

"Sir—The Cardinal Chamberlain of the Holy Church, pro-secretary of state has received the formal order of his holiness to inform you frankly, that he is tired of suffering the conduct which you hold towards the government. The Holy Father is not ignorant of the intrigues by which you are endeavoring secretly to organize a system of espionage. He knows all the wretches whom you have hired, and who, destitute of personal honor, and without love for their country, have sold themselves to serve the cause of a foreigner by the most shameful measures. His Holiness knows the writ-

ings which you have spread abroad in the city, and which you have caused to be circulated in his states, with a view, as criminal as it is base, of enfeebling the respect which they owe to their legitimate sovereign. In fine, his holiness knows the unlawful cabals which you hold, the manner in which you express yourself there, and the letters which you write for the purpose of lighting up again the flame of those anti-christian opinions, which have ravaged our hemisphere for so many ages.

"His Blessedness wills that I should write, in his proper name, to the governor of Rome, president of the police, to order him to search for and seize those men, unworthy of the Roman name, who serve as spies to a mischievous foreigner, and who are endeavoring to agitate the body politic. He wills, also, that you would be subject like other private individuals to the regulations of the local police, because you have no political character in this city; and he will take in respect to you, the measures which your own future conduct may render necessary.

"The undersigned, in communicating to you this sovereign order for government, renews to you his sentiments of esteem.

"Done at the office of the Secretary of State, 7th of January.

PACCA."

[*Gazette de France*.]

From the *Charleston Courier*, March 21. FROM FRANCE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris, of a recent date, translated by permission, for the *Courier*.

"The general hope and expectation is, that the present order of things will prevail—it is true, there are some appearances of dissatisfaction among the Royalists, and Constitutionalists, and the restless unquiet spirit of the Jacobins, is by no means laid. The first, among whom may be comprehended, not only those who followed the fortunes of the exiled family, but the Chouans and Vendéans, who, notwithstanding all their sufferings, were on the eve of a general insurrection, when Napoleon submitted, complain, and with some reason, as it should seem, that the government, anxious only to gain new friends, and to soothe the army, had treated them with indifference and neglect; but a commission has been lately established to receive and to report on the claims of every individual, and good consequences have already resulted from it:—the Constitutionalists are a little out of humour with the government too, for not having exactly observed the terms of the restoration; but they make allowances for the very arduous situation, in which the king has been placed, and appear to rely with confidence on his good intentions:—both parties agree in blaming that lenity, which leaves the regicides in such perfect impunity as to encourage them and their adherents in daring to regret openly the fall of Napoleon, and I should not be surprised if the government found itself obliged to interfere at least, and with some severity—a measure of this sort would occasion a considerable sensation; but it is what all good men look forward to, and would rejoice at.

The Jacobins, though still numerous, are fortunately without a leader of any eminence. Such of the late Emperor's ministers as might have joined them, and acted a part on this occasion, are either too far sunk in the public esteem to make any impression, or too unpopular, or gained over to the Royal cause, and fairly embarked in it. You may conceive too, what a prevailing horror there is of any thing approaching to civil war, and revolutionary scenes, and that fears and feelings which gave a degree of stability to the late government, now operate in favor of the present. The king too, is much more beloved than ever the Emperor was, and that enthusiasm of loyalty which the nation was once so distinguished for, now operates with the forcible reaction of a spring which had been long compressed.

Every thing, after all, must depend upon the army, and we have had our fears; but the far greater part of the military men of note, have taken too decided a part to retrace their steps, and Soult, who occasioned much uneasiness, has conducted himself with great propriety in command of Britain. I have seen a general order of his, in which he compliments the Chouans, for having always remained faithful to their first principles. With great military talents, and a strong mind, which knows not fear, and as free from the restraints of morality, and a sense of consistency, as any of the numerous heroes of the revolution, he is a dangerous person; but the king, determined, one would suppose, to play double or quits, to save, or risk every thing, has placed him at the head of the army—the army, however, has fulfilled, has even surpassed our expectations, they have submitted to a new orga-

nization, and quietly undergone a very considerable reduction; they will soon too be so divided, as to lose the proud feelings of their superior force, and unless we should be dragged into a war, of which there is now less prospect than before; the government will be soon able to reduce the taxes very considerably, and that is all that is now wanted to render them very popular with the inferior orders of people."

HAMBURG Jan. 17.

One of our gazettes announces that the Ottoman Porte has concluded with one of the great powers of Europe (probably with France) a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive.—(*Journal Royal*.)

BOSTON, APRIL 12.

CONSTITUTION FRIGATE.

This interesting vessel was left at sea, all well, about the 20th Feb. and had made two captures, one of which was given up. She was then cruising to intercept the British frigate *Inconstant*, 36 guns, which she had ascertained by bills of lading found on board a prize, was taking in Spanish *Carolluses* at Buenos-Ayres, for England. Capt. STEWART had received information of the signature of the Treaty of Peace.

CONSTITUTION FRIGATE.

By yesterday's mails the following important articles of intelligence were received.

"Office of the *N. Y. Evening Post*, Saturday evening, April 8.

"By the cutter from the Hook, we learn that the British sloop of war *Cyane*, Lt. HOFFMAN prize-master, has arrived below, a prize to the Constitution frigate, Capt. STEWART. The frigate fell in with the *Cyane*, and the Levant sloop of war on the 28th Feb. off Madeira, and after a chase of some hours brought them to action. One of the sloops of war took a position on the bow, the other engaged the Constitution on her quarter. The battle lasted 50 minutes, when the *Cyane* struck her colors and the Levant made sail, in hopes to make her escape. After securing the *Cyane*, the Constitution made sail in chase of the Levant, and soon came up with her. She, however did not strike, until she had exchanged a couple of broadsides. Both ships were manned, and in company with the Constitution, shaped their course for the Western Islands. On the 7th March they came to anchor in the port of *St. Jago*, and the next morning discovered three enemy's ships of war standing in after them, when the signal was made by the Constitution to her two prizes to cut and run. The *Cyane* succeeded in making her escape; and when she lost sight of the Constitution, she was about (as near as could be judged) two miles to windward of the Levant, the three enemy's ships in chase. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon a cannonading was heard on board of the *Cyane*, which leaves room to fear that the chase came up with the Constitution or the Levant.

"The *Cyane* is rated in Steel's List 20 guns, but she mounts 34 all told. She was laid down in 1806 and commanded by Thomas FORREST. The Levant is rated 18 guns, was laid down in 1813. Her commander does not appear in Steel's List which is before us. The Constitution in her engagement with both ships had four men killed and seven wounded."

"In our last official Br. '*Admiralty Office Navy List*' are the following minutes of these vessels:—

"CYANE, 22 *Capt.* George Falcon, *Lts.* Alex. M'Kensie, Henry Jellicoe; *Mast.* John Roberts; *Lt. Mar.* W. S. Dodd; *Surg.* David Jones; *Pur.* Henry Ennis."

"LEVANT, 20, *Capt.* Hon. G. Douglas; *Lts.* Richard Pettman, John Hender; *Lt. Mar.* J. W. Meheux; *Mast.* Mich. Richards; *Surg.* Robt. Abbot; *Pur.* John Hunt."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

"NEW YORK, APRIL 8. Arrived Br. sloop of war *Cyane*, &c. mounting 34 guns, prize. &c. [as above named.] The Constitution had four killed, and seven wounded. The prisoners were landed at *St. Jago*. The loss of the British vessels not known. The prizes had left the Constitution on the morning of the 8th March; on which three British ships were in sight, when the frigate and her prizes cut and run. When the Constitution was last seen, she was two miles to windward of the British squadron leaving the Levant fast. In the after part of the day a heavy firing was heard.

A letter from the Editors of the *N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser*, says. "When the Constitution was last seen, she was fast distancing the chasing vessels as well as the Levant; that a firing was afterwards heard