

## TREATY OF VIENNA.

In the name of the Holy and Undivided Trinity:

Their Majesties the Emperor of All the Russias, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the King of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, considering the consequences which the entrance of Bonaparte into France, and the present situation of that Kingdom, may have with the respect to the security of Europe, have determined in these weighty circumstances, to carry into effect the principles consecrated in the Treaty of Chaumont. They have therefore agreed, by a solemn Treaty mutually signed by each of the four Powers, to renew the engagement that they will defend the so happily restored order of things in Europe against all violation, and to adopt the most effectual measures for carrying this engagement into effect, and also to give it that necessary extension which existing circumstances imperiously demand.

[Here follow the appointments in the usual form of the different Plenipotentiaries whose names are undersigned.]

Art. 1.—The High Contracting Powers solemnly engage to unite the resources of their respective States, for the maintenance of the Treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris, on the 30th of May, 1814, as well as that of the Congress of Vienna—to carry into full effect the dispositions contained in these Treaties—inviolably to observe their ratified and subscribed agreements, according to their full import—to defend them against every attack; and especially against the projects of Napoleon Bonaparte. Towards this end they bind themselves, should the King of France desire it, and in the spirit of the declaration issued on the 13th of March, with common consent and mutual agreement, to bring to justice all such as may have already joined, or shall hereafter join the party of Napoleon, in order to compel him to relinquish his projects, and to render him incapable in future, of disturbing the tranquillity of Europe, and the general peace, under the protection of which the rights, the freedom, and the independence of Nations have been established and secured.

2.—Although so great and salutary an object does not permit that the means destined to its attainment should be limited, and although the High Contracting Powers have resolved to devote to this object all such resources as they can, in their respective situations, dispose of, yet they have nevertheless agreed, that every one of them shall constantly have in the field, 150,000 men complete, of whom, at least one-tenth shall be cavalry, with a proportionate artillery, (not reckoning garrisons) and to employ them in active and united service against the common enemy.

3.—The High Contracting Parties solemnly engage not to lay down their arms but in agreement with each other, nor until the object of the war, assigned in the first article of the present Treaty, shall have been attained; nor until Bonaparte shall be wholly and completely deprived of the power of exciting disturbances, and of being able to renew his attempts to obtain the chief power in France.

4.—As the present Treaty principally relates to the present circumstances, the engagements in the Treaty of Chaumont, and particularly that contained in the 16th article shall again recover their full force, as soon as the present object shall be attained.

5.—Every thing relating to the command of the Allied Armies, the maintenance of the same, &c. shall be regulated by a special Convention.

6.—The High Contracting Parties shall have the right reciprocally to accredit with the Generals, Commanders of their armies, Officers, who shall be allowed the liberty of corresponding with their Governments, in order to inform them of the military events, and of all that relates to the operations of the armies.

7.—As the engagements entered into by the present Treaty, have for their object to maintain the general peace, the High Contracting Powers agree to invite all the Powers of Europe to accede to them.

8.—As the present Treaty is simply and solely entered into with a view to support France, and every other threatened country, against the attempts of Bonaparte and his adherents, his Most Christian Majesty shall be specially invited to accede thereto; and in the event of His Majesty claiming the force specified in article 2, he shall make known what assistance his circumstances enables him to contribute towards the object of the present Treaty.

9.—The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged, within the period of one month, or sooner, if possible.

In testimony whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the same.

COUNT RASUMOWSKY.  
COUNT NESSELRODE.  
PRINCE METTERNICH.  
BARON WESSENERG.  
PRINCE HARDENBERG.  
BARON HUMBOLDT.  
WELLINGTON.

At Vienna, the 25th March, 1815.

## LIVERPOOL, APRIL 29.

The German, Dutch and Prussian journals represent the preparations for war, and the march of troops, as proceeding with incessant and increasing activity in every part of the dominions of the Allied Monarchs. The levies of men in the Austrian and Prussian territories are to an unexampled extent, and large divisions of the Russian army have already passed through Silesia, and are expected on the Rhine early in May. Holland, the Anglo-Britannic army is formed into two grand divisions under Lord Hill and the Prince of Orange, the Duke of Wellington being Generalissimo of all the forces in the Netherlands. The lesser States of Germany are in the mean time actively engaged in furnishing their respective contingents, and the whole of this vast mass of force is every where moving towards the French frontier. The alternative of peace or war has now almost ceased to be a question, for the last declaration of the King of Prussia, the only official document which has been issued with a full knowledge of the actual state of affairs in France, speaks on the assumption that hostilities are absolutely determined upon; and that no security which Bonaparte can offer, will be deemed satisfactory. This perhaps is going a little too far. A plan of securities might easily be devised, provided that Bonaparte could be brought to consent to it, which would so much diminish the danger of his dominion, as to be far more eligible than the certain evils and possible failures of immediate war. But all chance of any compromise of this kind is put out of the question, by the absolute determination of the Allies not to treat with him on any conditions.

The events which are now passing in Italy will probably protract, for some time, the commencement of general hostilities. The King of Naples, after a variety of threatening demonstrations, has at length pushed his army through the Papal territories, and after some skirmishes of doubtful issue, has actually entered the Austrian dominions. Nothing could be more unfortunate than this unseasonable diversion of Murat, if the Allied Powers meditate an immediate attack on France, for it cripples the power of Austria to such a degree as must weaken essentially the strength of the grand alliance. Murat has openly professed an intention of revolutionizing or in the French phraseology of restoring to liberty, the whole of Italy; and these professions, vain and illusory as experience has taught us to believe them, constitute the strength of his cause. The whole of Lombardy has long been impatient of the Austrian yoke; and though it is now proposed to revive the Iron Crown, and restore the whole of that fine country to the dignity of an independent sovereignty under an Austrian Viceroy, yet this concession will by no means allay the general discontent. Murat, according to the last Paris accounts, was expected at Milan on the 12th inst. In the mean time, he has issued a revolutionary address to all the inhabitants of Italy; and the Austrian Government has replied to it by an exposition of their relations with Murat during the last three years. It exhibits a curious picture of the treachery, art, and duplicity of this true disciple of Bonaparte; but we are afraid the document in question contains only half the truth. It conceals all those proceedings of the Allied Monarchs which rendered Murat eternally vigilant, suspicious and jealous; fearful of confiding in their promises, and yet unable to obtain any public and authentic recognition of his monarchical dignity.—We are afraid they will have bitter cause to repent of this feeble and fluctuating policy, which has raised up a dangerous enemy on their flank, when it was above all things necessary for them to press right onward, without any fear of being called off to the left or to the right. All that the Allies have now to do is, to rest on their arms till this new intruder is subdued, and wait till they can make the grand attack on France with undivided force. Bonaparte will be compelled to look quietly on till his ally is subdued, for he seems to be above all things fearful of being the first to begin the attack.

The last French papers contain little of importance, except the scheme of the new Constitution, which like all the new Constitutions of the day, is closely copied from the British. There is to be a House of hereditary Peers, and a House of Commons chosen by the people. This branch of the legislature is not only to have the right of originating all new taxes, but also to have a power of controul even in the conscription of military forces. If this new Constitution had any chance of being faithfully carried into effect, it would considerably diminish the general dread of Bonaparte's Government, by reducing essentially his power of doing mischief; but who can hope to see any thing like a free government establish-

ed in a country which is entirely under the dominion of a lawless soldiery?

Parliament have already voted a large addition to our naval forces; and in the course of the debate on this subject, Ministers were pointedly asked whether there yet remained any alternative of peace or war, or whether the Government was irrevocably committed to renewed hostilities. Lord Castlereagh seemed to intimate, that as the last treaty of Vienna was signed before a knowledge was obtained of the quiet establishment of Bonaparte's authority, the Allies were only bound by their recent engagements according to their own discretionary views of circumstances and situations. Being further pressed by Mr. Whitbread on this interesting point, and declining to give an explicit answer, that gentleman gave notice of an express motion on the subject, which was to be discussed yesterday.

## DUBLIN, FEB. 17. POLITICAL DUEL.

We noticed in our paper of the 10th inst. a duel which took place at Bishop's Court, within twelve miles of Dublin, between counsellor O'Connell and Mr. D'Esterre, on the 2d of this month, in which the latter gentleman received a wound, of which he died two days after. The circumstance which gave rise to the dispute in question, was an observation made by counsellor O'Connell at a meeting of Catholic gentlemen, in which, speaking of the recent resolution of the corporation of Dublin, respecting petitioning Parliament against the Catholic claims, Mr. O'Connell applied the epithet *beggary* to the corporation. On the 26th of last month Mr. D'Esterre, who was a member of the corporation, wrote to Mr. O'Connell, requiring a disavowal of the offensive expression. The barrister declined saying whether the newspapers had or had not correctly reported his word, but added, "that from the calumnious manner in which the religion and character of the Catholics of Ireland were treated by the corporation, no terms attributed to him, however reproachful, could exceed the contemptuous feelings he entertained for the body, in its corporate capacity."—Mr. D'Esterre was not satisfied with this reply, and addressed another letter to O'Connell, which was returned unopened. Mr. D'Esterre and his friends now used threats of manual chastisement, and as a reconre was expected in the streets, a crowd, amongst whom was upwards of 500 gentlemen, followed Mr. O'Connell wherever he went with an expectation of witnessing it. The parties, however, did not meet, but so great was the sensation occasioned by the affair that Judge Day called on Mr. O'Connell in his official capacity, to prevent the expected duel. The barrister pledged his honor that he would not be the assailant and the judge retired. On the 1st inst. Sir Edward Stanley, a wine merchant, who was created a knight by the Duke of Richmond, and who has eight hundred pounds a year as a barrack master of Dublin, waited on Mr. O'Connell, with the threatened message; he was referred to Major Macnamara, a protestant gentleman of an ancient Irish family, and son-in-law to Judge Finucane, between whom and Sir Edward the time & place were settled. The parties having arrived on the ground, were placed ten paces asunder, and having received a pair of pistols, were left to fire as their judgment directed. Mr. D'Esterre fired and missed; his opponent immediately returned the fire, and Mr. D'Esterre fell. When on the ground, Sir Edward Stanley addressed Major Macnamara as follows:

"Well sir, when each has discharged his case of pistols, I hope the affair will be considered as terminated, and that we leave the ground!"

To which Mr. Macnamara replied—"Sir, you may of course, take your friend from the ground when you please. You, sir, are the challenger, and you may retire from the ground whenever you think proper; but I shall not enter into any such condition as you propose. However, it is probable there may be no occasion to discharge the whole of a case of pistols." Mr. D'Esterre bore a most amiable character in private life, and is universally regretted. It is remarkable, that he was one of the few members of the corporation who opposed the vote against the Catholics, which was the remote cause of his melancholy fate. In early life he was a Lieut. of marines, and was very active in suppressing the mutiny at the Nore, and was so near suffering for his loyal exertions, that the rope was actually about his neck, and he was on the point of being swung up to the yard-arm. He was afterwards a merchant in Dublin, and a government contractor. He was married to a very beautiful and accomplished young lady, daughter of the celebrated Mr. Cramer, the musician. Mr. D'Esterre has left his beautiful widow now

seventeen years of age, with a living child, and one coming.

There was no inquest held on the body, and Sir Edward Stanley wrote to Mr. O'Connell, that neither the friends nor the family of the deceased meant to prosecute; to which the barrister returned a suitable reply; lamenting the fate of his opponent, and acknowledging the generous sentiments manifested in Sir Edward's letter. The affair has created a great sensation throughout Ireland, which is agitated in an alarming degree, by religious and political parties.

BOSTON, JUNE 7.

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The British transport ship which arrived this day from England, with released American prisoners, has brought London papers to the 1st May—two days late.

War preparations continued with increasing vigor on an immense scale. Three large armies were forming near the French frontiers of disciplined troops, to be led by the best talent and experience of the Allies. The French Armies of Observation continued to be reinforced daily; but not in corresponding force. The speedy departure of Bonaparte to visit his northern frontier had been announced in the Paris papers. He was to set out the 2d May, and to be absent only fifteen days.

It is stated, [April 26] that skirmishing had taken place between the Prussian and French outposts near Givet (on the French northern border) in which the latter had four killed, and fifteen taken prisoners. This is probably true; the Prussians from some cause are extremely inveterate against the French, and appear determined to measure swords with them.

The reports from Italy are contradictory. Some affirm that the King of Naples, (Murat) had been defeated both at Ferraro and Occhio Bello,—that he had been wounded, and that his army was retiring eastward. Other accounts say, that on the 15th April, he was advancing westward on the right bank of the Po; and was near Plaisance the 14th; while a column of his army operating through the Appenines, menaced Alexandria and Genoa. A third report is, that the Allied Powers at Vienna had, at last, recognized Murat as King of Naples; and that, in consequence, he was about to change his measures.

The language of the British Ministers was assuming a more warlike tone. In a debate, on the 28th April, Lord Castlereagh avowed, that although hostilities were directed against Bonaparte himself, the French people would be expelled to their operation, if they upheld his Usurpation. Mr. Whitbread's motion to address the Prince Regent to avert the war by negotiation was negatived 273 to 72!

Denmark, it was reported, had acceded to the Treaty of Vienna, and was organizing an army of 16,000 men, to join the allied army.

Our last Paris papers mention, that Lucien Bonaparte (Prince de Canino) whose arrival in Paris had before been announced, as also his appointment as minister of the interior, still remained at Verfoix, near Switzerland.

The Archduchess Maria Louisa, whom the Paris papers have so often placed on the road to Paris, at the last date was at Vienna, with her son, enjoying the company of her parents, with apparent satisfaction. She will not visit Paris until the affairs of her husband are settled.

Lord Wellington will have a powerful army in Flanders, with a strong *arme* in cavalry.

A Paris article of April 30th, says, "Many letters from St. Petersburg announce that the Russian Senate had invited the Emperor Alexander not to engage Russia in a new war." [Very much like a whale; even if sufficient time had elapsed to obtain the return of news from the Russian capital of Napoleon's usurpation.]

Paris, April 22.—Marshals Soult, Lefebvre and Serrurier took their oaths of allegiance to the Emperor, the 19th.

Gen. Grouchy has been appointed a Marshal of France.

April 30. Yesterday 15,000 troops after defiling before the Emperor, commenced their march for their destinations.

## DECLARATION OF LOUIS XVIII. KING OF FRANCE.

FRANKFORT (Germany) APRIL 16.—Yesterday the King of France issued the following all important DECLARATION:—  
*LOUIS, by the Grace of God King of France and Navarre, to those of our dear children to whom these shall come GREETING—*

"He who has deceived you for the last ten years, is now come to deceive you again. Fifteen days are almost passed away since he seated himself by treachery on that throne, to which your wishes had always called me. Already does not Europe know this, and already does she advance to dethrone him?"

"She advances, Frenchmen! Her innumerable phalanxes will soon pass your frontiers;—but Europe is no longer your enemy; I have reconciled you to her. Henceforth you will behold in these strangers, otherwise so formidable, no other than gene-