

FROM BELL'S MESSENGER,  
OCTOBER 10.

From Paris, Sept. 30.—It is not without inquietude and alarm, that all good Frenchmen, and the friends of the Monarch and peace, see the departure of M. Talleyrand for the Congress at Vienna. Such as know his moral character, and have traced him through his political career, and apprehensive lest he should abuse the large confidence placed in him. He goes charged with all the interests of the Bourbons, and in them is embraced the future interests of France. That this Congress, which has to decide the fate of the world, in which Thrones are the stake to be played for and Monarchs are at once the Suitors and Judges; that a convention, thus awfully solemn for the magnitude of its discussions, and thus eminently splendid for the rank of the parties, should terminate without dispute and discontent, is more than we can venture to say. We have nothing similar to it in the History of the world. But is it not a kind of political solecism, that England, a maritime power, should thus dictate on the Continent?—The Greeks had a fable, that the world was partitioned between the three supreme gods—Jupiter took the Heavens, Pluto the infernal regions, and Neptune the sea. Each, by a solemn compact, renounced all claim upon the other's lot. England seems to have reversed the partition, and has brought her Trident, as the sceptre both of land and sea. She is the pilot who is to guide us through the storms of both elements.

But to whom do we owe this predominance of England? To Bonaparte—To his intemperate ambition; to his wild and senseless pride—He, in his attempts to crush England, has been the real architect of her greatness, and of his own ruin. Yet has England shewn the most noble disinterestedness towards France, in restoring her the Colonies which she had taken, without any deduction or expence. France can have nothing to fear from England at the Congress—She can have no wish to sever any province from France; she cannot desire for herself any Continental possession. Mistress of the Sea; possessing Colonies in every quarter of the globe; and having thus a vent for her trade and commerce in every region; drawing from thence incalculable riches, and thus bracing every sinew of her power with its required energy: powerful in her military arm; unconquerable in her navy; capable of standing, as it were, a siege of all the confederated Powers of Europe, and at the same time, sallying from her strong Garrison of Rock and Sea, to annoy her assailants more fatally than they can injure her.—England, in this position of glory and confidence of security, can covert nothing of France. Perhaps, fearful of a future Austrian alliance, she may wish to strengthen Prussia out of the dilapidations of Saxony, and thus give to that power, a weight in Germany, which shall check the Empire itself. Perhaps, as a counterpoise even to Prussia, she may wish to consolidate Holland and the Netherlands into one state—But whatever her policy towards others, she can desire no increased territory for herself.

There has been much difficulty in our Cabinet in the choice of a Minister of Marine—M. Ferrand, Director General of the Ports, has the appointment *ad interim*. Of all the provinces of Government this requires the most ability. The army of France is easily re-constructed—Recruits have flowed in upon us from the prisons of England; but the navy is not the work of a day—Bonaparte derided sailors, in order that he might depreciate England, and the Naval Genius seemed, as it were, to fly our country—Trade is the *camp* of a sailor; their discipline is storms and tempests—Before a navy can be formed, trade must be revived, colonies re-possessed, and manufactures and agriculture make a vigorous shoot.

The next great concern of France is the establishment of a good Police. We recollect the administration of this dreadful engine under Fouche; the prime actor in the drama of terror; who, uniting the anomalous character of a lawless *Bandit* with that of an irresponsible Police Officer, spread horror and anxiety through Paris—Still, however, the city was governed, and treason and sedition checked, though its object was a tyrant—His sagacity foresaw every thing; his promptitude prevented every thing; his heart and hand could perpetrate every thing—Abolish the vices of the man, and you have a Minister of Police, suited to the exigencies of the times. This office is indifferently filled at present. There is a rumour that Fouche is to be restored, with bridled powers; but this will be vigorously opposed.

The French have granted 50 millions of francs to the King, for the payment of his debts contracted when Count de Lisle. This generosity is amiable; the debts of the fugitive Monarch were loans made to the generosity of the people. The King rises in popular opinion as he is more known. The discontented say, that the reign of Priests is to be restored—but this malice against the sacred order has no foundation. The King knows that the pillars of government are morality and religion; and that the best way to destroy enthusiasm and fanaticism, is to establish in its due honour the pure worship of God.

To tell the King that he is beloved by the army would be to deceive him. They look upon him as interloping between themselves and sovereign power; he is called upon to govern and coerce them, and he cannot captivate their affections, or dissipate their prejudices, by the splendour of a military name. But this dislike will wear off—It must; the country will subjugate the army, or the army will destroy the country.

The Paris papers dare not publish any thing with respect to Bonaparte; there seems a league amongst them to keep silence on this head, but rumour is not idle; some say, that he is tranquilly employed at Elba; others, that the English have smuggled him off to Malta or Gibraltar. It is likewise said, that he intends to send a Minister to the Congress, to claim the society of his wife, and the intercourse and education of his infant son. What nature seems to plead for, policy, one would think, must pause before it rejects.

LONDON, OCT. 27.

CONGRESS AT VIENNA.

Though the Congress have not yet proceeded to business, or at least, though the subject of discussion has not yet been sufficiently made public, to provide matter for the foundation of any certain conclusions, there are some points which are understood to be finally determined, and which, if regarded as settled, are of considerable importance.

The first of these interests that of Poland. As we have frequently had occasion of touching upon this subject in our former Papers, we have before made the observation, that Poland, a vast territory in the middle of Europe, is a kind of plain or table land,—that is, totally without any hill or eminence, and therein without any natural strength whatever. The consequence of such a character of country is this,—that it is at the mercy of the first invader; and, therefore, when it lies as Poland does lie, in contact and contiguity with more powerful States, it is totally unable to provide and to maintain its own independence. Under these circumstances, it is almost necessary that Poland should belong to one or other of the great Powers of the Continent. Now Russia, for many reasons, is best situated to undertake this protection; and though Russia may gain some men and money by this acquisition, she does not gain enough to endanger the equality of the political balance.—Now what we understand as being determined in the Congress, with respect to Poland,

is briefly this:—That it shall be formed into a separate kingdom under the government of the Archduke Constantine, the brother of the Emperor Alexander, who is to be the lawful and acknowledged Sovereign of the same, and to whose heirs male it is to descend. We trust, that this assertion of the German papers will be made out by the event, as we are convinced that no arrangement can be devised, which will more effectually confirm the peace of the Continent, and even more effectually conduce to the welfare of Poland.

Saxony is the next most important interest, and we truly feel a most lively concern, even something more than a mere political regret, that this people is to be divided and carved out amongst the Confederated Sovereigns, and that the king of Prussia is to become their king. The people of Saxony are attached to the reigning family, and to their king; and why, as we have frequently said, is a whole people to suffer because their king has committed an error.

We must express our warm wishes, that the generous feeling of this country will be exerted in their favor, and that our Ministers at Congress, and particularly Lord Castlereagh, will be intrusted to interpose the authoritative influence of the British government in favor of this king and people. The aggrandizement of Hanover will be very ill purchased (even if we consider only English interests) by the annihilation of Saxony.

A rumour is current, said to be derived from France, that Prince Talleyrand had been refused access to some of the Conferences at Vienna, on the ground that France could not pretend to a voice in them; her interests not being concerned in the particular objects to be discussed in those meetings. This is not creditable.

A letter from Paris, in the *Hamburgh* papers, accuses the Duke of Wellington with being the cause of the violent proceedings in Spain. His Grace is asserted to have counselled Ferdinand to reject the Constitution he found established by the Cortes. We believe this statement to be a base calumny, written by some Frenchman who considered the laurels won by his Grace as a reproach to his countrymen.

Mr. Croker is gone to Paris. The object of his journey, we are told, is to enquire, by special authority from the Admiralty and the Cabinet, into the actual facts touching the alleged undue facilities given to American privateers in the ports of France; to make the representations or remonstrances to the French Government which the nature of the case, ascertained by strict scrutiny, may require; and to come to an understanding and arrangement which may prevent any dispute from arising between the two nations and their Sovereigns.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

For these two nights past there has been a hot press on the river, and some hundreds of men have been picked up from *craft* of every description. The cause assigned for this measure is the manning of several ships of war for the American Station.

The Royal Arms of Hayti, prefixed to the Edicts and Proclamations of Christophe, are, a Crown with two Lions rampant gardant, for supporters. Motto: "God, my cause, and my sword." *I rise again from my ashes.* In these Proclamations, he does not assume the title of EMPEROR, with which some of the papers have dubbed him. They are intitled thus:—"HENRY, by the Grace of God, and the Constitutional Law of the State, King of HAYTI, &c. &c."

A letter from Porto Ferajo gives us the following details respecting Bonaparte:—His residence is composed of two buildings, of each three windows in length, and two stories high; they are joined together by another building of four windows in length,

and one story high; there are green blinds, the door painted brown, and there are two centinels at the door: so much for the exterior. The interior is arranged with elegance; the saloon can contain 100 persons. Bonaparte sleeps very little—He gets up very early in the morning. He tires two or three horses; and sometimes labours late at night. He is in good health, but he sometimes neglects his person, and looks like a common soldier. To give a proof of his sentiments towards the Bourbons, he has caused crosses to be made, enamelled white and blue, with a *fleur-de-lis* in the centre, *fleur-de-lis* at the corner, with this legend, "The Pledge of Peace; Long live the King;" which decoration he gives to every person who quits his service to return to France.

The following Bulletin of the state of the King's health was yesterday exhibited:

"*Windfor Castle, October 1.*

"His Majesty continues tranquil, but his disorder is unabated."

(Signed as usual.)

It is not correctly stated, that any official communication has been made within these few days to the Bank of England by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, explaining that no further Loan would be required by Government this year; but it is a fact, that at an interview which took place between the Governor of the Bank of England and Mr. Vanittart, on Tuesday last, the latter took occasion to remark on the depressed state of the funds; and understanding that the principal cause of their depression was attributable to the expectation of a new loan in the course of the year, he stated that as far as he could then foresee, Government would not require during the present year, either a new Loan or the funding of any Exchequer Bills: at the same time the Chancellor of the Exchequer wished it might be understood, that upon this subject, he did not pledge himself. In consequence of the above information having generally transpired on Friday, the funds felt the benefit of it; and although the Stock Exchange was not open, private bargains were transacted, and immense quantities of 3 per cents. and omnium were purchased; the former rose to 67, and the latter to par. At the close of the day, they fell about  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. below the above prices.

OCTOBER 8.

The Pope and Ferdinand the VIIth, are acting in concert, singularizing their restored authority by similar measures. A person of the name of Belivacqua has been compelled to fly to Naples, from Rome, to avoid the persecution of the Inquisition. His crime is being a *Freemason*! Pasquinades are as frequent as ever. The Prince of Peace has been ordered away from Rome at the special request of Ferdinand.

Letters from Copenhagen mention the arrival of a large English fleet with troops on board, and it is also reported that the King of Denmark is to receive Hamburg, and that with Altona it will soon form one town.—The whole row of houses, reaching from Hamburg to Altona, in the Rope Walk, is already rebuilt.

A Treaty of Peace and Amity between Prussia and Denmark, was signed at Berlin on the 25th of August. It is to be followed by a Treaty of Commerce mutually advantageous; and the King of Prussia, in conjunction with England, Russia, and Sweden, is to endeavour to procure for Denmark a further indemnification for Norway, than the cession of Pomerania already agreed upon. From whom and in what quarter is this indemnity to be procured, if these three Powers have not themselves the ability to give it? Is Prussian Pomerania, or is some further portion of Northern Germany the object in view.

The Pope has struck a medal representing St. Peter released from Prison, with the modest inscription of "*renovatum prodigum*," the miracle renewed.