

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.

VII. As the engagements entered into by the present treaty have for object to maintain the general peace, the high contracting powers agree to invite all the powers of Europe to accede to them.

VIII. 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 Buonaparte and his adherents, his most Christian Majesty shall be specially invited to accede thereto, and in the event of his majesty's claiming the force specified in article 2, he shall make known what assistance his circumstances enable him to contribute toward the object of the present treaty.

IX. The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratification exchanged within the period of one month, or sooner if possible.

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

- (L. S.) Count Rasmowsky,
(L. S.) Count Nesselrode,
(L. S.) Prince Metternich,
(L. S.) Baron Wessenberg,
(L. S.) Prince Hardenberg,
(L. S.) Baron Humboldt,
(L. S.) Wellington.

At Vienna, the 25th of March, 1815. It remains to be seen what effect the above treaty will produce upon the sober part of the French nation. On the face of it is a deliberate pledge on the part of all the powers not to consider the peace of Europe as secured till the Usurper shall have been driven from the throne and his adherents shall have been punished for their perjury and treason.

In its present form the Treaty is signed only by the Ministers of Russia, Austria, Prussia and Great Britain; but all the other powers are to be invited to accede to it. It is known that several of them have already notified their accession and it is expected that most of them will concur. Fears, however, are still entertained respecting the King of Naples; and if we may credit accounts brought in private letters, by the late Hamourgh and the conduct of the Crown Prince of Sweden has become so mysterious, as not only to excite suspicions among the allies, but to render it necessary to appoint a strong division of the Russian army to watch his movements. The defect of these powers, should it actually come to that, will prove very injurious to the general cause; but we cannot doubt that every reasonable assurance will be given to those which may be wavering, on account of supposed dangers with which they may conceive themselves to be threatened. It is certainly much to be desired that unanimity should be established and maintained among the different powers, when engaged in a conflict with a power which has already nearly ruined Europe.

Liverpool, April 26. A Mentz article says, that Russia had pledged herself to send all the French prisoners to the further extremity of her empire, never to be returned or exchanged—those who choose to enter her service will be sent to the armies of Caucasus; others will be permitted to form colonies and establishments; and finally, those who will do nothing, are to be made slaves. The other powers pledge themselves to treat their prisoners with the severity and contempt which a nation deserves which arrogates to itself the right to choose masters.

Letters from Frankfort of 10th April, affirm that there was upwards of 125,000 Prussian troops on the left bank of the Rhine, and that the different columns about to pass that river would augment their number to an aggregate of 180,000 men.

The allies will not war against the French people—but only against Napoleon and his adherents.

The head-quarters of the Prince of Schwarzenberg were removed on the 8th of April, and were to be transferred to Ratisbon on the 24th. The arch-duke Charles is to command the middle Rhine.

Letters from St. Sebastian announce that the King of Spain would take an active part against Buonaparte. An embargo had been laid upon all French vessels in the ports of Spain.

Milan, April 4. Hostilities commenced on the 4th, on the side of Modena—the first attack terminated in favour of the Neapolitans. These last have, it is said, passed the Po at Ferrara, and have occupied Padua.

Same date. The report here is, that General Bianchi has been surrounded by the Neapolitans, and that he lost from 4 to 5,000 men in an affair upon the Taro. It appears without doubt that Parma is in the power of Joachim. The Austrians are entrenching themselves upon the Po. Lord Bentinck was here yesterday—he is gone to Mantua. We are without intelligence of what passes in the places occupied by the Neapolitans.

Joachim has issued a proclamation, by which he invites all Italy to arm for its independence. He calls the English a great and a liberal nation, and accuses the Germans of perfidy.

Vienna, April 10. It is remarkable that Murat, though he has commenced hostilities and gave our court notice of it by a letter from Ancona of the 27th of March, repeats his offer of acceding to the alliances against Buonaparte, under the considerations which he had previously submitted to the congress by his ministers, Camphioni and Canote, as they formerly announced to the congress on the 28th of March. The sudden commencement of hostilities are ascribed to the inconsiderate heat and precipitation of Murat, who did not wait for the report of his ministers upon the proposals which he ordered them to lay before the congress; but upon the unfavourable communication made to him by an Austrian courier, who had been despatched before, immediately took up arms.

Paris, April 19. An army of 40,000 men is assembling in the environs of Chantilly. General Gerard had established his head-quarter in that town on the 13th. Marshal Grouchy is daily expected. A corps of observation is collecting round Bedford, more than 25,000 strong, under the command of Lt. Gen. Lecourbe.

Marshal Brune has set out to take the command of an army of observation, consisting of 30,000 men who are assembling at Antibes.

The plan of the new constitution was finished this evening. It will be published next Sunday. On Tuesday night the Emperor was at the opera. He entered his box unexpectedly, and was received with loud acclamations.

Berlin, April 15. Our papers contain the following PROCLAMATION.

When in the time of danger I called my people to arms, to combat for the freedom and independence of the country, the whole mass of the youth glowing with emulation, thronged round the standard, to bear with joyful self-denial unusual hardships, and resolved to brave death itself; then the best strength of the people intrepidly joined the ranks of my brave soldiers, and my Generals led with me into battle a host of heroes, who have shewn themselves worthy of the name of their fathers, and heirs of their glory. Thus we and our allies, attended by victory conquered the capital of our enemy; our banners waved in Paris; Napoleon abdicated his authority. Liberty was restored to Germany, security to thrones, and to the world the hope of a durable peace.

This hope is vanished—we must again march to the combat. A perfidious conspiracy has brought back to France the man, who for ten years together, brought down upon the world unutterable miseries. The people, confounded, have not been able to oppose his armed adherents. Though he himself, while silt at the head of a considerable armed force, declared his abdication to be a voluntary sacrifice to the happiness and repose of France, he now regards this, like every other convention, as nothing. He is at the head of perjured soldiers, who desire to render war eternal. Europe is again threatened: it cannot suffer the man to remain on the throne of France who loudly proclaimed universal empire to be the object of his continually renewed wars; who confounded all moral principles by his continued breach of faith, and who can therefore give the world no security for his peaceable intentions.

Again, therefore, arise to the combat—France itself wants a courier, and all Europe is allied with us. United with your ancient companions in victory, reinforced by the accession of new brethren in arms, you go, brave Prussians, to a just war with me, with the Princes of my family, with the generals who have led you to victory. The justice of the cause we defend will insure us the victory. I have ordered general arming, according to my decree of Sept. 3, 1814, which will be executed in all my dominions.

The army will be completed, the volunteer companies of yagers be formed, and the landwehr called together. The youth of the chief classes of the citizens, from the age of 20 upwards, are at liberty to join either the landwehr first called out, or the yager corps of the regular army.

Every young man who has completed his 17th year, may, if possessing the requisite bodily strength join the army at his own choice. I publish a particular regulation on this subject. Concerning the formation of single corps and of the landwehr, a notice will appear in every province from the constituted authorities.

Thus united with all Europe in arms, we again enter the lists against Napoleon Buonaparte and his adherents.

Arise then, with God for your support, for the repose of the world, for order, for morality, for your king and your country.

FREDERICK WILLIAM, Vienna, April 8, 1815.

Berlin, April 15. The two eldest sons of the king, the Crown Prince and Prince William, and also their cousin Prince Louis, will make the campaign, and are busy with the necessary preparations, but they will stop till the king come here.

It is noticed, as a very probable circumstance, that in the formation of the Prussian army, in the field, the garrison of Dresden is taken into the account.

The fine regiment of hussars, raised by the States of Pomerania passed on the 9th through Magdeburg. At Magdeburg so many young men have offered to march against France, that it is not possible to clothe them all immediately.

From the Liverpool Mercury of April 23th, received by Mr. S. Toplist, at Boston.

Austrian Bulletin respecting the operations in Italy.

A courier sent off on the 9th April by Baron Frimont, commander in chief of the army of Italy, and who arrived at Vienna on the 14th, brings intelligence that King Joachim had moved his headquarters to Modena, and after many marches and counter-marches, probably for the purpose of deceiving the Austrians, had directed his main force upon Ferrara. This attempt however, was frustrated by gen. Von Lauer, commanding there.

On the 8th the king caused, in his presence several attacks to be made on our tete-de-pont at Occhio Bello, but his troops were repulsed with considerable loss. In the evening the enemy's corps were forced to complete retreat.

Our loss in the successful action which took place on the 4th on the Parnaso, and the assault of the tete-de-pont on the 8th, is very considerable. General Stefani, received a slight contusion, which, however, did not prevent him from continuing to command his brigade.

On the 8th, the English General Lord Wm. Bentinck, had an interview with the general in chief at Mantua.

The Austrian head-quarters were on the 10th removed to Castellucio, near Mantua. The Emperor of Austria has issued a proclamation, declaring that the Provinces of Lombardy and Venice are incorporated with the imperial dominions of his crown. The Iron Crown and the order of the same name are to be retained.

Austrian Declaration respecting Murat.

The Vienna Court Gazette contains an official paper of the conduct of Murat, from which we make the following extracts:

On the 5th of March, the news of Napoleon's escape arrived at Naples. The King immediately sent for his imperial majesty's ambassador, and declared to him, that he was, and should still remain inviolably faithful to the system of the alliance. He renewed the same declaration to the cabinets of Austria

and England, at the same time, he sent his aid-de-camp, count de Beaufrimont to France with the commission to look for Buonaparte, and to assure him of his support. Scarcely was the news of Napoleon's entry into Lyons, received at Naples, when the king declared to the court of Rome, "That he considered the cause of Napoleon as his own and would now prove to him that it had never been foreign to him"—he required at the same time, a passage through the Roman states for two of his divisions, which, however, far from acting in a hostile manner, should not disturb the Holy Father, in his capital.

The Pope protested against this violation of his territory, and when it took place, His Holiness left Rome, and repaired to Florence.

On the 8th of April, the Neapolitan Plenipotentiaries at Vienna delivered a note to the Cabinet which with assurances of the most friendly sentiments of their master, and of his unalienable wish never to separate from Austria, announced that his majesty saw himself forced by the altered state of things, and for his own safety, and in agreement with the military measures, which all the powers thought it necessary to take, to give likewise to his military force a greater development. This development, should, however, be within the line of demarcation, which was fixed for the Neapolitan by the armistice of 1815. Meanwhile the Neapolitan army, without any further declaration began on the 30th of March hostilities against the Austrian posts on the Legations.

London Royal Exchange, April 26. A letter from a person connected with the court of Sardinia, in the Paris Journals, states that the forces of Murat do not exceed 50,000 men.

An article from Milan, in the German paper, says, that they have as much to apprehend from the secret foe within their walls, as from the enemy without. The Austrian government displays a jealous timidity. No conversation on political or military subjects is permitted. Genoa still continues to be garrisoned by British and Sicilian troops. Murat's army is called by the Italians, "The Italian Army."

LATEST FROM FRANCE. By the brig James Monroe, Captain Skinner, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received Bourdeaux papers of the 2d of May.

Captain Skinner informs, that the Emperor Napoleon was more popular than ever in France, that he had an army of 400,000 men ready to act—that the allies had not crossed the Rhine, nor had hostilities commenced.

[Extracts from the papers.] In the Bourdeaux Indicateur of the 2d May, we find an extract of a speech of the Prince of Sweden, Bernadotte, to the Diet of Sweden, in which he says, that he thanks them for the indignation which they expressed at the attempt which was made to declare him illegitimate, that he was about to put himself at head of the armaments going on in Sweden, and that he hoped with Divine assistance to be enabled to baffle all the efforts of his enemies.

Paris, April 24. By a decree of the 26th of March the property of Prince Berthier, captain of the guards of the Conte de Lille, has been put under acquisition.

The rigor which is exercised at Brussels against the French, is extreme. Those persons who have only been in France, are obliged to act with caution; even the women are not excepted.

The king of Naples was at Ancona the latter end of March, with four divisions of his army.—His troops are fine and numerous, and have with them a train of 180 pieces of cannon.

The King of Naples having received a letter from the Emperor of Austria, informing him that the Congress had refused to acknowledge him, began his March forthwith. At Cesene his advanced guard had a rencounter with 2000 Austrians, and made every one of them prisoners. In the meantime General Pignatelli entered Florence the Duke of Modena, repassed the Po, and the Grand Duke of Tuscany was at Livourne.

A Neapolitan vessel of 74 guns, had transported the mother of Napoleon from the Isle of Elba to Naples.

It is regarded as a new indication of the durability of Peace between

England and France, that for several days past, English newspapers in France with the exception of remaining there a part of the season. Many of them, the Journals of Paris, have alluded to Paris.

Letters from Italy mention that the number of Italians who rallied under the standard of King of Naples, are not less than 30,000. The same letters speak of an insurrection having broken out in Venice, in which General Capriani was killed by the people. The Neapolitan army is estimated at 100,000 men, and the recruiting goes on daily.

It is said that the Neapolitan since the report of their success which were in circulation, made themselves masters of St. Georges, the castle of St. Angelo, and that they are marching on the delta.

Woodford Farm.

The subscriber will sell at public sale, that valuable farm in Anne Arundel county, about six miles from the city of Baltimore, containing upwards of one hundred acres. This land is well improved, and is situated on the road of Col. John E. Howard's estate. The soil of Woodford is not inferior to any in the state of Maryland, and no land does plaiter operate more effectually. A large proportion of the tract is heavily timbered, and the cleared land highly cultivated with clover and plaiter. The shot from Ellicott's Mills affords a good market for the sale of all kinds of grain, &c. The subscriber will receive United States Stock, or Stock in any of the Banks in Baltimore, in payment for the purchase money. Any person wishing to purchase, can view the land by applying to the manager, Mr. Thomas Anderson, and applications of purchasers will be received by Col. John E. Howard, in Baltimore or by the subscriber living in the city of Annapolis.

June 15. Wm. H. Marick.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber has for sale about 200 acres of very valuable land in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, about 11 miles from Annapolis, and within four miles of West River leading to the Chesapeake Bay. The land is susceptible of clover and plaiter, and has the advantage of a large apple orchard, a comfortable dwelling house, and well supplied with good water. The terms of sale may be known by application to Joseph N. Sells and Richard H. Battee, both of the county.

June 8. 2

THE OFFICE AND DUTY OF A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Just published, and for sale by Slaters, Annapolis, Price \$3 00. Subscribers are requested to send for their copies. May 25.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is desirous of selling the whole of his small Stock of Goods now on hand at the Indian Landing (which may be had low) together with the leasehold of his store-house, &c. &c. at said place.

A Taylor and a Shoemaker.

Are much wanting on the Head of the river. They can be accommodated with good dwelling houses, gardens, &c. at the Indian Landing, or in the neighbourhood.

Apply to Augustin Gambrell.

June 8. 2

The Ferry.

Known by the name of Holland Ferry, is now in good repair, and attended to by a sober and sturdy man. It is well known to be the shortest and best road from Annapolis to Baltimore. Travellers will meet with no detention at the ferry as heretofore.

May 16. 5

Anne Arundel County, to wit: I hereby certify, that Henry Schick, of said county, brought before me as a stray, a dark iron gray GELBING, five years old; about fifteen or a half hands high, with tall, black and canters, shod all round; has white spots on his back; one eye side appears to have been occasioned by the saddle. Given under hand and for the county aforesaid, this day of May, 1815.

The owner of the above described horse is requested to prove property, and pay charges and take him away. Henry Schick, Living near the Poplar Springs.

some history... MARYLAND GAZETTE... Paris papers to the 24th April... state, that the tri-coloured flag... waves in every department of... and that the most perfect... By the same arrival, there... also accounts that the allies are... bodying a large force, some of... which are already on their march to... Rhine, which leaves little room... doubt that Europe will soon... be engaged in a sanguinary... Among some of the politici... in England who have had an... opportunity of mixing with the au... personages who composed the... press at Vienna, it is an opinion... generally expressed, that... ere will be no war. From the... preparations which are daily... kings, and from the furious indig... tion which exists in several parts... Europe against Buonaparte, as... all as from the declaration of the... issued from Vienna, we should... induced to draw a different con... sion. France united, will oppose... force not easily subdued; yet the... which once hurled the tyrant... his seat possesses no doubt the... ability, when conducted by... ellington, Blucher, Schwarzen... and others, to do it again. With Buonaparte no permanent... can be made, and therefore, is... probable, for securing the in... pendence of Europe, and ensur... its safety against any of his future... encroachments, they may once more... their armies into the French... nations. He has threatened ven... ance against any who attempt to... interfere with the affairs of France. He should remember that he has... herals to contend with who regard... menaces as the "idle wind,"... that they have troops at com... and equal to the far-famed legions... fought under his command at... tergo, Wagram and Jena.