

enable 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 Wessenberg,
Prince Hardenberg,
Baron Humboldt,
Wellington.

At Vienna, the 25th March, 1815.

GENOA, April 1.

On the 30th March, in the evening, arrived here the Queen of Etruria, with the young King her son, and the Princess her daughter.

LONDON,

April 22.—26.

Letters from Hamburg state, that the conduct of Bernadotte had become so mysterious, and excited so general a suspicion among the Allied Powers, that it was deemed necessary to appoint a strong division of the Russian army to watch his movements in Sweden.

All the Arch-Dukes of the House of Austria are once more called into the field respectively, as commanders of armies. The Arch-Duke Charles will command the North German Army, on the side of Saragburg and Frankfort; the Arch-Duke John will join the South German division, on the side of Lyons and Italy; the Arch-Duke Anthony will have a command on the Tyrol.

Sir Sidney Smith is to co-operate with the Duke of Wellington on the waters of the Netherlands.

The Ducheſs of Angoulême arrived at the house of the French Ambassador on Friday.

PARIS, April 24.

Letter from Lieutenant General Radet:

"Cette, April 16, 10 o'clock, P. M.

"I arrived here this evening at eight o'clock. At nine I embarked the Duke of Angoulême and the persons of his suite on board the Swedish vessel Scandinavia, of 400 tons burthen, Captain Orloff Maunsoon. This vessel has just sailed with its passengers for Cadiz.

(Signed) Radet, Lt. Gen."

A traveller just arrived at Paris, who left Naples, on the 7th. of this month, has communicated the following intelligence:—

"The King of Naples was at Ancona in the latter end of March, with four divisions of his army, and his cavalry.

Another division was marching round Rome.

"The Austrian troops were fine and numerous; they had with them a train of 180 pieces of cannon.

"The King of Naples having received a Letter from the Emperor of Austria, intimating that the Congress had refused to acknowledge him, immediately began his march.

"At Cessena his advanced guard fell in with 2000 Austrians, and made some of them prisoners.

"On the 2d he entered Bologna. He caused his arrival to be preceded by Proclamations, in which he reproached the Congress with its attack on the right of Nations, and the violation of its pledges, since Poland, to which liberty had been promised, is more enslaved than ever, and since Genoa, to which independence had been promised, has been delivered up to the King of Sardinia.

"The King finally calls Italy to independence, asking to be seconded in his enterprise, which has no other object than the exclusion of foreigners.

"In fact we are assured that all the old Italian Soldiers have flocked to his standard.

"All the little towns of Romagna have formed Companies composed of old soldiers whom they have armed and equipped at their expence, and these Companies are following the Neapolitan army.

"It appears that it was about the 5th or 6th, that a battle was fought before Modena. The King, who had scarcely 20,000 men with him, attacked between 22 and 23,000 Austrians. He defeated them, took 800 prisoners and drove them across the Po. Parma and Placentia are in his possession.

"Meanwhile Gen. Pignatelli entered Florence, intercepted Gen. Nugent and defeated him on the 10th, between Pissoja and the Appenine defiles. We are assured that accounts reached Leghorn on the 11th, of General Nugent, and the whole of his column, having been taken."

Letters from Italy state, that the number of Italians who have rallied around the standard of the King of Naples, may be estimated at 30,000.

By accounts from Italy we learn, that on the 11th news was received at Leghorn of Gen. Nugent and the whole of his column being taken."

A letter from Leghorn of the 24th ult. received in the city this morning, expresses no doubt of Murat's immediate and hostile advance; and concludes with an opinion that British property and shipping will no longer be safe in that port.

The following list of the troops marching against France, is circulated at Vienna:—

Russians, 225,000	Bavarians, 40,000
Austrians 250,000	Wirttembergers 12,000
Prussians 150,000	Baden, 10,000
Hanoverians, English, Dutch and Hessians, 100,000	Other Gr. States, 20,000
Saxons 15,000	
Total 822,000	

The greater part of the Imperial Russian Guards have, it is said received orders to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation at Petersburg, by which means they may be more speedily conveyed to points where they can act most effectually.

It is stated, that in the event of the renewal of the war, the requisite subsidies from this Country will amount to eight millions.

April 21.

A French General has been arrested on the German side of the Rhine—the Grand Duke of Tuscany has fled his capital, as well as the Pope, who is now at Vienna. Murat is said to have taken possession of Rome, in the name of the young King of Rome.—The Emperor Alexander, upon receiving the news of Bonaparte's landing, exclaimed, "the thing is trifling, if we do not treat it as a trifle."—That his Majesty does not so treat it appears from a Breslan article, which states, that 80,000 Russians will pass through that place in the course of the present month, and that 245,000 are expected upon the whole.

Charlotte-Town,

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1815.

In the second page of this Paper we commence the publication of the ratified Treaty between Great Britain and the United States of America, which will be given in full in future numbers. We lament that we were unable to lay that document before the public earlier; but a combination of untoward circumstances have prevented our attention to that and many other articles of public interest.

By the late arrivals from Halifax, papers have been received to the 7th inst. which contain London dates to the 28th of April.—We have made such extracts from them as our limits will admit.

The Intelligence from Europe since the beginning of March is, and continues progressively to be, a series of the most wonderful fluctuations of events, unparalleled in the annals of the World. A few months since, all (except the ambitious and the embeccle dependent) were happily anticipating a duration of halcyon prospects; but a reverse, fraught with conflict and blood, are daily displaying scenes unexpected and amazing—and what may result before the conclusion of these great political eruptions, is past all human calculation to surmise. The great exertions of our parent country, and her allies, in combining a power, apparently adequate to nip the designs of the Usurper in the bud, we trust, will restore those blessings so long and eagerly sought for—a return of Peace upon a permanent basis.—Yet strange and eventful are the times. So sudden have been the rapid overturn of the most solemn engagements, that we cannot use a more pithy idea in our speculations upon the dark conjectures before us, than what we drop from a person of particular distinction of this community, that "so deep was the play in the political game of the times, that to calculate upon the most improbable expectations, if the most so could be conceived, would be the most likely winning point in the finale."

From HALIFAX, June 7.

By the Reward, we learn, that the Intelligence of Bonaparte's return to Paris, had reached Martinique—that the Troops there had declared in favour of Bonaparte—and that the Governor had sent to Barbadoes for a British Force to take possession of the Island.

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