EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

The Gazette of Saturday contains a Proclamation, dated the 2d inst. declaring that the recommencement of hostilities renders it expedient to exercise the power vested in his Majesty, and directing that all soldiers now serving in his Majesty's army, (the veteran battalions excepted) who have been enlisted for limited periods, shall continue to serve therein for three years after the expiration of such limited periods respectively. Also another Proclamation, commanding Aliens coming from any port or place under the dominion of those persons exercising the powers of Government in France, to be landed at Harwich, Dover, Newhaven, Southampton, Falmouth, and Gravesend.—Any master of a boat or vessel, landing Aliens at any other place, without permission from the Secretary of State, will incur a penalty of £40 for every person so landed, and the boat or vessel to be seized.

A third Proclamation, dated on the 2d instant, orders all Aliens who shall have arrived in England since April 1st to register themselves as follows:—Aliens resident in the city, within ten days from the date of this Proclamation, to register themselves with the Lord Mayor, who must grant them under his hand and seal a provisional licence to reside in Great-Britain.—Aliens resident within the city and liberties of Westminster, or bills of mortality, or within ten miles of the city, to register themselves at one of the undermentioned police-offices, according to the district in which they shall reside: viz. Queen-square, Westminster, Great Marlborough-street, Hatton-garden, Lambeth-street, White-chapel, Worship-street, Shoreditch, High-street, Shadwell, and Union-Hall, Southwark. Aliens residing out of the said districts, and within any cities or corporate towns, to register themselves within fourteen days, with the Mayor or other chief magistrate. Aliens residing in any other place in Great-Britain, to register themselves within eighteen days with some magistrate of the place where they reside. Aliens coming into Great-Britain, after the publication of this Proclamation, to register themselves within two days after their arrival in the districts in which they reside, excepting those coming direct from France, and supposed to be enemies, who can only land at the ports specified above.

All Aliens, on applying for licence are to deliver a full and true declaration of his or her name, age, place of birth, rank, occupation, profession, the place of residence, when last in his or her own country, together with the last principal place of residence before his or her arrival in this kingdom, the name or names of some person or persons in this country to whom known, the reason or purpose for which he or she came to this kingdom, the time when and the place where such Alien last arrived in Great-Britain, and where his or her actual residence has been since and is at the time of giving in such declaration. Mayors and Magistrates to grant provisional licences. Aliens having obtained licences under any former act not to be molested. Every Alien not having obtained such licence, and found at large after the time limited by this act, to be liable to six months imprisonment.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

By a letter received from the Agents of Lloyd's, at Genoa, dated the 22d, the following important news is conveyed:

"By an express sent by Lord Burghersh from Florence, which arrived here last night, we learn, that on the 11th inst. a British division, composed of his Majesty's ships, Tremendous, Alcmene, and Partridge, arrived in the Bay of Naples, and threatened to bombard the city, on which Madame Murat sent immediately on board Prince Cariati, to treat for the safety of that capital. Prince Cariati agreed to the following conditions:

"Art. 1. The two Neapolitan sail of the line actually in the Bay of Naples shall immediately be delivered to his Britannic Majesty's ships.

"2. The Naval Arsenals of Naples shall likewise be delivered up, and Commissaries named to make and inventory of their present state.

"3. The line of battle ship which is on the stocks building, with all the materials necessary to complete her, must equally fall into the power of his Britannic Majesty's ships. The ships and stores in the arsenals, deriving from this capture, shall remain at the disposal of the British Government, and of that his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, Ferdinand IV.

"It is reported, that there was a numerous fleet of transports in sight, and much discontent amongst the inhabitants in favor of a surrender, and in all probability the town was given up soon after.

"By a private letter from Rome of the 15th inst. we learn that Cardinal Maury has been arrested and sent to the Castle of St. Angelo, as likewise Advocate Lambert, Ex-president; that 700,000 crowns which Cardinal Fesch and his sister had lodged in Tortonia's bank, have been sequestrated."

Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Strachan is gone to Plymouth, to take command of the division of the Channel Fleet at that port.

A Plymouth letter states, that several ships have sailed with the utmost despatch, with orders, it is believed, to watch a squadron of French frigates, intending to carry out arms to the West-Indies, at the first opportunity. Report states, that the British ships have received directions to detain all French vessels, whether under the white or tri-coloured flag. On Saturday, the French ship La Bibliole, Capt. Campon, from Martinique, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with sugar and coffee, arrived at Spithead, having been sent in by one of our frigates. This vessel is of 300 tons burthen, and valued at £30,000. Admiral Thornborough, in the present state of affairs, refused to release her without directions from the Lords of the Admiralty.

Mr. John Quincey Adams, the new American Minister to the British Court, has arrived.

The reason assigned for giving up the ships which have been detained by our cruizers, is to conciliate the sea-ports, and to strengthen the influence of the Bourbon adherents; but we have reason to believe that the policy is now changed, and that no more detained ships will be liberated.

The French national armed vessel, detained by the Desiree frigate off Guernsey, has, we find, been sent to Portsmouth; and has arrived at that port, we suppose, as a lawful prize.

Letters from Switzerland inform us, that the Cantons have entered into a treaty with the Prussia, Austria, Russia, and Great-Britain, under which the Helvetic Republic is to become a competent part of the grand confederation against France. The number of the troops is not stated so high as it has been given in the London papers, but the computation is much nearer the truth. The army on foot is said to consist of 30,000 men, and is to be augmented by 15,000, which are in progress of being raised. By this arrangement with the Republic the whole line of the country through the immense range from Ostend to Nice is covered with the enemies of France.

The Congress has assigned the principal part of Poland to the Emperor of Russia, who is to be crowned King of Poland. The kingdom is to have a separate constitution. This information has been announced to the Senate by the Emperor Alexander, in the following letter to the President:

"*President of the Senate.*—With particular pleasure I announce to you, that the fate of your country has been unanimously decided by the Powers assembled at the Congress. In assuming the title of *King of Poland*, I have desired to satisfy the wishes of the nation. The kingdom of Poland will be united with Russia by the bond of *its own Constitution*, on which I wish to found the happiness of the country. If the great interest of general tranquillity has not allowed the union of all the Poles under the same sceptre, I have at least endeavoured to alleviate, as much as possible, the pain of the separation, and to obtain for them every where the peaceful enjoyment of their nationality. Before the formalities still to be fulfilled, permit the publication of all the points in respect to the definitive arrangements of the affairs of Poland, I wished to acquaint you with the substance of them, and I authorise you to publish to your countrymen the present letter. Receive the assurance of my sincere esteem.

"ALEXANDER."

"*Vienna, April* 30, 1815.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE, JUNE 7.

Foreign Office, June 7.

The following copy and extract of despatches from Lord Burghersh, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Florence, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign affairs.

[A previous despatch from his Lordship, dated Rome, May 16, announces the surrender of the Port, Arsenals, and Shipping, at Naples, with the particulars of which the public are already in possession from various sources.]

Extract of a despatch from Lord Burghersh to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Teano, May 21.

I have the honor of congratulating your Lordship on the termination of the war with the Government of Naples, closed by the Military Convention I herewith transmit, by which the Kingdom, its Fortresses, Arsenals, Military force and resources, are, almost without exception, surrendered to the allies, to be returned to the lawful Sovereign of the country, Ferdinand IV.

After the successes obtained by gen. Nugent, and stated in my last despatch, gen. Bianchi received on the 18th, a message from the Duke de Gallo, requesting at interview, to communicate to him propositions he was charged with from Marshal Murat. A meeting for the next day was appointed; on the part of England, Gen. Bianchi, requested me to attend it, and in the absence of the British Commander in chief, both by sea and land, I consented. I met, therefore, the Duke de Gallo, with Gen. Bianchi, on the morning of the 19.

The conversation which ensued with that Minister, led to no other result than in having given the allies an opportunity of stating to him the grounds on which alone they would engage to arrest their military movements. Having stated that he had no authority to treat on any basis of the nature so announced to him, the Duke de Gallo returned to Naples, having received, however, an assurance, that any propositions Gen. Carascosa might wish to make, should, in the course of the following day, be received. The meeting with Gen. Carascosa took place this morning. Gen. Neipperg, on the part of Austria, Gen. Colletta, on that of Naples; and myself, in the absence of the British Commanders in Chief, negociated the Military Convention.

On the part of Naples, propositions were at first made totally inadmissible; on our part the abdication of Marshal Murat was insisted upon. Gen. Colletta wished to secure for that person a safe retreat to France, but finding that such was totally impossible, and having declared that he had no authority from Marshal Murat to treat with regard to him, the Convention, such as your Lordship will receive it, was agreed to.

It is impossible to conclude this despatch without calling your Lordship's attention to the manner in which the campaign, now terminated, has been carried on by Gen. Bianchi. The activity with which he has pushed his operations, is almost without example. The constant successes which have attended his arms, are crowned in the satisfaction of his being able to re-establish the authority of the legitimate Sovereign, without those misfortunes to the country attendant on protracted military operations.

With regard to Marshal Murat, he is stated to be in Naples. Gen. Bianchi has declared that he must consent to go to the Austrian Hereditary States, where his future situation will be fixed; no answer whatever has been received from him.

MILITARY CONVENTION.

The undersigned, after having exchanged the full powers with which they were invested by their respective Commanders in Chief, have agreed upon the following Articles; subject, nevertheless, to the ratification of the above mentioned Commanders in Chief.

ART. 1. From the day in which the present military convention shall have been signed, there shall be an Armistice between the Allied troops and the Neapolitan troops in all parts of the Kingdom of Naples.

2. All fortified places, citadels, and forts of the Kingdom of Naples, shall be given up in their actual state, as well as the sea ports and arsenals of all kinds, to the armies of the Allied Powers, at the period fixed upon in the following Article, for the purpose of being made over to his Majesty King Ferdinand IV. excepting such of them as may, before that period, have already been surrendered. The places of Gaeta, Pescara, and Ancona, which are already blockaded by the land and sea forces of the Allied Powers, not being in the line of operations of the army under the Gen. in Chief Carascosa, he declares himself unable to decide upon their fate, as the Officers commanding them are independent, and not under his orders.

3. The periods for the surrender of the fortresses, and for the march of the Austrian army upon Naples, are fixed as follows: Capua shall be given up on the 21st of May, at noon: on that day the Austrian army will take its position on the canal de Riggi Lagni. On the 22d of May, the Austrian army will occuyy a position in the line of Aversa, Fragola, Meleto, and Jufiano. The Neapolitan troops will march on that day upon Salerno, which place they will reach in two days, and concentrate their quarters in the town and its environs, in order to wait the decision of their future destiny. On the 23d of May, the Allied army will take possession of the city, citadel, and all the forts of Naples.

4. All the other fortresses, citadels, and forts, (the above mentioned excepted,) situated within the frontiers of the Kingdom of Naples, such as Scylla, Omanaco, Reggio, Brindisi, Manfredonia, &c. shall be likewise surrendered to the Allied armies, as well as all the depots of artillery, arsenals, magazines, and military establishments of every kind, from the moment that this Convention shall reach the said places.

5. The garrisons will march out with all the honors of war, arms and baggage, clothing of the several corps, the papers relating to the Administration; without artillery. The Engineer and Artillery officers of these places shall make over to officers of the Allied armies, named for this purpose, all papers, plans, inventories of effects belonging to both Departments, dependent thereon.

6. Particular arrangements will be concluded between the respective Commandants of the said places, and the Generals or Officers commanding the Allied troops, as to the manner of evacuating the fortified places, as well as for what regards the sick and wounded, who will be left in the hospitals, and for the means of transport which will be furnished to them.

7. The Neapolitan Commandants of the said places, are responsible for the preservation of the magazines within them, at the moment of their being made over, and they shall be given up, in military order, as well as every thing which is contained within the fortresses.

8. Staff Officers of the Allied and Neapolitan armies, shall be immediately despatched to the different places above mentioned, in order to make known to the Commandants these stipulations, and to convey to them the necessary instructions for putting them in execution.

9. After the occupation of the capital, the remainder of the territory of the Kingdom of Naples shall be wholly surrendered to the Allies.

10. His Excellency the General in Chief, Baron de Carascosa, engages, until the moment of the entry of the Allied army into the capital of Naples, to superintend the preservation of all the public property of the State, without exception.

11. The Allied armies engage to take measures in order to avoid all kind of civil disorder, and to occupy the Neapolitan territory, in the most peaceable manner.

12. All prisoners of war that have reciprocally been made during this campaign, as well by the Allied armies as by the Neapolitan army, shall be given up on both sides.

13. Permission will be granted to all foreigners, or Neapolitans, to leave the Kingdom with legal passports, during the space of a month from the present date. The sick or wounded must make a similar application within the same period.

The present Convention, when it shall have received its ratification, shall be exchanged with the least possible delay. In faith of which the undersigned have affixed the signatures and seals of their arms. Made upon the line of the advanced posts at Casa Lauzi, before Capua, the 20th of May, 1815.

(L. S.) The Baron COLETTA, Lieut. Gen. chief Engineer of the Neapolitan army, &c. &c.

(L. S.) Ratified. The Baron CARASCOSA, Gen. in Chief of the Neapolitan army.

Given at Casa Lanzi, before Capua.

(L. S.) The Comte de NIEPPERG, commanding a division of the Austrian army in Naples.

(L. S.) Ratified. BIANCHI, Gen. in Chief of the Austrian army in Naples,

Signed and Ratified by us, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty at the Court of Tuscany, in the absence of the Commanding Officers of the British sea and land Forces, employed on the coast of Naples.

(L. S.) BURGHERSH.

Given at Casa Lanzi, before Capua, May 20, 1815.

PROCLAMATION.

We, FERDINAND IV. by the Grace of God, King of the Two Sicilies, and of Jerusalem, Infant of Spain, Duke of Parma, Placenza, Castry, &c. Grand Hereditary Prince of Tuscany, &c. &c.

Neapolitans!—The time is arrived when I return to the throne of Naples: all combines to favour my steps. Your unanimous wishes call me back.

The general assent of the high Allied Powers does justice to my claims. The constant and powerful assistance of my Allies animates and supports me. I come at the head of an army, not like conquerors, to deceive and incite to revolt unsuspecting nations, or like adventurers to obtain by force and fraud what a state of peace cannot procure them.

I return to the bosom of my dear family. I come to bring peace and consolation. I