LONDON, *April* 22.

PROCLAMATION OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

"When, in the time of danger, I called my people to arms, to combat for the freedom and independence of the country, the 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 still 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 our aid, 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 ensure us the victory. I have ordered a general arming, according to my decree of September 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 and 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 Bonaparte, 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.

(Signed)

"FREDERICK WILLIAM.

"VIENNA, April 7, 1815."

DECLARATION OF WAR

By the Emperor of Austria, against the King of Naples.

(*FROM THE VIENNA COURT GAZETTE.*)

VIENNA, April 12.

"After the campaign of 1812, the King of Naples left the French army, in which he had commanded a corps. He had scarcely arrived in his capital, when he caused overtures to be made to the Austrian Court respecting his intention of combining his future political proceedings with those of the Austrian Cabinet. Shortly after the campaign of 1813 commenced, on the first appearance of a favourable prospect for Napoleon, King Joachim left Naples, and again took a command in the French army, at the same time he privately proposed to the Austrian Cabinet his mediation between the Allies and the French Emperor.—The glorious 18th of October decided the fall of the French Empire; the King returned to his dominions, and immediately renewed the negotiations that had been broken off respecting his accession to the European Alliance.—He caused his army to advance, and proposed to Austria the partition of Italy. The Po was to be the limit of the two States.—Some months elapsed in continued negotiation with the Allies, and in a no less frequent correspondence with the Commander in Chief of the French Italian army. The Neapolitan army did not side with either party. Neither could count it; but neither had to combat it. For Austria this state of things was the least detrimental. It could direct its chief force against the common enemy without attending to Italy.

"On the 11th of January, 1814, the Treaty between Naples and Austria was at length signed, yet the Neapolitan army remained long inactive, under the pretext that the ratifications were not yet exchanged.—Written proofs which fell into the hands of the Allies, left no doubt that the King's secret connections with the enemy still continued. They shewed chiefly his intentions of decoying the French Emperor, respecting the accession of the King to the Alliance of the powers which had already taken place.

"The victories obtained in France itself decided the fate of the King. Paris was in the hands of the Allies, and the Neapolitan army began its campaign; the convention of the 11th of April, 1814, had ended the war against Napoleon; the negotiations at Paris fixed the reciprocal relations between France and its late enemies; all the armies began their retreat; the Neapolitans retired into the Papal marches, to which the King pretended by the treaty of the 11th April.—(Should this be January 11?) The relations between all the Powers to be fixed at the Congress at Vienna. The branches of the House of Bourbon declared against the recognition of King Joachim; the situation of the latter was yet much changed by the return of the ancient Royal Family to the Thrones of France and Spain. An equitable policy could not but prescribe to him to limit his future views solely to the reclaiming one of the finest Kingdoms in the World, and wholly to renounce all conquests, and the more since the conquests could not be made but at the expence of a neighbour, who in a military point of view was wholly inoffensive, and in a political point of view of the highest importance.—Moderation and good faith are words without meaning in the eyes of the Princes of the new French dynasty. King Joachim, however, instead of thinking on maintaining himself, formed in silence extensive projects for the future. He prepared the execution of them by taking advantage of all the elements of a political and military revolution; none of his plans or his movements escaped the Austrian Cabinet. This was not the way to bring over to his side the opinion of the Courts who opposed the admission of the King of Naples to a place among the Sovereigns of Europe. As the burden of the military exertions was too great for the Kingdom to bear, the King resolved to take more decisive steps. In the course of the month of February, he expressed his design of sending an army to France, for which end he required nothing less than the passage through Middle and Upper Italy.—Such a strange proposal was rejected with a suitable reproof.

"On the 25th and 26th of February, 1815, his Imperial Majesty sent declarations to the French and Neapolitan Governments, announcing his irrevocable determination never to allow the tranquillity of Middle and Upper Italy to be endangered by the marching in or passage of foreign troops. His Imperial Majesty gave orders for the march of a large reinforcement of troops to his Italian dominions, to support his declaration; this declaration of Austria was answered on the part of France with the assurance that the King had no such intention. King Joachim kept his declaration back; the discovery of his real views was not yet come. 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 declarations to the Cabinets of Austria and England, at the same time he sent his Aid-de-Camp, Count de Beaufremont, to France, with the commission to look for Bonaparte, and to assure him of his support. Scarcely was the news of Bonaparte's entry into Lyons received at Naples, when the King formally 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, in an 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 unaltered 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 demarkation which was fixed for the Neapolitan army, by the armistice of 1813. Meanwhile the Neapolitan army, without any further declaration, began on the 30th March, hostilities against the Austrian posts in the Uganous.

"His Majesty the Emperor and King, confiding in the perfect justice of his cause, and relying on the valour of his army, on the tried loyalty of his people, and in his immediate communication with all the Powers in Europe, has caused it to be signified to the Neapolitan Government, by an official note, dated the 10th inst. that his Imperial Majesty considers the state of war between the two States as begun, and leaves the further decision to the force of arms."

APRIL 22—26.

A mail has arrived from Flanders; also Paris papers of Wednesday and Thursday:

PARIS, APRIL 22.

"The Gazette of Augsburg announces that the mother and sister of the Emperor have been arrested in Italy, and imprisoned in a Citadel. This conduct forms a strong contrast with the order given by the Emperor to allow the Duke of Angouleme to depart freely from France.

Parma, April 6. The advanced guard of the Neapolitans having closely followed the Austrians, came up with them between Bologna, and Modena.

After a most obstinate action which lasted six hours, the Neapolitans obtained a complete victory. The Neapolitan General Filangieri, and the Austrian General Stephani, mortally wounded.

The Austrians have thrown themselves on the left of the Po, with the Dukes and Sovereigns. The Commanders and Governors are in a miserable state, following this army in disorder.

MILAN, APRIL 9.

It is reported that Gen. Bianchi has been surrounded by the Neapolitans with agr eat force, and that he left from 4 to 5000 men in the affair on the Taro.

The Paris Papers have ceased to excite the public expectation respecting the return of the Empress. It now appears that M. Flahaut, who was sent to Vienna on that business, returned to Paris on the 13th, with the mortifying intelligence, that Napoleon's *Billetsdoux* could not be received.

The French Soldiers are told, that the Emperor of Russia has engaged to send all the prisoners he may take to the remotest extremities of Russia, never to be restored or exchanged.

Saturday a Dutch Mail, with Brussels and Frankfort papers, reached Town. The advices from the British head quarters at Brussels come down so late as Thursday last. They may be regarded of considerable importance. It was understood there, that all the allied troops were taking positions in perfect concert; and that the Sovereigns, estimating their own strength to be much greater, at the present moment, than that of their opponent, had determined that he should not have the advantage of further delay. The arrangement was, in a very few days, to enter the French Territories in several columns, with a commanding force, and, by one colossal effort, to determine the fate of the campaign—perhaps that of the war.

Letters from Hamburgh 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 Strasburg 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 in the Tyrol.

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

The Duchess of Angouleme 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 Angouleme and the persons of his suite on board the Swedish vessel Scandinavia, of 400 tons burthen, Capt. Orloff Maunson. This vessel has just sailed with its passengers for Cadiz.

(Signed) "RADET, Lieut. 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 Cesena 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 expense, 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 16th, between Pistoja and the Appenine defiles. We are assured that accounts reached Leghorn on the 11th, of Gen. 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.

The Duke of Modena had repassed the Po.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany was at Leghorn.

A Neapolitan vessel of 74 guns, had gone to the island of Elba, taken on board Madame Mere, and conveyed her to Naples.

Princess Paulina was at the Baths of Lucca.

Princess Eliza had been arrested at Bologna, and conveyed to Austria.

Prince Jerome, on hearing the state of affairs, had escaped from Trieste to Naples.

LONDON, April 18.

Lucien Bonaparte has arrived at Paris. It was reported in that Capital that he was to proceed shortly to this country on a special mission; but the report obtained but little credit.

The French Treasury Bonds, which before Bonaparte's landing, had acquired such high credit as to be only at a discount of one-eighth per cent. per annum, were, on the 13th, at a discount of fourteen per cent. per annum; and on the 14th, quite unsaleable, we suppose, as no price is quoted for them in Paris papers of the 15th, now before us.—Bonaparte wants money, arms, and cannon; 10,000 workmen are daily employed in fabricating arms at Paris.

Troops are advancing in all directions to the French frontiers; and it is into France the war will be carried. The advance of the Russian force passed Dresden on the 10th; so that there is every reason to believe that the Emperor Alexander will even anticipate the period when he promised to have his immense armies on the French frontier. The Prussian army in the field amounts according to returns, to 110,000 men: their head-quarters are now at Namur and Liege. The British head-quarters are now at Nieupont, Courtnay, Ath, and Grammont.—The Allied Sovereigns are to leave Vienna on the 15th, and proceed to Frankfort.

A letter from Leghorn of the 24th ultimo, 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	Wirtembergers	12,000
Prussians	150,000	Baden	10,000
Hanoverians, English, Dutch & 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 Petersburgh, by which means they may be more speedily conveyed to points where they can act most effectually.