

HOUSE OF LORDS—Tuesday, April 26.  
TREATY OF VIENNA

Earl Grey, advertent to the allusion in the 1st article of the treaty of Vienna, to certain stipulations which had been previously entered into, observed, that unless their lordships were in possession of those stipulations, it would be impossible for them to enter fully into the consideration of the treaty itself.

RUSSIAN LOAN IN HOLLAND.

Earl Grey proceeded to observe, that there was another subject on which he wished for information from the noble earl. It was rumored, that a loan of ten millions had been some short time ago raised in Holland, for the service of Russia; but that the representative of that power buying at the congress stated the inability of Russia to pay it, it was determined that Russia should pay half, that Holland, by some arrangements which he did not profess to understand, should pay a quarter, and that Great Britain should pay the remaining quarter—namely, two millions and a half of money. This agreement had, it seems, been entered into and signed by our secretary of state, without any communication having been made to Parliament on the subject. Was it true that his majesty's government had thus pledged the faith of the country to pay so large a sum of money?

The Earl of Liverpool said, that the noble earl must be well aware that no agreement could be made by his majesty's government, which must not be submitted to the consideration of Parliament, and which Parliament might or might not confirm at pleasure.

Earl Grey observed that he knew that perfectly well, but that it was very possible that ministers might pledge the faith of the country and place Parliament in the situation either of violating that faith, or of imposing on the subject a burden of the description which he had mentioned. He asked the noble lord if it was a fact that such an agreement had been entered into?

The Earl of Liverpool replied, that he could only repeat that government could not be pledged to any transactions which were not subsequently liable to the control of parliament.—He must decline answering the noble earl's question.

Earl Grey remarked, that he must consequently understand that the noble earl did not deny that such an agreement had been entered into.

The Earl of Darnley, in reference to the recent treaty of Vienna, wished to know whether we were understood as pledged to go to war with France; and farther, if ministers, when they professed measures of precaution and preparation, as referred to in the address, were aware of the existence of the treaty?

The Earl of Liverpool said, that by the address the house was pledged to no more than its language implied, a state of precautionary preparation; but he had no difficulty in informing the noble lord, that one day previous to the address being voted, the treaty was received in this country, but under the circumstances it was deemed improper to bring it forward, as the noble lords may recollect. He had then distinctly stated, it was part of the policy of this government not to force the concurrence of the allies beyond what their own sense of the state of affairs should prompt them to act. The treaty alluded to was signed on the 25th of March; it was, therefore, signed before they could know the situation to which the king of France was reduced. Under such circumstances it was held to be neither just nor expedient to consider the treaty as conclusive, until, the allies were apprised of what had taken place.—(Hear, hear!)

These two noble lords spoke respectively in explanation, in which the Earl of Liverpool stated that what he explained did not refer to the transaction as it existed now but as it did at the time when the treaty was signed.

PROCLAMATION OF THE KING OF NAPLES.

Rimini, March 31. 1815.

ITALIANS!—The moment is now arrived when great destinies are about to be accomplished.—Providence at length summons you to become an independent people. Only one cry resounds from the Alps to the straits of Sicily—*The independence of Italy!*—By what right would strangers drag from you your independence—the first right and the first good of every people? By what right would they reign over your fertile plains and make themselves masters of your riches; to convey them into countries from which they were never derived? By what right do they deprive you of your sons, to compel them to languish and die far from the tombs of their ancestors?—Has nature in vain given you the bulwark of the Alps, and that invincible incompatibility of character which forms a barrier still more insurmountable?—No! no! May all foreign domination disappear from the soil of Italy.

Formerly masters of the world, you have expiated that fatal glory by an oppression of twenty ages. Let your glory now be to submit no more to masters. Every people ought to retain itself within those limits that nature has established—the sea and inaccessible mountains are our frontiers!—Never hope to infringe them, but repel the foreigner who shall infringe them, and compel him to restrain himself within his own boundaries. Eighty thousand Italians from Naples, are hastening towards you, under command of their King, and they swear never to rest until Italy be free. They have already often proved how faithfully they observe their oaths.

Italians of all countries, second their magnanimous efforts! Let those who have borne arms again take them up; let unaccustomed youth learn how to use them; let every citizen, whose a friend to his country, raise a generous voice for liberty! Let the whole strength of the nation display itself in all its energy and in every form! Now is the time to learn whether Italy shall be free, or whether for ages she shall still remain bent under the yoke of servitude. Let the struggle be decisive, and we

shall have established, for a long series of years, the happiness of our fine country—of that country which, though still torn and bleeding, is notwithstanding full of ardor and strength to conquer her independence. Enlightened men of all countries, nations worthy of a free government, princes distinguished by the grandeur of their characters, will rejoice at your enterprise and applaud your triumphs! Can England refuse you her suffrage?—that nation which exhibits to all others a model of a national and independent government—that free people whose noblest title to glory is to dispense her treasures and her blood for the independence and liberty of nations.

Italians! After having been so long summoned by you and surrounded by your vows, you were surprized at our inaction: but the propitious moment had not arrived. I had not then received the proof of the perfidy of your enemies. It was necessary that you should be convinced by recent experience, how much the liberality of your masters was pretence and vanity—how much their promises illusions and lies. Fatal and deplorable experience! I call ye to witness, ye noble and unfortunate Italians of Milan, of Bologna, of Turin, of Venice, of Brescia, of Modena, of Reggio, and of so many other celebrated cities, how many valiant warriors and virtuous patriots have been dragged from their native soil among you! How many groan in fetters! How many are the victims of unheard of exactions and humiliations!

Italians! You must put an end to these calamities. Rise and march in the strictest union.—While your courage shall ensure your external independence, a government of your choice, a true national representation, a constitution worthy of you and of the age should guarantee your internal liberty, and protect your property. I call upon all the brave to come and fight with me. I call upon all the enlightened, who have reflected on the wants of their country, that in the silence of passion they may prepare a constitution and laws, which henceforth should govern happy and independent Italy.

By the King,  
"JOACHIM NAPOLEON,  
Chief of the Staff.  
MILLET DE VILLENEUVE."

PROCLAMATION OF THE COMBINED ALLIES.

It is very imprudent to suspect that we leave Bonaparte to act in all his pretensions. Frenchmen, we repeat it, our arms are not turned against you; we only wish to bring you down to the ground, the man who has never ceased to violate the most sacred and the most legitimate rights; we will maintain with all our forces the treaty of peace which we have signed with Louis XVIII; we will replace him upon the throne; we will never acknowledge any other government than that which ought to exist under his dynasty; we swear it in the presence of the universe.

Those unmeaning intrigues (*sour des menées*) which we read in the Gazettes of France, do not impose upon us; we know the minds of the good Frenchmen; we know their love for the descendants of Henry IVth, their legitimate princes; we cannot then suppose that Bonaparte can have influence enough to collect two millions of Frenchmen, under this flag; at all events, Frenchmen, be persuaded, that it will be easy for us to oppose a double number, if there should be need of it.

Recall to mind our first proclamation; we to the Frenchmen taken with arms in their hands, and the cities which shall show themselves rebellious!—Frenchmen, our assembled cohorts, march under the banners of your king, his cockade and white flag.

Declaration of the 15th April.

Louis, by the grace of God, &c. &c.

At the moment of our return to the midst of our people, we believe that we owe to them, in the face of Europe, a solemn declaration of our sentiments and of the intentions of our allies.

When heaven and the nation recalled us to the throne, we made to God and to France the promise, sweet to our heart, to forget injuries and to labor without ceasing for the happiness of our subjects.

The sons of St. Louis have never committed treason either against Heaven or against their country. Already our people had found again, by our cares, abundance and repose within, and the esteem of all nations without. Already the throne, shaken by so many shocks was beginning to be established again, when treason forced us to quit our capital and to seek a refuge in the confines of our states. In the meantime Europe, faithful to her treaties, would not recognize as king of France, any one but us. Twelve hundred thousand soldiers were desirous to march to assure the repose of the world, and to deliver our fair country a second time.

In this state of things, a man, whose artifice and falsehood form to this day his whole power, seeks to lead astray the mind of the nation by fallacious promises, to raise it up against its legitimate king, and to draw it down into the abyss, as it were for the purpose of accomplishing his frightful prophecy of 1814. "If I fall, they shall learn how much the fall of a great man costs."

In the midst of the alarms which the present dangers of France have produced in our heart, the crown, which we have never regarded but as the means of doing good, would have lost its charms in our eyes, and we would have resumed with pride the route for our exile (where twenty years were employed in efforts for the happiness of Frenchmen,) if the country was not menaced, in futurity, with all the calamities to which our return had put a period, and if we were not as it respects the nations, the guarantee of France.

The sovereigns who give us, this day so great a mark of their affection: cannot be any more abused by the Cabinet of Bonaparte, whose machievelism is so well known to them; and animated by the love and the interest to which they bear to their people, they march without hesitation to the glorious goal, where Heaven

has suspended the general peace and happiness of nations. Well convinced, in spite of all the artifices of a vain policy, that the French nation has not rendered itself an accomplice to the attempts of the army, and that the small number of deluded Frenchmen will not delay to acknowledge their error, they regard France as their ally. There, where they find faithful Frenchmen, the fields will be respected, the laborer protected, the poor succoured reserving to themselves to make the rights of war weigh only upon those provinces which, at their approach, shall not have returned to their duty. This resolution, dictated by prudence, would afflict us sensibly, if our people were less known to us; but, whatever may be the fears, with which they have endeavored to inspire you as to our intentions, since the allies only made the war against the rebels, our people have nothing to doubt, and we have to cherish the thought that their love to us will not be altered either by an absence of so short a duration, nor by the calumnies of libellers, nor by the promises of a chief of a party, too well convinced of his feebleness, not to caress those whom he burns to destroy.

At our return to our capital, which we regard as very near, our first care will be to recompense the virtuous citizens, who are devoted to the good cause, and to endeavor to make even the appearance of those abuses, which may have alienated any Frenchmen from us to disappear. Done at our Royal Palace at Ghent, the 15th of April, 1815.

Signed, LOUIS.  
The Duke DE FELTRE.

The National Guard of Amiens to all the National Guards of the Kingdom.

At a moment when Bonaparte, putting in operation all that remains to him of fantastic means, wishes by an arbitrary and despotic act to compel us to take the most infamous part that ever was heard of, and to support an usurped throne; we take our honor, the country and the king to witness, that no one shall ever be able to make us arm in defence of a man, whom hell in its wrath has vomited from its gulphs.

We are, it is said, menaced by an invasion of enemies. No, they are our friends; they come to restore to France its legitimate sovereign, of whom the treason of the army has deprived it.

Who was it that recalled Bonaparte to France? Who were they who betrayed the king in order to place on the throne this vile proscrip? It was the army. Well then, let the army defend him; such are the sentiments of the National Guard. Bonaparte says that the Bourbons are bringing foreigners into France. What! if he had not come to defile our soil, we should still have been at peace with all Europe.

Sebastiani is coming to make us take up arms. We all swear that if this satellite of Bonaparte enters our walls with pro-consular powers and with the design to organise so degrading a measure, he shall there find the chastisement due to his crimes; and we to the traitors who shall dare to second his infamous projects.

The rallying cry of the National Guards is, "Live the king! Live the Bourbons! Death to the tyrant, and the brigands who have supported him in his criminal enterprise!"

Frenchmen! the day approaches when you will see floating in all your towers the white flag, the flag without stain, the symbol of happiness. LIVE THE KING!

IMPORTANT STATE PAPERS.

For some days reports have been in circulation of Murat's defection from the coalition. The subjoined document may throw some light upon the probable policy of this sovereign. Copy of the letter of the Prince de Talleyrand to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, dated Vienna, December 16, 1814.

MY LORD—You desire me to make known to you in what manner I conceive the affair of Naples ought to be settled in congress; for as there is a necessity of settling it, it is a point upon which there ought not to be one moment of uncertainty in a mind like yours. It would be forever a subject of reproach, and I will say, even an eternal subject of shame, if the right of sovereignty over an ancient and fine kingdom, like that of Naples, being contested, Europe united for the first time, (and probably for the last) in general congress, should leave undecided a question of this nature, and sanctioning in some degree usurpation by its silence, should give ground for the opinion, that the only source of right is force. Have not at the same time to convince your excellency of the rights of Ferdinand IV. England has never ceased to recognize them. In the war in which he lost Naples, England was his ally. She has been since, and is so still. Never has she recognized the title that the person who now governs at Naples assumes, nor the right which this title supposes; therefore, in concurring to assure the rights of King Ferdinand, England has only one plain thing to do—which is to declare in congress what she has always recognized, that Ferdinand IV is the legitimate sovereign of the kingdom of Naples.

Perhaps England, heretofore the ally of Ferdinand IV, desires still to be so. Perhaps she may believe her honor demands that she should assist, if need be, with her forces, for his regaining the crown of which he has been recognized the sovereign; but this is not an obligation that can flow from a pure and simple acknowledgment of the rights of this prince, because the recognition of a right does not naturally carry with it any other obligation, than that of doing nothing that may be contrary to such right, and of not supporting any pretension that may be set up against it. It does not carry with it the obligation of fighting in his defence.

It may be that I deceive myself, but it appears to me infinitely probable, that a frank and unanimous declaration of the powers of Europe, and the certitude of the person who now governs Naples, that he would not be supported by any one, would render useless the em-

ployment of force; but if the contrary should happen, those only of the allies of King Ferdinand would be necessary, who should think proper to lend him their support.

Is it feared that in this case, the war should spread beyond the limits of the kingdom of Naples, and that the tranquility of Italy should again be interrupted? Is it feared that foreign troops should again traverse Italy? These fears may be obviated by stipulating that the kingdom of Naples should not be attacked by the Italian Continent. Austria appears to be engaged towards him, who governs at Naples, to guarantee him from all attacks on this side; and if, as we are assured, Austria has only engaged herself for this (how can it be supposed that the emperor has given his guarantee against the rights of a prince, at once his uncle and his father-in-law, to the possession of a kingdom which he lost in making common cause with Austria, she cannot be embarrassed in reconciling with justice and with the natural sentiments of affection, the engagement into which extraordinary circumstances made her enter.

It appears to me, therefore, that we may at one and the same time satisfy all our duties, and all our interests, and all our engagements, by an article such as the following:

Europe, united in congress, recognizes his majesty Ferdinand IV. as king of Naples. All the powers engage to one another not to favor, nor to support directly or indirectly, any pretensions opposite to rights which appertain to him in his title; but the troops which the powers, foreign to Italy, and the allies of his said majesty, may march to the support of his cause, cannot traverse Italy.

I persuade myself, my lord, that your excellency is sufficiently authorized to subscribe such a clause, and that you have no need of a special authorisation; but if you should think otherwise, I shall request of you to require this authority without delay, as you have been good enough to permit me so to do, (*ainsi qu'elle a bien voulu me le permettre.*)

Agree, &c. &c.  
(Signed) Le Prince de "TALLEYRAND."

TURIN, APRIL 2.

The king has published the following proclamation to the army:—

"Soldiers!—Our care to re-establish the army has had the happiest success. The warlike spirit which has always distinguished our people may now shine by its own lustre.—Soldiers, you will no longer be separated from each other, and dispersed under foreign banners in distant climes. You will no more have to shed your blood for foreign interests upon the Elbe, and upon the Tagus, and amid the snows of the north.—United under standards which your fathers rendered so illustrious, you will like them, have to combat for your country, for your interest, and for your name. Should the extraordinary events which convulse a neighboring people threaten our tranquility, you well know how to maintain our ancient glory.

(Signed) "V. EMANUEL."  
Turin, March 30. "D'AGLIANO."

PARIS, MAY 1.

The species of liberty of the press, which we enjoyed under the late government, did not allow us to make known, in detail and with truth, the real causes of the violent dissolution of the Cortes of Spain, an act which was the commencement of that deplorable course of atrocious tyranny, which for a year past has weighed so heavily upon that generous nation.

The following is a faithful translation of the address delivered to King Ferdinand by the deputies of the Cortes, and which provoked its dissolution. In it we recognize that noble nation which formerly said to her kings when introducing them to office a laconism so energetic:—

"We who are as good as you, and who have more power than you, we appoint you our king and lord, for the purpose of preserving our rights and our interests, if you do not do this, you are no longer king."

Address of the Cortes to King Ferdinand VII on his return to Spain.

PRINCE.—A deplorable credulity caused you to descend from a throne, where you were seated before the regular period in consequence of the pusillanimity of your father, who had lost the national confidence.

Your fall had like to have drawn with it, that of the whole nation, who only owes its valour, to its perseverance, and to the sacrifices which she made for her liberty and independence.

This nation which maintained itself firm in the midst of her ruins might have elected for a chief, the warrior who had most bravely defended it, or the magistrate who had defended its rights with the greatest integrity and energy.

The recollection of what had past, seemed to impose it upon us as a duty to do so; perhaps the interest of our preservation even exacted it.

However, more faithful to their oath, than to the voice of their interests, the nation replaces upon your head this crown, which you suffered to fall from it, and which they have known how to conquer for you, and without you.

Never loose sight of the fact, that you owe this crown, to the national generosity, and that, however long may be your life, and those of your successors, they will not be long enough to cancel this debt.

The country gives to your authority no other bounds than those established by the constitutional act, adopted by its representatives.—The day in which you transcend them the contract which she this day makes with you will be dissolved, and you will remain subject to the law, of which you ought never to be any thing but the organ.

Employ the authority which the country confers on you in healing her wounds, and rest assured that there is no sacrifice which she will not be disposed to renew to aid you in this honorable employment.

May Heaven protect and prolong your days, so long as they shall be consecrated to the national prosperity.—*Tristram Franco.*