



SUPPLEMENT

TO

The London Gazette

Of TUESDAY the 6th of JUNE:

Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1815.

Foreign-Office, June 7, 1815.

THE following copy and extract of dispatches 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.

My Lord, Rome, May 6, 1815.

I HAVE received a letter from Captain Campbell, of the *Tremendous*, dated Naples the 13th instant, in which he states, that in consequence of the arrangements made with me at Florence, and transmitted to your Lordship in a former dispatch, he had proceeded off the bay of Naples.

He stated on his arrival there, to the Neapolitan Government, that unless the ships of war were surrendered to him, he would bombard the town. A French frigate appearing at that moment, Captain Campbell proceeded towards her, and followed her into Gaeta.

He returned on the 11th with his squadron, consisting of his own ship the *Tremendous*, the *Alcmene* frigate, and the *Partridge* sloop of war. By a letter from the Duke de Gallo, he was requested not to proceed against the town; Prince Cariati was sent by Madam Murat, to negotiate for the surrender of the ships, and Captain Campbell dictated the following terms which were agreed to:

- 1st. The ships of the line in the bay to be given up.
- 2d. The arsenal of Naples to be delivered over, and Commissioners appointed to take an inventory of its actual state.
- 3d. The ship of the line on the stocks, with all the materials for its completion, to be also given up and guaranteed.

These captures to be at the joint disposition of the Government of England and of Ferdinand the Fourth of Naples.

In addition, Captain Campbell engaged not to act against the town of Naples.

Captain Campbell was in possession of the two ships of the line when he wrote to me at eight P. M. on the 13th; they were to proceed the next day to Palermo or Malta.

I beg to congratulate your Lordship on this success; it reflects the highest credit on Captain Campbell, by whose energy and activity it has been obtained. The feeling of the inhabitants of Naples is excellent; a riot in the town against the Government had been feared, but since the arrival of the British squadron, more order had been established.

On the 13th instant, General Bianchi, with the greatest part of his troops, was at Aquila. His advanced guard occupied Solmona, where his headquarters were to be established the following day.

General Mohr, having pursued the enemy in his retreat by Fermo, &c. after leaving two thousand five hundred men to blockade Pescara, joined General Bianchi, on the 13th, at Popoli.

General Nugent moved yesterday from Ceprano towards St. Germano.

Since the battle of Tolentino, the enemy has retreated without shewing the least disposition to make any resistance; his army has suffered most considerably by desertion. General Bianchi is moving by Solmona, Castel di Sangro, and Isernia; his advanced guard was to be at Castel Sangro on the 14th. General Bianchi states Marshal Murat's army to have been reduced, when it passed Popoli on the 11th, to twelve thousand infantry and three thousand cavalry. General Bianchi will march from Isernia, by Campo Basso, upon Benevento, and thence on Naples.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BURGHERSH.

The Right Honourable the Viscount Castlereagh, K. G. &c. &c. &c.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Burghersh to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Teano, May 21, 1815.

I HAVE the honour 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 the Fourth.

After the successes obtained by General Nugent, and stated in my last dispatch, General Bianchi received on the 18th, a message from the Duke de Gallo, requesting an 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, General Bianchi requested me to attend it, and in the absence of the British Commanders in Chief, both by sea and land, I consented.

I met therefore the Duke de Gallo with General Bianchi, on the morning of the 19th.

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 General Carascosa might wish to make, should, in the course of the following day, be received.

The meeting with General Carascosa took place this morning. General Niepperg, on the part of Austria, General Colletta, on that of Naples, and myself, in the absence of the British Commanders in Chief, negotiated 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. General 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 dispatch without calling your Lordship's attention to the manner in which the campaign, now terminated, has been carried on by General 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, General 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.

(Translation.)

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:

Article I. 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.

Art. II. All fortified places, scissels, 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 periods fixed upon in the following article, for the purpose of being made over to His Majesty King Ferdinand the Fourth, 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 General in Chief Carascosa, he declares himself unable to decide upon their fate, as the Officers commanding them are independent, and not under his orders.

Art. III. 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 Reggi Lagni.

On the 22d day of May the Austrian army will occupy a position in the line of Aversa, Fragola, Melito, and Juliano.

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 May, the allied army will take possession of the city, citadel, and all the forts of Naples.

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

Art. V. The garrisons will march out with all the honours of war, arms and baggage, clothing of the several corps, the papers relative 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.

Art. VI. 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.

Art. VII. 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.

Art. VIII. Staff Officers of the Allied and Neapolitan Armies, shall be immediately dispatched 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.

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

Article X. 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.

Article XI. The Allied army engages to take measures in order to avoid all kind of civil disorder, and to occupy the Neapolitan territory, in the most peaceable manner.

Article XII. 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.

Article XIII. 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 their signatures and the seals of their arms.

Made upon the line of the advanced posts at Casa Lanzi, before Capua, the 20th of May 1815.

(L. S.)

The BARON COLLETTA, Lieut.-General, Coun-
cillor of State, Com-
mander of the Royal
Order of the Two
Sicilies, decorated with
the Medal of Honour,
Chief Engineer of the
Neapolitan Army.

(L. S.)

The Comte de NIEPPERG,
Chamberlain, Knight of
the Order of Maria
Theresa, and of Saint
George of Russia,
Grand Cross of the Or-
ders of Sweden, of St.
Anne, and of St. Mau-
rice of Sardinia, Field-
Marshal, commanding
a Division of the Im-
perial Austrian Army
in the Kingdom of Na-
ples.

In virtue of my powers,
and in quality of Gene-
ral in Chief of the Nea-
politan Army, we have
approved and ratified,
and hereby approve and
ratify the above Arti-
cles of the present
Military Convention,
Given at Casa Lanzi,
before Capua.

(L. S.)

The BARON CARASCOSA.

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 coasts of Naples.

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

(L. S.)

BURGHESH.

ANNALS

OF THE
PROGRESS OF THE
HUMAN MIND
IN THE
ARTS AND SCIENCES
FROM THE
EARLIEST TO THE
PRESENT TIMES

BY
J. G. MILLAR
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF
EDINBURGH

IN TWO VOLUMES.
THE FIRST VOLUME
CONTAINS
THE HISTORY OF
THE HUMAN MIND
IN THE
ARTS AND SCIENCES
FROM THE
EARLIEST TO THE
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THE SECOND VOLUME
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THE HISTORY OF
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THE THIRD VOLUME
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THE FOURTH VOLUME
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THE FIFTH VOLUME
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