

SONG.

Sure girls are to be pined,
Whenever they're committed,
For being kind and gay;
And those that cry out shame,
Are very much to blame,
That's all I say.

I never could discover,
Why smiling on a lover,
Who wants to kiss and play,
Should be miscall'd offence;
It is not common sense,
That's all I say.

But tho' the grave and haughty,
Will swear it's very naughty,
They'll think a diff'rent way;
And do as others do;
I know it to be true,
That's all I say.

Extracts from late papers.

LONDON, May 14.

Conditions of a suspension of arms, agreed upon between the French and Piedmontese armies, between Buonaparte, general and chief of the French army in Italy, and baron de la Tour, lieutenant general of the horse in the service of the king of Sardinia, and the marquis Costa, colonel and chief of the staff, commissioned by the king of Sardinia, to treat with the general in chief of the French army.

Head quarters at Cherasco,
the 9th Floreal, 4th year.

Art. I. All hostilities shall cease between the French army in Italy, and the army of the king of Sardinia, from the day that the undermentioned conditions shall be fulfilled until the expiration of five days after the end of the negotiations, which are to be set on foot to attain the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the two powers, viz.

The fortress of Coni shall be occupied by the French on the 9th Floriel, or the 28th of April, of this present year; the fortress of Alessandria shall likewise be taken possession of by the French as soon as possible, and at latest the 11th Floreal, or 20th of April, until the fortress of Tortona can be surrendered to them.

II. The French army shall remain in possession of its conquests, that is to say, of all the country situated between the right banks of the Sture and its confluence with the Tanaro, and from thence along the right banks of that river as far as the point where it joins the river Po, as the French shall remain in the possession of Alessandria; but after this place shall have been restored to the king of Sardinia, in consequence of the fortress of Tortona being occupied by the French, the boundaries shall extend farther from the confluence of the Sture and Tortona, to the height of Asty, on the right banks of the said river; from this point the high road which leads to Nizza de la Paille, and from that place to Cassigny, is to serve as a line of demarkation; from Bormida under Cassigny, the French army shall remain in possession of the right banks of the Bormida, to its discharge into the Tortona, and from thence to the confluence of this river and the Po.

III. The town and citadel of Coni, as well as the town and citadel of Tortona, shall be surrendered up to the French, together with the artillery, ammunition, and provisions, existing in those places, of which an inventory is to be drawn up; the same shall be done with regard to the town and citadel of Alessandria, which are provisionally to be occupied by the French, until they shall be put in possession of the town and citadel of Tortona.

IV. The French army shall be at liberty to cross the Po under Valence.

V. All extraordinary couriers, aides-de-camp, or other officers whom the commander in chief may think fit to send to Paris, shall be allowed to pass and repass the shortest way.

VI. All the troops and officers in the pay of the king of Sardinia, who serve in the Austrian army in Italy, are to be comprised in the said suspension of hostilities.

VII. The citadel of Ceva, shall be surrendered, together with all its artillery, am-

munition, and provisions, and its garrison is to retreat into Piedmont.

VIII. In the fortresses of Coni and Tortona, as well as in that of Alessandria, inventories shall be drawn up of all the artillery, ammunition and provisions, delivered up to the French troops, for which the French republic shall remain answerable to the king of Sardinia, by restoring the artillery, and paying the value of such part of the ammunition and provisions as shall have been consumed.

The same shall be done respecting the citadel of Ceva. The troops who occupy these places, shall withdraw into Piedmont with their arms, baggage, and all honours of war.

Signed, lieut. gen. DE LA TOUR,
Col. COSTA, and
BUONAPARTE.

British Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 12, 1796.

THE KING OF SARDINIA.

Mr. Jekyll said, consistent with his duty he owed his country as a member of parliament, and as a dissolution was on the eve of taking place, he could not obtain from pressing the chancellor of the exchequer to give an answer to a question which he considered of considerable importance:—Accounts had reached this country he understood, of the rapid and gigantic strides which the French had made in the dominions of the king of Sardinia—those successes were so great, that the unfortunate prince was reduced to the necessity of suing for peace, and to place in the hands of the enemy two great and considerable fortresses, which were considered the key and door of Italy. Thus situated, he thought it his duty to ask the chancellor of the exchequer, if it was his intention to remit to that unfortunate sovereign, the subsidy of two hundred thousand pounds voted by parliament, at a time when, in consequence of his alliance with us and our confederates, he was now trembling for safety in his capital? He had no desire to dwell on his misfortunes, but wished to know if it was to be sent in the way of subsidy? But surely it would be idle to talk of subsidy as long as we were denied the aid of his military services; and if these were rendered ineffectual, the money would not be remitted as a subsidy, however it may as a gift.

The chancellor of the exchequer replied He said, he did not conceive that the question, consistent with the good sense of the learned gentleman, was put in that way, as to demand an immediate answer from him, as it was supplied by himself. As to the exact situation of affairs in Italy, he was not from his information competent at present to decide. He believed that the affairs of the king of Sardinia, may be in a critical situation; but it was impossible to say at present, what precise effect the event may have on the war. But surely it must be obvious to the learned gentleman, that the subsidy had been voted; the obligation on the part of this country ceased, if the parties were incapacitated from carrying on the war, this was a self evident proposition that required no further explanation.

Mr. Jekyll asked, if he was to understand, that until the news was authenticated, was it the intention to send the money or not, and requested to know, if the subsidy was not already remitted?

The chancellor of the exchequer made no reply.

PARIS, May 4.

The news that we have received from Corsica, by the way of Leghorn, and Genoa, agrees in saying, that an insurrection has broken out in that island, and that the tri coloured flag is displayed in many places. The inhabitants of many cantons have taken part in it. Those of Burgoyne, not wishing to pay taxes, the governor sent 400 militia to force them. As soon as they arrived, about 3000 peasants assembled, surrounded, disarmed, and sent them back, retaining only three principal officers, whom they shot. After this act of insurrection, the peasants, who have at their head a deputy to the parliament, named Tavera, blocked up the roads by which they could penetrate into their cantons. We are assured, that many other cantons have fol-

lowed the example of those of Burgoyne, and that the interior of Corsica has risen. It is said, the inhabitants of Nebbo have formed a camp, that they have intercepted the grain sent to other towns, and that they have an understanding with the inhabitants of St. Florenzo, who are said to be also in a state of insurrection. It is certain that in this last port considerable magazines have been burnt, and that the ship Ca Ira has also been destroyed in the flames.

STATE PAPER.

Answer of the count de Bernstorff, minister of state and foreign affairs of his majesty the king of Denmark, to the citizen Grouvelle, minister plenipotentiary of the French republic in Denmark.

Copenhagen, March 18.

Sir,

I am very much obliged to you for the sentiments you expressed in the communication I had the honour to receive from you; they cannot but increase my esteem, and although I find nothing to add to that which I have verbally communicated to you, I shall with pleasure conform myself to your wishes, and do not hesitate to give you friendly explanations even on subjects that allow no ministerial discussion. To this class belongs the instruction which I have given to some of his majesty's ministers at different foreign courts; it was published without our consent. It can in no manner be considered as a declaration to those courts, we did not make any of that kind. It is merely an official instruction which was intended for no other purpose but to serve as a direction to those to whom it was addressed. It relates to the preceding correspondence, is strictly conformable to truth and as it renders the justice due to the present French constitution, it can certainly not expose us to the ill will of our defenders, but rather of those who do not like it. The justness of this conclusion is so self evident, that a further attempt to explain it could only serve to lessen its effect. Besides, you know, your reception took place without the least hesitation on our side, quite in the customary, in the most solemn manner we know of. We never do any thing by halves; and as you are an eye witness of our proceedings and of our conduct, I shall with pleasure appeal to your decision and depend on your impartiality: Depend likewise on the greatest esteem with which

I am, &c.
BERNSTOFF.