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Treaty of peace between the French Republic and the King of Sardinia.

THE French Republic and his majesty the King of Sardinia, equally animated with the desire of concluding a happy peace, and of finishing the war that now divides their love, appointed, the Executive Directory in the name of the French Republic, Citizen Charles de Lacroix, Minister of the External Relations, and his Majesty the King of Sardinia M. M. Chevalier de Reval an de Tonso, to treat in their names, on the conditions requisite to re-establish and consolidate good harmony between the two powers, who after having exchanged their respective powers, have agreed on the following articles.

1. There shall be peace, friendship and good understanding between the French Republic and the King of Sardinia—all hostilities shall cease between the two powers, from the time of this present treaty,
2. The King of Sardinia revokes all adherence or content given by him either openly or privately to the coaliced powers against the French Republic to all treaties of alliance, either offensive or defensive, which may have been concluded with any power. He shall not furnish any contingent in men or in money to any power at war against France, under any title or denomination whatever.
3. The King of Sardinia renounces purely and simple forever, for himself, his successors, and assigns, in favour of the French Republic, to all the rights that he may have on Savoy, the counties of Nice, Tende and Brasil.
4. The boundaries between the Kingdom of Sardinia and the departments of the French Republic, shall be established by a line drawn from the posts nearest to the side of Piedmont the heights and the plateaus of the mountains and other places hereinafter mentioned and also the intermediate heights and plateaus, viz: beginning at the point where the frontiers of the late Faucigny Join, the dukedom of Aoste and Valais, to the extent of Glacier or Curced, Mounts.
 1. The summit of the Alps to the east of Colmayor.
 2. Little St. Bernard and the hospital which is situated thereon.
 3. The summits of Mount Alban, Col de Creauce, and mount Merceau.
 4. In turning a little to the south, the summit of Celen and Caval.
 5. The great Mount Cenis, and the hospital which is situated on the south of the Lake.
 6. Little Mount Cenis.
 7. The summits that separate the valley of Bardanache from Valderpries.
 8. Mount Geneve.
 9. The summits which separate the valley of Quiero from those of Caudon.
 10. The Mount of Cilo.
 11. The Col Maurin.
 12. The Mountain of Argentiere.
 13. The rivers of Ybactie and Sure.
 14. The mountain which divide the vallies of Stured and Gelle, and those of St. Etienne or Tites, St. Martin or Leazubie, Teude or Hoye.
 15. Roche Barbon on the boundaries of the republic of Geneva—if any communes, habitations or portions of the territories of the said communes, were behind the line of the boundaries abovementioned, they shall continue to make part of the territory of the French Republic, without affecting the present article.
 5. The King of Sardinia engages not to permit the emigrants or exiled of the French Republic to remain within his kingdom; he may, nevertheless, retain in his service emigrants from the departments of Mount Blanc and of maritime Alps, as long as they

do not give cause of complaint by their undertakings and manœuvres tending to affect the internal safety of the Republic.

6. The King of Sardinia renounces all personal action which he might exercise against the French Republic for anterior causes to this time.
7. There shall be concluded between the two powers a treaty of commerce upon an equitable basis; and such as shall insure to the French nation advantages at least equal to those enjoyed by the nations most favored in the Kingdom of Sardinia: in the mean time all communications and commercial matters shall be re-established.
8. The king of Sardinia engages to grant an amnesty to those of his subjects who have been prosecuted for their political opinions—all suits that are commenced on that account, as well as the judgments that may be obtained thereon, are abolished—all their property, real and personal, or the value of them if they have been sold shall be restored without delay. It shall be lawful for them to dispose of the same, to return and remain within the kingdom of Sardinia, or to quit them.
9. The French Republic and his Majesty the king of Sardinia engages, to give up all sequestered revenue or seized property, confiscated, detained, or sold from the citizens or subjects of the other power, on account of the present war, and to admit them respectively to exercise legally the actions or rights which may appertain to them.
10. All the prisoners respectively taken, shall be delivered one month from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, on payment of the debts which they may have contracted during their captivity. The sick and wounded shall continue to be taken care of in the respective hospitals,—they shall be delivered on their recovery.
11. Neither of the contracting powers shall grant a passage thro' its territories to the troops of another power.
12. Besides the fortresses of Ceni, Ceva, and Tortona, and of the territory which the troops of the Republic now are to occupy—they shall have possession of the fortresses of Fosses, Alette, Suze, Brunette, Chateau Dauphin, &c. Alexandria—to which last place Valence shall be substituted should the general in chief of the French republic prefer it.
13. The places and territory herein above mentioned, shall be restored to the king of Sardinia on the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between the Republic and his Majesty, of a general peace, and of the establishing the boundary line of the frontiers.
14. The territories in possession of the troops of the Republic, and which are definitively to be restored, shall remain under the civil government of his Sardinian majesty, but shall be subject to the levy of the military contributions and loans of provisions, as forage which may be required for the wants of the French army.
15. The fortifications of Brunette and Suze, as well as the entrenchments erected above this town, shall be demolished and destroyed at the expense of his Sardinian majesty under the inspection of commissaries appointed for that purpose by the executive directory. The King of Sardinia shall not erect or repair any fortifications on this part of the frontiers.
16. The artillery of the occupied places where destruction is not stipulated by the present treaty, may be employed in the service of the republic, but it shall be restored with the places and at the same time to his Sardinian Majesty; the warlike stores and provisions which may be found in them may be used for the service of the French republic without return.

17. The French troops shall enjoy a free passage through the dominions of the king of Sardinia, to transport themselves into the interior parts of Italy and return therefrom.

18. The king of Sardinia accepts from henceforth the mediation of the French republic, definitively to terminate the differences which have long subsisted between his majesty and the republic of Genoa, and decree upon their respective pretensions.
 19. Conformably to the 6th art. of the treaty concluded at the Hague, the 27th Floreal, of the 3d year, the Batavian republic is comprehended in the present treaty. There shall be a peace and amity between the republic and the King of Sardinia. All things shall be restored between them on the same footing they were, previous to the last wars.
 20. The King of Sardinia shall cause to be disavowed by his minister near the French republic, the proceedings against the last French ambassador.
 21. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within one month from the signing of the present treaty. Done and concluded at Paris, the 26th Floreal, 4th year of the French republic, one and indivisible, answering to the 15th day 1796.
- (Signed)
 CHAR. DELACROIX.
 LE CHEV. DE RZVEL.
 LE CHEV. TONSO.
- THE NEAPOLITAN ARMY**
 is stated, under Paris dates of the 25th May, to have been totally defeated at Cologno; and the queen's regiment almost cut to pieces.
- THE ARCH DUKE CHARLES,**
 Had put in execution, on the 13th May, a military order to call on the Germanic bodies for their contingent of men and money without delay.
- NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE EMPEROR,**
 Were still asserted by many to be on foot; although the renewal of hostilities on the Rhine were hourly looked for by others.
- IN PARIS**
 Collections of people, though not numerous, were still occasionally appearing in the Thuilleries and other parts of the city; but tranquillity and confidence were pretty generally established. Many ex-members of the Convention, and other persons had been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the late conspiracy—many had been acquitted or discharged: and several still remained on trial.
- IN CORSICA,**
 The insurgents are said to continue in force; that they had cut off all communication with Bastia, and St. Florenzo, and had taken a considerable treasure sent by the English from the last mentioned city.
- DROUDET'S TRIAL,**
 For the last conspiracy in Paris, occupied considerable attention; the details of which are given at considerable length in the Paris journals.
- THE ARCH DUKE OF MILAN,**
 Was on his way to Vienna.
- A WAR**
 Between Russia and the Porte was viewed as certain to take place; the latter power was making every preparation for defence, being convinced that the intention of Russia were hostile.
- HAMBURGH ACCOUNTS,**
 Of the 7th May, state that the Russian minister had left Sweden on his return to Petersburg: the terms proposed by the Empress respecting the marriage of the young king, not having been acceded to; and that the court of Sweden were about applying in their embarrassing situation, to the French republic, for those succours which appears to have been promised.
- THE COURT OF VIENNA,**
 Alarmed at the success of General Buonaparte