

French Republic and his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain.

II. The two contracting powers shall be mutual guarantees, without any reserve or exception, in the most authentic and absolute way, of all the states, territories, islands, and places, which they possess, and shall respectively possess. And if one of the two powers shall be in the sequel, under whatever pretext it may be, menaced or attacked, the other promises, engages, and binds itself to help it with its good offices, and to succour it on its requisition, as shall be stipulated in the following articles.

III. Within the space of three months, reckoning from the moment of the requisition, the power called on shall hold in readiness, and place in the disposal of the power calling, 15 ships of the line, three of which shall be three-deckers, or of 80 guns twelve from 70 to 72, six frigates of a proportionate force, and 4 sloops or light vessels, all equipped, armed and victualled for six months, and stored for a year. These naval forces shall be assembled by the power called on in the particular port pointed out by the power calling.

IV. In case the requiring power may have judged it proper for the commencement of hostilities, to confine to the one-half the succour which was to have been given in execution of the preceding article, it may, at any epoch of the campaign, call for the other half of the aforesaid succour, which shall be furnished in the mode and within the space fixed. This space of time to be reckoned from the new requisition.

V. The power called on shall in the same way place at the disposal of the requiring power, within the space of three months, reckoning from the moment of the requisition, 1800 infantry, and 6000 cavalry, with a proportionate train of artillery, to be readily employed in Europe, and for the defence of the colonies which the contracting powers possess in the Gulf of Mexico.

VI. The Power making the demand shall have permission to send one or more Commissioners to ascertain whether the Power on which the demand is made is taking the necessary measures to have the stipulated land or naval force ready by the time prescribed.

VII. These succours shall be entirely at the disposition of the requiring Power, which shall leave them in the ports or on the territory of the Power required, or employ them in such expeditions as shall be deemed proper, without being held to give an account of the motives that shall have determined it.

VIII. The demand which one of the powers shall make of the succour stipulated by the preceding articles, shall be sufficient to prove the necessity of such succours, and shall impose on the other power the obligation of disposing of them without its being necessary to enter into any discussion relative to the question whether the war which it proposes be offensive or defensive; and without any explanation whatever being demanded, which might tend to elude the most speedy and exact accomplishment of what is stipulated.

IX. The troops and ships required shall remain at the disposal of the demanding party during the war, without being in any case mainained at its expence. The party on whom the demand shall have been made shall support them wherever its ally wishes that they should act. It is, however provided, that as long as such troops or ships shall remain upon the territory, or in the ports of the demanding party, the latter shall furnish them with whatever is necessary out of its magazines and articles, in the same manner and at the same price as to its own troops and ships.

X. The party on whom the demand shall have been made, shall make up its quota of ships and of troops, as soon as any loss shall have been sustained by them.

XI. If the above succours should prove insufficient, the contracting parties shall put in activity the greatest force possibly by sea and land, against the enemy of the power attacked which shall use the said force either by combining them, or making them act separately, according as the plan shall have been concerted between them.

XII. The succours stipulated by the pre-

ceding Articles shall be furnished in all wars which the contracting parties may have to carry on, even in those in which one of the parties should not be immediately interested, but should act as simple auxiliary.

XIII. In case the motives to hostilities should be common to both parties and they should declare war by common accord against one or more Powers, the above limitations shall not take place, and the Two Contracting Powers shall act against the common enemy with the whole of their forces by sea and land, and shall concert plans to direct them against the most vulnerable points, either separately or together. They oblige themselves also in this case to treat of Peace only by common accord, that each may obtain due and proper satisfaction.

XIV. In case one power should act as auxiliary, the power which shall have been attacked may treat of peace separately, but in a manner that not only no prejudice may result to the auxiliary power, but even that the treaty may turn as much as possible to its direct advantage. For this purpose the auxiliary power shall have knowledge of the manner and time agreed upon for opening and carrying on the negotiation.

XV. A Treaty of Commerce shall be concluded upon a footing the most equitable and mutually advantageous, which shall insure to each, with its Ally, a marked preference for the produce of its soil and manufactures, or at least advantages equal to those which the most favoured nations enjoy. The two Powers engage, from this time, to make common cause in order to repress and annihilate the maxims (adopted by whatever other country) inimical to their principles to the security of the neutral flag, and to the respect which is due to it, as well as to re-establish the colonial system of Spain on the footing on which it has subsisted or ought to subsist conformably to treaties.

XVI. The character of jurisdiction of the consuls shall be at the same time recognized and regulated by a particular convention. Those anterior to the present treaty shall be provisionally executed.

XVII. To avoid every dispute between the two powers, they shall be bound to employ themselves immediately and without delay in the explanation and development of the 7th Article of the Treaty of Basle, concerning the frontiers, conformable to the instructions, plans, and memoirs which shall be communicated through the medium of the Plenipotentiaries who negotiate the Treaty.

XVIII. England being the only power against which Spain has direct grievances, the present alliance shall not be executed unless against her during the present war; and Spain shall remain neuter with respect to the other powers armed against the republic.

XIX. The ratification or the present treaty shall be exchanged within a month from the date of its being signed.

Done at St. Ildephonso, 2 Fructidor (Aug. 19), the 4th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed) PERIGNON, AND  
THE PRINCE OF PEACE.  
The Directory signed this treaty the 12th Fructidor, 29th August.

REVELLIERE LEPAUX, President.  
The above treaty was ratified by the council of Ancients on the 12th September.

#### MILITARY OPERATIONS IN GERMANY.

Brussels, 28 Fructidor, Sept. 14.  
The Sambre and Meuse army, under the command of General Jourdan, is not retiring to Franckfort, as was said; it has, on the contrary, advanced in front of Schweinfurt, on the news of Archduke Charles having withdrawn his troops to oppose General Moreau.

The following is the foundation of the report of the complete defeat of the French. A considerable body of peasants, well organized, having cavalry, and commanded by a great number of Austrian deserters, having been informed of the check experienced by General Jourdan near Nuremberg, quitted the Wood of Snelart, where they had formed, and fell upon Neustadt, where were

the Etat Major and all the Administrations. The brigands marched the guards, and took all the equipage of the General.

General Ernouf and the Etat Major saved themselves almost naked, and arrived at Franckfort in the greatest disorder. The news was immediately spread that the Austrians were advancing, and that General Jourdan even had been made prisoner. As soon as the truth was known, General Ernouf, at the head of a body of dragoons and infantry, attacked the Brigands with vigour. We are ignorant of the result of the combat; but several of the Brigands have been sent to Franfort in chains.

On the 14th the Prussian troops took possession of the Nuremberg, and proclaimed its union with the Prussian States.—(From the Paris paper.)

Coblentz, Sept. 11.

General Margeau's division in the Hundstruck, and which is encreasing daily by new troops coming from the Interior, is to be immediately augmented by the divisions of Procet and Bonnard, which are to cross the Rhine at Neuwied. These divisions will be increased by others from the army of the North. By means of these reinforcements General Jourdan, who has taken a position from Friedberg to the mouth of Lahn, will be in a condition to resume offensive operations.

The Austrians appear to be checked in their pursuit, and seeing that Moreau does not follow the movements of Jourdan, the Archduke will be forced to withdraw a great part of his army to the Danube, either to attack the army of the Rhine and Moselle, or to reinforce General Frolich and Wolff.

It does not appear that the Sambre and Meuse army has yet passed the Lahn. We are assured the head-quarters are at Wetzlar. From Treves we learn, that reinforcements are passing for the army of the Sambre and Meuse.—(From the Brussels paper.)

#### NEW BERN, NOVEMBER 5. Entrance of the Austrians into Frankfort.

WILHEMSBAD, September 9.  
The Austrians entered Frankfort on the 7th in the evening. On the 8th, in the afternoon, the blockade of Mentz was not raised. The Sambre and Meuse army is assembling between the Lahn and Mein. The reinforcements received by that army are incalculable. A considerable corps is desfilng along the Moselle, and another along the lower Rhine, coming from Holland and the countries between the Meuse and the Rhine.

Paris, September 16.  
The last intelligence received from the army of the Sambre and Meuse, dated the 15th, in stating the account of their retrograde movement, has produced in the public mind the most painful sensations respecting the left of our line operations. Advices of the 24th and 25th, the only accounts that come to hand since the date above mentioned, have in part allayed the sensations which the preceding dispatch ought not to have produced, and the manifest absurdity of the alarms excited by vague and ridiculous reports, and the credulity of those who entertain them.

The siege of Ehrenbreitstein is not as yet raised. The army of the Sambre and Meuse has not fallen back upon the Rhine as was reported, but upon the Lahn, where they occupy very advantageous positions; they will remain stationary in those positions until they resume the offensive, by marching back to the head of Germany, and forming a line with the front of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, which is supported on one side by the Danube on the other by the mountains of Tyrol. Thus, by their conjoint operations, they will aim a blow at the vitals of Austria which peace alone can avert.

FOR SALE,  
A LIKELY Horse, Saddle and Bridle,  
for terms enquire of Mr. Hall, at Mr. Grover's.  
November 5.