

## STATE PAPER.

Ratification on the part of his Catholic Majesty, of the Treaty of Peace, between France and Spain.

DON CARLOS, by the grace of God, King of Castile, Leon, Arragon, the two Sicilies, Jerusalen, Navarre, Guernada, Toledo, Valencia, Galicia, Majorca, Seville, Sardinia, Cordova, Cadiz, Murcia, Jaen, Algarves, Algeciras, Gibraltar, the Canary Islands, East and West Indies, and the Islands and Continents of the Ocean : Arch-Duke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, of Brabant, and Milan ; Count of Habsburg, Flanders, Tyrol, and Barcelona : Lord of Biscay, and Molina, &c.

As by virtue of the full powers we have conferred on Don Domingo d'Yriarte, Knight of the Royal Order of distinguished Spaniards of Charles III, and our Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the King and Republic of Poland, to treat of the conditions of peace with the French Republic, and of those alike given by the French Republic to her ambassador in Switzerland, Don Francisco Barthélémy, these plenipotentiaries have determined on, concluded, and signed, on the 22d of July, of the present year, the definitive treaty of peace, which consists of a preamble and seventeen articles, the whole in the French language.

For these causes, having seen and examined the aforesaid seventeen articles, I have approved of and ratified all they contain, as by virtue of these precepts, I approve of and ratify them with all my power, in the best and most extensive form; pronouncing on the faith and word of a king, to observe and accomplish them, and to cause them to be completely observed and accomplished, as if I myself had signed them.

In faith of which, I have sent off these presents, signed with my hand, sealed with my own secret seal, and countersigned by my Counsellor and First Secretary of State and Dispatches.

Given at Idelphonso, the 4th day of August, 1795.

(Signed) YO EL REY.  
(Counter-signed) Emmanuel Godoy.

Great Secret Seal of Spain.

ALTONA, August 28.

The French Consul at Hamburg, M. Lagau, presented on the 25th inst. in the name of the French government, a memoir to the Senate of that city, wherein he forcibly insists on the French emigrants, who still reside there in great numbers, being ordered to leave the town; and demands, that in return for so many proofs of friendship received from the French Republic, that city should declare itself more friendly to the interests of the French Republicans. The French minister at Copenhagen, Citizen Grouvill, is the author of this memoir; to which the Senate of Hamburg will return an answer in the course of next week. There remains but little doubt, that all the French emigrants will be ordered to quit the place.

## NEW-YORK COMMITTEE of HEALTH.

Fellow Citizens,

But three persons have died on the last four days in this city, and but three at Bellevue since the 27th of October, of fever, in any degree resembling our late Epidemic.

The alarming situation in which this city has lately been, is calculated to excite the most serious reflections—to inspire feelings of veneration for that all controuling power who in the midst of such judgment remembers mercy!—We trust that it has been under a sentiment of grateful dependance on him, that we have been encouraged to fulfil the duties you had entrusted: And we trust that while congratulations are repeated upon returning seasons of health, all hearts may be disposed to improve to moral and virtuous purposes both the threatening and felicitating dispensations of Heaven. Your Committee at this period carefully recognize those principles of undeviating veracity, which during the increasing terror of their fellow citizens, directed their daily reports respecting the progress of the disease.—It is with great satisfaction they have found it evinced by their experience, that such exact details as they have made to the publick, instead of increasing those terrors, have tended in a great measure to subdue them; and the accomplishment of this is of immense importance to public happiness and convenience; fear mitigates its objects.—During the existence of a calamity of this kind, circumstances will be ever exaggerated, by the timidity and credulity of individuals.

It is to be lamented, however, that, falsehoods have been propagated from the basest, meanest, and most despicable motives—by some as an apology for their panic apprehensions—by others, from the sensibilities of self interest, and to gratify a sordid lust of gain.—Lies have been propagated for the sake of the wonderful, and the excitement of surprise, by persons ungenerously forgetful of the extensive mischiefs naturally originating from this source—Despair—desertion—poverty—famine and death!

Perhaps an ill-judged tenderness for their reputation has prevented the publication of the names of some offenders. Had the falsehoods repeated with great confidence in the country, had any proper foundation, our city would long since have been nearly defoliated.

We turn with pleasure to the recollection of circumstances more creditable to humanity; and to acknowledge the liberality of those of our fellow citizens who have contributed to alleviate the distresses of the sick and suffering poor. The generous interferences of sympathy from Philadelphia, and some neighbouring villages, demand our lasting gratitude: Such instances of mutual good will and benevolence remain grateful memorials of the fraternity of a free and virtuous people.

From these resources, \$837 dollars have been received; and your committee feel a responsibility in the faithful and just distribution. Its proper objects being numerous, and often probably not within the sphere of their individual knowledge, each of the members of the committee is associated with two respectable citizens in seeking out the sick, and relieving those to whom their charity is directed.

Circumstances have not been wanting to shew the happy influence of temperance, cleanliness, and

cold upon the late Epidemic. But while we rejoice that benevolence has given power to these agents to set bounds to its ravages, let us recollect that they are assiduously to be employed. We feel it incumbent on us to remind our fellow citizens of this truth, particularly those who are returning from the country. Houses which have contained the sick, should be carefully ventilated; and things that have been employed by them, that cannot conveniently be cleaned by water, should be subjected freely to the action of cold.

It is not impossible that neglect in these particulars may occasion a few solitary instances of this disease, until we have experienced intense frost. For though we flatter ourselves it is extinguished as an epidemic, and our streets free from infection, we may have ore us the experience of other places to impress the necessity of such precautions.

Among the arrangements made by the committee to prevent the spread of infectious disease, they consider early interments and the use of the hearse, as one of the most important. Satisfactory proofs of its utility might be detailed. It is to be wished that the good sense of the community might be exerted to conquer any prejudices which may remain in opposition to a practice of burial so much more convenient than the common mode, and so much more safe.

The present state of Bellevue hospital is pleasing; not only from it we anticipate the speedy extinction of all disease therein, but from the happy and comfortable situation of the sick, and from the satisfaction expressed by them, with respect to their medical aid and attendance. But 3 new patients have been received during the last 10 days. There are now 13 sick in the hospital, 12 of whom are considered as out of all danger. Since its first establishment 89 persons have been discharged cured; the deaths have been published with our daily reports.

It is with great satisfaction that we remark, that altho' some of the people who have been employed in attending this hospital, have been slightly affected with the Epidemic, no one has died.

Much to the injury of the unfortunate persons who have been sent to this place, its circumstances have been sometimes grossly misrepresented. The sick have, in consequence, in numerous instances, sought this asylum with hearts aching with anxiety and despair.

A senior consulting physician, was early appointed to visit it occasionally from this city.—From its first establishment one, and since the 24th of September two physicians have constantly resided within its walls. A new building has been erected during the sickness, and no expence has been spared to render the sick commodious and happy. A committee from this board have made frequent visits and examination of its circumstances, and, from time, have witnessed, with pleasure, its improving state.

A more vigilant, humane or attentive man, was never appointed Purveyor to an hospital, than our late worthy member Mr. Fred. Stymets, whose death reminds us of the loss of our other friend and associate, Dr. M. Treat, who, there is reason to suspect, was also a victim to the discharge of faithful duty. The public will join with us in deploiting the loss of such worthy and respectable members of society.

Before we dismiss the subject of the hospital, it is but just that we acknowledge our sense of the merit of Dr. Alexander Anderson, and Dr. M. Farlin, resident physicians at Bellevue\*. Both for their persevering attention, humanity and fidelity to the sick, they have deserved well of their country.

The committee being employed in arranging expenditures, and in the settlement of accounts, request that all persons having demands upon them present the same to Alderman Furman, 106 Broadway, on or before the 20th inst.

\* The former of these gentlemen engaged with zeal and virtue, at an early period, and under discouraging circumstances, in their arduous duty.

The Committee acknowledge receipt of the following donations, since their last report:

Six barrels of flour from several Captains of North River sloops.

Under cover from Mr. Samuel Blagge, of Boston, 50 dollars.

John Broome, Chairman. Robert Bowe, Gabriel Furman, Alderman's Nicholas Carter, Andrew Van Tuy, do, Dr. William P. Smith, John Campbell, do, Isaac Stoutenburgh, Robert Lenox, do, George Jancoway, Theophilus Beckman, do, Nathaniel Hazard.

N. B. Dated Samuel Bard, absent from this city on business.

November 4.

Philadelphia,  
FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 6, 1795.

This forenoon arrived here the ship Catherine, Capt. McCollum in 44 days from London.—The Catherine left Gravesend the 18th September: But we hear has bro't no papers later than the 10th, the date of thole via New-York. Intelligence by this arrival confirms the account of the revocation of the order for carrying into British ports, neutral vessels bound to France with provisions.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability in North-Carolina, to his friend in this city, dated October 14.

"The villainous writings in Philadelphia, don't shake my confidence in Government in the least, nor have any other effect upon me than to excite as much indignation against the Authors as is consistent with the highest possible contempt."

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman who has been several years in Europe, and is now in Paris, dated July 1, 1795.

"Bread is not now scarce in an extreme degree; it is exposed to sale where it used to be—but it is generally not of a good quality. In alleviation of that misfortune, I rarely, if ever, recollect to have seen meat and vegetables in greater plenty, or of a better kind. On the road which I travelled, the proportion of ground in cultivation is greater than I ever saw before in any country, and the appearance of harvest excellent."

Extract of a letter from London, of 10th September, to a merchant in Philadelphia.

"Mr. Bayrd has this moment informed me, that there is a revocation of the order for stopping American ships—he came out to-day—he said I might rely upon it.

"Harvests great here, in Scotland and Ireland—abundant supplies; markets are falling, and foreign wheat will not sell, even at a reduced price."

Yesterday arrived the Schooner Eagle, Captain Philips, in 10 days from Cape Francois, by which we have the following, from the remarks made by captain P. at the Cape, and on his passage from thence.—" Oct. 12. This day arrived a frigate from Brest, after a passage of 30 days, with dispatches relative to the peace between France & Spain; the surrender of Hispaniola to the Republic, and the delivery of Jean Francois (who caused the massacre at Fort Dauphin) to be conducted to France for trial. On the 22d Oct. in lat. 27° 58' long. 72° 54' saw a boat with a signal of distress, upon which we lay to until she came along side and took on board Capt. Benjamin Gardner, and 4 men belonging to the sloop Fanny of New-York, which he informed had foundered in lat. 25° 30' long. 69°, and that they had been in the boat 22 hours, without any water and only two ducks, a piece of pork a cask of rum, and some bread wet by the sea.

Captain Phillips also informs, that a sloop belonging to New London, arrived at the Cape, in 25 days from l'Orient, and that a fleet of men of war was daily expected from France.

List of vessels at Cape Francois, October 17, brought by Capt. Philips, in the schooner Eagle, viz.—Brig Ann, M Cutcheon, and schooner Nancy, Waters, and Sally, Hews, of Philadelphia; ship Victoria, Hubble, and sloop Nancy, Burcher, of New York; schr. Peggy, Reed, and sloop Mary, Nelson, of Baltimore schr. Jerusha, Stevens, and sloop Nancy, Davis, of Alexandria; schr. William, Rogers, and Delight, Gridler, of Boston; sloop Betsy, Coffin, Hildon, and schr. Nancy, Perenchief, of Charleston. The schooner Dolphin, Earl, from Charleton, ran ashore at Cape Francois, part of her cargo and crew saved.

Arrived the brig Neptune, Capt. Pritchard, 42 days from Malaga, who says, that he was informed by Mr. Simpson, the American Consul at Gibraltar, that a peace had been concluded between the United States of America and the Emperor of Morocco—also, that Mr. Donaldson, the American Consul, for Algiers, who was invited there, in order to settle preliminaries of peace between the United States and that nation; and that he had taken his departure from Gibraltar, for the said place, previous to the failing of the above brig. Capt. Pritchard further informs, that 200 sail of British merchantmen under oonvoy of one 84 one 74 and 3 frigates were ready to sail from Gibraltar homeward bound. He passed the Portuguese squadron, in the mouth of the Streights, consisting of one 84 and 3 frigates. On the 27th ult. lat. 35° 46' long. 73° spoke the brig Diligence, of Portsmouth, Capt. Collins, from Lisbon, bound to Virginia, out 10 days all well.

Capt. Benner, of the brig Lady Walterstorff, 51 days from St. Ubes, informs, that previous to his leaving that port, an account had arrived of the capture of 14 or 15 sail of Portuguese merchantmen, by a French squadron, on the 1st September, off Lisbon, which took out the cargoes, scuttled the vessels, and liberated the prisoners. Further informs, that the ship Fame, Aldridge, was to sail from the above place for this port, the day subsequent to his departure.

Died on Monday last, Mr. JOHN SPROAT, of this city, merchant.

Arrived at the Port of Philadelphia.

Brig Neptune, Pritchard	Malaga	42 days
Goya, Arnold	N. Orleans	30
Schr. Eliza, Arnold	Malaga	42
Sally, Snow	Charleston	27
Eagle, Philips	Cape Francis	13
Pomona, Gardiner	Boston	11
Nancy, Travis	Virginia	10
Polly, Wedge	do.	7

## BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, November 5.

### IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from a mercantile house of eminence in London, to their correspondents in New-York, dated

"London, Sept. 10, 1795.

"Gentlemen,

"Since writing you this morning, we have to say, that an order has been issued by our government, to prevent the detaining at sea, any neutral vessel bound with provisions, &c. to France."

Arrivals at this Port.

Ship Mary, Logan	St. Ubes
Aurora, Johnson	Bremen
Brig Harmony, Boul	London
Elecia, Pratt	Cape Francois
Schr. President Hilliard	St. Marks
Sloop Friendship, Peterson	Newport R. I.
Lively Norris,	Turks Island

Yesterday arrived the Brig Harmony, Captain Boul, in fifty four days from London. We have been favoured with London papers of the 9th and 10th September, two days later than brought by the Minerva—the following articles are copied therefrom.

LONDON, September 9.

We this morning received the Paris papers to the 6th inst. inclusive. As Sunday was the day appointed for the meeting of the Primary Assemblies, the papers which were published that morning could not, of course, contain any account of their proceedings.

At Calais, it appears that the primary assemblies have met and accepted the Constitution, but rejected the decree which was tacked to it by the Convention, for compelling the Electoral Bodies to re-elect two thirds of the present members.

The army encamped at the Trou d'Enfer, in the neighborhood of Marly, about ten miles from Paris, consists of about 6000 men, under the command of Gen. Menou; but the whole number of troops in the vicinity of the metropolis, exceeds 20,000.

They all appear to be devoted to the interest of the Convention, who have had recourse to the old revolutionary modes of reduction, an

increase of pay; and ample supplies, not merely of necessaries, but of such luxuries as the city will afford, to the troops.

As the time appointed for the meeting of the primary assemblies approached, the different committees, who have for some time held the reins of government, appeared to have lost that courage, confidence, and address, which had hitherto displayed in so eminent a degree, and seemed to place but little hopes of success on the insidious plan which they had devised for the perpetuation of their power.

We understand, that the Proclamation of Louis XVIII. has been pasted up in different parts of Paris, by order of the Committee of Public Welfare! With what view, remains to be explained.

September 10.

It was yesterday reported that the Convention, on the 7th instant, previous to the meeting of the Primary Assemblies at Paris, impelled probably by the unequivocal marks of public indignation displayed in all quarters, repealed the Decree, "on the means of terminating the revolution," which they had annexed to the Constitutional Code, and which prescribed the re-election of two-thirds of their members.

A Council will be held in a few days at Weymouth, at which most of the Cabinet Ministers will attend, for the purpose of further proroguing Parliament. The last order stands for the 1st of October next: the next Proclamation will, we understand, appoint the day when Parliament shall meet for the Dispatch of Business, which, we have reason to believe, will be about the 10th of November.

That the French Generals under the direction of the Convention, would sacrifice any number of men to carry a favourite point, can hardly be doubted; but that they have crossed the Rhine at the expence of Fifty Thousand Men, is a stretch of the marvellous, that could not be likely to pass, even in that region of credulity and panie, the Stock Exchange.

From the London Gazette, Sept. 8. 1795.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 8.  
Extract of a letter from Sir Wm. Sidney Smith, Knt. Captain of his majesty's ship Diamond, to Mr. Nepean, dated off Rock Dower, Sept. 4.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty, that his majesty's squadron under my orders, has had some success in the three days which have elapsed since the date of my last letter.

The corvette I was in pursuit of, with the Diamond, when I wrote last, secured herself in Brest. I had, however, the good fortune to fall in with another, at day light in the morning of the 22d. Three quarters of an hour's chase brought us within gun-shot of her. She endeavoured to elude our pursuit in the labyrinth of rocks before Treguer, but the attempt proved fatal to her, as she struck on the Roenn, and soon after filled and fell over. We raised our fire immediately, and sent out boats to save the crew. Her own boats which were towing her, saved as many as they could carry. We were not fortunate enough to save more than nine. They reckon about twenty perished, besides the Captain, who walked off the wreck a few minutes before our boats reached them. Her name was L'Assemblee Nationale, of 22 guns, eight pounders, on the main deck, and 200 men, from Brest bound to St. Malo. The swell was so great, that she went to pieces very soon, and we were obliged to anchor among the rocks, to avoid a similar fate.

Captain Decrees, who had been detached in the Childers, rejoined me this morning. On his return, he fell in with and captured the Vigilant, French Cutter, of six guns, one of the Gard de Cote in the Bay of St. Brieux.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 8.

Lord Bridport is hourly expected with a part of the Grand Fleet, the wind being fair for coming up Channel.