

Glad tidings of Great Joy!!

On the 24th June 1795, at Philadelphia, the CHILD was born, and its name called—"TREATY of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation."

Read its illustrious Parentage! and rejoice, O, ye sons and daughters, Columbia!

Chief Justice, being overshadowed by the prolific spirit of Gracious Majesty, at the court of St. James, conceived, and wonderful to relate, after about thirteen months laborious pregnancy, was happily, by the aid of Senatorial midwifery, delivered of—The long expected, embassadorial, diplomatic, farcical Saviour of fifteen FALLEN States!—Let the inhabitants of this Western Hemisphere rejoice and sing—*Ca Ira, Ca Ira Ca Ira! Vive John Jay.*

OMINOUS.

It is somewhat ominous, that our long expected, satisfactory, compensatory, lengthy bombastical, Treaty of Amity, commerce and navigation, between his Britannic Majesty, and the (ONCE) fifteen Independent States of America, concluded at London on the 14th November, 1794, (this day eight months) by the right honourable William Wyndham, Baron Grenville of Wotton, one of his Majesty's privy council, and his Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs; and the honourable John Jay, chief justice of the United States, and their envenomed extraordinary to his Majesty, should have arrived the same time as the account of the Yankees burning the Bermudian pirate in Bolton. If they are already so much incensed against the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, what may we not augur, when they shall receive a copy of the treaty.

On Saturday last, a silk curtain was hung over the portrait of the president in the City Hall, in order to preserve it from fly dirt and other matter. The scaffold had remained a considerable time up, since the fixing of the lathing to hang the curtain from. A gentleman present made the following witty remark, "That while the treaty of negotiation with Great-Britain was pending, the corporation held the scaffold up to the president in TERROREM, that now the farce is finished, they drop the curtain."

The arrival of the Treaty.

It has been merely an arrival, as it has not yet been accepted. Its publication has been productive only of national mourning to the sons of freedom; they have lived to see an attempt to palm a mass of infamy unparalleled, upon them, by their creatures.

There appears to be but one sentiment with regard to it. An utter abhorrence of it, a conviction of the violation of the rights of the people, and a proper resentment against their representative, as apostates to liberty, and connivers at a creeping aristocracy; the powers of which they hope to share.

Yesterday morning the flag of the United States was hoisted (in the usual term) half mast and the vessels might have been fancied water logged, sorrowing for the depravity of our temporary rulers; the mariners in port, were awakened to rage, against the Batteries of their privileges, but at the same time guided by principles purely republican, submitted a consideration of the conditional sale to the reason and judgment of the body of the people.

We last evening witnessed that a mob could exist without a riot, in consequence of the two following bills put up at public corners, a number of citizens were alarmed with fears for the dignity of the American characters.

At the appointed time a quantity of copies of the treaty were formally burned, and in a short time after, the nominal Jay, with wishes for the reality, was, amidst shouts of abhorrence, consumed in a similar manner.

The idea of a reasonable man is, that reason is preferable to force, by which, except as an ultimatum, nothing should be effected. If the feelings, if the rights of American freemen are infringed, let them be asserted with energy, with firmness, but at the same time let them be supported openly by the people, let them call themselves together, discuss such matter as may appear to them important, and execute either men or measures, as time and circumstances requires.

"This evening, at 8 o'clock, will be burnt by the public executioner, near the old market Broad street, the treaty proposed to be established between Great Britain and America, to shew the disapprobation of the Citizens of Charleston.

Republicans be Vigilant!

"As it is in contemplation to burn the effigy of John Jay, and the treaty which he signed, derogatory to the national character of America, to night; and rumour tells us, that persons inimical to liberty, who wish to subvert the ties existing between America and France, mean to try to repel the execution of this just action:

It is hoped, that the spirit which ever characterized the true friends to a democratical government, will be prevalent on the occasion, and shew these satellites of anarchy, that tar and feathers will be the recompense for their good intentions.

CA-IRA, CA-IRA.

Foreign Intelligence.

H A G U E, April 24.

The West India Council, which in 1793 was established instead of the West-India Company, has been abolished, and a council for the affairs of the Colonies in the West-Indies substituted for it.

The inhabitants of Dutch Flanders have petitioned the Assembly to be incorporated with the province of Holland or Zealand. The States General have resolved to adhere to the stipulations with the Swiss as far as relates to the appointment of officers and to except their regiments as well as that of Waldeck, from the regulations of the 27th of March. The exportation of all naval stores has been forbidden, since the 27th of March.

On the 22d of March the States-General resolved to conform to the acts of the French administration in the countries of the Generality. They determined to support the remonstrances of the Elector Palatine, relative to the Marquisate of Bergen of Zoote, to remonstrate for themselves against the conduct of the French Commandant of Breda, who has seized all the vessels in that neighbourhood; and to represent that the general requisition of the 27th of Jan. being complied with by the whole Republic, ought to prevent particular and subsequent requisitions.

H A N O V E R, April 13.

The French have abandoned the province of Croningen. The retrograde motion is ascribed by the French themselves to the peace concluded with Prussia; and to the withdrawing and embarkation of the English troops.

General Count de Walmoden, is still at Osnaburg; the Hanoverian

head quarters are at Wilderhausen and Cloppenburg.

The 10th Hanoverian regiment of infantry which surrendered itself prisoners of war to the French at Neuport, it is said, are already exchanged.

On the 5th inst. a Prussian train of artillery, consisting of eight howitzers, 10 pounders, and ninety-six ammunition waggons, passed thro' Hamelen, to-wards Westphalia, and the next day the field equipage of of the King arrived at Fishbeck, near Hamelen, on their way to Westphalia. But we now learn that their further progress has been countermanded.

L O N D O N, April 27.

The House of Austria was scarcely ever in a more difficult or dangerous predicament than at present. The peace between Prussia and France has united those two powers against Austria, and has besides introduced a principle which cannot but alienate the German States from the interests of the Emperor, and attach them to those of Prussia. Is it to be supposed that Austria does not know this, and that if she does know it, she can be induced by any subsidy or loan to continue the War against France with vigour?

The Forges of Assignats in this country are nearly routed. It is astonishing that it never entered into the minds of the Ministers that any encouragement given by the Government to the fabricators of false assignats might induce the French to attempt a retaliation.

The mode in which Ministers have conducted the war is very curious. During the depth and severity of the winter they kept the troops fighting on the Continent, and now that the time is arrived for the opening of the campaign, they have ordered them to return home!

The causes assigned on the continent for the King of Prussia entering into a treaty of Peace with France, are the general disaffection of his subjects, the want of resources to carry on the war; and the present dismantled Polish Provinces; where several thousand Prussians had fallen a sacrifice to pestilential disorders and the undecided but suspicious conduct of Russia.

A private letter, inserted in the Journal Le Batave, but not an official one was written by the Adjutant-General Thouron, to a friend in Paris, to announce to him that Stoffet with his army, being surrounded by General Caenlaux, had been obliged to capitulate and lay down their arms.

April 28. The order in prohibiting artificers artificans, &c. embarking for America is no new thing. There was a similar order in the reign of Charles the First; and it is a little remarkable that Oliver Cromwell was embarked on board a vessel, and on point of sailing to settle in Philadelphia, but forced to quit the vessel, and return ashore at Portsmouth by an order signed by that Monarch whom he was afterwards a principal instrument in beheading!

April 29. As the Irish House of Commons, by a recent regulation, have chosen to deliberate in secret, we are unable to give any particular account of the debates that occur in that house. We understand, however, that Mr. Grattan brought in the Bill for emancipating the Roman Catholics on Friday evening last; that it was read a first time and ordered to be printed; and it is to be read a second time on Monday the 4th of May.

Mr. Hastings's Trial has lasted seven years, nearly two sessions of Parliament; has cost the kingdom near 250,000l. was brought before a House of peers, consisting of 254 members; and after all this expenditure of times, talent, and public money, when a verdict of guilt or innocence was to be given thereon,

it was to the astonishment of mankind, given only by; Twenty nine Peers!

MAY 4. In investigating the truth of the Treaty lately entered into between Charette and the convention, we are now persuaded that the solemn ratification of it on the part of that Assembly, made two months since, and uncontradicted by any declaration on the parts of Charette; together with the cessation of hostilities on both sides, does not admit of the least shadow of a doubt concerning its veracity. The peace concluded with the Chouans on the 19th ult. is the natural consequence of the first Treaty. Various conjectures may be formed as to the terms stipulated by the contracting parties.

The negotiations between the chiefs of the Chouans and the National commissioners were carried on in the Chateau of La Prevalaye at a small distance from Rennes. As long as they lasted, a Republican army, composed of 14,000 men were encamped in its vicinity. It appears that Charette had marched either, at the head of a detachment of the Vendean troops. During the whole time, from opening of the negotiations till the conclusion of the treaty of peace, several Chouans went to and from between their camp and Rennes, in their regimentals and wearing the white cockade, without being in the least molested by the Republicans. It was for very good reasons, that Lanjuinais, one of the chiefs of the Federalists, was added to the other Commissioners appointed to treat with Chouans, as their party was formed, and their armed force composed mostly of Federalists.

May 13. We have already stated that a storm seemed gathering, which most probably would spread the horrors of war over Europe, an alliance having been negotiated, or on the eve of being concluded, between Prussia, Denmark, and Sweden, to contract that concluded between England and Russia; that the Empress has declared void the guarantee of the Prussian dominions in Silesia; and that the Prussian cabinet, in a most imperious manner, have ordered the British commander, General David Dundas, to quit his present possession; In consequence of the latter circumstance, the British cavalry, when the last messenger came away, was preparing to move his head quarters to within five leagues of Hanover.

Many months ago, reasoning on the consequent most likely to result from the crooked policy of the King of Prussia, in agreeing to annihilate Poland, the only independent state in his vicinity, to which he could look for safety against his imperial neighbours, Russia and Austria, we considered a war between the royal plunderers at no great distance. By our present accounts that crisis seems to be hastening. A letter from Frankfort of the 28th ultimo, talks with confidence of the probability of an immediate rupture between Russia and Prussia; states, that Austria will join Russia; that the preparations on the part of Austria for the campaign are excellent, and carried on with the greatest activity; and that particularly the department of provisions is managed with great skill, and no danger of any want being experienced. The same letter also mentions the affair of the Imperial loan as certainly settled; and that large sums have been negotiated there on account of it. A letter of the 2d instant, from Bremen, speaks still more positively: it runs thus—"I was informed this morning from good authority, that the war between Russia and prussia is unavoidable; and this afternoon word has been sent me, by the post master, of its having been already declared. There is every reason to believe, that Austria will attach