

The Ratification of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, (by the Senate) must be a source of pleasing sensations, and a cause of mutual congratulation, to all sincere lovers of their country.

The seeds of dissension, which had been so plentifully sown, are now removed, and instead of irritations, feuds, and divisions, there appears a prospect of harmony, conciliation, and good will. Their mutual differences, objects of perpetual recrimination, are now placed in a train of amicable adjustment.

The Western Ports are to be ceded in a short period; and all the waters, lakes, and rivers, of the interior country, are for the purposes of commerce, freely to be navigated by both parties. This will open an unbounded field for commercial enterprise, in the intercourse with the Spaniards and the pursuit of the fur trade.

The demands for debts withheld from the British Creditors, by the interposition of legal impediments, which bar their recovery, and the Claims of the American Merchants, for Captures and Spoilations, are to be arranged by an appeal to an impartial Tribunal, constituted of Commissioners to be mutually appointed by both parties.

The East-India Trade, which will afford such a valuable employment for our large Commercial Capitals, is placed on the most favored footing, by having a free admission into the Ports of all the British Colonies, on the same terms, (with respect to exports and imports) as are enjoyed by British vessels.

The operation of the article which concedes the intercourse with the British West India Islands, under certain restrictions, is suspended until a friendly negotiation can be entered into, which will correct an error, which it appears has inadvertently been introduced.

There are some of the most prominent features of the Treaty—it appears that the Senate determined that no publication thereof should be made until the ratifications were mutually exchanged.

It must be highly gratifying to the friends of the French Nation, to be informed, that no article of this Treaty places in the smallest degree with the obligations and engagements contracted with that gallant nation.—Every cause of offence as collision seems to have been studiously avoided in the progress of the negotiation.

Settlements may, however, be made in the vicinity of those Ports immediately. The north-eastern boundary of the United States, or which is the river St. Croix referred to in the Treaty of Peace, is also to be determined by Commissioners.

From the Aurora.

The following are the Members of Senate who voted against the Ratification of the Treaty with Britain:

Table listing names and states of Senators who voted against the treaty: Langdon (New-Hampshire), Robinson (Vermont), Burr (New York), Brown (Kentucky), Mason (Virginia), Tazewell (Virginia), Bloodworth (North Carolina), Martin (North Carolina), Butler (South Carolina), Jackson (Georgia).

The following States were consequently divided on the question:

Table listing states that were divided on the question: New-Hampshire, Vermont, New-York, Kentucky, South-Carolina, and Georgia.

The following States voted unanimously in its favour:

Table listing states that voted unanimously in favor of the treaty: Massachusetts (475,127), Rhode Island (68,825), Connecticut (237,945), New Jersey (184,139), Pennsylvania (434,373), Delaware (59,004), Maryland (319,728).

Total of population for Treaty, 1,779,422

The following States voted unanimously against the ratification:

Table listing states that voted against ratification: North-Carolina (Population 397,751), Virginia (79,610).

Total of population against the Treaty, 1,147,361

Upon this it is obvious that the remote representatives of a majority only of the people have by adopting secrecy in their proceedings, passed an act more binding than the constitution, and more influential than any law. Such is the effect of the glorious system of checks and balances.

We hear, the Ratification of the Treaty with Great-Britain has had so violent an effect upon a certain Priest of this city as to have turned his brains—we are in hopes they are now right.

Translated for the Gazette of the United States.

Extra from the Gazette Francaise of New-York.

The news we receive from the Windward Islands, presents a continued picture of revolts and massacres, burnings and devastations between the two nations, who appear to have from mutual destruction by which to signalize their envy, and the fury of their animosity.

Every day, every hour we behold new ravages and horrible reprisals, at which humanity weeps.

Victor Hugues has most mercilessly put to death all the unhappy victims, which the force of arms, the winds, storms or perfidy has thrown into his power.

The accounts from the Windward are shocking.—By a letter which I have seen S. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent and Margalante afford the same spectacle as the North part of St. Domingo—in all, the ministers of Hugues have spread robbery, flames and blood. Of the three brothers Dugard-Turgis, one has been guillotined, the second was drowned in attempting to save him, the third has fled, but his wife has been guillotined. M. Devasse Belmont, a rich inhabitant of La Souffriere, denounced by one of his negroes, poisoned himself. Two respectable women, Madames Laporte and Levacher, have been whipped by their own servants.

The last vessel from Guadaloupe announced, that Victor Hugues was recalled.—It is time that the mercy of the nation should at length deliver the Antilles from greater scourges than all those which formerly ravaged this unfortunate globe.

EPIGRAM—From Martial.

Since you so much resemble one another in your bad lives and ways, what makes this pothole? She the worst wife, the worst of husbands she, I wonder why the plague they can't agree!

APPOINTMENTS, By Authority.

BENJAMIN HAWKINS, GEORGE CLYMER, ANDREW PICKENS—Commissioners for holding a Treaty with the Creek Indians, respecting the cession of certain lands on the frontiers of South-Carolina.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal of the District of Pennsylvania.

JOHN DAVIS, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, Comptroller of the Treasury.

FULWAR SKIPWITH, Consul-General of the United States in France.

JOHN KERRY, of Maryland, Inspector of the Revenue for Survey No. 1, District of Maryland.

JOHN STOCKTON, Commissioner of Loans, State of Delaware, vice James Tilton, resigned.

DUDLEY ATKINS TYNG, Collector of the District of Newburyport, vice Edward Wiggleworth, superseded.

GEORGE FOSTER, Collector of the District of Sanbury, State of Georgia.

By this Day's MAILS.

NEW-YORK, June 26.

Extracts from papers received by the American Hero, Capt. Macey, in 44 days from NEW-YORK:—

DUBLIN, May 4.

The remains of the Rev. Mr. Jackson were taken from the Court of King's Bench on Friday morning about ten o'clock, and carried in a plain oak coffin covered with a black pall, by four hired bearers, to a concern belonging to an undertaker in May lane. Another coffin full mounted was prepared against yesterday, in which the body was placed and in the evening interred in St. Michael's. A party of the military attended the funeral, from an apprehension that some outrage would have been attempted—a precaution however, perfectly unnecessary.

IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, May 4.

CATHOLIC BILL.

The second reading of this very important bill was moved for at five o'clock yesterday evening—and the debate ended at eleven this morning. It is easy to perceive that of this debate at this hour is impossible to give any thing more than a paragraph. We shall therefore for the present only observe that the debate was opened by the Solicitor General, who moved that the bill be rejected, and spoke for a very long time against the principle of it. He was followed by Lord Kingsborough, who seconded the motion and spoke strongly against the bill.

On the same side were—

Messrs. Cooke Ogle Counf. Johnson, Pelham Mason Counf. Fox Wolfe Sir John Parnell Dr. Duignan Col. Blaquier Mr. Barrington and Sir E. Newenham Counf. Barrington Mr. Latouche Messrs. Cuffe Bon. R. Stewart

In support of the bill were—

Sir H. Langrishe Counf. Smith Counf. Hoare Mr. Fitzgerald (not the prime Serj.) Mr. Knox, Mr. C. Hutchinson, Mr. Egan, Mr. Curran, Mr. Ruxton, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. G. Ponsonby, Sir L. Parsons, Mr. Osborne, Counf. Fletcher, Sir T. Osborne, Mr. Grattan, Mr. Tighe, Jun. and Col Doyle.

Of these Gentlemen, Mr. O'Connor distinguished himself by one of the boldest, and indeed the ablest speeches we ever remember to have heard in Parliament.

Counf. Smith displayed in support of the justice and expediency of the bill the most argumentative and persuasive speech which perhaps had ever been advanced in support of a political question.

For bold and manly sentiments Sir T. Osborne stood very prominent—but

if ever arguments could convince an Assembly of representatives in times like these, the irrefragable argument adduced by Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Grattan towards the close of the debate, would have insured success to the measure which is now lost for the present. Both of these gentlemen replied to the arguments which had been advanced against the bill, by the many who had spoken during this debate of unexampled length—and yet, though after a patient attention of sixteen hours in a crowded House of Commons, one might have expected some diminution of fire and strength, the fact is that on no former occasion, do we ever remember to have heard, either of these gentlemen make a more striking exertion of argumentative or oratorical powers.

At near ELEVEN the question on the rejection of the bill was put and carried by a majority of 71—there being against the rejection 84 for it 155.

Thus have the hopes of Union amongst Irishmen been for the present frustrated. Yet, there is surely no reason to despair of ultimate success; Reason ably urged, will ultimately give success to any measure, and never had any measure greater reason and ability to second it than are ranged now on the Catholic side.

LEXINGTON, May 26.

By a gentlemen arrived here a few days ago, we are informed, that about ten days since, a party, consisting of eighty, coming through the Wilderness, was fired on by some Indians, within a few miles of Walden's station by which four of them was instantly killed.

By the same informant we learn, that in his way through the Wilderness, he passed several large parties destined for this State.

On Thursday morning, the 4th inst. Mr. Massey with a party of about fifty men, who were out on Paint Creek, a branch of the Scioto, fell in with an Indian camp, in which were upwards of thirty Indians, fifteen of whom were warriors and the remainder women and children. An action commenced, in which one of the white men was killed—the Indians were drove from their camp, and their baggage and horses fell into the hands of the whites. The party then made for Kentucky, and on Friday morning about day break, one of the centres fired on the Indians, who were endeavouring to take advantage of their situation, upon which the Indians returned the fire, when a sharp action ensued for a few minutes, and the Indians retired before it was light enough for the whites to pursue. During this attack one white man was wounded in the thigh, and two horses killed. The plunder and horses taken from the Indians sold for about £150.

A lad that was taken prisoner at the mouth of Scioto in February last was with the Indians, and escaped to the whites during the action on Thursday morning—he informs that this party of Indians had received a letter from General Wayne, ordering them to leave that neighbourhood, and come to the treaty, which they positively refused to comply with—they are of the Shawanese tribe.

[Ken. Gaz.]

NORFOLK, June 20.

On Thursday evening arrived, in town in the sloop Greenwich, Capt. Edmunds, from Newport, Rhode-Island, a gentleman passenger, in the brig Betsey, from Bourdeaux. By him we learn that the brig Betsey Capt. Bess, and the brig Molly Capt. Mellard, sailed from Bourdeaux about the 3d of May, both loaded with wine, and bound to Philadelphia: that on Monday last, the 15th inst. being 45 miles E. by N. off Cape Henlopen, and in 28 fathom water, was captured by the pilot boat schooner Thetis, (formerly the York pilot boat) capt. Hutchings, mounting 6 guns, and sent off to Bermuda. Shortly afterwards they spoke the sloop Greenwich bound in here, on board of whom they put the above gentleman.

The brig Betsey is owned by Mr. W. Penrose, of Philadelphia.

WINCHESTER, June 22.

Copy of a letter from Major Doyle, commanding at Fort Massac, to General Robertson.

FORT MASSAC, May 22.

"Sir, I have scarce time to inform you, of a very unfortunate circumstance that had happened on the 29th ult. to a certain Mr. Chew, who had lately left New Madrid, with an intention to become an inhabitant of the South Western Territory. He left this garison in the morning—in the evening, I was informed by a boat from Post Vincennes, of a pirogue being on shore, with a number of bark canoes round it.—I ordered a command to the spot instantly, to recover every visible property, and to bring the body of Mr. Chew to the garison, which was effected without delay. His body was barbarously mangled—several of his negroes were found killed near the place, and one white man.—He passed this garison with eleven negroes and four white men. The bearer

will inform you the little time he allowed me to write to you.

Your obedient servant, EDWARD DOYLE, Brigadier-General Robertson, Mero District."

P. S. The person mentioned in the above letter was Col. Samuel T. Chew, of Maryland. He was killed upon the fourth bank of the Ohio, between the mouths of the rivers Tennessee and Cumberland.

Letter from the Earl of CARLISLE in reply the Letters of Earl FITZWILLIAM.

IN consequence of Earl Fitzwilliam having addressed his correspondence to Lord Carlisle on Irish affairs, his Lordship has thought proper to publish a letter expressing his dissent from the sentiments of his Noble Friend, and vindicating the conduct of Mr. Pitt, the Duke of Portland, &c. The following is the concluding passage:

ON the great question of the additional indulgences at this time to be extended to the Roman Catholics, I shall say but little. The sentiments of an individual would, in this place, obtrude themselves very clamorously. I shall hope to be believed, when I assert that I have toleration not only upon my lips, but in my heart; and that, in my experience, I never witnessed any thing in the Roman Catholics of Ireland that gave me a moment's doubt of their loyalty and attachment to their Sovereign. That in unfortunate difference, on the subject of more indulgence to be granted at this moment, has been raised between you and the Cabinet of England, we all know, and all deplore, but you are much mistaken, if you think that the world, endeavouring with very inadequate means to detect on which side the error or misapprehension lies, even supposing it should be suspected to be with you, has ever aimed any censure at your head, which made it necessary for you to appear at the tribunal of the public, as open a defence, in my mind unprovoked by accusation from any quarter, forcing you to advance, upon such tender and delicate ground, to points generally not considered accessible, unless where an attack upon life is meditated, or, what I feel is dearer to you, fame and honour.

You allude to a part of my letter, where, joining in the general anxiety as to the precipitancy with which your great measures seemed to be brought forth, I confessed that I could not contemplate the innovation without horror. Always being taught to consider the Roman Catholic question as of great moment, it was not extraordinary that the quickness with which you decided upon it (I mean not to arraign that prompt decision) should have occasioned a strong shock or alarm to me, however incompetent to direct an accurate view to its near or its remote consequence.

Under every circumstance of disagreement in opinion, of a nature less reasonably interesting the attention of the political world, violent surmises will be formed on both sides, which candour and moderation would save their labour in attempting to reconcile. Doctor Barrow says, every fact has two handles, one which severity, ill-nature, and harshness are ever inclined to lay hold of; the other constantly presents itself to calmness, moderation, and gentleness. I shall address myself to the latter, not the former, in order to gather and submit to the judgment, which I conceive candid and honourable men have formed upon these unfortunate transactions.

In many parts of your letter, if I mistake not, it may be collected, that owing to the circumstances of the times, the pressure of business produced by the war, and the necessity of pointing all thought, as well as all exertion, towards the defence of the empire, it was a general wish to postpone the consideration of the merits of the Roman Catholic question to a moment better fitted for a less interrupted investigation of it. Of course, excepting otherwise driven by necessity, we should have seen you acting at least in unison with the views of the English Cabinet, had you terminated the Session of Parliament, with this point still reserved for future consideration.

You, for the reasons which you have assigned, conceive that necessity to be so apparent and so strong, as to leave you, in policy and prudence, no choice or remedy. Upon this point the whole matter seems to hinge. The public, turning towards the English Administration for explanation, discover them questioning that necessity which you consider as irrefragable. Great stress is laid upon the impossibility of utterly preventing this discussion, from some quarter or another, being forced upon the Houses of Parliament. That some one eager in the cause, would infallibly stir it, though Mr. Grattan had held back, was clearly to be foreseen. But as, in that case, the argument for suspending might have been adopted by those who were inclined to fall into the views of both the Lord Lieutenant and the English Minister, it did not seem to follow that, on such ground, a person so in name and reputation, and so closely connected with the Castle, was impelled to seize that hour for giving notice of his bill, sustained by Government and its adherents.

Still keeping clear of an impertinent obtrusion of my sentiments upon the great question itself, I only take an hypothesis, that the King's ministers did not, in their judgment, yield to that necessity, which you state as sufficiently powerful wish you, to determine you no longer to restrain yourself to those limits, within which it appears, at least for the time, it was the wish of your political connections that you should have confined yourself. And from this, we guess, has arisen that fatal misunderstanding which has deprived Ireland of

so much honour and integrity, the King of a faithful servant, has loosened the bonds of the closest friendship, has carried the poison of distrust and resentment into houses never before at variance, and conveyed a heavy charge indeed to the doors of his Majesty's ministers.

May I, my dear friend, in this place, be permitted to say, that, weighing every part of this subject in the most dispassionate and impartial manner I am able, I never heard the sound of accusation of your conduct in any quarter, perceived no attack aimed against your character, no stain endeavoured to be fixed upon your reputation, no abandonment of private friendship or affection, no wretched symptom of that refined dissimulation which you fancy you have detected. In short, nothing that wore the shape of accusation or charge, which brought you to the painful alternative of repelling or submitting to.

Under the strong feeling of a repugnance (which I am confident you will comprehend and excuse) to lend myself with a silence, that might argue willingness to become the channel of censure to individuals who had acted servilely and honourably by me; to others, whose conduct I have had opportunity of watching, and still retain my opinion of their unshaken friendship and attachment to you; lastly, to others, on whom I could not assist at heaping such disgrace, without holding them out, at the same time, as utterly unfit for the high stations they fill; I have been obliged thus tediously to trespass on your patience, an apology for which can only be looked for and found in that friendship I before alluded to, and which has, for so many months past, taught us indulgence to each other.

Ever Yours, &c.

NEW THEATRE.

LAST WEEK.

For the Benefit of

Mr. MILBOURNE Scene Painter.

On MONDAY EVENING, June 26, will be presented a Comedy, in three acts, called

The Midnight Hour.

Taken from the French of Beaumarchais.

Table listing cast members for 'The Midnight Hour': The Marquis (Mr. Marshall), The General (Mr. Harwood), Sebastian (Mr. Francis), Nicholas (Mr. Bates), Mathias (Mr. Blisset), Ambrose (Mr. Warrall), Julia (Mrs. Francis), Cicely (Mrs. Bates), Flora (Mrs. Whitlock).

With New Scenery, designed and executed by Mr. Milbourne.

After which a Comic Opera (never performed here) called

LOVE IN A CAMP,

Or, PATRICK IN PRUSSIA.

Table listing cast members for 'Love in a Camp': Captain Patrick (Mr. Marshall), Marshall Feerbellin (Mr. Green), Father Luke (Mr. Harwood), Olnatus (Mr. Rosjohn), Quip (Mr. Blisset), Rupert (Mr. Warrall), Adjutant (Mr. Cleveland), Drummers, Messrs. J. & T. Warrell, Duxby (Mr. Wignell), Flora (first time) (Miss Milbourne), Miss Mable Flourish (Mr. J. Darley), Norah (Miss Broadbent).

To which will be added, an Entirely New LOCAL PANTOMIME, call'd

The Elopement,

Or, HARLEQUIN'S TOUR through the Continent of AMERICA.

The Music composed and selected by Mr. De MARQUE—The following NEW SCENERY, designed and executed by Mr. MILBOURNE:

- 1. A View of Arch Street Ferry and the river, with a Boat manœuvre on several Tacks.
2. A View of Market and Third Streets.
3. A Grand Magic Portico.
4. A Pantomimical Change, of a Chamber to a Kitchen, with a magic Table, Chairs, &c.
5. A change of a Convent Garden to the Falls of Baltimore.

With a Variety of New Machinery, and Pantomimical Tricks.

MACHINIST, Mr. LENTALL.

Characters:

Table listing characters and actors: Harlequin (Mr. Francis), Pantaloon (Mr. Warrall), Scaramouch (Mr. J. Darley), Lover (Mr. Blisset), Clown (Mr. Milbourne), Caesar (Master J. Warrall), Dennis (Mr. Mitchell), Watchman (Mr. Solomon), Columbine (Miss Milbourne).

The Dances in Comic and Demi burlesque By Messrs. Nugent, J. Warrell, T. Warrell, Miss Willems, Mrs. De Marque.

The whole to conclude with a Display of the GREAT FALLS OF NIAGARA.

The Pantomime under the Direction of Mr. Milbourne.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Milbourne, No. Seventh Street, opposite the Mint, and at the usual places.

On Wednesday, a Comedy, never performed here, called THE RAGE! written by Mr. Reynolds. With Entertainments for the Benefit of Mr. WELLS, Box-Book keeper. Mr. Warrell and Sons' Benefit will be on Friday.

BOTTLED PORTER,

For EXPORTATION.

ORDERS immediately executed—and warranted of the best quality, by

GILL & HENSHAW,

No. 128 South Water Street.

Where private families and tavern-keepers may be supplied with the same for immediate use.