March 24. By a letter from a gentleman at Burlington, in Vermont, we are favoured with the following authentic copy of a reply made by lord Dorchester to a deputation from seven tribes of Indians, at a council holden at the castle of St. Lewis, in the city of Quebec, on the 10th day of February last.

REPLY of his excellency lord Dorchester to the Indians of the seven villages of Lower Canada, as deputies from all the nations who were at the general council held at the Miami, in the year 1793, except the Chawauous, Miami and Loups.

Children, I have well considered your words, and am now prepared to reply.

Children, You have informed me that you are deputed by the seven villages of Lower Canada, and by all the nations of the upper country, which sent deputies to the general council held at the Miamis, except the Chawauous, Miami and Loups.

Children, You remind me of what passed at the council fire held at Quebec just before my last departure for England, when I promised to represent their situation and wishes to the king their father, and expressed my hope that all the grievances they complained of, on the part of the United States, would soon be done away, by a just and lasting peace.

Children, I remember all very well, I remember that they pointed out to me the line of separation which they wished for between them and the United States, and with which they would be satisfied and make peace.

Children, I was in expectation of hearing from the people of the United States what was required by them; I hoped I should have been able to bring you together, and make you friends.

Children, I have waited long, and listened with great attention; but I have not heard one word from them.

Children, I flattered myself with the hope that the line, proposed in the year eighty three, to separate us from the United States, which was immediately broken by themselves as soon as the peace was signed, would have been minded, or a new one drawn in an amicable manner—here also I have been disappointed.

Children, Since my return, I find no appearance of a line remains; and from the manner which the people of the states push on, and act and talk on this side, and from what I learn of their conduct towards the sea, *I shall not be surprised if we are at war with them in the course of the present year; and if we are, a line must then be drawn by the warriors.*

Children, You ask for a passport to go to New-York; a passport is useless in peace; it appears therefore that you expect we shall be at war with the states before you return—you shall have a passport, that whether peace or war you shall be well received by the king's warriors.

Children, They have destroyed their right of preemption; therefore all their approaches towards us since that time, and all the purchases made by them *I consider as an infringement on the king's rights*, and when a line is drawn between us, be it peace or war, they must lose all their improvements and houses on our side of it; the people must all be gone, who do not obtain leave to become the king's subjects; what belongs to the Indians will of course be confirmed and secured to them.

Children, What further can I say to you—you are our witnesses that on our part we have acted in the most peaceable manner, *and borne the language of the United States with patience*, and I believe our patience is almost exhausted.

Given under my hand at the castle of St. Lewis, in the city of Quebec, on the tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1794.

(Signed) DORCHESTER.

By his excellency's command,

(Signed)

HERMAN WITSIUS RYLAND, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 22.*

A correspondent informs, that about 18 days ago, the cargo of a prize to Sans Pareille was publicly sold in Charleston. The prize was freighted at New-Providence, by the British governor, and bound to Augustine. Her cargo consisted of paint, blankets, gorgets, bracelets, and other ornaments for Indians. Added to these, was a very considerable quantity of scalping-knives, muskets and tomahawks.

March 25. The embargo laid on our vessels at Bourdeaux, we learn from good authority, was intended to prevent the escape of suspected persons; and assurances have been given, that Americans there, shall be compensated for the detention.

Two memorials and remonstrances were read in the house of representatives of the United States, on the depredations and spoliations on the American commerce, by British cruisers; one from the merchants and traders of Charleston, (S. C.) presented by Mr. W. Smith—the other from Salem, (Massachusetts) presented by Mr. Goodhue. The last stated, that nineteen sail of vessels belonging to that town had been carried in and condemned in the British islands. The estimated value of which, is about 230,000 dollars. They were read and referred to the committee of the whole, on the state of the union.

The bill prohibiting the carrying on the slave trade, from the ports of the United States, to any foreign place or country, has received the president's approbation and signature.

M. Sedgwick's resolutions brought forward a few days since, proposing the raising of fifteen regiments provisionally, for the defence of the United States, were taken up yesterday in committee of the whole—the first resolution being read, was put, and negatived without a debate—the others respecting the organization fell of course—That gentleman then proposed another resolution, the object of which was to ascertain the sense of the committee, whether any extra provision for the protection of the country is necessary; this brought on a debate, the resolution was at length carried in the affirmative, and a committee of nine appointed to report a plan to place the force of the country in a more efficient situation.

Captain Sullivan, of the brig Hetty, of Philadelphia, who came passenger in the Louisiana, informs, that on the 19th December he was taken on his passage from Martinique to Philadelphia, by the privateer Polly, owned by Benjamin Emory, of St. Kitt's; that on the 24th and 26th of February, 33 sail of American vessels and cargoes were condemned at St. Kitt's, and some of the American captains taken on board their ships of war.

The vessels and cargoes condemned at St. Kitt's, are estimated to be worth 299,072 dollars.

March 28. By the schooner Peggy, captain Skelly, in 12 days from Antigua, we have received the following intelligence:

LONDON, January 8, 1794.

Instructions to the commanders of our ships of war and privateers, that have or may have letters of marque against France.

Given at our court at St. James's, the 8th of January, 1794.

WHEREAS by a former instruction to the commanders of our ships of war and privateers, dated the 6th day of November, 1793, we signified that they should stop and detain all ships laden with goods, the produce of any colony belonging to France, or carrying provision or other supplies for the use of any such colony, and should bring the same with their cargoes to legal adjudication—We are pleased to revoke the said instructions, and in lieu thereof, have thought fit to issue these our instructions, to be duly observed by the commanders of all our ships of war and privateers that have or may have letters of marque against France.

I. That they shall bring in, for lawful adjudication, all vessels with their cargoes that are laden with goods, the produce of the French West-India islands, and coming directly from any port of the said islands to any port of Europe.

II. That they shall bring in for lawful adjudication, all ships with their cargoes that are laden with goods, the produce of the said islands, the property of which goods shall belong to subjects of France, to whatsoever ports they may be bound.

III. That they shall seize all ships, that shall be found attempting to enter any port of the said islands, that is or shall be blockaded by the arms of his majesty or his allies, and shall send them in with their cargoes for adjudication, according to the terms of the second article of the further instructions bearing date the 8th of June, 1793.

IV. That they shall seize all vessels laden wholly or in part with naval or military stores, bound to any port of the said islands, and shall send them into some convenient port belonging to his majesty, in order that they, together with their cargoes, may be proceeded against according to the rules of the law of nations.

(Signed) H. DUNDAS.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, March 9.

"Captain Wait, belonging to Portland, was chased into the road, by the British schooner, called Our Good Friend, Love, master, belonging to Anthony Sumersol, at St. Kitt's. After the sloop had let go both anchors, they boarded her, obliged the captain and crew to jump over board, cut her cables, and proceeded as they thought with this prize, after the usual form of three cheers.

"Information being given to the governor, he gave orders to the commander of the fort to bring both schooner and sloop to, which was done. As soon as the fort began to fire on the schooner, the Americans manned their boats, boarded the sloop, retook her, and brought her in.

"The pirate was brought on shore, and lodged in the fort, and his commission taken from him. The governor sent anchors and cables to the assistance of the sloop."

NORFOLK, *March 12.*

On Thursday last arrived here in fifty days from Cadiz, the schooner Patty, captain Haynes, who informs that on the 19th of January, intelligence was received at Cadiz from Madrid, that the court of Spain had presented a memorial to the national convention which had for its object a cessation of hostilities for four months, which there was strong hopes of obtaining; that count O'Reily had been appointed commander in chief of the combined forces in the quarter of Toulon, had sailed for that place in a Spanish 74 gun ship, on the 5th January, and the same night the news reached Cadiz, a dispatch was sent after him, which had returned on the 21st January; that it was understood at Cadiz that there had been a misunderstanding between the Spanish and English admirals. Captain Haynes saw a letter from the Swedish consul at Algiers to Messieurs Dominick, Terry, and Co. dated the 25th December, informing them that all the Algerine cruisers that were in port were making great exertions to get ready for sea, and that their intention was to cruise as far to the northward as the track of European vessels; this the Swedish consul requested might be made public. Captain Haynes also saw a letter from captain Wallace at Algiers, wherein he desired a Mr. Robertson, of Cadiz, to obtain a certificate of his birth-right from England.

We have the satisfaction of acquainting our readers that Messieurs Dominick, Terry, and Co. have advanced the sum of three thousand dollars for the maintenance of the unfortunate captives at Algiers, which sum they gave without any security or indemnification—so generous an act, it is to be hoped, will not go long unrewarded. We also learn, that it was by the interposition of the above gentlemen, that the Americans obtained a convoy.

BALTIMORE, *March 31.*

It is with much pleasure we learn, that the executive of the United States, determined to submit no longer to the cruel persecution of our citizens now detained in the British islands, have forwarded by express, to the governor of Jamaica, a spirited demand of captain Barney and others, and that a pilot-boat sailed from this port very early yesterday morning for that purpose.

The brig Dolphin, captain Oliver Webb, left Leogane the 21st of February, with a British clearance and passport, signed by the British commandant, for 8 passengers: on the 27th was boarded by the privateer Charlotte, captain Hall, who put 8 men on board the Dolphin and sent her for Bermudas, after having taken out the mate and 5 hands. On the 17th of March, the captain, assisted by the supercargo and passengers, took possession of the arms, retook the vessel, and bore away for Baltimore, where she arrived yesterday, and landed the prize-master, with 5 of the prisoners, who are detained for *legal adjudication.*

Captain Webb says he was detained three days under the West-Caicos, where part of his cargo was taken out, and the casks strictly examined, under a pretence that they were informed of a cask of money being on board. During his stay there, the lieutenant of the privateer would not suffer his men to eat the same bread the crew of the Dolphin had been accustomed to, and ordered one of the men to bring up the cabin bread, which had been put on board for the passengers. Captain Webb ordered the man not to bring it; upon which the lieutenant struck captain Webb, and knocked him down; when he arose, the lieutenant struck him a second time, then got his hanger and threatened to run him through, send him on board the privateer and put him in irons.

The money belonging to captain Webb and the passengers, was taken from them and put into a bag, which was deposited in the prize-master's chest; but on the Dolphin's being re-taken, the money was recovered, and has since been distributed to its right owners.

Captain Webb has sustained no other loss than that of a pair of pistols, two muskets, and about 50lb. of coffee.—While he lay off Annapolis, two of the prisoners, Thomas Tryson and —— Tappin, made their escape. Any person who will apprehend and secure them, will be very thankfully rewarded.

In justice to the prize-master, captain Webb declares, that during his command, the passengers and himself were well treated.

When captain Webb lay at Leogane, he understood that the British troops made an attack on the Brigands, which ended in the loss of about 80 killed and wounded, and he did not hear that one of their antagonists suffered.

A letter from an American captain at Montserrat, to his owners in Portland, dated February 4, 1794, says, "The British packet arrived here on the 2d instant, and brings news of the rebellion in Scotland, and that never such a disaster was known in all Europe—The brave French army drive all before them."

ANNAPOLIS, *April 3.*

The public are cautioned to beware of counterfeited *Five Dollar* bills of the Bank of the United States, and *Twenty Dollar* bills of the Bank of North-America, several of which have appeared in circulation within a few days past: They are a good general imitation of the genuine bills, but may be distinguished by the following marks:

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States. All that have appeared have the letter F. for their alphabetical mark.

The texture of the paper is thicker and whiter, and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O in the word Company is smaller than the M, and other letters of that word, so that a line extended from the top of the O to touch the top of the M, would extend considerably above the range of the word.

In the word United, the letters are narrower and closer together than the rest of the bill.

The *i* and *f* in the word promise are not parallel, the *f* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the strokes of all the letters are stronger, and the device in the margin particularly is much coarser, and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791; whereas the bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were issued in the year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North-America. All that have appeared have the letter B for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly similar to that of the counterfeit five dollar notes above described; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the same word in the five dollar bills as described above, the *o* being less than the *m*, and others following.

There is no stroke to the *t* in the word *North*, whereas in the genuine bills the stroke is well defined.

The letters *ent*, in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are so cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.