

The prediction for foreign connections, so strikingly apparent in the politics of some persons, is perfectly in unison with the opinion, that the United States owe their independence to the interposition of an European power.

It is however to be presumed that this sentiment was not in existence when the British army piled their muskets on the plains of Saratoga.

It is worthy of remark, and a curious one it is, that some persons are against any moderation of language or conduct in order to preserve peace, and equally averse from any increase of our efficient strength for war.—If a pacific sentiment is urged, they cry British agent: If the same person says, prepare a solid force, a solid revenue, they exclaim, aristocrat, enemy of liberty. It is children's play to vent our resentments without restraint and without forecast.

To give effect to our demand for reparation of the wrongs done to our trade, we should manifest a desire for peace, effectual preparation for war, a language of complaint temperately firm, and an impartial treatment of all nations. Whoever has done us wrong should be required to do us right. France should explain herself as well as England. The immense property detained from us by that nation ought to be disgorged.

A letter from Montferat of the 4th Feb. says, The British packet arrived here on the 2d inst. and brings news of a Rebellion in Scotland, and that never such a disaster was known in all Europe. The brave French army drive all before them.

Reply of the American Captains in Bourdeaux, to Mr. Fenwick's letter published last evening.

BOURDEAUX, January, 1794.
Mr. JOSEPH FENWICK,
Consul of the United States.

SIR,
FATIGUED by the misfortunes of our situation, we have felt all the distress incident to such a situation, and we had suspected, that a want of positive demand and frequent application on your part, caused our being so long kept in the dark.—We had therefore thought fit to address you, in order to obtain a speedy answer.—You have done what we requested, we have seen your repeated applications to the Representatives of the people, you have done we think every thing in your power, relative to raising the embargo, therefore to convince you that we possess that liberality to applaud merit where found, as we would blame an opposite conduct, we your countrymen return you our sincere thanks for your exertions; they have connected you to us in a manner that cannot be forgotten.

We are Sir, very respectfully
Your friends and countrymen,
For the Captains in Bourdeaux.

SIGNED,
James Worley,
Henry Johnson, R. Bennet Forbes.
Peter Whitehead, C. Miller,
John Olinon, Enoch Preble,
Thomas Carter, J. W. Billopp.

The drawing of the Hotel Lottery is completed—and the following are the fortunate numbers which have drawn the seven highest Prizes, viz.

No. 37,531 drew the 50,000 dollar prize, and is the joint property of Messrs. Budd, Prior, Williams and Beckley, all of Philadelphia.

No. 15,349 drew the 25,000 dollar prize, the property of Mr. Wm. Richards Hair-Dresser of Alexandria, Virginia.

No. 12,536 drew the 20,000 dollar prize, the property of Mrs. Vanbibber of Baltimore.

No. 48,834 drew the 10,000 dollar prize, the property of 27 gentlemen of Maryland and Virginia, who held a large number of tickets.

No. 24,688 drew the 15,000 dollar prize, owned by Gov. Lee of Maryland, in a partnership with 9 other gentlemen, who held 500 in common.

No. 46,843 drew the 5000 dollar prize, was sold by Mr. Gideon Dennison in South-Carolina, no return of the name of the present possessor.

No. 49,756 was sold to Mr. William Davis of New-York prize 5000.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, March 24.

From the Diary.

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, Miamis 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 Miami,

except the Chawauous, Miamis, 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 in which the people of the United 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 pre-emption; 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.

Children,

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) HEMAN WITSIUS RYLAND,
Secretary.

Port Dauphin, Feb. 23, 1794.

Mr. Isaac Clason.

SIR,

I HAVE to inform you of my situation. After a passage of fifteen days from New-York, I was captured by four Spanish privateers, three or four leagues to the north-west of Cape-Francois; they took out three of my men, and put on board seven armed men, and took charge of my brig. The next day I was boarded by an English frigate from the Mole. I demanded of the officer that came on board to know the reason why I was sent into port, as my papers were so clear, and I had nothing on board but American property. His reply was, that he did not know the reason: that it remained with the Captain on board; but that the Spanish and English fend all American vessels into port; the reason why we know not at present. There are eleven sail of us under the same predicament. Some say they have taken their cargoes without coming to a trial. This is our situation at present, and what will be done next God only knows; but from the seizing of cargoes, and long detention of vessels, we may think that H-I has broke loose on American property; which is very mortifying to your most obedient

Humble servant,
(Signed) JNO. MORRIS.

N. B. THE public are informed, that the property alluded to by Capt. Morris in his letter to me, was bona fide American, and that I had the whole taken care of by myself and clerk before John Keefe, Notary Public, previous to the departure of the vessel, and both the English and French Consul's seals annexed; besides, my positive instructions to Capt. Morris, was to go immediately to the port of Jeremie, and to no other port on any considerations whatever.

ISAAC CLASON.

New-York, 24th March, 1794.

By letters from the Isle of France, of 10th Dec. we learn, that the ship Hope, Captain Page, belonging to Messrs. Brown and Francis; the brig —, Captain Jenks, belonging to Messrs. Peter and Z. Allen, of Rhode-Island, and the ship Eliza, Capt. Stewart, belonging to Nicholas Cruger, of New-York, after being Embargoed for six months, during which time they had their bottoms eat out by the worms, were condemned by a survey as not being Sea-worthy, of course were sold for the benefit of the underwriters.

ALBANY, March 17.

On Friday were executed here, Bet and Dean, two negro girls, convicted of having in conjunction with Pomp, a black fellow, set fire to the stable of Leonard Gansevoort, Esq. on the 17th of November last. Pomp is further respited till the 2d Friday of April next.

BENNINGTON, March 14.

The Rev. Doct. Samuel Peters formerly of Hebron Connecticut is elected Bishop of Vermont, in lieu of the Rev. Doct. Bals, who does not accept.

The Convention of the Episcopal church met at Manchester the 26th ult. when the above measure was adopted.

Doct. Mountain, the Bishop of Canada, and his Chaplain (his nephew) arrived in Quebec the first of November last. The Rev. Mr. Mountain a Clergyman, and brother to the Bishop is also in Quebec.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Wednesday, March 19.

Mr. New, from the joint committee for enrolled bills, reported the following enrolled bills, to wit: "An act authorizing a loan of one million of dollars."—"An act to provide for the defence of certain ports and harbours in the United States"—an act making further provision for the expenses attending the intercourse of the United States with foreign nations; and further, to continue in force the act, entitled, an act "providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations." and an enrolled resolve, authorizing the President of the United States, to employ as dispatch boats, such of the revenue cutters of the United States, as the public exigencies may require.

A committee was appointed to enquire, whether any, and what alterations, are necessary to be made in the act entitled "An act to enable the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line on the continental establishment, to obtain titles to certain lands, lying North-West of the river Ohio, between the little Miami and Sciota.

This committee consists of Mr. Heath, Mr. Neville, and Mr. Orr.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informed the house that the Senate have passed a bill entitled "An act, making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United States"—also, the bill entitled "An act to prohibit the carrying on the slave-trade from the United States to any foreign place or country" also the bill entitled "An act to provide a naval armament," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the house.

The amendments were agreed to. The House then went into committee of the whole House on the state of the Union, when the Gallery was shut.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

C L E A R E D.

Ship Le Republican, Sautel,	France
Sedgely, M'Dougal,	Barbadoes
Fame, Halbrook,	Amsterdam
Camilla, Spiphera,	Spain
Henrietta, Houlton,	St. Bartholomews
Morning Star, Campbell,	St. Croix
Brig Nancy, Gwiu,	Hamburgh
Isabella and Ann, Hampton,	St. Eustatia
Commerce, Shurtliff,	Cape Nicola Mole
Snow La Camilla, Martin,	France
Schr. Sally and Rebecca,	Hill, Snow-Hill
Elizabeth, Phillips,	St. Croix
Lovely Lals, Hiendry,	Sailebury
Sloop Nancy, Floyd,	Cherry-Stone
Polly, Butler,	Norfolk
Thomas and Sally, Mitchel,	Alexandria

The Senate of the United States have concurred in the Resolution of the House, for laying an Embargo—and the joint Resolution has been laid before the PRESIDENT.

In the House of Representatives of the United States.

WEDNESDAY, 26th March, 1794.

Resolved, That a committee consisting of fifteen members, be appointed to enquire, whether any or what further or other revenues are necessary for the support of public credit, and if further revenues are necessary to report the ways and means: And a committee was appointed of Mr. William Smith, Mr. Benjamin Bourne, Mr. Grove, Mr. Orr, Mr. Madison, Mr. Carnes, Mr. Christie, Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Watts, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Israel Smith, Mr. Ames, Mr. Gilman and Mr. Latimer.

Extract from the Journal.

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

Extract of a letter from Captain James Hodge, of the sloop Polly, of this port, dated Port Dauphin, February 20.

"The following vessels are here as prizes:

Brigs Betsey, Cozins,	New-Port
Amora, Sage,	ditto
Dolphin, Morris,	New-York
Nymph, Webb,	Philadelphia
Schooners Dove, Gennen,	Portsmouth
Lively, Sloan,	Providence
Fairplay,	Boston
Sloops Jacob, Phillips,	Hartford
Demand, Breck,	Unknown

The cloud appears to thicken over our heads—and if possible, it seems that the United States will be involved in a war.—Ten years of peace have rolled away, while we have been advancing in the scale of prosperity and happiness beyond all former example—but alas—how uncertain are the fairest prospects and enjoyments! Ambition and avarice, the curse of nations, as of individuals, more than threaten to undermine the best foundation that ever was laid for human felicity.

If the sword must be unsheathed, let Union reign in our Councils—& Energy mark our conduct—this will appal our enemies, and again crown with glory the American Character.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon the first of May,

The noted Estate, called

Johnson Hall:

Lying in the Mohawk country, state of New York, formerly the seat of Sir William Johnson, containing about seven hundred acres of land, which is of the very best quality; together with the stock, and farming utensils. The buildings are large and convenient, and fit for a gentleman's seat. The payments will be made easy, on good security. For further particulars enquire of George Metcalf, Esq. on the premises, of Silas Talbot, Esq. at Philadelphia, of Samuel Ward and Brothers, in New York, or of the subscriber in Providence.

Fabez Bowen.

Philad. March 26

m w & t m

NEW THEATRE:

THIS EVENING,

March 26,

Will be performed,

A TRAGEDY, called

The Fair Penitent.

Scioto	Mr. Whitlock
Altamont	Mr. Green
Horatio	Mr. Fennell
Lothario	Mr. Moreton
Bopano	Mr. Francis
Calista	Mrs. Whitlock
Lavinia,	Mrs. Francis
Lucilla	Mrs. Rowson

End of the Tragedy, a characteristic

Pantomimical DANCE, called—

The Sailor's Land, &c,

OR,

Jack in Distress.

To which will be added,

A FARCE, called

Catharine & Petruchio,

OR

The Taming of the Shrew.

Petruchio	Mr. Chalmers
Babstia	Mr. Warrall
Hortensio	Mr. Cleveland
Grumio	Mr. Morris
Music Master	Mr. Francis
Biondello	Mr. Harwood
Pedro	Mr. Green
Taylor	Mr. Blissett
Catharine	Mrs. Morris
Bianca	Mrs. Cleveland
Curtis	Mrs. Bates