

*Children,*  
You have informed me that you are de-  
pured by the Seven Villages of Lower Ca-  
nada, and by all the nations of the upper  
country, which sent deputies to the Gener-  
al Council held at the Miamies, except the  
Chawonous, Miamies, and Loups.

*Children,*  
You remind me of what passed at the  
council fire, held at Quebec, just before my  
departure for England, when I promised to  
represent their situation and wishes to the  
King their father, and expressed my hope,  
that all grievances 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 se-  
paration, 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 re-  
quired of them; I hoped that 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 1783, to separate  
us from the United States, which was im-  
mediately broken by them as soon as the  
peace was signed, would have been mended  
or a new one drawn in an amicable manner;  
but 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 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 surprized 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 New-York; a  
passport is useless in peace; it appears there-  
fore you expect a war with the States before  
you return.—You shall have a passport, that  
whether it be peace or war you shall be well  
received by the King's Warriors.

*Children,*  
You talk of selling your lands to the State  
of New-York. I told you there was no line  
between us; I shall acknowledge no lands to  
be theirs, which have been encroached on  
by them since the year 1783. They have  
broke the peace; and as they kept it not on  
their part, it doth not bind on ours.

*Children,*  
They have destroyed their right of preemp-  
tion; therefore, all their approaches towards  
us since that time, and all 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 lose  
all their improvements, and houses on our  
side of it, the people must all begone who  
do not obtain leave to become the King's  
subjects; what belongs to the Indans will,  
of course, be secured to them.

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

Given under my hand, at the Castle of  
St. Lewis, in the city of Quebec,  
February 10, 1794.

DORCHESTER.  
By His Excellency's command,  
(Signed) HERMAN,  
(Witness) RYLAND.

NEWBERN, April 19

Philadelphia, March 27, 1794.  
Fellow-citizens of North-Carolina,

WE feel it a duty incumbent on us, to  
address to you our ideas on the pre-  
sent state of our political affairs, as soon

as the war in Europe had embraced those  
Powers with whom the United States have  
the most extensive relations, there was rea-  
son to apprehend that our intercourse with  
them might be interrupted, and our dis-  
position for peace drawn into question by  
suspicions too often entertained by bellige-  
rent nations.—The Executive took decisive  
measures in consequence, to place before  
those concerned, our determination to ob-  
serve the strictest neutrality, to the end that  
as we would observe justice and moderation  
towards all nations, we might have a right  
to expect the same from them. We have,  
however to lament, that our endeavours to  
manifest a desire for peace, have not met the  
deserved success. The vexations and spo-  
liations committed on our vessels and  
on our commerce by the cruisers and  
officers of some of the belligerent powers,  
and particularly those of Great-Britain, in-  
duce a belief that the United States have ar-  
rived at that crisis, when an effectual pre-  
paration for war is indispensable to give ef-  
fect to our demand for reparation of the  
wrongs done to our trade, as well as to pre-  
vent an increase of them.

The cruisers under the authority of the  
King of Great-Britain have already captured  
two hundred and fifty of our vessels in the  
West-Indies, and one hundred and fifty  
have been condemned in the courts of ad-  
miralty there, and probably the whole.  
While they were making these captures, it  
was by many supposed (and the supposition  
was grounded on the apparently vague or-  
der from the British King) that a supposed  
necessity for seizing and detaining our ves-  
sels existed, to facilitate some military op-  
erations against the French islands in the  
West-Indies, and that condemnation would  
not take place.

We yet hope that a temperate, firm re-  
monstrance on the part of our government  
may be listened to, as our republican allies  
have by their successful efforts, since the is-  
suing of these nefarious orders against our  
lawful commerce, proved themselves wor-  
thy of being styled the asserters and defend-  
ers of the rights of man in Europe, contra-  
ry to the expectation of the coalized pow-  
ers for the re-establishment as well as sup-  
port of the ancient system of things. The  
French armies have been successful against  
Great Britain, Spain, Naples and Sardinia,  
at Toulon; and on the Rhine against Prus-  
sia and Austria, and at home against Fanat-  
icism.

We are fortifying our harbours and sea-  
ports, preparing cannon, arms and the neces-  
sary implements of war. We have laid a  
general embargo for thirty days, and are en-  
deavoring to devise every means in our power  
to face the existing, as well as eventual state  
of things. We hope our fellow-citizens  
will take early measures to secure to them-  
selves plenty at home. The season for plant-  
ing cotton, and sowing hemp and flax, is ar-  
rived, an abundance of these articles aided  
by wool, is desirable in peace, and indispen-  
sable in time of war. By paying proper at-  
tention to these important articles of domes-  
tic concern, at this crisis, the inconveniences  
that may arise from the interruption of com-  
merce may be anticipated, and our wants  
supplied from our internal resources.

Benj. Hawkins, Jos. Winslow,  
Alex. Martin, B. Williams,  
W. B. Grove, W. J. Dawson,  
Alex. McKane, Matthew Lock,  
Jos. McDowell, James Gillespie,  
Tho. Blount.

DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the members of the De-  
mocratic Society, in the town of Washing-  
ton North-Carolina on Monday evening the  
7th of April 1794, the following resolutions  
were entered into, and confirmed.

1st, **R**ESOLVED, That it is the un-  
alienable right of a free and in-  
dependent people, to assemble together in a  
peaceable manner to discuss with firmness  
and freedom, all subjects of public concern,  
and publish their sentiments to their fellow  
citizens, when the same shall tend to the  
public good.

2d, **R**esolved, That the signal services of  
the French nation towards America in her  
late glorious contest for liberty, ought not

to be erased from our minds.  
3. **R**esolved, That the outrages of the sub-  
jects of Great Britain in the capture, deten-  
tion, and condemnation of American vessels,  
on the most frivolous pretences, while in a  
state of neutrality, demands our most seri-  
ous attention, and ought to be resented with  
a proper spirit.

4. **R**esolved, That while Americans hold  
out the olive Branch, and tamely suffers all  
those insults and depredations, British insol-  
ence will increase in proportion to her pow-  
er, in order to curb which, speedy measures  
ought to be adopted, which may evince that  
America feels her importance, knows her  
rights, and is determined to defend them.

5. **R**esolved, That it is the duty of every  
man of freedom, minutely to observe the  
conduct, and conversation, of every person,  
who may be supposed as disaffected to our  
Government, that the same may be made  
public,—that no such person should be suf-  
fered to hold any office of honor or profit  
in future.

6. **R**esolved, That all combinations of  
dissaffected persons ought to be speedily sup-  
pressed.

7. **R**esolved, That any person who dares  
to speak derogatory to the interest, honor or  
dignity of our republican government, de-  
clares himself our enemy, and ought to be  
treated as such.

Extract of a letter, from a Member of Con-  
gress; dated April 4.

We have just been informed, that the  
Court of St. James has issued new instruc-  
tions relaxing, in some degree, the rigour of  
the former ones. This has caused us to de-  
lay the discussion of the motion, respecting  
the sequestration of British property—I ex-  
pect it will be resumed soon, and it is likely  
it will be strongly supported.

State of North-Carolina, } } Court of Equity.  
Newbern District. } } September term 1794.

James Fleetwood complainant versus Joshua  
Hodge and William Gilbert defendant.

IT appearing to the court, that the defen-  
dant Joshua Hodge, is a resident of the  
State of Georgia so that no process of this  
court can be levied upon him: ORDERED;  
That unless the said Joshua Hodge appears  
and puts in his answer to the complainant's  
bill on or before the third day of the next  
term, the complainant's bill shall be taken  
pro confesso as to him, and the matter there-  
of decreed accordingly.

JAMES ELLIS, C. M. E.  
April 12.

State of North Carolina } } Court of Equity,  
Newbern District. } } September Term 1794

Flahavan and Wilcox, complainants vs  
Johnston and Mahon defendants.

**O**RDERS that unless the complain-  
ants proceed to take testimony, to pre-  
pare this cause for hearing at the next term,  
the bill will be dismissed.

JAMES ELLIS, C. M. E.  
April 12.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Protestant  
Episcopal Church in the state of North-Carolina.

**W**HEREAS the declining interest of  
the Protestant Episcopal church in this  
state appears to demand the most strenuous  
exertions of those who profess the same faith;  
it is earnestly solicited by the Convention of  
Clerical and Lay Deputies, assembled at  
Tarborough, that the members of the said  
Church meet in some convenient place in  
each county, and choose one Lay Deputy for  
each town and county in the state of North-  
Carolina, of the same religious persuasion,  
to meet at the town of Tarborough, on the  
last Wednesday in May next, for the espec-  
ial purpose of electing one of the Clergy of  
said Church, and giving him the necessary  
recommendations, that he may be consecra-  
ted a Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal  
Church, for the state of North-Carolina. It  
is hoped that every zealous professor will  
exert himself on this occasion, as the deplor-  
able state of religion, in our country, seems  
to call for the most active exertions of every  
member of the church.

Signed by order  
and in behalf of the Convention,  
JAMES L. WILSON, Secy.