

City of Washington,

27th June 1794

MR. FENNO,

A PUBLICATION of a Lottery under the description No. 2, having appeared in Messrs. Angel and Sullivan's Baltimore Paper, we thought proper to publish in the same paper our disavowal of it; an advertisement has since been published in your paper, under date of the 7th inst, asserting that "for the Lottery No. 2, the securities already given will be retained by the Commissioners or transferred by them at their option to the Bank of Columbia," &c. &c. and since that a scheme of Lottery No. 3, has also been distributed with your papers in a supplement.

These publications may lead some to believe that Lottery No. 2, is carried on under the countenance of the Commissioners; that security is lodged with them, and that they will see that the terms are complied with.

No security is lodged with us on account of any new Lottery, nor have we any thing to do with any such, you will therefore oblige us by publishing this, and our former disavowal in full.

TH. JOHNSON,
DAN. STUART,
DAN. CARROLL } Commissioners.

City of Washington, May 17, 1794.

THE Commissioners were no farther concerned in the Hotel Lottery than giving a naked permission for it—a second has lately been advertised in Angel and Sullivan's Baltimore paper, under the description No. 2. Whether it comports with the laws of this State does not particularly concern us, but as, from the manner of the publication the public may possibly infer that the Lottery is raised with the approbation of the Commissioners, and that they will attend to the conduct of it, we think proper to declare that we have given no countenance to the publishing or carrying on this Lottery; nor will have any thing to do with the conduct of it.

Th. Johnson,
Dan. Stuart,
Dan. Carroll } Commissioners.

July 3

1794

ADVERTISEMENT

To the Public.

WHATEVER unworthy motive may have misled Messrs. Johnson & Co. to the wanton attack on my plan for improving the Federal City, if I could discover a decent regard for truth in their publication in your paper of the 2d inst, I should remain silent from a conviction, that all parties are liable to suffer in the folly of a news paper controversy.

The schemes for the first and second Lotteries were first published by desire of the Commissioners, after they had sent an express to Annapolis, to ascertain the legality of the measure, which a law of the State had rendered questionable. The following extracts from their letters will shew the result of their inquiry.

Dated Jan. 6, 1793.

"This afternoon the return of our messenger furnished us with a copy of the late act of this State; we have the pleasure to find that the proposed Lottery will not fall within it; so that you have our permission, with the previous approbation of the President, to project, plan, and propose it as soon as you please."

Signed by the three Commissioners.

Extract from Mr. Carroll's letter, Jan. 6. "It gave us all very great pleasure to find that the law did not prevent us from carrying into execution the intended Lottery; as it does not commence till the first of June, and any time which may be thought proper can be taken for the completion of it. The important effects from this, as well as from future Lotteries must be evident."

As it became legally necessary, I received the advice of the Commissioners to publish the second Lottery, in May 1793, and informed them of my having made a sale of tickets prior to the first of June. The publication of the two Lotteries has continued most of the time since, in either the Annapolis or Baltimore papers, under the eye of the Commissioners, and the advertisement annexed to the scheme, as published in Mr. Fenno's and Messrs. Angel and Sullivan's papers, I have by me in the hand writing of Mr. Johnson. I am as sorry to find he has so soon forgotten a child of his own, as I am that the Commissioners should wait till more than twelve months have expired before they offered their objections to either Lottery. This is unfortunate for them since it has left ground for suspicion, at least respecting the true cause of their present advertisement—which I believe to originate in a pique, or party spirit only; and have the following reasons in support of my belief:

Col. William Deakins and myself gave our bonds for a due performance of our trust—but no idea of a collateral security was ever even hinted, till an unfortunate misunderstanding arose respecting an important sale of the public Lands.

As Commissioner of sales, and as a donor of the public lands, it became my duty in a double capacity to state my objections, with those of most of the other city proprietors, which not having the weight we expected, I resigned from disgust, my office of supervisor, and Commissioner of sales.

But at the request of some respectable proprietors, I agreed with the Commissioners to act as an occasional agent for the city provided that no pay should be annexed to this employment, in which I still continue. About this time my pride in consequence of our misunderstanding, induced me to render collateral security to the Commissioners, this being accepted, they wrote me the following letter, viz.

Washington, January 27, 1794.

SIR,

"We have written to the Secretary of State, through him informing the President

that you have made us an offer of more ample security than what we thought sufficient, and have accepted for the payment of prizes. Through him we have also informed the President of our sentiments in favor of the second Lottery."

From the then advanced state of the two Lotteries, I desired Mr. Johnson, one of the Commissioners, to draw the bond and mortgage for both in one, and as his legal knowledge has never been questioned, I can scarcely believe that there was any deficiency from ignorance.

But if there should be any intentional neglect, or any other error in the case, the publication to alarm by way of complaint prior to any request made either directly or indirectly to me, in order that the deficiency may be supplied, is indeed cruel—because there are three to one, who acting in their official capacity, might possess unequal power, over any individual in my situation, while dependent in the instance, on the public opinion, having pledged my character on the success of this favorite plan, viz. the building of six elegant houses by an easy mode, and in part by foreign funds.

Yet, if I may judge by letters from the proprietors of the City of Washington, by publications in the Columbia papers, or by the continued success of the Lottery—the Commissioners have missed their aim entirely. The President of the Bank of Columbia, having kindly offered to receive my bonds and security on behalf of the public, I return him my grateful acknowledgments for this act of justice and charity.

If the Commissioners instead of an unwarrantable affectation of doubt, will name a day when they really wish to effect a transfer they will be freed at once from every kind of concern in either Lottery. I am told two of these gentlemen in consequence of the disagreement with the proprietors, have sent in their resignation to the President—if so, it is perhaps incumbent on them to relieve themselves from their real or pretended burden as early as possible. I have now only to assure the Public and the Proprietors, that no change of mind or person in the Commissioners, will affect my ardent endeavors to promote the general interest in the City of Washington, as long as life and health may permit.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, April 21, 1794.

Captain Henry Powlet arrived this morning with dispatches from Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Barbadoes and the Leeward Island, to Mr. Stephens, of which the following is an extract and copy.

Boyne, Fort-Royal-Bay, Martinique, March 25, 1794.

SIR,

My letter to you of the 16th, by the Roebuck packet, a duplicate of which is enclosed, has made the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty acquainted with the operations of the siege until that date; I have the pleasure to communicate, for their Lordships further information, that the battery on Point Carriere, which forms the east side of the entrance of the Carcénage, opened at day-light on the 17th, and with gun boats kept an incessant fire on Fort St. Louis, while the gun and mortar batteries on the heights played on Fort Bourbon; Lieutenant Bowen of the Boyné, who had commanded the night guard and gun-boats for a considerable time, perceiving a favorable moment, pushed into the Carcénage with the rowing boats of the guard, boarded the Bien Venu, French frigate, and brought off the Captain, Lieutenant, and about 20 men who were on board her, under a smart fire of grape shot and musquetry from the ramparts and parapet of the fort.

The success of this gallant action determined the general, and me to attempt the fort and town of Fort Royal by assault, and I directed forty scaling ladders to be made of bamboo and small stretched cordage, from twenty to thirty feet long, and ordered the Asia and Zebra to be held in readiness to enter the Carcénage, in order to batter the Fort, and to cover the flat boats, barges and pinaces, under the command of Commodore Thompion, supported by Captains Nugent and Riou, while the grenadiers and light-infantry from the camp at Sourie advanced with field pieces along the side of the hill under Fort Bourbon, towards the bridge, over the canal, at the back of Fort Royal.

This combination succeeded in every part, except the entrance of the Asia, which failed for the want of precision in the ancient Lieutenant of the Port, Monsieur de Touvelles, who had undertaken to pilot the Asia.

Captain Faulkner observing that ship baffled in her attempts, and the Zebra having been under a shower of grape shot for a great length of time, (which he, his officers and sloop's company, stood with a firmness not to be described) he determined to undertake the service alone, and he executed it with matchless intrepidity and conduct, running the Zebra close to the wall of the Fort, and leaping overboard, at the

head of his sloop's company, assailed and took this important post before the boats could get on shore, although they rowed with all the force and animation which characterizes English seamen in the face of an enemy. No language of mine can express the merit of Capt. Faulkner upon this occasion; but as every officer and man in the army and squadron bears testimony to it, this incomparable action cannot fail of being recorded in the page of history.

The grenadiers and light infantry made good use of their field pieces and musquets, and soon after the surrender of the fort, took possession of the town, by the bridge over the canal at the back of it, while a strong detachment from the naval battalions at Point Negro, under the command of Captains Rogers, Scott, and Baynton, in flat-boats, barges, and pinaces, approached the beach in front.

Monf. Rochambeau did not lose a moment in requesting that Commissioners might be appointed to consider of terms of surrender; and the General and I named Commodore Thompion, Colonel Symes, and Captain Conyngnam, to meet three persons named by him at Dillon's plantation, at 9 o'clock on the 21st, and on the 22d terms were concluded. The rapid success of his Majesty's arms has been produced by the high courage and perseverance of his officers, soldiers and seamen, in the most difficult and toilsome labours, which nothing short of the perfect unanimity and affection between them and their Chiefs could have surmounted.

Commodore Thompion conducted the enterprise on the side of La Trinité, like an able and judicious officer. Captain Henry carried on the business at Ance d'Arlet with great energy, and has been indefatigable in forwarding all the operations he has had a share in. To Captains Brown, Nugent, Harvey, Markham, Faulkner, Sawyer, Carpenter, and Scott, I am greatly indebted for the manner in which they conducted the attack against St. Pierre. Captains Harvey, Kelly, Rogers, Salisbury, Incledon, Riou, Lord Garlies, Carpenter, Scott, and Baynton, have gained great reputation in the army by the conduct of the naval battalions, and working parties under their command. Captain Berkeley (since the arrival of the Assurance) has furnished a powerful reinforcement of men from that ship. Captain Pierpoint has been very active in the services allotted to the Seaflower. In Capt. Grey I have found the experience of age, joined to the vigour of youth. The Captains of the 44 gun ships armed en fléte, of the storeship and hospital ship, have done well.

For other particulars, I beg leave to refer their Lordships to Capt. Powlet, who carries this dispatch, and to Capt. Markham of the Blonde, who conveys him. They served with Commodore Thompion at La Trinité, and arrived on the south side of the island in time to have a share in most of the transactions there.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

With great consideration,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant,
J. JERVIS.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Sitting of the 15th Floreal.

Barrere in the name of the committee of Public Welfare.

Citizens, it is not to day the shout of victory, it is the attitude of courage.—Landrecies is fallen into the power of the Austrians—our batteries have been dismantled.

Letter from General Ferrand to the members composing the committee of Public Welfare of the National Convention, dated Head-Quarters at Reunion-ville, 12th Floreal, 2d year of the French Republic, one and indivisible:

"Landrecies is no longer in our possession; its batteries being dismantled, it could hold out no longer; such is the letter which I this moment received from Fromentin, general of division, of which I send you a copy. After the attack of the 7th I had attempted a second on the 10th. Our efforts were ineffectual; the weak state of the broken division of Cambrai, which had lost almost all its artillery did not permit it to sustain my left. The right divisions of the army fought vigorously; 300 men and several horses were cut to pieces by the squadrons of the 22d of cavalry, and the 12th of dragoons.

As to the particulars of the capture of this place, I have not yet received any, as soon as I shall, I will hasten to communicate them to you.

I greet you in fraternity,
(Signed) FERRAND.

Barrere. If I had the baseness to speak to the court of a king, I would

disguise this reverse. Such palliation would ill become republicans. Were I in the presence of factions, I would represent this event with the necessary art, to make you perceive their scandalous and hidden joy at the republic's ceasing for a moment to be successful; but I am speaking to the representatives of a free people, and I must tell them that victory has for a moment been absent from the French camp.

Two days ago, even before the committee had received certain intelligence of the capture of Landrecies, men who called themselves citizens, were complaining that the news did not arrive quickly enough, and that the success of the enemy was studiously disguised. Combat, (say Richard and Chodieu, representatives of the people with the army of the north, in their letter from Lille the 12th of this month,) combat with all your power the alarmists they are counter-revolutionists. A patriot fees in every thing the safety of his country; he never gives into those speculations of disaster, they announce a desire of the public calamity. Aristocracy from Paris, and exiled into houses of arrest, or rallying in the departments around some calumnies, raises its head at the slightest success of the enemy. It is incumbent on the Convention to confound its insolent hopes; it behoves the Convention to raise the courage and public mind of the interior to the elevation of the courage and public mind of the armies. The Romans used to buy and sell land on which Hannibal was encamped. The committee is concerting of attacking the strong holds of the enemy.

Already is the war carried with success into their territory. Three of their fortified places have fallen into the power of the Republic within three days, and Landrecies was not taken till after near two months of intrigues, perfidies and attacks. Have we not also taken Courtray, and Menin? And here I must acquaint the Convention with the glorious details of the army of the north which is in maritime Flanders, given to us by general Pichegru. On the 9th Moreau, general of division who commanded the front of the attack, reconnoitred the place with brigadier general Vandame to see if it could be taken by storm, he was convinced that the new fortifications perfectly secured it against a coup de main and, that we could not attempt it without exposing ourselves to lose several thousand men, which determined him to order it to be bombarded, which took place in the afternoon of the same day and continued the whole night. The next morning he summoned general Amersten who commanded in the place, who relying on succours from the enemy's army, answered that being accustomed to do his duty he would not surrender. On this answer the bombardment recommenced contrary to the wishes of our troops who all demanded the assault. General Vandame having observed the large and deep fosses with which the place was surrounded did not permit him to yield to their ardor; several made answer well, since the fosses are the chief obstacle to the taking of the place, we ask you to let us attack in the first rank, our bodies will fill them up and our comrades will mount the more easily.

Do you believe that with such soldiers you have any cause to be cast down on account of the casualties inseparable from war? And do you think that they who desire to fill up fosses with their bodies, that the second battalions may attack a place, will long suffer this territory to be dishonored by Austrian hordes. Every heart glows with the daring valour of the republic and every breast pants after glory.

April 18.

The Committee of succour, presented a report on the petition of the unfortunate Maria Cecilia, daughter of the Sultan Achmet the 3d. By this petition it appeared, that this female was more than 80 years of age—that she had fled to France at the age of 16, and that she had lived on a pension of 3000 livres to the year 1789, when it was reduced to 1050. During the last eight months it had not been paid. The Convention decreed, that the National Treasury should instantly pay the Citizen Maria Cecilia the sum of 600 livres as a provisional aid, and that her petition should be sent to the committee of liquidation, which was ordered to prepare a decree by which an annual allowance might be ensured to her during her life.

Society of the Friends of Equality and Liberty.

Sitting of the 13th Floreal.

A secretary read the following letter written by the female citizen Dulin, of Clermont, department of Puy-le-dome,

to her husband, Captain of grenadiers, of the 2d battalion of the National Guards:

"Thou informest me that thou art sick: couldst thou desire to return? Thou wert so base, remember that I would not live a week with thee. Thou hadst thyself voluntarily registered to depart, and from a volunteer, thou hast risen to the rank of Captain of grenadiers. Can there be a more honorable post? Go on, my dear friend, in thy glorious career; if thou diest, thou diest for thy country; what glory for thy children! If thou art wounded, let me know it, I will go dress thy wounds, and when they are cured with what pleasure thy children will kiss thy scars!" This letter excited bursts of applause.

GENOA, April 13.

After the first intelligence, which government received by an express, of the entrance of the conventional army on our territory, accounts poured in rapidly, first of the advantages, afterwards of the defeat of the French. A courier from Alhenge has informed us of a desperate action which took place at Saorgio, in which the French were defeated with considerable loss on their side. They experienced the same fate in the valley of Oneglia, on the side of Pieve: they were on a sudden surrounded by the Austrian and Piedmontese troops from Ormea, and attacked with so much spirit, that they were obliged to retire, after losing a number of men. It is said, that the French who were commanded on this occasion by General Massena, have retreated to their own territory; but we wait for a confirmation of this news.

M. Dafox is arrived here on a mission from the Executive Council of France, charged to examine the assignats in Genoa and the other towns in Italy, as a number of forged ones are in circulation.

A few days ago government caused five more Frenchmen to be arrested on grounds of suspicion, together with some military men, and even some Patriarchs, who have joined in a plan to change our form of Government; amongst the latter is the noble Gaspar Saoli.

CATEAU, April 29.

Yesterday the brave English General Mansell was buried with all military honors. The Prince of Orange, the Hereditary Prince, and his Royal Highness the Duke of York, attended the funeral, which was escorted by brigades of cavalry, and received by the whole army under arms at the redoubt, No. 1. before the camp. The Pall was borne by six Generals, followed by all the officers of the army. The cannon fired during the ceremony.

COLOGNE, May 3.

Letters from Italy mention, that the Genoeise have acceded to the league of the coalesced powers against France.

LONDON, May 13.

The Dutch Mail brings intelligence from Warsaw of the 5th inst. stating that the Polish insurgents at Cracow continue to shake the torch of rebellion with increased audacity. General Kosciuszko, their Chief, has ten Adjutants, who force the fifth person of every family to enlist.

The Insurgents have published a second Manifesto, which reviles in the most daring expressions Russia & Prussia but makes no reproach on the Court of Vienna. This edict has occasioned three State papers: M. de Cachet, the Charge d' Affaires of the Court of Vienna, has signed in his Note, the displeasure of his Court, at the violent proceedings of the insurgents, and its detestation of its principles. The King of Poland has issued a declaration, in which he avows his abhorrence of their proceedings; and the Russian General Ingelstroem, in his note insists, on the part of the Polish Government, that the Rebels be most rigorously prosecuted and punished.

The Insurgents have been attacked by the Prussian General Tormanzow, near Cracow, and defeated with the loss of between 3 and 400 men either killed or taken. The Russian Cossacks patrol already through the suburbs of Cracow, which place they seem determined to carry, cost what it may.

The Prussians are in considerable force in the district of Winza.

The Rebels have put in requisition all the lead, tin, iron, and salt-petre; they also raised a contribution of 200,000 Polish florins on the Clergy, who are further to pay 60 per cent. of their income.

By a young gentleman of 16 years of age, who lately escaped from St. Omer's we are informed of the following particulars:—About three weeks ago an order came down from Paris to the muni-