

Washington, 11th July, 1794.  
Be pleased to publish the enclosed Address to Mr. Blodget in your paper, and do so in the favor of submitting the enclosed extracts to the view of any gentleman who may have the curiosity to peruse them.  
TH. JOHNSON,  
DAV. STUART,  
DAN. CARROLL

TO MR. SAMUEL BLODGET, JUNR.  
Washington 11th July, 1794.

Your Advertisements in Mr. Fenno's papers of the 23th of June and the 3d instant, not entering far into particulars, claimed from a very short answer: but the length of your advertisement in the paper of the 3th, makes it proper to bring some things into view, which it will be difficult to persuade us, have altogether escaped your memory.

We shall pass over the manner of your writing, it may be equal to the level of your own mind, but a rivalry in that way would illly become us, if we could even surpass you—You know that there has been a great deal of intercourse between us on the Hotel Lottery, and also on No. 2, verbal as well as written: the result was, and which ought to have ended all farther discussion as to No. 2, you gave the following paper under your hand:

Philadelphia, May 29th, 1794.  
In order to remove any doubts that may have arisen, or that may hereafter arise, I do hereby declare, that it is not now, nor has it ever been considered by me that the Commissioners of the City of Washington were ever responsible either in their public or their private capacities, for the Lottery No. 2, or the conducting thereof, I having proceeded on the sales at my own private risk under their express declaration that they would not be held responsible directly or indirectly for this business in any event or in any manner whatever.

(Signed) SAMUEL BLODGET.

Now you seem desirous of stirring this business again; we ask you for what end? Is it to hold out the Commissioners as any way accountable for both Lotteries, or either of them? When such an idea was first started, and from that time you have constantly declared to us, and we believe to others here, that you designed no such thing, and was sorry if your conduct might possibly involve us; the covenant you entered into the 20th of September just before the drawing began, and when Mr. Johnson was not present, expressly declares that the Commissioners only gave permission for the Lottery; that it was to be conducted by you without their interference; they not making themselves answerable in any manner, but intending that the responsibility should fall solely on you; and we have several letters from you expressing or referring to the same idea as to both. Now questioned, you surely will still confess, that we never agreed to be responsible for the Lottery, and that we are involved in it against our will and your unauthorized conduct.

If this is a truth, and you have often said so, for what purpose do you now publish your publication of the scheme in May 1793, its continuance in your papers? And our not disavowing the interference you would have us against the truth. But you would have us well to have returned to that time, we may not have seen all your letters, but all those we did see, prior to the 10th of December had this in them, "N. B. The sales of the Hotel Lottery No. 2 are deferred to the drawing of the Hotel Lottery, commencing on the 9th day of September next, dated 20th May; did you publish the scheme the 20th of May only with your No. 2, to it, and sell tickets before the first of June? If you did, who was it to? And when did you inform us of such sales; for it was perfectly understood between you and us, that No. 2 was to be eventual only, and the same was appraised there would be no sale of tickets till after the drawing of the Hotel Lottery; it finished the 20th day of March; nor did you ever inform us of your selling a ticket, or proceeding in No. 2, till your letter of the 5th of December. Extracts from that, your's of the 13th, Mr. Carroll's of the 10th, 22d, and 27th; and ours of the 15th, 16, and 21st, so far as concerns this business are lodged with the Printer, that any who are inclined may see them. By these letters, you were repeatedly warned of a disavowal if you did not desist: you promised, and best know whether you kept your promise.

You met us in George Town in January, we had many conversations on the Lotteries and some other business; on your intricacies, and respecting the opinions of some others, we consented that No. 2 might proceed on terms; and the 27th of January drew them up in the form of a letter to you, which was read to you, and some alterations made at your desire. It stands thus; "Through the same channel (the Secretary) we have also informed him (the President) of our intention to proceed on the second Lottery going forward, on the security and explanations proposed by the draft of the bill enclosed, a copy of which we have transmitted to him: But we would have it perfectly understood as intended, that the progress of the new Lottery is to be arrested, till the President signifies his approbation, and also until the security is actually given and approved by him or us."

The bill enclosed, if agreeable to the original now in our hands has this clause; "Samuel Blodget junior and William Deacons junior severally and their securities

are only to be answerable for the money prizes and complying with the conditions of this Lottery according to their bonds, and the drawing will be under the management of gentlemen approved by the Commissioners for the time being and acting on oath."

Have you given any security for No. 2? Have you arrested its progress or have you carried it on? And wherefore have you in your publications suppressed the word only, and made a new Lottery by introducing half tickets? Is not this a breach of the terms on your part, warranting the public disavowal by us?

In your advertisement in the paper of the 23th of June, you say, "Letters on the subject of the Washington Lottery being by mistake repeatedly addressed to the Commissioners of the City of Washington &c. we do not know of any such letters: a demand was made on two of us for prize money on tickets signed by you; payment was refused, and as we have heard nothing more of these prizes, suppose you have paid them. This is the only circumstance that we know of which could possibly give any colour to your assertion; You acknowledge in this advertisement, our being clear of all responsibility: But what ideas have you, or do you intend to communicate as to security for No. 2? You entered into a covenant in September which bound your person only for the Hotel Lottery; you afterwards made a mortgage of all your lands in the Territory, and a deposit of insurance stock for, and confined to the same object; and you have since made a farther deposit of stock to be returned on your producing redeemed tickets to a certain amount; this last in the hands of gentlemen in Philadelphia. Do you know of any way that the Commissioners have to turn over these securities made for one specified purpose, to answer for another? And if they could, do you expect they would, 'till the first purpose is satisfied?"

You know Mr. Blodget, you were repeatedly called on to give an account of the Sales of your Tickets, and information where, and in what the produce of them rested; that serious explanations were entered into on this head, but that no such account tho' often promised, never could be got from you. The very imperfect accounts or rather lists you rendered, were without vouchers, and very short of the number of Tickets with which you were chargeable: It would be to your credit now to show your Book containing a regular and full account of the Hotel Lottery.

You know you also told us, at the time of taking the Mortgage and deposit, that you then had about 40,000 dollars of redeemed Tickets, promised we should soon be in possession of them, and afterwards pretended that you were afraid to bring them forward, lest their edges might be fretted, which would prevent an accurate comparison, if forged Tickets were produced; the security was regulated on the supposition that you had redeemed 40,000 dollars, but after four months operation you could cover only 59,835 dollars with redeemed Tickets the 28th May. You must be conscious, that this is not the way to maintain our confidence, and if you are determined to go through with No. 2, we advise you to pay up or lodge in some Bank to the amount of all Prizes for which you are chargeable, including the Hotel, which is at a stand for want of money to carry it on, then will you be entitled to the disposition of your mortgaged property and deposits, and may carry them yourself to the Columbia Bank or wherever else you please.

Your Advertisement in the paper of the 3d betrays a vast confusion of ideas: It has been long known to many as well as yourself, that the state of the Hotel Lottery chiefly induced Mr. Johnson and Doct. Stuart to remain in office. But No. 2 never having influenced their minds as to staying in or resigning, we think you not warranted in your assertion, that two of the Commissioners had signified to you their desire to be freed from any care or concern in No. 2, in consequence of their intentions to resign.

Overstrained professions of zeal in the interest of the City, or unfixed charges against others, will make every man acquainted with the world, know it is a mask to hide the real man.

The few things you did in the City, if they evince your zeal, are at least not striking evidences of your prudent management.

Instead of having any pique against you for joining in any neglected application, we do not certainly know what you refer to: At a time, when a most important contract was in negotiation, we did not consult you on it for reasons then explained to you: After it was concluded there were different opinions as is common, whether we had made a good or a bad bargain; and as we recollect you were sometimes of one opinion and sometimes of the other. But we supposed that before this time, all were of the first opinion: For there are we believe more than 800 mechanics and laborers employed on public and private account in improving the City; and if the contract had not been made; our operations would have been long laid indeed.

We never knew you, or any thing connected with us but a Supervisor, you were appointed by that name, and we explained our ideas on your powers and duties by way of letter which we suppose you have amongst the other originals; but you make the most of it, according to you, you are Supervisor, Commissioner of Sales, and Agent for the affairs of the City, and according to your logic we are more blameable for suffering you to do amiss, than you are for doing it.

You resign in disgust Mr. Blodget! you now continue an occasional agent for the city! call to mind what past the 27th of Ja-

uary; you know the following clause of our letter of that date was at least settled on your request, and with your privacy, with a view that your dismissal might do you as little injury as might be; and not to authorize you to do by one act for us or the city, and the letter plainly imports it. We have never had occasion to make requests to you, nor we believe ever shall, and we totally disclaim your being supervisor, commissioner of sales, agent for the affairs of the city, or having any power derived from us. The Letter follows:

"Your engagement as Supervisor is now expired: the improbability of your soon becoming a resident here, your private avocations and the probability of the new Lottery engaging much of your attention the ensuing year, make it improper for you to accept of the office: its increase and prosperity, assure us of your readiness to give us any assistance you can, and your situation will probably induce us to request your activity:— occasionally we shall make requests to you."

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

\* \* \* The publications on this subject are paid for.

### LAW OF THE UNION.

An ACT making appropriations for Certain Purposes therein expressed.

Sec. 1. **B**e it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be appropriated for the several purposes hereinafter specified, the respective sums following to wit: To defray the expenses which shall be incurred, pursuant to the act, intitled, "An act to provide a naval armament," six hundred and eighty eight thousand, eight hundred and eighty eight dollars, and eighty two cents: In addition to the sum heretofore granted for the erection of fortifications for the protection of ports and harbours, thirty thousand dollars: For the payment of a sum granted to Lieutenant Colonel Touzard, in lieu of his pension for life, three thousand six hundred dollars: For the payment of the salary allowed to the officer who shall be appointed to superintend the receiving, safe keeping and distribution of the military stores of the United States, pursuant to the act of the second of April last, eight hundred and seventy five dollars: For the salary of an additional clerk, and office rent, in the department of state, four hundred and eighty four dollars, and seventy eight cents: For the payment and subsistence of Captain John Smith, of the North Carolina Line, one hundred and eighty dollars, and ninety one cents: To defray the farther contingent expenses of the House of Representatives authorized during the present session, one thousand dollars: For the service of the war department, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated, the sums following, to wit: To defray the expense of a corps of artificers and engineers established during the present session, sixty six thousand, four hundred and twenty nine dollars, and eighty seven cents: For the further protection and defence of the south western frontier, two hundred thousand dollars: For the purposes of the act directing a detachment from the militia of the United States, two hundred thousand dollars. For the equipment of galleys or other vessels pursuant to an act of the present session, eight thousand dollars. For the expense of additional clerk hire in the department of war, seven hundred and fifty dollars: For defraying the contingent expenses of government, to be applied, under the direction of the President of the United States, according to the regulations and provisions provided in respect of a sum of ten thousand dollars heretofore appropriated for the like purpose, twenty thousand dollars—amounting in the whole to one million, two hundred and ninety two thousand, one hundred and thirty seven dollars, and thirty eight cents: which several sums shall be paid out of the proceeds of such revenues as shall have been provided during the present session of Congress.

Sec. 2. **A**nd be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be empowered to borrow, on behalf of the United States, of the bank of the United States, (with the hereby authorized to lead the loan) or of any other body or bodies politic, person or persons, any sum not exceeding in the whole, one million of dollars, to be applied to the purposes aforesaid, and to be reimbursed, as well interest as principal, out of the proceeds of the said revenues.

Sec. 3. **P**rovided always, and be it further enacted, That there shall be reserved out of the proceeds of the said revenues, a sum sufficient to pay the in-

terest of whatever monies may be borrowed pursuant to the act, intitled, "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, intitled, "An act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations;" and such sum is hereby pledged and appropriated for that purpose, according to the terms of the contract or contracts which shall or may be made concerning the said monies. And the faith of the United States is hereby pledged to make such further provision therefor, as may be necessary.

Approved—June the 9th, 1794.

### Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Whitehall, May 20.

A Dispatch, dated Pointe a Petre, Guadaloupe, April 12, 1794, of which the following is an extract, was this day received from General Sir Charles Grey, K. B. by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

IN my dispatch of the 4th instant, I had the honor to acquaint you with the success of his Majesty's arms in the conquest of the Island of St. Lucia.

Having left Colonel Sir Charles Gordon to command in that Island, I re-embarked the same day, and returned to Martinico the 5th instant, where we shifted the troops from the King's ships back to the transports, took on board during the 6th and 7th the heavy ordnance and stores, provisions, &c. and sailed again in the morning of the 8th following:—The Admiral detaching Capt. Rogers with the Quebec, Capt. Faulkner with the Blanche, Capt. Ingleton with the Ceres, and Capt. Scott with the Rose, to attack the small Islands called the Saints, which they executed with infinite gallantry and good conduct, having landed part of their seamen and marines, and carried them early in the morning without loss. The Boigne, in which I sailed with the Admiral, and the Veteran, anchored off this place about noon the 10th inst. and some more of the fleet in the course of that afternoon; but a fresh wind and lee current prevented most of the transports from getting in till yesterday, and some of them until this day.

Without waiting, however, for the arrival of all the troops, I made a landing at Gofier Bay, at one o'clock in the morning of the 11th inst. under the fire of Fort Gofier and Fort Fleur d'Épée, with part of the 1st and 2d battalions of grenadiers, one company of the 43d regiment, and 500 seamen and marines, detached by the Admiral, under the command of Captain George Grey, of the Boigne; the whole under the conduct and command of that able and vigilant officer, Colonel Symes, who had infinite merit in the execution of it; and the landing was covered by Lord Garlies in the Winchelsea, his Lordship having, with infinite judgment and intrepidity, placed his ship so well, and laid it so close to their batteries, that they could not stand to their guns, which were soon silenced.

In effecting this essential service—Lord Garlies was slightly wounded, and we did not suffer materially in any other respect. Some more of the troops being arrived, and perceiving the enemy in considerable force and number at the strong situation of Fort Fleur d'Épée, I determined that no time should be lost in attacking them, and carried those posts by storm at five o'clock this morning, under a heavy fire of cannon and musquetry, although they were found infinitely strong; and changed the name of Fort d'Épée to that of Fort Prince of Wales; our troops being ordered, which was strictly obeyed, not to fire, but to execute every thing with the bayonet, having previously made the following disposition: The first division, under the command of his Royal Highness Prince Edward, consisting of the 1st and 2d battalions of grenadiers, and 100 of the naval battalion, to attack the fort of Fleur d'Épée in the rear, and to cut off its communication with Fort Louis and Pointe a Petre. The second, commanded by Major-General Dundas, consisting of the 1st and 2d battalions of light infantry, and 100 of the naval battalion, to attack the fort of Fleur d'Épée in the rear, and to cut off its communication with Fort Louis and Pointe a Petre. The third, commanded by Col. Symes, consisting of the 3d battalion of grenadiers, and the 3d battalion of light infantry, and the remainder of the naval battalion, to proceed by the road on the sea side, to co-operate with Major-General Dundas.

The detachments of the naval battalion, who were of most essential service in those brilliant actions, were very ably commanded by Capt. Nugent and Capt. Faulkner. The signal given for the whole to commence the attack, was a gun from the Boigne by the Admiral, at five o'clock this morning.

The several divisions having marched earlier according to the distance they had to go, to be ready to combine and commence the attack at the same instant; and this service was performed with such exactitude, superior ability, spirit and good conduct, by the officers who severally commanded those divisions, and every officer and soldier under them, as to do them more honor than I can find words to convey an adequate idea of, or to express the high sense I entertain of their extraordinary merit on the occasion. The success we have already had puts us in possession of Grande Terre, and we shall use our utmost exertions to get in possession of Basseterre also, with all possible expedition, to complete the conquest of this Island. The returns of the killed and wounded, and also a return of the killed, wounded and prisoners taken of the enemy, are transmitted herewith. The commanding officer of the artillery, has not brought the return of ordnance and ordnance-stores taken; but they shall be transmitted by the next opportunity.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing in the army commanded by his Excellency General Sir Charles Grey, K. B. &c. &c. &c. Guadaloupe, April 12.

- 1st Battalion of grenadiers. 1 Rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.
- 1st Battalion of light infantry. 2 Rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 15 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.
- 3d Battalion ditto. 12 Rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, and 21 rank and file wounded.
- 43d Regiment. 1 Serjeant and 2 rank and file wounded.
- Total. 15 Rank and file killed; 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, and 39 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

Names of Officers wounded.

Captain M'Donald, 21st regiment; captain Robins of the 6th regiment, doing duty in the 1st light infantry; lieutenant Erlkine, of the 1st battalion of royals, doing duty in the 3d battalion of light infantry; lieutenant Thong, of the 6th regiment; Lieutenant Gunthorpe, of the 42th regiment, doing duty in the 3d battalion of light infantry.

(Signed) FRANCIS DUNDAS, Adjutant General.

Return of the killed, wounded, and prisoners of the enemy, in the Fort of Fleur d'Épée, Grande Terre, April 13, 1794.

Killed, 67; wounded, 55; white prisoners, 14; mulattoes ditto, 18; and blacks, 78.—Total 232.

WM. ALLAN, Dep. Prov. Marshal.

Admiralty-Office, May 19.

A dispatch, addressed to Mr. Stephens, (of which the following is a copy) was this day received from vice-admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. and commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, dated Pointe a Petre, Guadaloupe, April 13.

SIR,  
I desire you will acquaint the Lords commissioners of the admiralty, that I failed from St. Lucia on the 5th instant, and anchored with the Squadron, transports, ordnance storeships, &c. in Fort Royal Bay, Martinico, that evening. On the 8th I proceeded with the ships Boigne, Irresistible, Veteran, Winchelsea, Solebay, Quebec, Ceres, Blanche, Rose, Woolwich, Experiment, Koebeuc, together with the necessary transports, with troops, ordnance and hospital ships, and victuallers, for the reduction of Guadaloupe; and the following day Captain Rogers, of the Quebec, having under his command the Ceres, Blanche, and Rose, was detached to take possession of Les Isles des Saints, which he effected without any loss, at three A. M. on the 10th, on which day I anchored here; and at one o'clock the next morning the grenadiers, from the Woolwich and Experiment, one company of the 43d regiment, 50 marines, and 400 seamen made good their landing in the Ance de Gofier, under cover of the Winchelsea. Captain Lord Viscount Garlies acquitted himself with great address and spirit on the occasion, although he received a bad contusion from the fire of a battery, against which he placed his ship, in the good old way within half-