

To Messrs. JOHNSON, STEWART AND CARROLL.

GENTLEMEN,

I appeal to any man of business to determine whether you or I have most cause to complain of "the manner" of our dispute, or whether "a disgust" may not be the natural consequence of your vague and irresolute positions in the instance of a Lottery to be "no Lottery, but eventually," although positively one in its first publication—of a lottery "arrested in its progress" of an official permission, "no permission"—of a security "more than sufficient," that is no security for the intended object; and then again it is a security, but you are angry that it is so—of a Hotel, on a street, then in a street, and then out of the street again by mere magic—of private sales of public property—of meddling with accounts with which you declare you have nothing to do—of your having resigned and yet continue in office—of Commissioners, that are no Commissioners—of complimentary and honorary letters to bad servants, and a variety of such confused stuff to which there is no end.

The acknowledged mistakes you have made in your first attack on a plain advertisement, ought to have made you more careful.—But your confessions though ample are so obscurely arranged and so peevishly worded, it may be yet suspected by any curious observer, that you are still at variance on the only important points, viz. The official permission on your part, and the voluntary tender of ample & permanent security for a faithful discharge of the impotent trust on mine: Altho' these points are already established; yet it may not be improper to notice such of your new matter as may be deemed of public importance; of this kind are the insinuations respecting the "covering of security" &c.

How could you venture to produce a single return of an old date, viz. sometime in May last as a total list of prizes paid, when you knew that Col. Deakens and Mr. Taylor have made you returns to more than four times the amount of that list, and as I acted under your "permission only," you could not call me to an account, until there might be a complaint made by some one or more of the ticket-holders, of which, I now call on you as you wish to be freed from all suspicion of "pique or party spirit," to name a single instance? It is perhaps too well known (for your purposes) that I have publicly called on the ticket-holders again and again, to claim the money due for prizes, and that Col. Deakens and Mr. Gilman have repeatedly done the same, the consequence has been, that not more than 10 per cent. remains uncall'd for, and of course unpaid, of the whole amount of the prizes. Circumstances of such public notoriety are an effectual answer to your uncandid insinuations respecting the payment of the prizes.

Whether you have read the returns or not, or whether you ever may look at the vouchers, which, instead of one only, (as you suppose) are contained in one hundred check books, in constant use at the different places of payment, where they must remain till near the close, and then they will be sent to your office of course; of these Col. Deakens will show you thirty volumes of checks, and names, whenever you please, and the rest will soon be delivered in; they are of just as much importance to the balance of the ticket account as an old London Directory. To those who know you it will be truly ridiculous to observe in you this very new and very grave affectation of business, to which I know, you never mean to attend; as I do not find this among the articles contained in the "naked permission," I am surprised you will continue so often to expose yourselves to ridicule; there are no secrets in this business, and whenever at your leisure you may be serious in your application, you shall be gratified, but the minutiae would afford no amusement to the public.

The Hotel is under the care of our friend Col. Deakens during my absence—I refer you to him for particulars, as this building commenced by an anticipation of funds, and is now very forward; no one can have real cause to complain of any momentary delay, even if such may ever exist. Your first complaint should not have been public, since the redreeds would have been as easily obtained by your private application—Is there no "pique" in this?

I am in possession of a number of your letters of appointment, &c. of little importance either to me or to the public, unless they should be denied. Pray refresh your memories again, the letters are from you and Mr. Secretary Gant, containing lists of all the surveyed property, these were accompanied with blank deeds and with discretionary pow-

ers to fill them up; if you have not looked at my returns you may have committed an additional error in the important sale that may be of consequence, and as some friends who have purchased of me may be alarmed at my want of authority in the line of sales, I beg you to consider whether this was a proper subject to trifle with, and to tell me at the first time in what instance you ever offered to make a sale, or even to interfere in a sale while I was present, until the important private one, with which, you say the Proprietors are now contented.

To say, that you had differed with me in consequence of "a pique or party spirit" only, is certainly in your favor; it is the mildest construction that your conduct will allow; what else could induce you to lessen the simple merits or extent of a voluntary tender of ample collateral security in favor of the public? Why do you insult the public by offering to return them to me when the first Lottery only may be closed while you endeavor to excite an alarm for the security of the second?

Is this meant as a specimen of your official and public line of conduct? I now declare to you that I never will touch this property again till I have completely discharged my duties in both Lotteries and that you cannot prevent my being bound if I please. As it is well known that you accepted a personal security for the first Lottery and that this was half paid before my tender of the real security was made. I cannot divine why you wish to give it back to me because the first Lottery is nearly completed. Pray explain yourselves and say, why you do not convey these securities to the bank, for the security of all parties, agreeable to just expectations? there can be no impediment but of your own making, for which I will not be held answerable. I am told, your retaining these securities from the bank is a mere pretext to remain in office after you have so often promised to resign, and that you are angry that I endeavor to prove that you are no longer personally responsible. This has indeed some colour, but it is truly ridiculous, if true. Yet I have no objection to your still remaining in office, provided it may meet the general approbation of the rest of the landholders, of an estate whereon you ought to be faithful stewards.

It may perhaps be unnecessary to mention that the lottery still goes on, and will go on with spirit, and that you are the only persons who ever altered their minds on this subject, unless some of the concerned in the late private purchase may be with you, to which I have nothing further to say at present, nor perhaps in future, provided they may make proper exertions for the general good of the city, by way of return for singular advantages obtained.

As you have proposed a number of questions, I hope I may be permitted to present a few in return. To waive the question of titles, why were you so very particular in one of your letters to me on the subject of sales, if you had not made up your minds as to the value of lots.

January 6th, 1794.

"It is scarcely necessary after the discourse we have had with you on the price of lots you may sell, to repeat that you are to sell none at less than £.50, nor any that lie on open squares at less than £.100; we wish that such sales from a rise may not be censured for the lowness of price; but we must act on circumstances and this is chiefly intended for your protection in that event."

Signed by the Commissioners.

What were the reasons for a deviation from this lowness of price, if such deviation did take place? I ask this question merely as a donor of at least one thousand of the public lots, waving entirely my former concern in the line of sales. What was the difference between the price actually obtained and the price offered by a Philadelphia Company? How much of the purchase money was paid down, and what was the security for the remainder? Where there any lots sold by either of the Commissioners or their friends, at the time of this private sale of the public lots? If there were, what was the difference of price after a fair allowance for any real or supposed difference of value? Where there any back lands directly or indirectly connected with this sale, if there were, what advantages did the vender derive from such connection? Were the circumstances of private sale retained as a secret for any time from the donors of the lands, if so, for what good reasons? Why should the particulars of any sale of the public lots be kept a secret?

When I arrive in Washington, which will be in a few days, I hope you will be ready to answer these and some other questions; and you may expect a due

return on my part: Till then, I am Your's, &c.

S. BLODGET.

N. B. The collateral security tendered for the trust of Samuel Blodget, exists in more than 1000 city Lots, some of which he purchased at one hundred pounds each; this, without mentioning any other, will be deemed sufficient, at least where only personal security was required by the Commissioners.

Foreign Intelligence.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Sitting of May 24.

Barrere, among other particulars of lesser advantages, and having announced that the left of the army of Italy has captured Col. de Tendre, proceeded to the particulars of the victories in the right wing of the same army. The following is the official account of the attack and capture of the famous Mount Cenis.

Mount Cenis, May 14.

For some time past every measure was taken for the attack of Mount Cenis; we only waited a favourable moment to put them in execution. Having learnt that the enemy had doubled their forces on that famous mountain, I immediately went to Briancon. There I planned a vigorous diversion upon the whole line; fort Mirabouck was attacked in the night between the 10th and 11th, by Caire, commander of the chaffeurs of the Alps; after a pretty vigorous defence the governor capitulated, and evacuated the fort with the honours of war, leaving 4 pieces of large cannon, 17 lesser pieces, a great quantity of ammunition, and 200 bags of flour.

At the time of the capture of fort Mirabouck, I proceeded with a division of 3000 men into the fertile valleys of Bardonnack and of Bezanne. Brigadier Gen. Valette had the command of the right column, adjutant general Achon the left. All the enemy's posts were driven in, and we proceeded to Aulx, which we now hold.

The Piedmontese had about 60 killed or wounded, and we took 30 prisoners. They abandoned their artillery, a considerable quantity of powder, and plentiful magazines of all kinds of grain. On our side we had 8 wounded, and 1 killed.

The French citizen soldiers conducted themselves with intrepidity and heroism; and respected and alleviated the misfortunes of the inhabitants ruined by the scourge of war, by dividing their bread with them. This expedition accomplished, I descended the precipices of Gallibier, to reach Marienne, and execute immediately the attack of Mount Cenis, under general Bagdelanne. I approved his plan of attack, submitted it to the representative of the people, Albitte, who had proceeded with me to St. Jean in order to concert sundry operations. We went together to Sans-le-bourg, whence we ascended the famous mountain. The signal for the attack was given; torrents of fire appeared to pour down upon our brave fellow-soldiers. The column of the right, commanded by the intrepid Herbin, captain of the grenadiers of the 23d, take possession, amidst the cries of Vive la republique, of the redoubt of Rivet; the cannon is turned against the enemy, I order the quick step-march to be beaten, to charge bayonets, every redoubt is carried.

The left column, under Bagdelanne and adjutant general Canis, over tremendous precipices, turns the enemy in flank. We effect a junction. The Piedmontese, flying before the victorious French, abandon their formidable and complete artillery, their encamping effects, a vast quantity of prisoners and ammunition. They were pursued three leagues from Mount Cenis, and we stopped at the villages of Ferriere and Novalezze, where our advanced posts are fixed.

Never was victory more complete. We made 900 prisoners, and killed a great number. Our loss is incredibly trifling, 7 or 8 killed, and about 30 wounded. I enclose the account communicated to me by the commander of each column. Europe astonished will hear with admiration the relation of the wonderful exploits of the Alpine army.

DUMAS.

N. B. General Dumas, who, since the siege of Toulon, has constantly had a command in the Southern armies, is a mouton.

ARMY OF THE PYRENEES.

Summit of Eastern Pyrenees.

May 6.

We have just taken from the Spaniards a convey of provisions. Our chaf-

seurs are encamped on the right of Jonquera, the first Spanish village on the great road into Spain. They will intercept all provisions that may come that way. The day before yesterday we took about 30 mules from the enemy. Several prisoners calling themselves Portuguese, have come to our camp.

Yesterday five companies of grenadiers of the army took possession of a village, without burning a grain of powder. The Catalonians received them well. Perfect order and strict discipline have been observed in that expedition. The division of Mirabel passed thro' Ceret, and has engaged the enemy. We see from this spot several vessels in the Bay of Roses. We shall make signals, and discover whether they are enemies or friends. A warlike spirit animates all our soldiers; they burn to enter Bellegarde. The brave general Lemane visits the several posts, and encourages the soldiers to bear with fortitude the cold which we experience on these prodigious mountains.

Sitting of May 24.

An official dispatch from Dugommier was read. He informs, that he penetrates into Spain in all quarters, and that the enemy in every quarter flies before him. We have entered, says he, by Coltozes and St. Laurent, where a famous foundry is established, where 400 balls are cast daily. It is said that this foundry has cost Spain 6 millions. It is the only one in Catalonia. It is important to preserve this foundry, which can furnish all that the South of the Republic may want, and where the articles wanted can be made one fourth cheaper than in France. We have found in it, 40,000 balls, 500 bombs and all the machines necessary to put the work in activity.

Genoa, May 1.

The representative of the people Lacombe St. Michel, arrived here yesterday in a small vessel from Corsica, and set sail the same evening for Toulon. It is said that the object of his voyage is to hasten the arrival of powerful reinforcements. The English Squadron is still in the gulph of St. Florent, and there are but 4 ships and 2 frigates as high as Bastia. An English frigate made its appearance before Capraja, and required from the Genoese commandant the grain and provisions which were deposited there on account of the French nation; the answer was a positive refusal.

Sitting of May 22.

The national agent of the district of Cambray informs, that a confiscated estate, near the enemy's camp, was sold for 102 thousand livres though valued at 46,254 livres only.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF ROBESPIERRE AND COLLOT.

[Translated for the General Advertiser.]

Sitting of May 23.

The committees of public and general security entered the hall; amongst them was Collot d'Herbois. Unanimous plaudits testified to him the pleasure that his presence afforded to the representatives and the citizens.

Barrere ascends the tribune, and says: It is in a section immortalized by the name of a martyr of liberty that a villain struck a Republican this night; but this time we have not to bewail the death of a patriot—[applauded]—The villains, friends to Pitt, are lurking about us, they waylay the representatives of the people even in their dwellings.

Royal governments require crimes, assassination: their factions have perished; their friends are punished; their intrigues are detected; their towns taken; their troops beaten; they are not yet satisfied. What will they do? They will assassinate. It is against the committees of general security and public safety that their blows are aimed: you will every where find the fatal germin of the English spirit. The gold of Pitt procured the murder of Balville our agent at Rome, of the Corsicans, of our mariners at Genoa, and attempted to assassinate Collot d'Herbois.

The name of the assassin is Henry P'Amiral, he is of the district of Issoire, aged 50 years; he had a place in the lottery; he was in the service of Bertin. L'Amiral, habitated as the counter-revolutionists often are, took lodgings three months ago in the house where Collot d'Herbois lodges, the better to concert the crime of which he was the prime agent. Here we announce that our diplomatic intelligence bears a close analogy to the present event. Here is the information given

us by one of our secret agents: "I again repeat that the two committees of public safety and general security cannot be too much on their guard; there is a design to assassinate the members composing them, and particularly Robespierre." Pitt does not forgive us our having established the Revolutionary Government. Accordingly he made his first attempt on Robespierre. L'Amiral waited for him yesterday on the passage of the Convention, in the very hall, on the terrace of the feuillans; not being able to find Robespierre, he attacked Collot d'Herbois, but the weapon refused to second the murderous design, and the wall received the blow which was to deprive the Republic of one of the most zealous patriots.

From the answers of L'Amiral before the revolutionary committee of the section Lepelletier, it appears that he had long premeditated this attempt, that he is very sorry for having failed in it; that it would have been a glorious action which would have made him admired by all France; that it is a sad case for him to have bought two pistols for 90 livres for that purpose, and not have succeeded; that if he had killed Collot d'Herbois and Robespierre, there would have been a fine feat; that he yesterday repaired to the convention; that the reports not being interesting he had fallen asleep; that he afterwards waited for Robespierre, to assassinate him with a pistol, and then to kill himself with the other; that he did not think it would be a crime, but a praiseworthy action towards the Republic; that not being able to find Robespierre, he waited for Collot d'Herbois till one o'clock, after midnight; that he had fired two pistols at him which had both hung fire, that then having gone up to his room he took his gun and putting the muzzle into his mouth, endeavoured to shoot himself, but that the gun missed fire, and that he afterwards fired the same gun at the guard, thinking they would kill him, and wounded a citizen named Geoffroy.

Barrere then observes that Geoffroy, who had received a ball in the shoulder from L'Amiral will not die of that wound. There was a time, said Barrere, when the bulletin of the tyrant's illness was read in the constituent assembly, we will to-morrow examine into this crime, and read the bulletin of the wounds of this citizen.

Here is the project of the decrees: 1st. The Revolutionary Tribunal shall prosecute, without delay, the crime committed by Henry L'Amiral against the representative of the people Collot d'Herbois, and shall endeavour to discover his accomplices, if any.

2d. The convention orders that the bulletin of the wound be inserted every day in the bulletin of the convention.

3d. Geoffroy shall enjoy a pension of fifteen hundred livres.

4th. The President of the Convention shall write to that good citizen a letter of felicitation.

5th. This decree shall be sent to the tribunals that they may watch the enemies of liberty. This project was universally applauded and adopted.

Couthon caused to be adopted, by way of amendment, that the report of Barrere and the project of the decree should be translated into all languages and sent to all the armies. Collot d'Herbois rose and said, There are few instances of an intrepidity equal to that of the brave Geoffroy. At the moment when the assassin declared he was well armed and would make a long resistance, when a patrol was going to enter and I was about to follow them into the assassin's room, Geoffroy held me and said, "In the name of the people I order you to stay there: I will perish or deliver up the assassin to the sword of the law." That good citizen is wounded. I move that the President read every day to the Convention the bulletin of the wound of Geoffroy. There is but one of us but exposes his life for his country. I have seen the moment when, but for a miracle, I could not have preserved mine, and I can say that in that moment I felt how pleasing it is to have done one's duty. [applauded] I desire that my motion be put to the vote. It was unanimously adopted.

Sitting of the 26th May.

Barrere the organ of the Committees of Public Safety and of General Security made the promised report on the assassination attempted on the person of Robespierre the 21st of this month. The combinations of our enemies, said he, are murder and assassination. They have lately lost a new Corday. Her name is Aimee Cecile Regnault, aged 20 years, an inveterate royalist. She presented herself at the house of Robespierre, she was told that he was not at home. She declared that under the former government when any one waited on the King, admittance was immediately obtained. On this answer the citizens Didier and Boulanger asked her if she wished to have a King? She replied that she would