S C H E M E
OF A
L O T T E R Y

e purpose of disposing of valuable property
district of COLUMBIA, consisting of thr
s or lots of LAND about one mile north of th
of WASHINGTON, and fourteen lots in th
part of the town of GEORGE-TOWN,
ws:

T No. 1, contains 107 acres, on at one 18 acre
f meadow-ground, and a promising young ap
chard containing 175 bearing trees of choic
At the western extremities thereof is a delight
inence that commands a view of the river Po
ck and city of Washington. This lot contain
16 acres of wood-land, lies upon a main road
not more than one mile from the city of Wash

T No. 2, contains 84 acres, and bounds wit
ceding lot; about 35 acres thereof are in wood
bout 17 acres in meadow-ground. This lot i
d on the west by the meandering waters of th
Branch. On this stream is a fall of 21 feet, an
ls with quarries of excellent building stone
s lot are two beautiful situations for houses.

T No. 3, contains 39 acres, and bounds wit
o. 1. This lot contains 20 acres of wood, an
it a beautiful eminence for a house as a countr

fourteen lots in George-Town are at that en
town which is contiguous to the city of Wash
, and are all advantageous and beautiful situa

Tickets at 35s. each, dollars as 7s. 6d. is £.700
, 1 prize of 107 acres of land at £.20 p
2140 0 0
, 1 do. of 84 do. do. 1680 0 0
, 1 do. of 39 do. do. 780 0 0
, 14 lots in George-town,
50l each, 910 0 0
1 prize in cash, 100 0 0
1 ditto, 50 0 0
1 ditto, 46 0 0
647 ditto, of 40s. each, 1294 0 0
£.700
667 Prizes.
3333 Blanks.

M A N A G E R S.
ert Peter, colonel William Deakins, Benjamin Stoddert, Thomas Beall of George, John Threlkeld, and Samuel Davidson, Esquires, George-Town. George Walker, Esquire, city of Washington. Wallace and Muir, and Davidson, Esquires, Annapolis.

is scheme contains several very valuable lots
contiguous to the city of Washington, whose in
in value will keep pace with the growth of th
empire of the United States of America—Hence
ors, without any further definition, it will
nt that for the small sum of one Guinea a valuab
beautiful country seat may be obtained in the v
of the capital of America; or a lot in a town
possessing an extensive commerce.
e subscriber proposes drawing this Lottery
ge-Town, on the first Monday in May next,
r, if the tickets are all sold, which he flatte
lf will be the case from his present prospect
s, with a general warranty, will immediately
for the lots of land, and the money for the ca
will be paid on demand. Notice will be give
e drawing in the public papers, and a list of th
nate numbers will be immediately publishe
crop now on the lots is reserved to the subscribe
t of the lots may be seen at Mr. George Mann
TICKETS may be had of Messrs. Wallace an
, John Davidson, Esquires, and Mr. Georg

JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

* On account of the severity of the winter the dra
f the above lottery is postponed to the first of Augu

HERE is at the plantation of HORATIO JOHN
SON, on Patapsco, near Philip Hammond's mil
ne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a dark be
RE, about ten years old, branded on the left thig
w in flesh, shoes on nearly new, about fourteen
high, has several white spots on her back an
her mane, and has been in his possession since th
inst. The owner may have her again on provin
rty and paying charges, to
VINCENT FORRESTER.
pril 28, 1792.

Sotterly, St. Mary's county, April 9, 1792.
LL persons indebted to the estate of GEORG
PLATER, late of St. Mary's county, deceased
equested to make immediate payment to THOMA
TER, of George-town, or the subscribers, an
who have any claims are desired to bring the
gally proved, to
GEORGE PLATER, } Executors.
JOHN ROUSBY PLATER, }

Every kind of
ATIN and GREEK BOOKS
For Sale, at ADAMS's Office, Baltimore.

A N N A P O L I S:
nted by FREDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

(XLVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2374.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1792.

VIENNA, *April* 15.

A BODY of troops, under the command of general Wallis, is marching into Lower Austria, attended by 21 field pieces, six-pounders—2 twelve pounders, and 2 mortars; 24 battalions of infantry, and 14 divisions of cavalry, all 40,850 men, and attended by 84 pieces of artillery, six-pounders, 12 twelve-pounders, and 12 mortars, are on the route for the Netherlands.

PARIS, *April* 9.

An intercourse of friendship and familiarity is commencing between the French and the Austrian troops, upon the Flemish and French frontiers.—The greatest part of an Austrian regiment went, a few days since, unarmed to Lille; were entertained in the barracks there, and left the city, upon their return to their own quarters, shouting *Vive la Nation.*

April 25. The decrees relative to the sequestration of the estates of the emigrants has been inserted in the registers of the municipality at Paris.

The most positive orders have been issued for the troops to march. General Luckner is to take possession of the defiles of Porentrui, conformably with the treaty between France and the bishop of Basle. The centre army, reinforced with a detachment from that of the north, is to advance towards Luxembourg.—M. de Rochambeau is to march towards Mons.—Van der Mersh has accepted a post in the French army; he is made Marechal de Camp.

The emigrants have bespoke 16,000l. tents and other camp equipage. The two millions of livres which they have lately received, are from the king of Prussia.

The elector of Treves, the moment he was informed of the king's ultimatum, sent a courier to Vienna, requesting that the emigrants might be permitted to assemble and to take up arms. It was expected, that by the 25th of April they would be completed, armed, and embodied. The last division of the Brigaw army arrived at Fribourg. Generals Wallis and Cobourg are in full march at the head of 30 battalions, consisting of 1500 men each.

The Prussians in the duchy of Cleves have received orders to put themselves on a war establishment.

Precautions have been taken that all the troops may be ready at the same time to begin a campaign. At Louvaine 12,000 Prussian troops are to be quartered. A great quantity of field pieces, some 36 pounders, are on the road from Malines for Mons. Almost the whole garrison of Brussels is to march towards the frontiers.

The first military operations on our part, will, it is said, be directed against the electorates of Treves and Cologne. The army under M. de la Fayette will be employed in this service. The general is eager *d'en venir aux mains* with the emigrant princes.

From several parts of the interior of France, the most melancholy news is received.———Letters from Lyons declare, that it is now no longer possible to number the chateaux which have been pillaged and reduced to ashes. Letters from Perpignan make mention that the houses, shops, &c. have been plundered by a set of ruffians, who, elated by success, attacked churches, &c. overthrew altars, statues, &c.

Arles has been obliged to pay a sum of 80,000 livres as a ransom. The Marseillois army is daily increasing, and it is no longer a secret that their object is to erect the southern provinces into a republic. The city of Marseilles has advanced them a sum of 100,000 livres.

Yesterday the minister for foreign affairs informed the national assembly that M. de Semonville, who was appointed by the king minister plenipotentiary at the court of Turin, has been arrested at Alexandria, on his journey from Genoa to Turin, by order of his Sardinian majesty, on pretence that he had no passport from the Sardinian government. The court of Turin had issued orders not to permit M. de Semonville to enter Piedmont; and M. d'Hauteville, minister for foreign affairs, has sent a courier to the court of France with dispatches full of complaints against the ambassador, and saying that it was exceedingly dangerous to suffer him to reside at Turin. He is also accused of having endeavoured to excite tumults. His Sardinian majesty entreats the king of the French to appoint another ambassador in his room.

M. de Semonville has written several letters to M. de la Saude, the French secretary of legation, complaining of the outrageous insults offered to the representatives of the French nation.

M. Dumouriez then read a copy of the dispatches which he has sent to M. de la Saude. In these dispatches he expresses his astonishment that a French ambassador should be insulted and arrested, while the French rebels who have emigrated are openly protected. He charges expressly the secretary of legation, 1st. To insist on the revocation of the orders given by the Sardinian government for the arrestation of M. de Semonville. 2d. To demand an explanation within 24 hours. 3d. To go to M. de Semonville, and to present him to his Sardinian majesty. 4th. If the court of Turin should not observe the laws of good neighbourhood, to withdraw himself from Turin, and to accompany the French minister to Genoa.

The tenor of these dispatches was highly applauded.

M. Bourgoing, the French ambassador at Madrid, has written to M. Dumouriez, and informed him that Spain neither is, nor has the abilities of becoming hostile to France, and that the cordon of troops on the frontiers consists of only 12 or 13,000 men.

COBLENTZ, *April* 17.

It is said, that yesterday a messenger arrived from M. Dumourier, the French minister, with dispatches to our elector, requiring him to give an immediate and categorical answer to the question, "Whether the elector does acknowledge the present constitution as the true and only constitution of France, or not?"—This question is asked with a threat, that if the elector does not acknowledge the present constitution of France, that nation will oblige him to do it. The same message was sent to Mentz; and, in consequence, couriers have been sent to two great powers.

DUBLIN, *April* 2.

In the course of the last week, at Ballinamore, the seat of Thomas Ormsby, Esquire, four of his labourers were found dead, having been suffocated from the rarification of the air in the room where they slept: This melancholy consequence arose from a lighted turf having been left burning where there was no chimney for the egress of the heated air.

There were eight men in the room, all of whom were insensible: but from the skilful means which were administered, four of them were restored to life: The state of the others baffled every attempt of recovery which skill could suggest, or humanity employ; the organs of respiration had so long ceased to act, that no new impulse could be given.

The first act of liberality from a protestant government to Roman catholics on the continent, was done by the late king of Prussia, who built a most elegant church, furnished it with an organ, and every suitable decoration for the use of such catholics, strangers or subjects as were resident at Berlin. The compliment was soon returned by the three ecclesiastical electors of Mentz, Trieves, and Cologne, the bishop of Hohenloe, Saltzburgh, &c. So that Lutherans and Calvinists, are not only tolerated, but protected and caressed in all those states.

BELFAST, *May* 1.

We are informed that an association is forming in London for the purpose of forwarding a reformation to the British parliament in which some very eminent characters are taking a lead, and from whom much is expected.

LONDON, *May* 3.

A letter from an English gentleman at Petersburgh gives a very curious account of the present state of that court. The murder of the king of Sweden made a strong impression on the empress; but it gave such an alarm to the archduke, as was perceptible to every one. He talked publicly of plans formed to carry him off; and in a conversation with her majesty, he spoke in the most unmeasured terms, deporting himself, says the letter, "neither as a son, nor as a subject." The health of the empress is not merely on the decline. There is evidently a thorough break up of the constitution. Her death, though it will make no change in the abject condition of the people, will be the æra of a material change in the empire, for it is likely to be divided.

BOSTON, *June* 25.

MR. COX—THE ARTIST,

Of this town, was in Ireland, at the date of our last accounts from thence, April 6, and in high reputation, continually receiving applications for building bridges, and performing other efforts of enterprise. He was then contemplating the construction of a dam for the grand canal company; and had offers to engage in the building of two large bridges, one 2000 and another 700 feet long—the timber to be the production of the American soil. The account published some time since, of his being engaged in levelling the monument in London, was not authentic—the above is.

The French patriots fired with enthusiastic ardour—and the emigrant princes and their adherents, stimulated by revenge, will not leave a bloodless field in any encounter. As Falstaff says,

"There will be no playing soldier there."

A brig arrived here on Wednesday last, from Port-au-Prince, the captain of which informs, that three days previous to his sailing, a transport arrived from Nantes, with 300 troops, to be stationed there for three years to quell the negroes insurrections. That the mulattoes at the Cape still remain clamorous, and there is no prospect of quelling those barbarous assailants. The present disturbances in France, will undoubtedly, prove fatal to the powers of France, or some of her West-India islands.

On Thursday arrived here from Leogane, the schooner Commerce, captain Clemens, having on board near 20 families, belonging to the island of Hispaniola.

FRENCH WAR.

June 28. English papers as late as the 30th April, (received by captain Norton from Liverpool) mention that the declaration of war against the king of Hungary and Bohemia, was formally declared throughout Paris, on the 21st, amongst the greatest concourse of people ever seen on such an occasion. That the Russian fleet would pass the Sound in a few days, and rendezvous either in the Downs or at Torbay; but none of the British ports were expected to be open for their reception. The French commerce was likely to suffer in the contest, as privateers from various states would rendezvous at Ostend, and sailing under Brabant colours, would pick up the merchant ships of France; but that great preparations were making in France for the immediate capture of that place.

NEW-LONDON, *June* 28.

As a proof that many exotic plants can be raised in this fertile country, there is now growing in natural ground, in the garden of Mr. P. Bradford in Montville, adjoining this town, a caper-tree, full of that fruit, and equal in appearance to any imported from France, or any other foreign country.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 3.

MARESCHAL LUCKNER.

The citizens of Strasbourgh have presented a civic crown to this respected old soldier, with the following ceremonies:

On the morning of 4th April, the day appointed for the ceremony, the municipal officers, the citizens, and the members of societies, met in the Hall, where three ladies, the wives of the members of the Jacobins club, were elected to the honour of presenting the general with the crown.

The procession then began, with the music of all the regiments of the garrison, followed by two pieces of cannon. The ladies came next, surrounded by four veterans of the national guards, one of whom carried the crown at the end of a pine, covered with the *bonnet rouge.* A band of young citizens, with a second crown, followed; and the members of societies in the two departments of the Rhine concluded the procession.

The streets were lined with an immense croud——whose shouts were heard throughout the whole city.

When the procession reached the general's house, the music played "*On peut on être mieux,*" and the ladies placed the crown upon the head of the old soldier, who was so much affected by the ceremony, that he could but declare his inability to return thanks for the honour paid to him by his fellow-citizens, and retire.

The flight and terror of the PRINCE of HESSE, and the steady determination of his army, has given a lesson to the German states, from which they will profit. They have tried in vain to conceal the fact. It has spread through every petty tyranny, and the effect on the troops of every despot has been the same. The army of the prince of Hesse have drawn up a sort of military charter of rights, which they have bound themselves to one another that he shall sign, before they return to their obedience.

Last Sunday will be remarkable in the history of the climate of Pennsylvania.

At two o'clock, P. M. the mercury in the thermometer stood at ninety-one degrees in the shade; there was at the same time a strong breeze of wind from the north-west.

About half after three, heavy clouds began to arise from the north and north-west, and immediately commenced a most tremendous hurricane, which lasted for near fifteen minutes, with astonishing violence.

One of the large windows of Christ church was blown into the isle, which, though it was during the time of divine service, did no injury to any of the congregation. Several houses were unroofed, many stacks of chimnies blown down.

The river exhibited a most awful scene—the vessels in the harbour were tossed to and fro in every direction, and many were overset. A brig was driven on the bar, and remains there aground; and a fine ship lying near Vine-street, was forced from her moorings, and overset—fortunately she had no ballast; she drifted on her beam ends with the tide about a mile down the river, and then got aground; it is to be hoped she will be brought off, without having received any material injury.

Throughout the whole of this furious tempest, we have heard of no lives being lost, except a boy, who was drowned by the oversetting of one of the boats.

Since writing the above account, we further learn, that a boat from this city to the Jersey shore was over-