

ought to inspire. Do homage to the heroic bravery of our brethren, celebrate by songs worthy of it, that Liberty which is the guardian of our country. Let the air resound with the accents of our joy; let our cannon, the instruments of the glory of the French, contribute this day to publish that glory, and bear to the clouds the cries of LONG LIVE THE REPUBLIC!"

From the Martinico Gazette of March 18
MARTINIQUE.

St-Pierre, March 18.
TO prove to the world, the inveterate cruelty of our enemies, we have permission to publish a letter received from Captain Campbell of the 46th regiment commanding at St. Vincent. The savage conduct of the Charibs, mult principally ascribed to the instigations of their allies at Point-a-Petre; whose familiarity of manners, to our sick in Hospital at Petit-Bourg, and to the unfortunate people who have fallen into their power, exhibits the same spirit directing alike the actions of each.

Berkshire-Hill, St. Vincent, the 13th March, 1795.

DEAR SIR,
On the 10th inst. being the morning after we left the Regiment, we arrived here. We past the night in running down the coast of this island, beholding all the while the most dreadful spectacles which possibly can be conceived. The face of this most beautiful country is burnt to ashes, and the planters are all driven for shelter into the fort.

The Charibs, and some ringleaders from among the French inhabitants are committing the most dreadful depredations; burning every settlement they come near, and murdering every soldier or white inhabitant who comes within their reach, men, women, or children, without respect to age or sex. It being their intention to extirpate the English inhabitants from the island. It is their way, when they wound and make any one prisoner, to cut them immediately up into small pieces, and burn their flesh, in particular one Mr. Forbes and his wife were most dreadfully massacred. These savages even extend their barbarity to sucking infants, and have been seen to hold them by the legs with one hand, while they hack'd their flesh from their bodies with the other, &c. &c.

The remainder of the letter is not material to the public; the letter is addressed to a brother officer at St. Pierre's.

How providential has been the defeat which these monsters, of the human race, received on the night of the 14th inst. which we hope has stopt this career of Barbarity, so truly characteristic of the disciples of Robespierre.

The following is an account of the important victory gained by the British Forces over those barbarous savages.

The French and Charibs after laying waste great part of that fine colony, had taken post upon Dorsetshire Hill, over the town of Kingtown. Governor Seton having been reinforced, and having assembled and armed a considerable number of the negroes, determined to attack the enemy. Accordingly, on the night of the 14th inst. the British forces, commanded by Capt. Skinner, of his majesty's sloop of war the Zebra, and Capt. Campbell of the 46th regiment, stormed the Charib camp and gained a complete victory.

The Charib King, Chateaugai, was killed, with twenty others, twenty-five of them wounded, and about fifty more made prisoners, with two pieces of ordnance, their colors, &c. &c.

On our side Lieutenant Hill of the Zebra, was wounded, four seamen killed and two wounded.

The Negroes unanimously joined the English, and behaved with the greatest ardor in the attack; and are now hourly bringing in prisoners.

In Chateaugai's pocket was found a declaration ordering every one to join him instantly, upon pain of themselves, their women and children being all murdered, and their race extirpated.

Copy of the Declaration of Joseph Chateaugai, chief of the Charibs.

Chateau-Belair, the 12th day March, and the first of our Liberty.

Where is the Frenchman who will not join his brothers at a moment when the voice of Liberty is heard by them? Let us then unite, Citizens and brothers, round the colors flying in this island, and let us hasten to co-operate to that great piece of work which has been already commenced so gloriously. But should any timorous men still exist, should any Frenchmen be held back through fear, we do hereby declare to them, in the name of the law, that those who will not be assembled with us

in the course of the day, shall be deemed traitors to the country and treated as enemies. We do swear that both fire and sword shall be employed against them. That we are going to burn their estates, and that we will murder their wives and children, in order to annihilate their race.

Joseph Chateaugai, General.

Foreign Intelligence.
FRANCE.
NATIONAL CONVENTION.
Tuesday, Jan. 20.

A deputation of the section of Contrat Social expresses the anxiety it feels from the violent fermentation that reigns in the spirits of the people; from the impunity of the criminals; from the murder of a patriot, friend to the National Convention; and from the false alarms spread by the discontented with respect to subsistence. What are you waiting for, says the orator, to do justice to those who deserved it? do you expect that the people should do it themselves? (Honorable mention, loud murmurs from the mountain) Merlin de Thionville says, "when justice is not administered, we must do it ourselves. It is an eternal principle."

The section of Champs Elysees expresses the same feelings. Punish the criminals; the public security requires it. The French people are roused; they have raised their voice; it must be understood. Strike; such is the unanimous cry. Strike; now is the time. (Honorable mention.)

The section de la Fraternite expresses the same sentiments. Let all those who participated in the crimes of the tyrant, participate too in his punishment.

The section de Bonne Nouvelle followed in the same line.

It was decreed on the proposition of the committee of general safety, that there would be immediately proceeded to a general re-election of the officers and subalterns of the armed force in France, by way of seruting; and that for being elected, it should be necessary to know how to read and write.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.

The ship Active arrived at New York from Liverpool, it is said, has brought London papers to the 16th Feb. which are five days later than those heretofore received. The ship had not got up to the city on Saturday evening last.

MR. FENNO,
A few days since a number of names were published in the Gazette of the United States as persons fit to represent this city; and as the Election comes on to-morrow, a eulogium will be gratified if you will give the following list a place in your paper of this day.
April 13th, 1795.

ALDERMEN.
John Stille, Abijah Dawes
Isaac Howell, Josiah Matlack

COMMON-COUNCIL-MEN.
Conrad Gerhard, Jos. Parker Norris
Alexander Anderson, Jonathan Harvey
Joseph Anthony, jun. Lawrence Seckel
Samuel Coates, Edward Randolph
James C. Fisher, John Perot
Godfrey Hags, Israel Pleasants
Walter Franklin, Joseph Thomas
William Guyer, George Eddy
David Jackson, John Clifford
Hugh Henry, Richard Rundle
Leonard Jacoby, Edward Fox
James Milligan, Gideon Hill Wells
Thomas Cumpston, Joseph Ogden
Benjamin W. Morris, Robert Erwin
Owen Foulke, Jonathan Meredith

MR. FENNO,
THE importance of the Election to be held on Tuesday next, has induced a number of Citizens to turn their attention to the selection of suitable persons to fill the offices of Aldermen and Common Council-Men. They beg leave to recommend the following Ticket to the consideration and support of their Fellow-Citizens, at the said Election.

ALDERMEN.
John Stille,
Conrad Gerhard,
Isaac Howell,
Josiah Matlack.

COMMON-COUNCIL-MEN.
Alexander Anderson,
Benjamin Chew, junior,
Samuel Coates,
Thomas Greaves,
James C. Fisher,
James Smith, junior,
Samuel Mickle Fox,
Godfrey Hags,
Walter Franklin,
David Jackson,

Leonard Jacoby,
John Connelly,
Ebenezer Lage,
James Milligan,
Thomas Cumpston,
Benjamin W. Morris,
Owen Foulke,
Joseph Parker Norris,
John Perot,
Edward Farris,
George Eddy,
Lawrence Seckel,
Francis West,
Isaac Snowden,
Sallows Shewell,
John C. Stecker,
Robert Ralston,
Edward Randolph,
Joseph Thomas,
Robert Wals.

At a meeting held for the purpose, it was agreed to offer the following List of Citizens, as suitable persons to fill the offices of Aldermen and Common-Council Men, at the ensuing Election to-morrow.

Particular attention hath been paid to the places of their residence, so as to divide the city equally, and to select such characters as will attend punctually to the important duties of their appointment.

ALDERMEN.
Isaac Snowden, James Ash
Isaac Hazlehurst, Priestley Blackiston

COMMON-COUNCIL-MEN.
David Jackson, Benj. Chew, jun.
James C. Fisher, Samuel M. Fox
Alex. Anderson, John Craig
Godfrey Hags, Joseph P. Norris
John Perot, Robert Ralston
Leonard Jacoby, Wm. Garrigues
Edw. Randolph, Francis West
Lawrence Seckel, Robert Wals
Henry Drinker, Francis Gurney
Michael Keppeler, Samuel Coates
Thomas Ewing, John Connelly
Caleb North, Thomas Cumpston
J. Pennington, junr, James Milligan
Samuel Mecklen, Benj. W. Morris
J. B. M'Kean, James Cox

NOTICE.

The Citizens of Philadelphia professing Democratic principles are requested to meet at the large room in Harmony Street leading from 3d to 4th streets, and between Chestnut and Walnut streets this Evening the 13th April at 7 o'clock in order to put in nomination Citizens for Aldermen and Common Council.

To the Citizens of Philadelphia.

Observing that my name is proposed in the newspapers, to be run at the Election to-morrow, as one of the Common Council for the City—I think it my duty to inform You that I cannot accept the appointment (if elected) on account of my other Engagements. I therefore request you will propose some other person to represent you in the room of Your Friend,
Samuel Coates.
April 13

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents	20 ^o
3 per Cents	11 ^o 9
Deferred	13 ^o 10
Bank of the United States	38
Pennsylvania	36
North-America	45

Post-Office, April 8, 1795.

* * * * *
The Merchants, and others, are particularly requested to take notice, that after THIS DAY the Southern Mail will be closed every Friday, Monday, and Wednesday, precisely at 10 o'clock in the morning, and the Pittsburg Mail every Saturday, at 11 o'clock.

ELECTION.

An Election will be held at the Pennsylvania Hospital on the fourth day of the fifth month, 1795 (being the second day of the week) at three o'clock in the afternoon, for Traveler Managers and a Treasurer, for the ensuing year, of which the Contributors are desired to take notice and attend.

By order of a Board of Managers,
Samuel Coates, Clerk.
4th Mo. 13, 1795.

Genteel Boarding and Lodging,
AT
South Second street, No. 195.
April 13

Three Hundred and Ten Barrels
OF
FLOUR
Just arrived from Virginia,
FOR SALE BY
MORDECAI LEWIS.
April 11

LONDON, Jan. 27.

It is not intended that the Stadtholder should occupy the late rooms at Hampton Court; the apartments which have been fitted up for his reception are those situated in the low pile of buildings on the north tiling, totally unconnected with the Royal residence. The dining room is of very ordinary magnitude and decorations, and the other rooms, we understand, are nearly proportionate; it is nearly over the apartment in which the portraits of the Mistresses of King William the III. are hung, and may be known by a small lath and plaster bow window.

Last year 10,511 vessels passed the Sound: 3457 English, 141 American, 1657 Danish, 2745 Swedish, 1019 Dutch, 415 Prussian, 67 Papenburghers, 26 Oldenburghers, 85 Hamburgers, 287 Rostockers, 167 Dantzickers, 176 Bremeners, 308 Courlanders, 105 Lubekers, 34 Russian, 46 Imperialists, 32 Portuguese, 14 Spanish.

On Sunday the Dutch vessels at Harwich attempted to get under sail for Holland, but were prevented by the Dædalus frigate, and their sails immediately unben by the English seamen.

The last vessel that failed from Helvoetsluys was an English brig, called the John and James, on board of which near 250 fugitives took their passage, who landed at Harwich on Sunday last.

The number of French emigrants cut off in Holland by the Republican General Van Damme, amounts to about 300, mostly women and children.

Feb. 5.
When the Prince Stadtholder left the Hague, the Portuguese, Russian, and Prussian Ambassadors, as well as the Charge de Affairs of the Court of Vienna, determined not to quit that place; and it is certain, that they were still there when the French entered the town.

Arrived at Deal yesterday morning from Flushing, the hind butcher Nimrod, Tapley, and Prestwood, Hammond. They brought several English families, and about sixty emigrants; they were assisted by the Dutch ships of war; left Flushing the 3d inst. Two French Commissioners had arrived there. The French troops had not then entered.

A LIMNER from Europe.

WHO has acquired a certain celebrity in the art of taking faithful and agreeable Likenesses, in several parts of the world where he has resided, is desirous of making a tender of the exercise of his abilities (in that line) to the public of this flourishing city, where the cradle of the arts is set in motion by the enlightened part of its inhabitants, of whose protection and encouragement he humbly claims a small share.

Specimens of his skill in painting may be seen at his room, No. 93, south Eighth street, between Walnut and Spruce streets at Mr. Henry Andrew Heins's.

N. B. His prices are very moderate and the warrants Likenesses.
April 3 d15t

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
APRIL 13,
Will be Presented,
A TRAGEDY, never performed here, called
PERCY.
Percy, Mr. Moreton
Earl Douglas, Mr. Green
Earl Raby, Mr. Whitlock
Edric, Mr. Harwood
Harcourt, Mr. Warrell jun.
Sir Hubert, Mr. Cleveland
Messenger, Mr. Darley jun.
Elwina, Mrs. Whitlock
BIRTHA, Mrs. Cleveland

With new Scenery, designed and executed by Mr. Milbourne.

To which will be added,
A COMEDY, never performed here, called
High Life below Stairs.

Lovel, Mr. Marshall
Truciman, Mr. Cleveland
Sir Harry, Mr. Francis
Lord Duke, Mr. Harwood
Phillip, Mr. Wignell
Coachman, Mr. Warrell
Kingston, Mr. Warrell jun.
Robert, Mr. Bliffett
Tom, Mr. Darley jun.

Kitty, Mrs. Morris
Lady Bab, Mrs. Rowfon
Lady Charlotte, Mrs. Francis
Cook, Mrs. Bates
Culoc, Miss Rowfon

In Act II.
A Mock Minuet.
By Mr. Francis and Mrs. Morris.

Box one Dollar—Pitt 2 of a Dollar—and Gallery 1/4 a dollar.

The Public are respectfully informed that the Doors of the Theatre will open at a quarter after five, and the curtain rise precisely at a quarter after 6 o'clock.

Tickets and places for the Boxes to be taken of Mr. WELLS, at the Theatre, from TEN till ONE, and on days of performance from TEN till THREE o'clock.

Also at Rice's Bookstore, No. 50, and and Carey's No. 118, Market street.

No money or tickets to be returned, nor any person on any account whatsoever, admitted behind the scenes.
Vivat Republica!

We are requested to say, that the continuation of a correspondent in Thursday's Gazette, respecting a certain person's being the writer of the piece signed "Franklin," is entirely unfounded. The Gentleman alluded to, declares he has never read those papers.

Treasury Department
REVENUE OFFICE, April 10, 1795.

PROPOSALS

Will be received at the Office of the **Commissioner of the Revenue,** FOR BUILDING A
LIGHT HOUSE,

On Long Island, at MONTAUK POINT in the County of Suffolk, and State of New York, of the following Materials, Dimensions and Description.

The form is to be Octagonal. The foundation is to be of Stone, to be sunk thirteen feet below the bottom of the Water table, or the surface of the Earth, and to be commenced of the Diameter of twenty nine feet. From such commencement to the bottom of the Water Table, the foundation wall is to be thirteen feet high, and nine feet thick.

The Diameter of the base from the bottom of the Water Table to the top thereof, (where the Octagonal pyramid is to commence) is to be twenty eight feet, and the wall is there to be seven feet thick. The wall of the Octagonal pyramid is to be six feet thick at the Base thereof, on the top of the Water Table.

The Height of the building, from the bottom of the Water Table and from the surface of the Earth, is to be eighty feet to the top of the Stone work, under the floor of the Lantern; where the Diameter is to be sixteen feet six inches, and the wall three feet thick. The whole to be built of Stone; the Water Table is to be cap with sawed stone, at least eight inches wide, and Sloped at top to turn off the water.

The outside of the walls is to be faced with heven or hammer dressed stone, having four windows in the East, and three in the West. The Sashes to be hung with hinges, and each sash to have twelve panes of glass, eight by ten inches.

On the top of the Stone work is to be a framed tier of Joists, bedded therein, planked over with Oak planks, extending three feet beyond the wall, thereby forming an eave, which is to be finished with a Cornice, the whole having a descent from the Centre, sufficient to throw off the water, and to be covered with Copper. A complete and sufficient iron lantern, in the Octagonal form is to rest thereon, the Eight corner pieces or Stanchions of which, are to be built in the wall to the depth of ten feet. These Stanchions are to be nearly 3 inches square in the lower ten feet, and 3 1/2 by 2 1/2 inches above. The lantern is to be ten feet and nine inches in diameter. It is also to be ten feet high, from the floor to the bottom of the dome or roof, and to have a dome or roof of five feet and nine inches in height. The whole space between the posts or upright pieces at the angles is to be occupied by the Sashes, which are to be moulded on the inside and struck Solid. Each sash is to have twenty eight panes of glass, fourteen by twelve inches, a part of the sash on the South west side is to be hung with hinges for a convenient door to go out on the platform.

The rafters of the Lantern are to be framed into an Iron hoop, over which is to be a copper funnel, thro' which the smoke may pass into a large Copper Ventilator in the form of a man's head; capable of containing 100 Gallons. This head is to be turned by a large vane; so that the hole, for venting the smoke, may be always to Leeward.

Eight dormant Ventilators are to be fixed in the roof, a large curved air pipe is to be passed thro' the floor, and a close Stove is to be provided and fixed in the Lantern.

There are to be seven pair of Stairs to ascend to the Lantern, the entrance to which is to be by a trap door covered with copper.

The building is to be furnished with two complete electrical Conductors, or rods with points. The floors are to be laid with plank of at least one inch and one half in thickness. The entrance to the Light-House to be well secured by a strong door hung upon hinges, with a strong lock and latch complete.

Also a Frame house to be thirty four feet in front and sixteen feet deep, with a cellar under it. The cellar walls to be eighteen inches thick, and seven feet high. The first story of the house is to be eight feet, and the second, seven feet six inches high, the floors to be laid in whole lengths nailed through. The stack of Chimneys with two plain fire places on each floor, one of them large for a kitchen; two windows below, and three above in front and rear, each sash to have eighteen panes of glass ten by eight inches. The doors to be hung and furnished completely. The ceilings and sides of the house to be plastered with two coats, all the wood work inside & out to be well painted & the whole to be finished in a plain decent manner.

An oil Vault to be built twenty by twelve feet in the clear; arched over and covered with earth or sand over which a shed is to be built—It is to be furnished with nine strong cedar cisterns, with covers, each capable of containing two hundred gallons.

The entrance to the vault is to be secured by a strong door. A well is to be sunk at a convenient distance, and furnished with a curb, bucket and rope completely. The buffer to find and pay for all the materials, labor, workmanship, provisions, and other objects of cost, charge or expense for a sum to be agreed upon and to execute the before described work and every part thereof in a good and workman like manner.

Convenient payments or advances, on security will be made.