Philadelphia, August 27. PER QUANTITY - DOLLARS AT 100 CENTS.

Dolls. Gis. Dolls Cis.

LNCHORS, pr. lb. Coniac,
Braziletto, per ton,
Bricks, per M.
Bread, Ship, per cout.
Bitto, finall water
per key,
Beer, American, in botsles, per dozen, bottles includus,
Ditto, per barrel,
sards, Gedar, per M feet

— Heart.

— New England, 26.5

— oak,
2 American
incl. 2
Pitchs per bbl. 4
Pork, Burlington, per
19 to 20 Perk, Burlington, per barrel, 19 to 20 Lower county, 19 Carolina, 16 Peas; Albany, pr buft. Pepper, per lb. Pimento, Raifins, beft per keg 11 Raijens, best per keg
Ditto per jar,
Ditto per box
Rice, per cwt.
Rosin per barrel
Rum, Jamaica, pr gal.
— Antigua
— Windward
— Barbados
Conton N. E. prices, for the yard price price, add I dol-lar, 33 cents, pr M. rimstone in rolls, per Ecof. Boston, per bll. 13 à 16

— Country, ditto 14

— Fresh, out. 5 to 8

Butter per lb. 18 à 20 Say, y, and to see the second of the Sail cloth, English. No. 1, per yard, ——Boston, No. 1, do. ——No. 2, do. as, per ewt.

2s, per ewt.

3s, per ewt.

4s, American, per

16 à 18 -33 to 40 Havannah, white 20
Ditto brown 16
Mufcowasop.cwt 11215 67
Eaft India, pr. Duck, Russia, per piece, 1518

Ravens Dutch Sail Duck Featbers, per lb.
Flaz, ditto
Flazfeed, per bushel —Common, 9 50 á 10 —Bur middlings, belt, 8 10 —Meal, Indian 4 33 à 66 Red oak ditto ——Heading Skins Otter, best pr piece —Minks Buckwheat per bufbel, Rams, pr. lb. Hemb, imported, per - Mulk-rats, -Beaver, per 10. 1 02
-Deer, in bair 25 ā 33
Tar, N. Jerj. 24 gall.
per bbl.
-Carolina, 32 gall. 2 50 American, per lb. Herrings, per bbl. Hides, raw pr. lb. Hops, Hog spead boops per M. 30 Turpentine, per bbl.
Tobacco, J. River best
100lb. 7 à Tea Hyfon, per lb.

Hyfon fkin,

Souchong, Pig
Sheet,
Nail rods, Junk per cut.

Lard, hogs per lb.

Lead in pigs, per cut.

—in bars, - Bobos,
Tallow, refined, per lb.
Tin, per box
Yanilla, per lb. 20 & 24
Verdigreafe, do.
I
Verdigreafe, do.
I
Vermilliun,
I -white, 13
-red, 9
Leather, foal per lb.
Lignum with per ton, 24
Lognbood, 40
Mate, per lb.
Mackarel, best per bbl 12
—fecond quality 8
Madder, best per lb.
Marble xwaught pr fout
Mast spars ditto
Molastes, per gall. 56à
Multard, per lb.
—Rour, in bottles doz. I Varnish, per gallon,
Wax, Bees, per lb.
Whale-bone, long, pr lb.
Wine, Madeira pr p. 226 22

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3,000 acres of the first quality of Land. Lying on the Buchanan and Big Sandy waters, flate of Virginia This tract of Land is highly recommended by difinite refred perions—further proofs of its goodness may be had at the office. A proportion of the amount of fales will be expected in cash—Messrs. Morris & Nicholson's Notes will be received in payment of

the refiduc. township, Tioga county, state of New-York. This tract lies near the county Court-house, was originally surveyed to Judge Platt of New-York, and considered

as valuable property.

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Who discount approved Notes of hand at the shortest notice. Aug. 20

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
No. VII.

No. VII.

IT has been infinuated in the papers that the project of eltablishing public free schools, originates in jacobinical principles. It was extremely difficult at first view to account for this outre association of ideas; but absurd as it is, there are some persons who really do, or pretend to believe in its existence. They say these schools will be transformed into political seminaries in which dostring will be incolored. rical seminaries, in which doctrines will be inculca ted on the youthful mind entirely subversive of al those principles on which the peace and security of civil fociety in the United States depend. That, in the remote lettlements of the flate especially, persons will probably be employed as instruction who are unfriendly to the governments of the union and of the state—sectaries of the wild theories of evelism and insubordination, who from an excess of zeal common to political innovators and enthulialts, will exert themselves to make proselytes to their prinions, and thus lay a foundation for infurrections and anarchy. So far am I from acceding to quences to be expected appear to me to be directly the reverse. Confult the history of all partial infurrections, and it will be found that the mass of peoole concerned in them, have been uninformed and illiterate, and confequently proper machines in the hands of a few crafty upprincipled demogogues to work mischief. Credulous, suspicious and ignorant, stattery, slanders and falshood instate their vanity, gratify their spleen and dupe their judgments. This is the successful routine of diforganizers, who first deceive and then betray those, who for want of education are always ready to refit the laws when-ever, their numbers inspire them with confidence of fuccefs. It is general ignorance that renders government precarious, life, liberty and property in fecure. Public schools should not be political academies. The design is to place within reach of every citizen, even the poorest in the common wealth, such an education for his children as may instruct them a reasonably equal chaote to participate in the advantages of a free fociety. These advantages cannot be just by an interest cannot be just be just by an interest cannot be just by tages cannot be juftly or duly appreciated by an ignorant people, and confequently will never be prized or afferted by them. There is an impaffable barrier between ignorance and knowledge wherever they exist—while an enlightened community voluntial. tarily supports the laws—the obedience of the ignorant is the work of compulsion.

In the commencement of the business of public schools a few simple objects will be found sufficient to engage the whole attention of the childrenreading, writing and arithmetie will form a feries of avocations that will allow of no spare time for political lectures.

These will be the primary objects in the infancy of the institution-and it is not hazarding much to fay that if the plan of public schools should be formed to embrace a more complex fystem, those schools will never be established, the whole business will be arrested at the threshold, and be rendered

Altho' it is my opinion public schools ought not to be constituted political seminaries, yet in a Republic it would be the grossed absurdity to sow the seeds of distriction to the free government of the country in the minds of the rising generation. To prevent so fatal an abuse of the wiselt institution ever projected by the human understanding for the preservation of freedom, care must be taken that the instructors shall be in principle and conduct, friends to the constitution of the U. S. attached to this country in preference to all others.

CONTINUATION OF

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE. COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

21 PRAIRIAL, JUNE 9.

The death of Lefage of the Eure and Loire was announced. This melancholy intelligence was received with much regret.

Froger, Philippe Delleville, and Dumolard, all Members of the Council, complained of having been arrested in the night by some officers of the police, who, notwithllauding their characters of National Representatives, carried them before the Central Committee, under a pretext that they were Ex-Conventionalists, and subject to the law of the 21st Floreal.

Montmayou faid, that there existed a Mandat d'amener (order to appear) against him; that the measure was something more than mere contempt, it was a measure of malevolence, and therefore he moved, that the seals should be immediately put upon the registers of the central bureau.

Dumolard moved, that the constitution should not be departed from, and that information should be obtained from the directory, of the measures that had been taken to repress the attack, and to profe cute the authors.

Tallien declared, that for a month there had been mouchards (spies) attached to the deputies, and that they penetrated into the most private par-ties of the deputies. He denounced as Royalists and correspondents of the Princes, several principal chiefs of the police. He added, "I fee with grief, that for the last three months a reaction has een operating."

We must not be surprised at this, since at the head of the police is a Baron de Barz, and by the fide of that man, one Dessouville the agent of Amar, who, under the reign of Terror, profcribed

Tallien was here interrupted by the most violent agitation in the Council. A croud of members expressed by loud cries and gestures, the indignation which they felt at Tallien, and at his accusation ons against the government, at a time when much

furround Tallien, reproach him with his pait con-duct, and his eternal contradictions: his successive attachments to all parties, and his rallying point, which he is endeavoring now to prefent to those whose leaders are under the hand of the law.

Tallien all this time remained tranquil in the tribune, in the midft of almost universal disapprobation and general tumult. At length filence was eftablished by the President.

Tallien in continuation-" I have declared my opinion; I move myself that men who wish to de-stroy the constitution be prosecuted. For the rest, every man has a right to state what he thinks of the events that are passing. If my advice does not please, I shall be refuted; with respect to myself, I shall speak what I think in this tribune with the fame courage that I have evinced in circumstances not less perilous for the public weal. I know that a public man ought to despise calumny, and preserve silence upon it; but when he sees the public spirit enfeebled, and national liberty in danger, he ought to make an appeal to all patriots, and to fay to them " Rally round those who have founded the Republic."

It is at this moment in which an attack is meditated against the National Representation, and particularly against the persons of those who have had the courage to brave the storms of the Revolution, of those who spoke when others held their tongues; of those men whose undisturbed courage has braved and surmounted the united forces of Aristocracy, Royalism and Fanaticism; it is in this moment that opinions ought to be disclosed without being exposed to the charge of being a conspi-rator, as was done by those who surrounded me just now. I leave the Tribune to those men, and I hope that in the midst of the reprosches which they may cast upon me.—(Violent murmurs of disapprobation, prevented Tallien from finishing his fentence.)

He concluded in the following manner : " I support the motion of Dumolard, because I am convinced that if the threads of the attack, committed upon the persons of our Colleagues, be traced out, we shall discover a more dangerous con-

spiracy than that from which we have just escaped."
(Tallien, says the Eclair, seemed, as he delivered the foregoing speech, to be no longer the ele-gant husband of the handsome Cabarras. He came to the Council on foot, contrary to his usual custom; his drefs was negligent, his hair unpowdered, his air disturbed, his visage pale; every thing about him concentrated the attention of the Council.)

Some voices called out for the printing of Talken's speech. (Violent murmurs.)

Thibadeau.—" It belongs not to us to pro-nounce upon the intentions of the central Bureau. whether it was guilty of simple contempt, or whether its conduct was the consequence of intrigue, imports us little to know at this moment. It beongs to the Tribunal to examine and decide .-

therefore support Dumolard's motion.

"But the dignity of the Council requires that we should not leave unanswered those truly revolutionary declamations, which, I know not for what, have found a place in a subject of this nature. The time is palt in which an audacious falshood reprefed a timid truth.

"What does Tallien pretend to by those abundant reproaches and fabies which he has presented to you? He speaks of a reaction, when the good citizens have scareely lost fight of those daggers with which the Brigands threatened them; when the plots of the accomplices of Robespierre and Babœuf, every day destroyed, are every day tenewed; when they are making every effort to fave their Chiefs, who have been arrested in their Committees of Revolt, and with all their papers that attest their dreadful plot, and its imm Tions. The agents of these wretches are every where; every where are are they active; every where do they conspire to obtain the authority that has been wrested from them, and yet we hear talk of a re-action. People think they fee it in the hopes of the good citizens .- Their joy is even made matter of accusation, and the intentions of the victims are calumniated by the eagerness displayed to justify the executioners.

"Yes, we must reveal it to all France; there has been a re-action, it has been long and terrib it still lasts, it menaces us with new flavery. It is the work of that execrable faction, which, after having bathed itself in the torrents of the blood of September, is again found wherever a crime remains to be committed; it is the fame faction that erected its empire upon the dead bodies in the prilone; it is to tetain that empire, that from that period it has never ceased to precipitate ail the movements of the revolution; to have recornse one while to intrigue, another while to maffacre; te flatter or oppress the people, to carefs or successively to adaffinate the different parties, ever indifferent to the instruments it makes use of, and the means which it employs, provided that it preserves its power; it is that faction which, on the 31st of May, served to decimate the Convention. Enflave us, No, No, the faction of September shall never enslave us." (A great number of Members, No, No.)

The motion of Dumolard was adopted.

Rouyer.—"I am charged by your commission to acquaint you, that this night the confpirators intended to earry into execution the plots that you had feen organized for feveral days part. They had circulated a report that the two Councils and the Directory were about to quit P ris; and they even mentioned the day of their departure, and the place of their retreat (Fontainbleau); but I am happy to fay that measures are taken to unmaste their de figus.—Their place of rallying was in the Vert the Patriots. Since such men have possessed and into the different sections. The signal was, "To stribed. Every where, I say, the reaction is preing the Directory and the Legislative Body.) 20 freet; it was from thence they were to disperse or 25 persons, dreffed in the habits of Representatives, were to animate the disaffected, and to im-

pole on the people.

"Their place of rallying is now in the Faux-bourg St. Antoine. There they expect the sections of Gravilliers, Finisherre, and others, who

fermentation exists. Henri, Landere, Doulcet, are to force other citizens to march with them Cadroy, Penierre and Thibaudeau, rush to the tribune and desire to be heard. Several other members Directory, and the good disposition of the Directory, and the good disposition of the props, who will soon restore tranquillity."

Ah! ah! exclaimed several members.

## Philadelphia.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27

MARRIED] On Thursday last, by the Rev. Bishop White, Mr. RICHARD BAYLEY to Miss HARRIOT WHITESIDES, both of this city.

## IMAGINATION.

If the following article should appear in a French newspaper, and should chance to escape the contempt of the European public, it would be difficult to excuse it from the ridicule of the world:

"PARIS, August 30.
"Yesterday arrived at Havre the ship Columbia, Capt. Cornplanter, from Philadelphia—In her came passenger Citizen Paschal; from whom we are very happy to learn that the United States are by no means offended at our having made treaties with the despots of Prussa, Spain and Sardinia; and that our fears of their interference in and Sardina; and that our reads of their interference in our projected treaty of amity and commerce with Algiers is unfounded; for Citizen Paschal assures us, that the American government do not consider the French republic as a colony of the United States." [Col. Cantinel.]

## COMMUNICATIONS.

WHEN the tyrants of France, with Robespierre nt their head, were exercifing their revolutionary vengeance on the people of that country, the friends of Liberty and Humanity, not only in Europe but in America, united in execrating the mon-flers who perpetrated those cruelties; and at the fame time disapproved of that Constitution under which fuch fanguinary scenes could be fanctioned. At that time there were not wanting those in this country who justified under the plea of "imperious necessity," those infernal transactions, and shouted to the skies what the red patriots of France term the fanguinary code, the Constitution of '93. Since the overthrow of the Jacobin faction, the proceedings of the French government have been raffed over almost without a single compliment on he part of their former eulogists; nay, so far from this, the fall of Robespierre has been more than indirectly lamented, and the present Constitution has been damned by the "first praise" of our "exclusive patriots."

The late nefarious conspiracy against the French Constitution, is represented as a buliness of very in confiderable importance, and the principal persons concerned in it (though mem are of the late Convention, elected by the people) are revised as men of no influence or abilities.

How far this representation agrees with the ac-

counts published by the government of France, it is unnecessary to say. Had the conspirators sueceeded, it is fairly to be prefumed that they would have had a different character; our "exclusive patriots" would have dabbed them the faviors of their country.

The present Constitution of France is to the Ja the United States is to our's-their aversion.

The Executive Directory of France have term ed the late conspiracy "a terrible plot." The exclusive patriots" of the United States deny

## HE WAS-

I don't care a cent what he was-I wish to know what he is. People like the Americans, who affect to despite ancestry, ought not to use the past tense concerning character. What fignifies it, if Miss was married to common sense ten years ago, I know that now the poor girl is a widow.

The drought in some parts of the Eastern states is so severe, that the pasturage is totally destroyed; and farmers are fooding their cattle on hay. The first crops were abundant, but the maize will be cut fhort by the drought. [New York Paper .. ]

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THE Group;

Or, An ELEGANT REPRESENTATION

ILLUSTRATED.

Embellished with a beautiful head of

S. VERGES, C. S.

THE publisher thinks it a mark of respect, due to a liberal and enlightened public, to inform them that this is the Poem for the publishing of which he has been twice dragged from his house, and is now laboring under a vexatious prosecution. He is conscious that the piece contains nothing either criminal or offensive, unless original wit, decorated in elegant language, be criminal or disgusting to the prevalent taste; and, as he trusts that neither of these is the case, he submits the work to the public with a full assurance of its meeting with a favorable reception.

neither of these is the case, he submits the work to the public with a sull assurance of its meeting with a savorable reception.

He would beg his prosecutors to call to mind (if they have ever read it) the following apologue to a well known romance—"A young painter, indulging a vein of pleasantry, sketched a kind of Conversation Piece, respecting a bear, an owl, a monkey, and an afs; and to render it more striking, humourous, and moral, diffinguished every figure by some emblem of human life. Bruin was exhibited in the garb and attitude of an old, toothless, drunken soldier; the owl perched upon the handle of a cosse-pot, with speciacles on his nose, seemed to contempling a newspaper; and the assormamented with a huge tye-wig (which, however, could not conceal his long ears) sat for his picture to the monkey, who appeared with the implements of painting. This whimfled group afforded some mirch, and met with general approbation, until some mischievous wag hinted the whole was a sampoon upon an old officer, a physician, and a member of Parlament; an infinuation which was no some criculated, than these people began to be alarmed, and even to faucy themselves signified by the feveral figures in the piece. The furious group self upon the painter, who declared that he had no design to give offence, or to characterize particular persons. They affirmed, the resemblance was too pospelistes to be overlooked,—and their claunours being overheard by the public, the Capsain was a bear, the Doctor an ass, and the Senator an owl, to their dying day."—If a similar sate should attend the persons who will insist upon being the members of this group; the public will do the publisher the justic to remember that it is no fault of his.

August 27.