

PRICES CURRENT.

Philadelphia, August 27.

PER QUANTITY—DOLLARS AT 100 CENTS.

Table listing various commodities such as ANCHORS, Flour, Sugar, and other goods with their respective prices in dollars and cents.

Valuable Manufactory.

FOR SALE, A Soap and Candle Manufactory, standing in a convenient part of the city. The works are almost new—on an entire new construction—built of the best materials, and ready to set to work immediately.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

IT has been intimated in the papers that the project of establishing 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.

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

CONTINUATION OF Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE. COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

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, notwithstanding 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 Floréal.

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

fermentation exists. Henri, Leclercq, Doucet, Cadroy, Penier and Thibaudau, rush to the tribune and desire to be heard. Several other members surround Tallien, reproach him with his past conduct, and his eternal contradictions; his successive attachments to all parties, and his rallying point, which he is endeavoring now to present to those whose leaders are under the hand of the law.

Tallien in continuation—"I have declared my opinion; I move myself that men who wish to destroy 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 same 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 lay to them "Rally round those who have founded the Republic."

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 conspiracy than that from which we have just escaped."

Thibaudau—"It belongs not to us to pronounce 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 belongs to the Tribunal to examine and decide. I therefore support Dumolard's motion."

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

"What does Tallien pretend to by those abundant reproaches and fables which he has presented to you? He speaks of a reaction, when the good citizens have scarcely lost sight of those daggers with which the Brigands threatened them; when the plots of the accomplices of Robespierre and Babeuf, every day destroyed, are every day renewed; when they are making every effort to save their Chiefs, who have been arrested in their Committees of Revolt, and with all their papers that attest their dreadful plot, and its immense ramifications. The agents of these wretches are every where; every where 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 see 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 terrible; it still lasts, it menaces us with new slavery. 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 same faction that erected its empire upon the dead bodies in the prisons; it is to retain that empire, that from that period it has never ceased to precipitate all the movements of the revolution; to have recourse one while to intrigue, another while to massacre; to flatter or oppress the people, to carets or successively to assassinate 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. Enslaves 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 conspirators intended to carry into execution the plots that you had been organized for several days past. They had circulated a report that the two Councils and the Directory were about to quit Paris; and they even mentioned the day of their departure, and the place of their retreat (Fontainebleau); but I am happy to say that measures were taken to unmask their designs.—Their place of rallying was in the Vert street; it was from thence they were to disperse into the different sections. The signal was, "To arms! To arms! let us stop the rogues!" (meaning the Directory and the Legislative Body.) 20 or 25 persons, dressed in the habits of Representatives, were to animate the disaffected, and to impose on the people.

are to force other citizens to march with them. The Committee assures you of the wisdom of the Directory, and the good disposition of the troops, who will soon restore tranquillity."

Ab! 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:

"Yesterday arrived at Havre the ship Columbia, Capt. Cornplanter, from Philadelphia.—In her came passenger Citizen Pafchal; 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 Prussia, Spain and Sardinia; and that our fears of their interference in our projected treaty of amity and commerce with Algiers is unfounded; for Citizen Pafchal assures us, that the American government do not consider the French republic as a colony of the United States." [Col. Cantin.]

COMMUNICATIONS.

WHEN the tyrants of France, with Robespierre at their head, were exercising 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 monsters who perpetrated those cruelties; and at the same time disapproved of that Constitution under which such sanguinary scenes could be sanctioned.

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

How far this representation agrees with the accounts published by the government of France, it is unnecessary to say. Had the conspiracy succeeded, it is fairly to be presumed that they would have had a different character; our "exclusive patriots" would have dubbed them the favorites of their country.

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

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

HE W A S—

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

[Farmer's Weekly Museum.]

The drought in some parts of the Eastern States is so severe, that the pasturage is totally destroyed; and farmers are feeding their cattle on hay. The first crops were abundant, but the maize will be cut short by the drought.

[New York Paper.]

Published by T. STEPHENS, No. 60, South Second Street.

The Group; Or, An ELEGANT REPRESENTATION ILLUSTRATED.

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 of 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.

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 ass; and to render it more striking, humorous, and moral, distinguished every figure by some emblem of human life. Brain was exhibited in the garb and attitude of an old, toothless, drunken soldier; the owl perched upon the handle of a coffee-pot, with spectacles on his nose, seemed to contemplate a newspaper; and the ass ornamented with a huge eye-wig (which, however, could not conceal his long ears) sat for his picture to the monkey, who appeared with the implements of painting. This whimsical group afforded some mirth, and met with general approbation, until some malicious wag hinted the whole was a lampoon upon an old officer, a physician, and a member of Parliament; an insinuation which was no sooner circulated, than these people began to be alarmed, and even to fancy themselves signified by the several figures in the piece. The furious group fell upon the painter, who declared that he had no design to give offence, or to characterize particular persons. They affirmed, the resemblance was too palpable to be overlooked, and their clamours being overheard by the public, the Captain was a bear, the Doctor an ass, and the Senator an owl, to their dying day."—If a similar fate should attend the persons who will insult upon being the members of this group, the public will do the publisher the justice to remember that it is no fault of his.