

present time, dated the extraordinary increase in the price of merchandizes from the time Pache was made minister of war. He demanded, as well as Leconte, that all kinds of corn necessary for the subsistence of man, as also oats, should not be included in the suppression of the maximum, and that their present price should be increased by one third.

Bourdon, of Oise, maintained on the contrary, that since it was demonstrated that at present the produce of lands did not repay the farmer the necessary expenses of culture it would be unjust and impolitic to let the maximum of the price of corn subsist.

Why have you forgot, he said, that the stock of a plough, formerly sold for 50 sous, costs now 32 livres? I maintain, that if you permit this counter-revolutionary law to subsist any longer, the fowling of March will be neglected. This hint must be sufficient to determine upon.

Pellet asked, whether government had taken every necessary measure to prevent the commotions, which the suppression of the maximum might probably occasion? He imagined that the surest way to diminish the price of provisions and merchandizes, was by diminishing the mass of assignats now in circulation. He communicated several other considerations, and concluded with demanding that they should take care to prevent the price of bread rising in such a manner, as rendered it impossible for the poorer class of the people to buy any.

Bessroy appeared at the tribune. Several members proposed to vote on the project proposed by the committee.—Reall demanded that Bessroy should be heard in order to remove all the doubts which the assembly might entertain, against the beneficial tendency of the project.

Bessroy pronounced a long discourse, and proved that all the objections against the project were groundless. He remarked also, that it was impossible to force the French farmers to sell their wheat for 18 livres when government paid fifty livres for the wheat imported by foreigners.

A member. By the fatal effect of that law there is hardly a single considerable city of the republic provided with provisions for more than two days at a time, except Paris and the frontier places. This is a fact, which ought to be considered.

Cochon spoke also in favor of the project, and assured that the pretended scarcity of provisions was nothing less than real; that having had an opportunity to examine the most exact accounts, he was quite convinced, that in the most calamitous years, after two or three successive bad crops, there had never been more than 1,200,000 cwt. of wheat imported from foreign countries and at least one half of that quantity had always been exported again to the French colonies.

He maintained, that as long as the maximum subsists, we shall be in want of the most necessary articles.

Brard declared, that the time was now arrived when the Convention ought to frustrate all the plots and infernal machinations of the internal enemies and the partisans of the crucified faction, by proclaiming the free circulation of provisions and merchandize. That infamous maximum, he said, has been invented to starve the whole republic.—We shall pay a little more if we proscribe it, but at least we shall have enough to live on.

Citizens! The desire of Thermopylae is here, said Brard: we are on the brink of a precipice; it belongs to the wisdom of the Convention to prevent being precipitated into the abyss. Our enemies watch us. They may excite some commotions, but it will be easy to crush them.

Several other members gave their opinions also, for the suppression of the maximum, they proved that the maximum is no where executed, and declare like Bourdon of Oise, that law to be the pulchritude of commerce and agriculture.

The first article of the project was adopted, amid shouts of applause, in the following words: All the laws concerning the maximum in the price of provisions and merchandizes cease to be in force from the publication of the present decree.

December 27.
A member proposed in the name of the committee of Marine, the colonies and public safety to establish a revolutionary school of Navigation and naval Artillery in the ports of the Republic. Ten young citizens from 15 to 18 years were to be chosen in each district of the Republic, and admitted as pupils in the revolutionary school. The project ordered to be printed and adjourned.

Memoir of Douay organ of the three

committees declared that after having perused the denunciations of Laurent Lecointre, Legendre and Clauzel, against Billaud Varennes, Collet d'Herbois, Barrere, Amar, Voulland, Vadier and David, and examined the pieces produced by J. B. Darmaing against Vadier, the committees were of opinion that there was reason to examine the conduct of the representatives Billaud Varennes, Collet d'Herbois, Barrere and Vadier.

The Convention decreed that this evening a commission of 21 members should be appointed to examine the conduct of those deputies.

Barrere declared that he felt himself happy as well as his colleague, to see at last his wishes accomplished.

The Convention will render us justice it is nothing but justice we wished for these three months, since we shall convince all France of the perversity which dictated so many execrable libels, the greatest crime of which is to have poisoned the public opinion which should have been animated by a sacred fire as pure as that of the Vestals; we forget the base insinuations, the malicious calumnies of our passionate detractors; but how can they justify themselves for having spread this spirit of discord all over the republic by perverting the public opinion without which revolutions can neither be effected nor maintained, we shall prove how unjust our enemies are.

The orator complained, 1st. Of the refusal his colleagues and himself met with when they applied to the committee of Inspectors of the Hall to get their defence printed, which afterwards being sent to the press of a pure patriot, will appear in three or four days.

2dly. Of having found it impossible to get a communication of the pieces and charges against them.

Invited to appear in the committee, they answered, that they were determined to defend themselves at the tribune of the Convention; but they demanded that the members of the ancient committees who were not accused should be heard.

Collet d'Herbois, complained of the same obstacles, and declared that his Colleague demanded nothing but the most severe and inflexible justice. The representatives of the people, he said will soon see the hideous architecture of crimes vanish away in dust. The Convention of a free people acknowledges no ruler; French people have no idol; no republicans ought therefore to be afraid of being immolated on the altar of a monster, as an innocent victim of party spirit.

He asked the favor of getting his defence printed like other deputies.—Decreed.

Boissy Dangles pronounced a discourse in which he proved the indispensable necessity of establishing a solid and durable government.—

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,
WHEN the observations made by a subscriber, in your paper of Tuesday, were written, nothing was more distant from the intentions of the author, than engaging in a controversy which must ultimately prove of little utility and might only terminate in personal invective. His object was merely to expose the disgraceful subtleties which many will resort to, when in want of a proper object to ground their censorious remarks. The free discussion of a political sentiment, however different it may be from the popular opinion, if conducted with propriety, is certainly subservient to the public good: but people are apt to forget that when they pursue methods for the attainment of their purpose which are incompatible either with truth or the importance of the subject, they frequently, instead of giving additional strength, weaken the cause they mean to defend.

As these observations, however, have occasioned a splenetic reply from your correspondent, it may not be improper to advert to one of his remarks, which will certainly place his candour in a very enviable situation. As the business of importance was irrelevant to the resolutions, he infers by a new kind of logic that the resolutions must have been supposed to be of no consequence. But as this implication proceeds from a question, mutilated to serve his purpose of introducing a witticism immediately subsequent, its preposterousness and diffidence must appear glaringly obvious on perusing the sentence which gave rise to his comment: *the business of importance, only, for which the society was convened* is there mentioned as having no relation to the subject of his animadversions.

A SUBSCRIBER.

From the Columbian Centinel.

POLITICAL EPITAPH.

On Tuesday, the third of March, 1795, expired in blessed hope,
THE THIRD CONGRESS,
Of the
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

If to have
Provided for the Reduction of the
NATIONAL DEBT,

By a mode the most easy and ample;
If to have
ENCOURAGED COMMERCE,

By protecting it;
And to have Promoted
ARTS, SCIENCES, MANUFACTURES, AGRICULTURE AND HUMANITY,

By Liberal Laws, and
Liberal Grants;
If to have

SAVED THE UNITED STATES FROM A FOREIGN WAR,

By its WISDOM and PRESCIENCE;
To have
Prepared against its Calamities,
by Efficient Armaments;

And to have PAID
A great part of the *Debt of Gratitude*
to France,

In advancing her money,
Yet still Supporting
The Duties of NEUTRALITY;
If to have

QUELLED AN INSURRECTION,
Which threatened our Peace,
Without Bloodshed;

And to have
Restored the confidence of the People,
In the government of their choice;

If to have
Courtied, by liberal rewards,
The FRIENDSHIP,
And to have

Chastised the *INSOLENCE* of
Hostile Aborigines;
If to have

Done Deeds like these be meritorious,
Then,
The Deceased
Has never ceased

TO DESERVE WELL of his COUNTRY:

UNITED STATES.

SALEM, March 17.

Captain Grant, in the brig Union, arrived yesterday at Marblehead, in 56 days from Lisbon. A few days before he failed, a packet arrived from England, with information of a French fleet of 33 ships of the line, besides frigates, being in the English Channel, and capturing all the inward bound merchantmen, and that Lord Howe was preparing to go out and engage them. Captain Grant heard nothing at Lisbon of the capture of Amsterdam.

From Marblehead we learn, that during the late gale every vessel in the harbour was drove on shore. Two schooners were overset, one sunk, damaged it is supposed past repairing, and thirty three went on shore, most of which have been got off. The damage is estimated from seven to ten thousand pounds.

The schooner Aurora, capt. Waters, of this port, lately carried into Jamaica, has been "legally adjudicated," and vessel and cargo condemned.

A schooner belonging to Halifax was cast on shore in the late storm at Gloucester; one man drowned, part of the cargo and the vessel entirely lost.

RICHMOND, March 19.

The following is the state of the poll as taken on Monday and Tuesday last, for this city and county, for a representative from this district to the next Congress of the United States, viz.

For Miles Selden,	255
John Clopton,	96
Burwell Bassett,	74
Meriwether Jones,	14

We have not heard from the other counties in the district, but from the best information we have been able to obtain on the subject, the supposition is, that Mr. Clopton will be the successful candidate, by a small majority.

We hear that on Friday night last, the dwelling-house of Col. William Overton Callis, of Louisa county, unfortunately took fire, and was entirely consumed, together with all his household furniture, papers, &c. Col. Callis being from home at the time, and the flames having made considerable progress before they were discovered, it was with the utmost difficulty that Mrs. Callis and the rest of the family escaped the devouring element.

A Meeting of the Proprietors of WHARVES is requested THIS Evening next, at 7 o'clock at the City Tavern, in Second street, to receive the Report of their Committee, it is hoped that every Proprietor will attend as the Business is of much importance.

March 27 2c

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.

Translated from the Courier Franco's of this Morning.

Extract of a letter from Havre, dated December 31.

"All the Colonists are enlarged, except those composing the Club at the Hotel of Maffiac. Our friend *Avallé*, is better; he had been very ill during the whole time he was in prison. Justice and humanity are the order of the day. The Jacobins, and the Agents of Robespierre are pursued; Southonax and Polverel are on the point of suffering all the punishment due to their crimes.—The Commission is engaged in this important business, and are unremittingly employed in making their report.

"General Galbaud is employed in the service of the Republic. The criminals, as you see, will not be able to escape the chastisements, which monsters who, under the mask of patriotism, have betrayed the finest Colonie in the Universe, deserve—they tremble; the Divine vengeance has not forgotten them."

Lately died, in Charleston, S. C. Mr. James Hamden Thompson, upwards of thirty years an eminent instructor of youth in that State.

Prices Current at Havannah, March 11, 1795.

White Sugar, 28 Rials an Arroba.
Brown Do. 24.
Molasses, from 41 to 16 rials a Rey.
Staves from 260 to 290 dollars each.
Flour, superfine from 14 to 15 a barrel.
Ditto old and second quality from 9 to 12 dollars.
Cows Hides, pickled from 14 to 16 rials.
Ditto dried, from 11 to 12.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, March 25.

Capt. Grimes from Havre informs that the French fleet was still at sea. That the greatest harmony and good order prevailed at Havre during his stay there. That the decree permitting the exportation of every species of merchandize from France, was debated in the Convention but not finally concluded upon. And that the venders of American cargoes were permitted to carry away the proceeds in specie.

Capt. G. also informs that provisions were very high when he left Havre, flour was selling from 14 to 16 dollars; rice from 2 to 3 guineas per hun. beef 12 to 15 dol. and pork about 18 dol. per barrel.

At Madrid, is advertised, the first volume of "a General History of America, by Don Juan Baptista Menez." The various records, unknown or unattainable, to Robertson, to which this author has had access, and his indefatigable industry, united with his abilities, cannot fail of rendering the work interesting.

Arrived at this Port.

Brig Venus, Howe,	Havannah
Union, Leader,	Amsterdam
Washington, _____,	Fayal
Charlotte, _____,	Leogane
Schr. Sunbury Packet, Harrison,	Port-au-Prince
_____	Norfolk

Charming Hestor, _____,	Richmond
Sloop Nancy, Allen,	St. Simons
Brig Neptune Roe,	Martinique
Schr. Two Friends Sanford,	Edenton
Sloop Happy Couple, _____,	Marlborough
Peggy, Salmon,	Philadelphia
Harriot, Navara,	_____

Last evening arrived the Brig Union, Capt. Leader, from Amsterdam, who left there the evening after the Lydia; therefore no news. Three days ago spoke the *Whale*, of Nantucket, 4 months and 15 days from the Isle of France—her rudder lashed with cable, and otherwise damaged, having been ran foul of by an English East Indiaman. Spoke only two other vessels on the passage.

The Schooner Cygnet has arrived at Aux Cayes. Spoke the Schooner Sally of New-York from Turk's Island, bound to N. York, had lost her foremast. Ship Hamilton, Tier, & Iris, M'Call are arrived at France.

Boston Glafs.

THE Proprietors of the Boston Glafs Manufactory, after great trouble and expence, have got this Useful Manufacture established so as to be able to supply any quantity of Window Glafs that may be wanted, and of any sizes, from 6 by 8 to 19 by 13, of a quality superior to any ever imported into America.

Therefore hope they shall meet the Encouragement of their Fellow Citizens in this and the other States, by having their Orders for Glafs, which will be executed with care and dispatch by Samuel Gridley, Superintendent at the Manufactory, or by sending their orders to Mr. William Codman, merchant, New York, or to

Joseph Anthony & Son,
Merchants, Philadelphia.
March 27 d3w

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED

Sl. op Patey, Simkin, Virginia 3
Previous to taking off the embargo on the 11th instant, at the Havanna, there were there 62 fail of American vessels, from the different ports in the United States.
Capt. Handy, from St. Martins, in 15 days, informs that a floop of war of 18 guns arrived at St. Bartolomew's in 40 days from France—she sailed immediately after for Guadeloupe, with all the French privateers, then at that place.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents	10 1/2
3 per Cents	10 1/2
Deferred	13 1/2
Bank of the United States	27
Pennsylvania	25
North America	45

Newcastle Pier Lottery.

Fifteen Day's drawing over, and what is surprising, all the Capital Prizes are in the wheel, except one of 1000 dollars.
N. B. Information may be had for Tickets warranted undrawn, by enquiring at the Bar, Cross Keys Inn, or exchanged for Low Prizes, and Cash will be given for High Prizes.

William Aul.
Friday, March 27. d

NOTICE.

A quarterly Meeting of the Philadelphia Society for the Information and Assistance of Persons emigrating from Foreign Countries will be held at Mr. Joseph Sharpless's Academy in Fromberger's Court, at half past seven o'clock, on Wednesday Evening, the first of April. In conformity with the first article of the Constitution, the Officers for the ensuing six months, will be balloted for; the punctual attendance of the members is therefore requested.
By order of the Committee,
Wm. TURNER, Sec'y.

Members elected the Fourth Inst.
Messrs. John Wrenhall, Ebenezer Breed, Thomas S. Gover, C. Ewald, M. Kaennel, Edw. Johnson, Wm. Batchelor, Dr. John Cumming, Philadelphia.
Mr. Richard Stokes, Kensington,
F. L. A. Berger, (honorary) Hamburg.

The Constitution is left for signature of the members elected, at the Office of Messrs. Wrigley and Berriman, No. 149, Chestnut street.

The Committee finds that pecuniary aid is now wanting to accomplish the ends of the Institution; those, who are in arrears and who are convinced of its utility, will (it is presumed) require no other reason, to induce them to contribute their admission money, and quarterly subscriptions.
March 27 3c

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
MARCH 27,
Will be Presented,
(Not performed this Season) a COMEDY,
called

THE WEST INDIAN.
Stockwell, Mr. Morris
Belcour, Mr. Chalmers
Captain Dudley, Mr. Green
Charles Dudley, Mr. Cleveland
Major O'Flaherty, Mr. Whitlock
Stukely, Mr. Moreton
Fulmer, Mr. Harwood
Varland, Mr. Bates
Sailor, Mr. Blissett

Lady Rusport, Mrs. Shaw
Charlotte Rusport, Mrs. Marshall
Louisa, Miss Willem
Mrs. Fulmer, Mrs. Rowson
Lucy, Miss Rowson

To which will be added,
A MUSICAL FARCE, (never performed here) called

THE DEVIL TO PAY,
OR,
Wives Metamorphosed.

Sr. Sohn Loyevale,	Mr. Marshall
Butler,	Mr. Francis
Cook,	Mr. Blissett
Footman,	Mr. Solomon
Coachman,	Mr. Darley jun.
Conjuror,	Mr. Warrell
Jobbin,	Mr. Bates
Lady Loverule,	Mrs. Francis
Lucy,	Miss Willem
Lettice,	Mrs. Cleveland
Nell,	Mrs. Marshall

** On Saturday (for the last time this Season) the JEW, with a favorite Burletta, (never performed in America) called POOR VULCAN.

On Monday, a Tragedy, (never performed here) called THE ORPHAN, or the *Unhappy Marriage*.

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 Carey's No. 118, Market street.
No money or tickets to be returned, nor any person on any account whatsoever, admitted behind the scenes.