

From POULSON'S TOWN and COUNTRY ALMANAC.

A List of the Births and Deaths in the several religious Societies in the City of Philadelphia, from August 1, 1796, to August 1, 1797.

Table with columns: The Names of the Societies, &c., Births (male, fem.), Deaths (male, fem.), Total Births, Total Deaths. Lists various churches and societies like German Lutheran Church, Episcopal Churches, etc.

Several of these Societies admit the remains of strangers to be deposited in their burying-grounds—if this were not the case, the deaths would seldom exceed half the number of the births.

PRICES CURRENT, AT BOSTON.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Brandy, Cloves, Coffee, Sugar, Tea, etc., with columns for quantity and price.

Red Port Wine. Just arrived, by the brig Iris, capt. Rhodes, from Oporto.

The Inhabitants of the District of Southwark.

RE informed that a Concise is provided, to be kept at the Constables' office, the north east corner of Front and Almond Streets, where the friends of those sick persons who desire to be removed to the City Hospital, are requested to make application—Also, a Hearse will be kept in readiness for the removal of the dead.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28.

The following copy of a letter is genuine—it was received by the ship Charlotte, from London, and handed to us by a mercantile gentleman of this city. Copy of a letter from capt. Haley, to J. Clifton, Esq. Dieppe, 30th April, '97.

DEAR SIR, I take the liberty to inform you of my present situation—When I left you in London, last January, for France, my determination was, to obtain a French commission, in hopes to get revenge from my infernal enemies; and my good friends in this country granted my request. When I returned to London, my intention was, to cut some vessel out of the Downs, but by good luck, you had not left London when I returned, and you was good enough to offer me the command of the Hare, which I thought would be a good opportunity for me, as I well knew the principal part of the cargo belonged to my detested enemies, to say the English, and all the cargo infused in London, among the rest of the robbers.

ALBANY, Aug. 21. A gentleman of veracity, this day from Niagara, informs us, that a detachment of 60 men, with two field pieces, had left that post, a few weeks since, for the Mississippi; and that the troops which remain amount to about 100, with four field pieces: That they have recently been visited by a party of about 1000 Indians, mostly of the Six Nations, accompanied by col. Brandt and other head men; and that they were treated with liberal hospitality, and appeared cordially affected towards the United States. The object of this visit we did not learn.

GEOGE-TOWN, August 25. The public buildings in the city of Washington, have progressed very considerably the present season. The President's house has assumed its external form and will have a cover to secure it from the weather, though the plate will not be put on this fall.

NORFOLK, August 21. This morning capt. Bramble arrived in 22 days from Guadaloupe—Yesterday capt. B. saw two English frigates to the southward of the capes, and shortly after the two French frigates under the command of commodore Barney, under full sail, standing to the N. N. E.

FREDERICKSBURG, August 12. At a Meeting of the People of Caroline County, at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th day of August, 1797, (it being Court day) convened by public notice given by the Sheriff of the said county, to consider whether the constitution of Virginia required revision and amendment: which said meeting was held in pursuance of a resolution of the General Assembly. The subject was taken into consideration, whereupon—

Resolved unanimously, as the opinion of this county, That the said constitution is defective, and that it be recommended to the General Assembly, to call a convention by law, for its revision and amendment. Resolved unanimously, That the Delegates for the said county be, and are here-

by instructed, to endeavour to carry the said recommendation into effect.

Signed by order of the meeting JAMES TAYLOR, Chairman. JOHN PENDLETON, Junr. Secretary.

A few of the most prominent defects in the constitution of our state—Submitted to the meeting for consideration.

1st. The inequality in the representation. For instance—Caroline having about 20,000 people, has no more representatives than Warwick, having about 3,000: and this inequality is felt in a greater or less degree by every county in the state.

2d. The limitation of the right of suffrage to freeholders. This excludes the majority of the citizens from representation, which is unjust, as they pay taxes, and are liable to military service. This injustice is aggravated by the mode of taxation which Congress have adopted, all their taxes being laid on consumption, and not on property: so that those who have no land, pay as much as those who have. The taxes on salt and spirits bear hardest on the poor, for they consume most of those articles; they ought therefore to have a vote for those who impose them: and by the Constitution of the United States, those who vote for the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures, are intitled to vote for the members of the House of Representatives in Congress. Under this article all freemen in most of the states have such a vote, and why should most of the Freemen in Virginia be excluded?

3d. The inequality in the Senatorial districts is already enormous, and daily becoming more so.

4th. The militia officers hold their offices during good behaviour, whereas they ought to hold them during pleasure; because it is the first principle of liberty, that the military should be dependent on the civil power, and because military officers for life are a sort of privileged nobility—are the next step to hereditary distinctions—and are, of course, incompatible with republican principles; ours is the only state in the union, and probably the only government in the world, where such a thing exists; and it defeats one of the checks of the Constitution of the United States, which, whilst it gives to the President and Congress the right of commanding and regulating the militia, leaves to the states the appointment of officers to secure to each state their fidelity; a security which is defeated by having no power of dismissal.

5th. A numerous council is maintained at an expence, for which their services are no compensation to the community.

6th. Freedom of religion is so loosely provided for, that two laws, since the revolution, have been thought necessary to secure it; one to manumit the dissenters from the religious government of the Episcopalian; and the other to establish religious freedom. Now this ought to be established by the constitution; because if the legislature had a right to establish it, it follows, that they also have a right to destroy it.

AUGUSTA, August 3. The court of inquiry instituted for the purpose of investigating the facts and circumstances on which was grounded the sentence of the court martial on the trial of the former adjutant general, met at Louisville, pursuant to the resolution of the legislature, and confirmed the former sentence in all its parts, two only dissenting, viz.—the honorable major general John Twiggs, and the honorable brigadier general Morrison:—Thus has a board of officers been twice convened, at a most enormous expence to the state, first for the purpose of breaking, and again for that of restoring, a character whose sole pursuit since his residence here, has been to breed anarchy and confusion. We should not be surpris'd if Messrs. Jackson and Twiggs would open him a plan of hatching up some other grievances against the meeting of the next legislature, by which a few thousand dollars more will be drawn from the state coffers.

There is a degree of fupineness attached to people even in the moment of danger, from which innumerable calamities frequently—They will not have seen their error until it be too late to offer a salve to the wound already inflicted. This imbecility of the human mind arises from two causes,—first, by placing an overstrained confidence in those who once professed to have been our friends; and secondly in believing we are at all times, ready and capable of warding off any unforeseen blow which may be aimed us. Between individuals this doctrine may hold good, but in political bodies, and in the intercourse between nations, nothing can be more absurd. There was a time when it was thought a crime to suppose a Frenchman capable of treachery—capable of injuring an American; but that time is now no more.—The Americans have since received abundant proofs of the treachery of that people—we say treachery, because they have not attacked us as open enemies, but as assassins in the dark.—We have frequently apprised our fellow-citizens of the secret intentions of these people in distributing themselves all over the United States—we have frequently told them that this intention partly consisted in poisoning the minds of the people against their happy government, and partly in instigating a spirit of commotion for certain supposed grievances—that these things are now fully verified, is unappaly too true. There are, at this time, about a million and a half of Frenchmen within the United States—the calculation is far from being exaggerated.—We appeal to any man who will give himself the trouble to reflect a little, whether this number is not capable of much mischief at this time.—It is true, we gave them an asylum from affliction and oppression, as we would have done to the people of other nations, but we did not stop here—we clothed, we fed them; and raised liberal subscriptions for their support—although their nation was then endeavouring to overturn our go-

vernment, we shew'd ourselves above taking revenge on the unfortunate. But how have this very people repaid us? By every action which could sink or degrade the human character.—In this place we have our share of them; and perhaps more than we ought to countenance.—Let facts speak for themselves. When the stage arrived here this day week, a certain Frenchman in this town opened a letter, and with much affiduity circulated the following as part of its contents, viz.—That Messrs. Harper, Rutledge and Smith, of South Carolina, all three members of the house of representatives, had absconded in consequence of their being implicated in the disgraceful design of William Blount; and that the British consul general was committed to jail.

We know this to be a lie; because Mr. Smith is appointed minister to Portugal, and has actually accepted that appointment.—Mr. Harper is one of the committee appointed to investigate, in the recess of congress, the transaction which led to Blount's design on our government; and as to Mr. Rutledge, his character is too well known, and established in this country to suffer any thing from the animadversions of an itinerant Frenchman.—With respect to the British consul, the executive of the United States knows his duty and the right of nations too well to attempt the imprisoning a foreign consul.—He is in an official capacity; and as such, is not amenable to the civil laws of this country, he is protected by the law of nations—such things might do very well in France; but at this time they are better ordered in this country. Whether the above letter was manufactured by the Frenchman himself, or that he received it from a citizen correspondent, [who is perhaps in some other part of the union, upon the same express errand that this citizen is here] is perfectly immaterial to its criminality.—In either case he deserves a quick conveyance from Georgia.

Late Foreign News.

LONDON, July 4.—By the Dublin mail which arrived this morning, we received a most eloquent and energetic address of Mr. Grattan to his fellow-citizens of Dublin. It begins thus.

Fellow-Citizens of Dublin, I thank you for past favors. I have found in you a kind and gracious master—you have found in me an unprofitable servant. Under that impression, I beg to assure you, that so long as the present state of representation in the Commons House continues, so long must respectfully decline the honor of soliciting at your hands a seat in that assembly.

On this principle it was I withdrew from Parliament, together with those with whom I act—and I now exercise my privilege, and discharge my duty, in communicating with my constituents, at the eve of a general election, some say an immediate dissolution, when I am to render back a trust, which until Parliament shall be reformed, I do not aspire to re-assume. The account of the most material parts of my conduct, together with the reason of my resolution, will be the subject of this letter.

Mr. Grattan concludes this appeal to his fellow countrymen in the following words:—May the Kingly power that forms one estate in our Constitution, continue forever! but let it be as it professes to be, and as by the principles and laws of these countries, it should be, one estate only—and not a power constituting one estate, creating another, and influencing a third.

May the Parliamentary Constitution prosper! but let it be an operative, independent, and integral part of the Constitution, advising, confirming, and sometimes directing the Kingly power.

May the House of Commons flourish! but let the people be the sole author of its existence, as they should be the great object of its care.

May the connection with Great-Britain continue! but let the result of that connection be the most perfect freedom, in the fairest and fullest sense, of all descriptions of men, without distinction of religion.

To this purpose we spoke—and speaking this to no purpose, withdrew.—It remains to add this supplication:—However, it may please the Almighty to dispose of Princes or of Parliaments—MAY THE LIBERTIES OF THE PEOPLE BE IMMORTAL.

The Court of Directors of the East-India Company have appointed the right hon. Richard Earl of Buxington, to succeed lord Hobart in the government of Madras, and eventually that of Bengal.

Yesterday Mr. Pitt sent a letter to Sir George Prebost, intimating that it was not his intention at present to bring forward any measure before Parliament for the relief of the subscribers to Loan of 28 millions.

Last week, a French brig privateer of 16 guns took the following vessels off Flamborough Head, after a severe engagement, viz. the Favorite, Eraser; Betsey, Preston; Advice, Lotharington; Adeona, Smith, of London; and the Dolphin, Coverdale of Whitchy. The above ships were from the Baltic, with four others who escaped, one of whom was the Elison, Corner, of this port, who gallantly beat off the privateer next day.

A newspaper has been established at Constantinople, a very great novelty in that country.

HULL, July 8. The tribunal of state inquirers at Venice, consisted of three members, who had the power of deciding, without appeal, on the lives of every citizen; the highest of the nobility, and even the Doge not being excepted. The inquirers might employ spies, consider secret intelligence, issue orders to seize all persons whose words or actions they thought reprehensible, try them, and order them to be executed: they could command every individual to the house of every individual at all hours, and they were not responsible for their conduct. That such a tribunal, and such a government has been destroyed, is a subject for infinite joy and congratulation.

VIENNA, June 7. The exchange of the ratification of the preliminaries of peace has at length taken place.—Some dispute relative to the signatures, and some other difficulties, had occasioned the delay of this exchange.

Laon. The present municipality of Venice has sent two of its members, citizens Tori and Meignoni, as deputies to Buonaparte, to compliment him; and at the same time to confer with him on the nature and tendency of the treaty concluded between France and Venice on the 13th of May, which has occasioned some difficulty. To this treaty, which contained several secret articles, the Doge of Venice and the Republic of France were the contracting parties; but as the office of the Doge was in the mean time abolished, some explanation seems requisite. On the part of the French it is likewise required that the new form of government at Venice should be laid before the Directory at Paris, and receive their approbation.

MILAN, May 30. All the French and Corsican sailors in Leghorn and other places are ordained to repair to Venice to be employed in manning the Venetian ships which the French have taken for their own use. A part of the Venetian fleet has already sailed for Corfu, Zant, and Cephalonia, with a number of French troops on board who are to serve there in garrison. The French expect to increase their naval force in the Mediterranean by 32 Venetian ships of war.

The present debts of the Ecclesiastical State amount to 128 millions, 800,000 scudi; the yearly expences to 4,160,000, and the revenue (since the loss of the provinces of Bologna, Ferrara and Romagna) only to 1,500,000 scudi; the additional income from foreign countries becomes daily more insignificant.

According to letters from Rome, the Pope on the 2nd May was again taken dangerously ill. The public attention is attracted to the future conclave; and two parties are already formed in support of two candidates for the papacy, in case of the death of Pius VI. The younger Cardinal Mattei, who is the friend of General Buonaparte, and patronized by the French party; the elder Cardinal Chiaromonte. Others, on the contrary, maintain that Pius VI. will be the last of the Popes, and have no successor.

Another letter, same date. All the Italian provinces who wish for a democratic form of government, are now consolidated into one, and form the new Italian Republic, which in Italy is called the Cisalpine, (or the Republic on this side the Alps) and in France, the Transalpine, (or that beyond the Alps). General Buonaparte has divided this Republic into eight departments, consisting of the districts of Milan, Bologna, Ferrara, Modena, Massa Carrara, and a great part of the Venetian territory. Milan will be the capital.—Buonaparte has declared that the papal province of Romagna shall now likewise be added to it. The province of Ancona has also requested to be united to the new Republic, and sent deputies to Buonaparte for that purpose. The tree of liberty has been planted at Ancona, and titles of nobility are abolished. Guastaviani and Magnani are chosen members of the directory of the great Italian Republic for Bologna; Scibelloni, for Milan; and Racci, for Modena. They have already commenced the exercise of their functions, and the first mentioned signs all orders as president. It is believed that several districts of Luca and Genoa will likewise make a part of the new republic.

The national guards of the new Cisalpine republic are likewise everywhere organized. On the 26th May, gen. Buonaparte published a proclamation addressed to these guards, and dated from his head-quarters at Montebello near Milan: it begins as follows:—"Brave Brethren in Arms, "To you it appertains to confirm the liberty of your country. The soldiers found republics, the soldiers maintain them. Without an army, without force and discipline, there can be neither independence nor civic freedom. When a whole people is under arms determined to defend their liberties, they are invincible. The whole people of the Cisalpine is bound to defend its sovereignty. No partial privileges can exist in a state which has solely for its object the good of the whole. Every citizen, therefore, must exercise himself in arms, that he may be able to support and defend that liberty which is the object of the wish of all the people of the earth."

[Here follow the regulations relative to the organization of the national guards, who are to be ready in all the eight departments by the 13th June at the latest.]

After the first commotions had happened at Genoa, in which the noble Phil. Doria fell at the head of the insurgents, the French envoy there, citizen Faypout, received a guard of 200 men, and the senate issued a proclamation, charging all persons to treat the French with all due respect, as on the friendship of the French republic the welfare of Genoa depended.

The Piedmontese troops which are posted along the Tessino, amount to 10,993 men.

VENICE, May 31. According to some accounts, an English squadron has taken the island of Corfu, and some other Venetian Levant islands, though not without the loss of many lives. According to these accounts, which however require confirmation, the English have declared that they will be ready to restore these islands to Venice when that Republic shall have recovered its former state.

The marriage of the Doge with the Adriatic sea was omitted last afternoon day for the first time during many centuries, so that the sea is now in a state of widowhood.

Our patriarch has published a pastoral letter, in which he exhorts the inhabitants of the republic to consider the new order of things as a divine dispensation, and yield obedience accordingly.

Six French ships of war have entered the harbor of Ancona, where every thing now is modelled after the French form.

Translated from Hamburg Papers.

PARIS, July 7. Perfect tranquility reigns in this capital. The 3d instant, on which it was prophesied there should be disturbances, passed by very quietly. Even the most keen observers do no longer perceive any symptoms of an approaching commotion.

The command of Italy is at present divided as follows:—General Bernadotte commands in Friulia; Serurier from Conegliano to the Piaves; Foubert at Bassano; Boreguy of Hillier in the province of Treviso and the Doge's (the city of Venice with its dependencies); Victor at Padua and its vicinity; Angereau at Verona and Vicenza; Bolland at Brescia and Bergamo.

Buonaparte's sister, who has the noted ex-deputy Freron some time ago solicited, is to be married with Leclere, General of Cavalry in the army of Italy. Her dowry is estimated at 500,000 livres.