

Table with columns for dates (Aug. 22, 23, 24, etc.), Bro't up, and Bro't down. Total sum is 2888.

N. B. The ordinary deaths at the above season of the year in times of usual health, would not have exceeded 10 to 15 per day.

Mrs. Whitlock, lately of the New Theatre, has joined a theatrical corps at New-York, and made her appearance in the character of Isabella.

The Eagle, (printed at Hanover, New-Hampshire,) after giving an account of the recently mentioned influenza, states that a disease of nearly the same kind has prevailed among the geese in that quarter: the statement follows:

"A disorder something similar to the above, we are sorry to announce, has of late prevailed among the geese of this vicinity. During the last week, the mortality has been very alarming. Four or five have sometimes expired in a night. Some appear to have been seized with a delirium, and have seized cattle by the tail, and hung on till they were dragged and kicked to death. Others like the pillar saints, of the third and fourth centuries, have, during the night, posted themselves on the pillars and gate-posts, and have actually been found dead there, in the morning. This malady is by some attributed to the noxious quality of the water, especially that of the pump in the college yard, which the geese have been accustomed to frequent. This opinion is probably well founded, as those geese which have not frequented that water are in a very good state of health. A similar distemper prevailed here about a year ago.

What strange diseases have of late broke loose; Lo! there a kitten dies, and here a goose!

COMMUNICATIONS.

"With pleasure we learn, (says the Bolton Chronicle) that the Cavalier de Yrujo is expelled in town in a few days—for our cash being to run very low.

A wretch by the name of Haley, has uttered, in a letter published in the news papers, a number of sentiments which, while they excite abhorrence at the turpitude of the writer, will serve as a useful lesson to Jacobins, to those who were loth to credit in their full extent, the current opinions of the malice and blackness of Jacobin hearts. His principles are precisely the same as those diffused by Bache and all the other Jacobins; with this difference only, that Haley being illiterate had not the art to disguise, like them, his infernal tenets. Every honest republican, every man who has penetration enough to view Jacobinism in its true colours, will find a useful clue to their real designs, in this master-piece of baseness and villainy—and every such man ought carefully to preserve a copy of it. I take pleasure in believing that the writer of the letter alluded to, is not an American.

MR. FENNO.

AS long as the strange and absurd opinions, which at present divide the community, continue to prevail, so long will our capital towns continue to become at times the seats of contagious disorders. While the factories of one class of tenets obtrusively maintain that the yellow fever whenever it has hitherto appeared in this country, has been indigenous, their opponents as pertinaciously deny that the climate can admit of its becoming so;—each party at the same time strenuously urging an attention to one cause, while to guard against the other is deemed useless and futile.

A course suggests, obviously calculated to meet the opinions and wishes of all: That is, to act upon the conviction that malignant diseases may be generated on the spot, and to let the superintendence of the health of the city be committed to persons of this persuasion. At the same time, let the officers appointed to guard against the introduction of infectious diseases from abroad be entrusted to persons who believe that contagion may be imported. Simple as this course may seem, the reverse of it has been pursued. If the yellow fever be indigenous to this climate, surely our city, during the present summer, has abounded in filth and noxious vapours, of every description, in a sufficient degree to have created an universal contagion.

LITERARY.

Saint Pierre, in his great work, "The Studies of Nature," has made, perhaps, the most valuable accession to the stores of modern philosophy.

Goldsmith has been praised for familiarizing science, and for strewn with flowers what Dr. Johnson denominates "the dusty deserts of barren philosophy." But Goldsmith, without being superior to St. Pierre in eloquence, is less profound, less accurate, less informing.

Of this most intelligent guide, through the walks of nature, an edition of his delectable "Studies" has lately been given by Mr. Joseph Nancere, with a lustrous paper and type, not often witnessed in America. Few books have been more liberally subsidized to; but still, to the mass of readers, a useful and pleasing book is almost unknown. On men of letters, an enterprising bookseller has always his claims; and it may be correctly stated, that those of Mr. Nancere are peculiar. He has with an adven-

turous spirit, riddled a large impression of a bulky work, and, exceeding his proposals, without enhancing his demands, furnishes his subscribers with an edition, on English wares, instead of an inferior, and American paper.

Good Books, well printed, with men of science and taste, seem not merely to merit, but to challenge encouragement. America has been pronounced indifferent to letters, and studious men have been directed to Rome for a Macenas, rather than to Boston. Let the reader and the patron, in this country, refute this ignominious charge, and in the midst of abundance, suffer not the corn to wither on its stalk, for lack of watering.

(Boston Mercury.)

To the Editor of the Aurora.

In answer to the Queries proposed and the observations made by B. F. BACHE respecting the conduct of the British Minister.

Query. "Did not Mr. Liffon draw up the plan of the expedition against the Louisiana and the Floridas?"

No. Mr. Liffon never drew up or suggested any plan of any expedition whatever.

He listened indeed to the projects of American Speculators. He doubtless put into writing what they suggested in conversation. And if he acted with prudence, he exhibited to the parties concerned a copy of what he had put upon paper, that they might judge whether he had fairly and fully stated their meaning.

But this is surely different from drawing up the plan of an expedition. As well might it be alleged of you, Mr. B. F. B. that when you print an account of the debates in the House of Representatives from the notes which you scribble in the Congress Hall, you compose the harangues of the members. Now, though you may attempt to improve and embellish the declamations of the patriots, and though you mutilate and misrepresent the sentiments of honest men, it would not be true to say that you actually draw up their speeches.

The plan thus proposed to the British minister, put in writing by him, and communicated to his superiors (as he made no difficulty in acknowledging,) regarded the Floridas, not Louisiana. The project of an attack from Canada was never thought of till it was drawn up by the ingenious Knight of the distinguished order.

Q. "Did not Mr. Liffon take into employ Captain CHISHOLM and others, citizens of the United States, for the purpose of carrying into effect the said plan?"

No. Mr. Liffon never took, never tho't himself authorized to take, any step, of any nature, for the purpose of carrying the plan into effect. He merely communicated the project to his government.

Q. "Did he not pay the passage of Chisholm to England?"

Yes. Having charged Mr. Chisholm with dispatches, to which he was to bring back the answer, Mr. Liffon paid his passage out and no doubt will pay his passage home if it is demanded.

Q. "Did not he (Mr. Liffon) recommend (Chisholm) to his government?"

No. And the committee are in possession of papers which we believe tend to prove that had such a recommendation been asked it would not have been granted.

Q. "Were not commissions promised to others, citizens of the United States?"

No. None were promised either to citizens, or aliens. What hopes may have been entertained by sanguine projectors, or what loose conversation may have taken place among them in their moments of confidential intercourse, is a different question. None of the number it is believed will have the assurance to say that they ever imparted their golden dreams to the British minister; and there would be injustice in rendering him responsible for their extravagance.

Q. "And were not overtures made in behalf of Mr. Liffon to one person, if not more, actually in the pay of the United States?"

Most assuredly not—not by Mr. Liffon's authority or with his knowledge. If Mr. Bache would mention particulars, and specify names, confutation would be easy. In the mean time the thing appears to approach to a moral impossibility. The promoters of the scheme for attack on the Spanish territory, as proposed to the British minister, seem, seem to have been of the number of those who call themselves the friends of liberty, the assertors of the rights of man, the only genuine lovers of their country; and of course, you know, the worst enemies of British connections. Is it to be supposed then that a British minister newly arrived (for Mr. Liffon had not been eight months in the country when this business commenced) would have dared to make overtures to men of this description and those too, actually in the pay of the United States? You might as soon make me believe that Mr. Liffon has the custom of thrusting his fist into every hornet's nest he comes near, or that he bounces uninvited into the meetings of the democratic society of Philadelphia.

No, my good man; if any overtures were made on that occasion, they were made to Mr. Liffon, not by him. Now, indeed, that he has acquired a competent knowledge of the principles and characters of the faction, it would not be surprising if he assumed more courage and trod more boldly. For my own part I should not stare if I heard that he had made successful advances to the most renowned of their champions, the immaculate Benjamin Franklin Bache himself.

Q. "Were not overtures made in behalf of Mr. Liffon to persons influential among the Indians?"

Never with his consent or knowledge.

Q. "And were not the Savages to be employed in the expedition?"

It is even probable that the Minister may think it right to defray Chisholm's expenses while in England. But if so, when we consider the difficulties and delays that occur in the transaction of public business in old and corrupted countries, and the consequent probable protraction of his stay in London, we trust that the poor man's allowance will be more liberal than Mr. B. F. Bache seems inclined to suppose it. (secretly founded.)

This was proposed and objected to.

Q. "Was not Chisholm the bearer of Mr. Liffon's plan?"

No. Chisholm was the bearer of his own plan and that of his associates.

Q. "And did Mr. Liffon express in his dispatches to his superiors, any doubts of the propriety of carrying it into effect of respect to the United States or from motives of humanity?"

Yes, he stated these very motives, and expressed his doubts so strongly as to induce his superiors to throw aside the plan. This appears from the answer he received from them.

Q. "Were not his doubts entirely confined to the degree of confidence proper to be reposed in Chisholm, whom he began to distrust just before his departure?"

No. A slight comparison of dates will show that this could not possibly be the case.—Mr. Liffon's dispatches, containing the doubts which defined the project, were forwarded in January, whereas Mr. Chisholm's departure (and of course the doubts supposed to have arisen just before it) did not take place till the latter end of March or beginning of April.

Q. "When called upon by our government to declare, whether he knew any thing of such an expedition, did not he (Mr. Liffon) at first unequivocally deny it, then assert that though some such plan had been proposed to him, he had discouraged it?"

Here it is essential to make a distinction which Mr. Bache is anxious to confound. Our government mentioned to Mr. Liffon, that the Spanish Envoy pretended "an expedition was preparing on the Lakes for an attack on the Spanish Posts in Upper Louisiana."

The British Minister made answer that he knew of no such preparations, and did not believe they existed.

He said true. No such preparations were ever made; no such expedition was ever thought of.

At a certain distance of time he is asked to say whether some other expedition had not been in agitation. He answers that another had indeed been proposed, (meaning the projected attack on Florida) but that the idea had not been approved of.

There is in all this nothing of contradiction or inconsistency. It is the plain and simple truth.

And every part of your premises being thus shewn to be groundless or irrelevant, your conclusion of course must fall to the ground.

Your indecent accusation of the Secretary of State, resting as it does on the same baseless fabric, is involved in the equal ruin.

"Mr. Pickering (you say) was early acquainted with Mr. Liffon's plan. He WELL KNEW its existence before he made any enquiry of the British Minister."

Now it is impossible the Secretary could have any knowledge of a projected expedition from Canada against Upper Louisiana, for the plain reason that no such plan ever existed.

And he had no knowledge of the proposed attack on the Floridas till the discovery of Blount's letter: immediately after which he made the enquiry of Mr. Liffon, which produced an avowal of the fact under the Minister's own hand.

In all this there is nothing but what is proper, and indeed meritorious. But I feel that I must offend colonel Pickering by stooping to defend him against your calumny.

ALBANY, August 15.

COMMUNICATION.

Various have been the methods adopted by the disaffected to sap the confidence of the people in the Government. They have exerted their influence at home, and their influence abroad. Their nightly cabals, and mid-day associations, have proclaimed the rankling enmity of our country towards the administration of our country: affiliated societies, in different parts of the Union, have successively responded to the loud clamours of faction—and commissioned foreign agents have been encouraged to insult the political Guardians of America, and to appeal to the people, from the decisions of the constituted authorities.—Ineffable as have hitherto proved all the Protean arts of the disaffected, and notwithstanding the determination shewn by a great majority of our citizens to continue their confidence in those whom they have elected to the management of their important public concerns, there are yet such who do not despair of being able to render the government odious, by anatomizing its measures, when they are sensible that government will not deign to make itself a party on the occasion. To the list of appellants to the people of America, is now added the name of thei-devant Plenipo to France, Citizen James Monroe. How much longer the Citizen, and his intended appeal, will live in the public notice, than those who, with similar modes of procedure, have gone before him, time must determine. A few remarks, however, upon what has already been exhibited by him, may not be deemed amiss.

Citizen Monroe, before he made his application to the Secretary of State, well knew that the Executive would not permit an official explanation of the motives which induced his recall; but the application he conceived would give importance to his intended appeal—as thereby no inconsiderable number among the most numerous class of our citizens, might be led to believe that a consciousness in the purity of his intentions induced the step—and also that such would entertain the idea that the reasons which influenced the administration to decline the dismission, arose from a conviction that well founded causes for a recall did not exist. But the true reasons for not engaging in the discussion with Citizen Monroe, are assigned in the letter of the Secretary of State, to the Citizen, dated the 24th ult. an attentive re-perusal of it is recommended. The administration would be finely employed, to be sure, in disputing incessantly with recalled ministers, suspended agents, and various dismissed public officers.

The motives which influenced President WASHINGTON to recall Citizen Monroe from his embassy, were undoubtedly weighty; and, that the measure was requisite and proper, few will doubt who consider in the rectitude and propriety which is attached to the character of that great and good man. Indeed, that the Secretary of State has touched the "gall'd horse," in his letter assigning many reasons which might induce the recall of a minister, is fully evident from the avowal of the mortified "patriot," and when the great appeal to the people shall be made

public, there is little room to doubt but that the Citizen will find an ample detail of the reasons for his dismission, which proofs exhibited that those reasons have a better basis than the information of "spies and informers."

While the French Directory were yet warm with their orders for capturing American vessels, and plundering the property of our citizens how dear Mr. Monroe was to their hearts is manifested in the speech of Barras, a speech which even made some of the Gallio-American members of Congress cry out, shame! Citizen Freeman, from Massachusetts, said the speech of Barras was "more like childish gaffoonade than any thing else." But the Frenchman was loth to part with Citizen Monroe; he expressed to him that, notwithstanding the reprehensible conduct of the American government, in their minister was found a good fellow; this is the meaning of his expression. Would Mr. Monroe have received, as a compliment, an address which criminated the government whose agent he was, if his heart had not beat in unison with the heart of Barras; and is it possible the government could have confidence in an agent when that agent, with all the *fang* of a Frenchman, could hear abuse levelled at its measures, and, with *chapeau* in hand, bow assent to the censures expressed? Will it be said that this last mentioned circumstance was not known antecedent to the recall? Let it be considered a *revelation* where-by to judge of the previous conduct of the minister during the course of his mission. The fraternal sentiments of Barras were not delivered as merely complimentary—they came from the heart—and doubtless reached the heart. "If such things were done in the green tree, what were done in the dry?"

Citizen Monroe shinks the circumstances connected with his appointment, important—he "says but little on the subject at present"—but from them a text is to be taken, and comments to follow, which will developé "the whole policy of administration in his mission and recall."—Important as the Citizen considers it, the substance of that policy is now perhaps not difficult to state.—Reiterated were the clamours of the "patriots," for a man of their cast to be sent on an embassy to France—they urged that however much they were opposed to the general policy of the government, yet that they were lovers of their country equally with those who gave a tone to the measures of administration—nor could it be supposed but that "one from among them," would be as tenacious in support of the interests of America, abroad, as would any character whatever. Besides, said they, our situation relative to France is such; that sending a man of the political principles we mention, will shew a desire for conciliation and harmony, which, otherwise, it may be thought is not manifested. "In an evil hour," the President paid too much attention to such suggestions—and was led to believe that good might result from the appointment: from the class of "exclusive patriots" Citizen Monroe was selected, and the Senate sanctioned the nomination. It is known that the President and Senate have deeply regretted that the appointment was made; but what it was: "who is there that liveth and smeth not?" The mandate, however, which said, RETURN, it may be hoped was not issued too late.

The conduct of the Jacobins should operate as a warning to the present and succeeding administrations. In almost all instances have they shewn that where confidence has been placed in them, that confidence has been abused. They are inveterate—and, in too many instances, incorrigible—they will not leave scarcely any thing untried to effect their views. They have spouted much about their patriotism—but what have been the fruits of this self-assumed, prostituted appellation? what, but machinations against our government, not only in a foreign country, but also in the bosom of America—what, but the organization of seditious clubs—plots and conspiracies—and open insurrection against the laws?

However near we may have been to the brink of a war "with our ancient and deserving ally," Citizen Monroe must be fully sensible that the people have to thank, in no inconsiderable degree, his fellow labourers, his patriotic co-workers, for the disagreeable dilemma in which the country has been placed: had their plans taken effect—had their policy been adopted, we should probably, long ere this, have been involved in foreign and domestic war. But thanks to better fortune, and to the guardian genius of America, our government has hitherto withstood the assaults of its open and secret enemies, and well grounded hopes may be indulged that our political barque will yet ride out the storm, and be safely moored in the harbour of peace and prosperity.

AUGUSTA, August 3.

When the votes of the senate were taken for William Blount's expulsion from a seat in that house, the only negative was the hon. Mr. Tazewell, vice-president at the seat given to citizen Monroe.

The conduct of William Blount will not perhaps appear so very singular to our readers, if they will draw their attention to some things in which they may feel themselves more immediately interested. It has been hinted (and we have really no authority to discountenance the idea) that Jackson's sole intention in his remonstrance of February to congress, was to endeavor to effect an alienation of this state from the federal compact. The language of the remonstrance itself (without having recourse to collateral evidences) would have sufficiently warranted an idea of the kind. Whatever predilection that father of discord and anarchy may have discovered towards "our sister republic," we cannot think he would have had firmness enough to offer Georgia as a booty to the general plunder:—No!—Jackson may cajole and intrigue with the unwary and uninformed—he may bribe a set of rascals to swear things that never have had existence—he may elect from the state legislature private committees (or tribunals, if you will) to pass votes of censure on public officers who have discharged their trust with integrity—he may publish strings of arguments and certificates in support of his own patriotism and heroic actions—he may get heavily drunk with the rabble of Savannah for the sake of voting, bullying and fighting for him at elections.—In short, he may do a number of other things of equally as little moment.—But surely he would not offer to make poor Georgia (alas! too poor and contemptible to be under the sole jurisdiction of one trifling dirty mortal) a member of the French republic!—but—*Nil tam firmum est cui periculum non sit, etiam ab invalido.*

If Mr. M'Millan thinks the following piece worthy a place in his paper, he will oblige the writer by its insertion. IT has been made a question, whether,

in any nation, a republican form of government can be long preserved: Many learned and ingenious men have adopted the negative of this question, and in support of their opinion, reason from past experience and the tendency of human nature. This is a subject on which, perhaps, certainty will never be obtained. There are some principles established, without which no people can be free, and which, if they universally and purely prevailed, would support, forever, a republican government. The degeneracy and corruption, however, of human nature is such, that it is vain to hope they will ever exist in their proper purity.

The foundation of a republic is virtue. This virtue has been accurately defined, to be the preference of public to individual interest; and connected with it the love of the democracy itself, as the form of government best calculated to promote this end. Public virtue cannot exist without the aids of morality and religion. Justice, temperance, frugality, and all the other virtues are ultimately connected with it. Self-love is a strong and overbearing principle. It must be restrained and regulated by the influence of religion, or it would defeat the end for which it was intended. It would destroy the happiness of the individual, and interfere with the reasonable self-love of others. Justice, temperance and frugality would be trampled under foot.

A question more limited than the former has of late been agitated, and on which we may hope to arrive at some degree of certainty. It is whether the French nation can support a republican government? Previously to entering directly on the subject, it may be proper to make one or two more observations on the foundation of a republic. Mr. Hume very justly observes that any degree of true or regular liberty requires such improvement in knowledge and morals, as can only be the result of reflection and experience, and must grow to perfection during several ages of settled and established government.

Examining the French people by the principles laid down, we shall find them incapable not only of supporting a republic, but almost wholly unfit for any degree of liberty. The enthusiasm of that nation, during the present revolution, has been attributed to a disinterested love of a free government. This is a false construction. Had Louis been dethroned to make way for a favored usurper to the crown, the French nation would have acted the same part.—Those turbulent passions by which they are characterized, when once let loose, may be turned into any channel. They may very properly be compared to a vast quantity of confined water, which, at whatever part of the enclosure it breaks through, rushes out with equal impetuosity. But we are not obliged to reason, only from the nature of the case. There are many facts which would prove the French people to be utterly destitute of disinterested patriotism. Let us attend but for a moment to the definition of public virtue, and compare with it the desertion of 15,000 of the army of the Rhine in one day. In their armies, it is said, public virtue exists in its purity—their soldiers are actuated by the purest principles of republicanism. How does this assertion correspond to the fact just stated?—No! they fought at first from the enthusiastic ardor of a heated brain. They have continued to do it from habit, from a love of conquest, and a desire which victory naturally inspires. But in adversity, which is the time to try men's souls, they fail. If such be the disposition of the armies, what is the internal state of the French people? Every vice that can disgrace human nature, every brutal passion has there unbounded sway. The people seem more like demons let loose from hell, to devour themselves and men, than as the votaries of virtuous liberty. This is not a strained representation. Imagination cannot conceive the degree of degeneracy which prevails—and is not this state of manners perfectly natural? Could any thing else be expected from the passions of a Frenchman let loose, after so many years of slavery, especially when such degeneracy and corruption prevailed before? A people whose manners are like theirs can never support a free government; they are utterly destitute of every necessary qualification. They have no virtue, no knowledge, and what is worse, they seem studiously to avoid both. Were it made a question, whether the present government of the United States can long exist, there might be, even with respect to them, a doubt of their qualifications. But France never can be free. Perhaps, after infinite miseries and calamities, they will be obliged to seek that happiness from a master which, left to themselves, they vainly endeavored to obtain. A French soil is too luxuriant for the tree of liberty. It requires a moderate soil and constant cultivation.

If France ever becomes free, it will be after the country has been filled with blood—after the passions have become moderate, by constant action—and after knowledge and virtue have resulted from a most dreadful experience—or it will be when some mighty legislature regulates the passions and changes their nature. The former is impossible—the latter can be effected, only in a long course of ages by the influence of absolute power.

AMERICANUS.

July 14, 1797.

THE SALE OF NOTES, Advertised for the first of September is postponed until further notice. John Conzely, Auctioneer.

Aug. 30.

Notice.

SAMUEL RICHARDET, BEGS leave to inform the Merchants and his friends, that he will shut up the City Tavern and Exchange on Thursday next, during the prevailing disorder; the great body of merchants having left requesting the same for some days. Aug. 30.