

From the Eagle.

THE FARRAGO.

"Much study is a weariness to the flesh,"
SOLOMON.

Yes, and of the spirit too, said Plod, with a yaw, as he shut up Simpson's *Enchiridion*. What porter that has trundled bales in his wheel-barrow all day, from the bottom of Boston Pier to Messrs. Drudge & Company's store, at the fourth end—what Irish porter has worked harder, than I have at these demonstrations.

"Shut the book up for ever, if angles and triangles vex thy patient spirit, Plod," says *Healthy* looking anxiously at the mathematician, "why shouldst thou die before thy time?" Go, burn each diagram and let the rust gather on thy dividers; hasten to the Hotel, and call for

"Punch to drown all care, fir—
With the merry fellows quaff,
And laugh aloud with those who laugh,
And drink a jaco-ferious cup,
With souls, who've got their spirits up."

Give your purblind mind an opportunity to search for her spectacles, and, on the morrow, she will discern perhaps the forty seventh proposition. But if, with jaded attention, and with that aching head, thou wilt persevere, and still keep turning the laborious windless to *Truth's* well, stragling in vain to draw the reluctant damsel up, the violence of the exercise will waste thy vigor; and the pain of the side, and the hectic heart, will decap thy studious plans, and calcine to ashes the busy fibres of that brain, which, even now, throbs with anguish." This fine harangue of *Healthy* is doubtless the most pertinent she ever pronounced, and, if her advice were followed, we should see more rosy cheeks among cloistered students, and their volumes would contain more, though the number of their pages, perhaps would be less.

King Solomon, when at the College of Jerusalem, was, according to the best accounts, a very hard student. But he soon found, that of reading many books, as well as making them, there was no end. So he rose up, one day, in a pet, threw the book, which he was reading, into the fire, muttering something about vanity and vexation of spirit. Now it does not require a thimble full of Solomon's wisdom or experience, to appreciate this matter, at the present day, as justly as he. That class of methodical readers, who read over and over again each page; who go on from shelf to shelf, till they have toiled through a library as ample, as the Vatican; who wear green silk before their dimmed eyes, and chafe, with camphire their temples, to relieve their heads aching with the ponderosity of knowledge, the whole tribe will tell you, that too much learning hath made them mad: aye, and foolish too. Fettered by systems, their minds are passive—they read and believe, impatient of thinking, and afraid to doubt. A few books at once original and excellent, diligently meditated, and well digested, would have rendered them genuine scholars. But now, the fountain of intelligence is turbid by too much foreign matter; it is like—for I dearly love a *John Bunyan's* similitude, to illustrate *abstruse* positions, it is like my neighbor *Headless's* well, which he dug "by the way side," and neglects to cover.

The loss of the Alexandrian library has been greatly deplored. The last and general conflagration is a trivial event, according to some of the literati, in comparison with the burning of certain ancient books. On the contrary, I think it matter of exultation; and the anniversary of the destruction of so many myriads of vapid volumes should be a day of thanksgiving, among all the students in Christendom. Were the most judicious selections of books annually to be visited by Don Quixote's curate and barber, and to undergo the fiery trial, which those Purgators would inflict, I am positive, learning, like one of my dingy tobacco-pipes, would come out fairer from the flames. During the ages of monkey, the scarcity of books was a just topic of complaint: literature then suffered from excessive leanness; now, from plethora. Books in every art and science are so multiplied, that the astonished student, entering upon any department of knowledge, sees before him an interminable prospect. If Solomon, so many centuries ago, when books were comparatively scarce, fastidiously pronounced much study a weariness; what would he say now, if a lawyer should tell him that an abridgement of jurisprudence filled one and twenty folios; or, if a divine should count only one half of the controversial writers, and repeat the names of Gill, of Flavel, Whiteby and Burkitt? Why the preacher would say, that the labor of such reading was a "for travail" indeed, and the prince affirm, that the clack of seven hundred wives and three hundred concubines were more tolerable, than such trumpery.

Study, so far from "being a weariness," either of body or mind, is most delectable when rationally indulged. The rules for

reading are concise and practical. Select original books, and *top*, not toil with them. Solomon himself never complained of weariness perusing the chronicles of his fathers, or the sublimity of Moses and Job; no, he had been pouring over some dispute of the rabbies, concerning their *Talmud*, when he complained that his flesh was weary, and his spirit vexed. Let the studious youth therefore, who, emulating the wisdom of Solomon, deprecates his corporeal and mental weariness, remember to avoid polemical divinity, and verbose law. Let him exclaim, with Dr. Armstrong,

Peace to each heavy metaphysic page.

Let him sneer at syllogisms and the logic of Aristotle; drive a door nail through the books of those presbyterian dunces, Hutcheson and Fordyce, and peruse the practical ethics of Paley. If ambitious of eloquence, let him read Cicero, and light the midnight lamp with the report of Roberpierre. If a poet, Iliad, Homer and Shakespeare, will leave no room for Miss Hannah More or Della Crusca.—Through the endless mazes of history, he may wind his easy way, if with the Classic, he associate such intelligent guides, as Sully, Hume, and Gibbon. And lastly, let no considerations induce him to read the dull Dutch commentary, instead of the luminous text; or to substitute the tuneful echoes of Pope, for the Bucolics of Virgil, and the venal translation of Smollet for the *Gil Blas* of Le Sage.

The following is translated from a German Periodical paper. The accounts are said to be taken from Swiss papers to the 16th April last.

THE Chapter of Arlesheim had met at Fribourg in Brisgau, in order to elect a new bishop of Basil, and it was expected that one recommended by the court of Vienna, would be raised to this dignity. But since that, it has been understood, that the said election has been deferred, and the Chapter has adjourned without day. The district of Erguel which is inhabited by Protestants and belongs to the bishopric of Basil, is all along in a state of insurrection; and the disorganizing principles of the French, are by all accounts much liked there. The Ex Mairre Lionin, and a certain Curvoisier, called Voisin, born in the mountains of Valengin, are gone to the National Convention, in order to solicit that the district of Erguel and the adjacent places might be incorporated with the French Republic. And in order to make it plausible that this incorporation was the wish of the people, they had procured the subscription of 500 names, most of which had been forcibly obtained from children. It is undoubtedly the result of Jacobin intrigue, that this inconsiderate step has been taken; for it is but too true that the guilty revolvers who tyrannize France have their emporiums in Switzerland. In the city of Chur (or Coire) a Jacobin club exists already, ever since the year 1789, which is connected with the Jacobin Club of Paris, as will appear by the address presented in the name of the 3 leagues,* to the National Convention in 1790. Ever since the presenting of the said address the above mentioned Club has been indefatigable in propagating their anarchical principles in the country of the Grisons, by making the public papers at Chur speak the same language with those of Strasburg, and by disseminating all kinds of seditious writings, sent thither by Strasburg. By these means they succeeded in erecting three other Jacobin Clubs one at Magensfeldt, another in the Country of Davos, both in the leagues of the ten jurisdictions, and the third Ilanz in the Gray League. These Clubs, at the time when Semonville and Maret were arrested, took the utmost pains to occasion an insurrection among the people, but a spirited declaration, which the Imperial Minister published in proper time, was the cause, that this attempt miscarried, or at least that the execution thereof was deferred to a more favorable time. The death of articles of the first necessity, occasioned in part by the prohibition of the exportation of grains from Suabia, revived the expectations of the seditious; and having observed that the communities of the Gray league had shewed the greatest moderation in the case of Semonville; it was thought necessary to make the greatest exertions amongst those, there being no further occasion for it among the rest. The principal members of the Club at Ilanz were therefore appointed to hold revolutionary speeches to the people. As soon as the General Diet of the three leagues, had assembled, a number of peasants of Luynetz who styled themselves Deputies of

* The three leagues are 1, the Grison or Gray League; 2, the league of the House of God; and 3, the ten Jurisdictions; the Deputies whereof meet annually at Chur, in the month of March, in General Diet.

their communities appeared at Chur, and presented an address, with an intention to raise an insurrection in the communities belonging to the three leagues and to force the Diet to communicate this address to those of the communities, who hitherto had kept themselves quiet. It is asserted, that this insurrection would not have taken place, if a certain Swiss had not distributed large sums of money, among the populace, which sums had been transmitted to him for that purpose by the National Convention. This is certain at least, that a certain Colanbers and one Bolet, both of whom have served the French Republic, are at the head of the insurgents. The first who joined the peasants of Luynetz, were those who were affiliated to the Club of Mayenteldt. The city of Chur likewise added fifteen deputies ten of whom were members of the Jacobin Club. They were afterwards reinforced by the whole Jacobin Club of the country of Davos consisting of 52 persons. Deputies from the Upper County, and Partens Valley augmented their number and at last arrived also the deputies of the league of the House of God, but only a small number and only ad audiendum et referendum (to hear and to report.)

Those Deputies behaved tolerable well in the beginning, it is to be observed nevertheless, that the Clubbists of Mayenteldt, began to sing several patriotic songs highly offensive to the Imperial minister, Baron de Cronthal, which has perhaps induced this minister to quit the country of the Grisons. In order to irritate the minds of the people, more and more, a civic feast was instituted. The Clubbists, the whole General Diet, and a numerous people collected in a large plain out of the gates of Chur in order to take a solemn oath on the chapters of the republic of the three leagues, and the three fundamental laws, called the kettle patent, and the reforms of the years 1684 and 1694. This ceremony was performed with the greatest order. But soon after those Deputies, contrary to the express tenor of the laws, which they had sworn to maintain, constituted themselves into a National Convention without producing their powers for that purpose; it was resolved to deliberate with open doors, which was the cause that the tribunes, or galleries influenced the Swiss Legislators in the same manner as those at Paris, tyrannize the French Convention. The new assembly chose heads, to wit, one head for each league, in order to preside in their Sessions. It was then resolved, that on the 12th of May, a revolutionary tribunal like that at Paris, to consist of 96 judges, viz. 32 from every League, be established.

Having finished their pretended commission, instead of dissolving, this national convention transformed themselves into a criminal court, and obliged Messrs. Planta and Trepp, to name the transgressors of the laws, which the first had made mention of in a Pamphlet, and the other in a conversation. Mr. Planta extricated himself by saying, that all he new about the matter was; that Mr. de Salis Marhlins was possessed of a pasture in the Valteline, which the community of Callione had sold him; but that he believed this pasture field to be none of those, whereon the pack horses of the Grisons enjoy the right of pasturage. Mr. Trepp said, that he was convinced that the President Mr. Schorfeh enjoyed a political pension from the Emperor, but that he had no proof to produce.

Mr. de Salis Marhlins appeared of his own accord, and having proved that the possession of the above mentioned pasture grounds was not contrary to law, the subject was dismissed. When Mr. Schorfeh was ordered to appear at the bar, the informer had left the city of Chur; people were therefore sent to fetch him back by fair means or else by force. They were thereupon brought face to face, and Mr. Schorfeh continuing to deny what Mr. Trepp asserted; the court decreed that both, should be carefully guarded. The galleries in the mean time made a great deal of noise, and insulted those deputies who had not the good luck to be agreeable to them. They even forced the convention or meeting to rescind decrees, which had passed by a majority of votes. Soon after the Legislators themselves knew no bounds, corrupted, as it is asserted, by the money, which a certain Jew had brought with him from Zurich. It was thereupon decreed, that full credit should be given to an accuser on his oath. By which means Mr. Schorfeh was obliged to declare himself guilty, and to confess that he had received of the Emperor a pension of 150 florins. The first success encouraged Mr. Trepp to inform against Messrs. Castellbery, father and son, Stundi Montalta, Capreta, Gabriel

and Capel as pensioners of the Emperor and the king of France. It is supposed, that the intention of all these denunciations is to be revenged of those who have been accessory to the arrestation of Semonville. A further proof, that this new convention think themselves superior to all the laws, is, that they have summoned several inhabitants of the Valteline to appear at Chur, which is absolutely contrary to the capitulation of Melac.

The accounts, since received with respect to the Grisons mention, that the sober part of the people have quitted the party of the national convention. But these nevertheless continue their functions. They have appointed a committee of enquiry, at the head of which are Messrs. Cadenale, Florian and Spreakes, three jealous Jacobins. The Revolutionary Tribunal has been transferred to Reichenaw, the principal seat of the insurgents.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, July 3.

A letter dated Cadix, June 10, says,

"This wise and good government having prohibited the use of round hats, guillotine waistcoats, long breeches, furots, shoestrings, neck handkerchiefs, and a long train of other articles of wearing apparel, which our gay young men used to wear in imitation of the English, fearing their very form introduced Jacobinical ideas into the public mind, I must request you not to send me any more of the modern cut; every thing must be according to the old fashions; for we are so fearful of innovations, that we will not suffer even the cut of the coat to be changed. This order is most rigorously enforced, under pain of imprisonment, particularly since our defeat in Rouillon, which has spread terror and dismay throughout all Spain."

July 5.

There is a lady now living at Fareham, in Hampshire, whose husband was a captain in the navy, whose son was a captain in the navy, and whose brother was an admiral—all of whom are dead; and the same lady has now living another brother an admiral, and another son an admiral!

Of the manner in which the late captain Henry Harvey, who died on Sunday last of the wounds he received in the late engagement under Lord Howe, fought his ship in the late action, his commander in chief, and the rest of the fleet, bear honourable testimony.

In the early part of the action he was wounded in the hand, which he did not so much as dress, but tying his handkerchief round the wounded part, gave his directions; soon after, a gun being dismounted near him, a heavy splinter of the carriage struck him on the back which threw him, and rolled him a considerable way on the ship's side; he rose with great pain, but still continued his station with unabated spirit and resolution, when, towards the close of the engagement, his right arm was carried off by a twenty-four pounder. He was then taken to the cock-pit, and an amputation took place, with every favourable circumstance.

When he arrived in port after the action, the contusion which he received on the back, and which he scarcely minded in the heat of the action, grew bad; in short, it brought on a fever, and a mortification in the kidneys, of which he died.

His Majesty did him the honor to reward his gallant services on Saturday last, with the rank of Rear-Admiral; but his brother, Capt. John Harvey, (who fought in the same action, and twice came to his succour in the day of battle), on bringing him the glad tidings, found him delirious—on the next morning he expired!

The following is copied from a daily paper, in which it is given as intelligence received in town this morning from Oland.

Gen. Stewart began to embark the troops on Tuesday morning last, and before night the town was completely evacuated, not a single man belonging to the troops being left behind. The ships in the harbor were all brought away, an old Indian and a prison-ship excepted, which, by the wind blowing strong into the harbor, could not be got out, and were therefore set on fire. The gates of the town being set open by the inhabitants, the French were seen from the shipping to enter the town to the number of about 5000. I am sorry to add, that a few horses were under the disagreeable necessity of being left behind at Nieuport.—The fleet failed for Flushing.—I am happy to add, that Lord Moira has effected a junction with Gen. Clairfayt.

Accounts were received in town of a very disagreeable nature from Madrid, by the mail from Corinna. The spirit of Jacobinism has made such progress in that

Priest-ridden country, that most alarming symptoms of insurrection have manifested themselves in that capital; and, what is more serious, the Swiss Guards have explicitly declared that they are Republicans in principle, and will not fight against the people in their efforts to shake off the intolerable yoke under which they groan. This intelligence was very generally reported yesterday, and seemed to gain credit from the respectable names to which it was assigned. If we may be allowed to draw conclusions from a letter received a fortnight ago to a friend, an open and general insurrection is most likely to happen.—"You cannot imagine," said this letter, "to what a height the spirit of discontent has risen in this metropolis. All the vigilance, the espionage, and the menaces of the government, are insufficient to stifle the murmurs of the people; and among the very first ranks are to be found open and avowed advocates for liberty. You will think it strange, but I assure you it is true, that the measures which your ministers have, with so much ease, carried into execution to stop the progress of Jacobinical doctrines, the Spanish Court dare not imitate: they dare not arrest the men whom they know to be busy in proselytizing the multitude; for in case of a shock, they have no dependence on any part of the military force."

Advertisement Extraordinary

Wanted a few good hands to negotiate a Peace with France, for which a liberal reward will be given by applying to the Treasury.

No objection if it is made with the republic, provided it shall appear that we have no other view than to stop the effusion of blood, and restore order to that unhappy country.

As the principle upon which we entered into the war was never defined, there is great scope for ingenious men to get us handsomely out of it. Good reasons in the shape of College Theses tending to that end may be sent sealed up to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Authors will be rewarded according to their success.

No objection to the proposals if they come from People in the Opposition: their names will be concealed, they will have free access to the Treasury, and if they continue Members of the Whig Club, so much the better.

No proposals can be attended to without this preliminary article, viz. that the present administration are to continue in power.

N. B. Our Allies being heartily tired of the war they need not be mentioned, and the Negotiators will have a few islands to dispose of.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Sept. 4.

On Monday morning a detachment of troops, under the command of Capt. Sedam, consisting of about 100, marched from this place for Trenton.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, Sept. 3.

Saturday last the troop of Horse of Capt. Williamson's company met in this town, when all present made a voluntary offer of their services in the select corps of 1200 to march for quelling the insurgents at Pittsburgh. We also hear that Capt. Ward's troop at Newark have made a like tender of their services.

PHILADELPHIA,

SEPTEMBER 9.

From the General Advertiser of this Morning.

WESTERN DISTURBANCES.

Dispatches were yesterday received from the Commissioners sent by the federal and state governments, to offer terms to the insurgents in the western counties of this state. The information these contain, are not so favourable as was anticipated from the disposition expressed by the committee of conference. It appears, that the propositions made by the commissioners, were laid before the committee of safety, consisting of 60 members, of which the committee of conference were a part. They were taken into consideration by the grand committee, 57 members being present; on the 27th ult. Mr. Gallatin addressed them in a speech of two hours long, in which he treated the subject in a very masterly manner; recommending obedience to the law, and recourse to the constitutional means of obtaining a repeal of it. He was followed by Mr. Bradford, who in a violent and inflammatory harangue of considerable length endeavored to make a contrary impression; he contended, that resistance to the oppression of an odious excise was not only a duty, but that in the then situation of the western country it was practicable to render that opposition effectual; that the only article wanted to