

FROM THE EAGLE.

VIGIL, No. 2.

Physician Heal Thyself.

THIS text, the evening after I had sent my first number to the Eagle, rose to recollection, as I lay on my mattress, in fading mode, and has haunted me ever since. Physician, heal thyself. This, though once used very disingenuously by a parcel of cavilling bigots; yet nevertheless contains an important precept. It echoed in my mind, till, by the illusions of fancy, it was almost audible in my ears; and I seemed to recognize the Rev. Mr. Hammer-down in the following paraphrase!

"Vigil, before you go peeping at the faults and follies of others, survey your own. Do not fall to censure your neighbors for doing what you allow in yourself. Cure your own jaundice, before you administer wormwood to others. Sit down, Mr. Vigil, and take a narrow look at your character and practice. Investigate the secrets of your own heart. Develop to your own view your most latent emotions."

"Vigil!" exclaimed the schoolmaster, with a woful frown upon his face—"Why Vigil is a centinel, a watch, a spy, an eaves-dropper! He will be eaves-dropping about in the night. He will steal into your bed-rooms. He will anecdote the attacks of gentlemen upon their cookmaids. In short, whoever shall drink a swallow too much, will see himself advertised for a drunkard."

"Vigil!" answered a pretty damsel, whose lips were mellow and sweet as the honied comb—"Vigil!" repeated she, with a blush that bespoke apprehension and alarm—"And who pray is Vigil? I hope he will not be impudent enough to call me coquette."

"Nay—" muttered a bachelor of thirty years and ten, as he sat, playing with a lady's finger—"Nay" said he, lifting her hand to his lips, at once scalding it with his breath and scraping it with his beard—"Maw—"

All seemed to be listening for the close of the speech, expecting the bachelor, after a few more nays and maws, to break forth—What! a spy upon us! Let him meddle with us bachelors, if he dares. What, pick our bones, would he? Yes, villain! but I stand ready to deny whatever he shall insinuate against me, faith!

With such a charge, I say, his mind seemed to be loaded, and ready to fire, when, to our great surprize, grappling the lady with his arms, he gave her such a loving squeeze, as squeezed out the doleful sops, "Murder, Mr. Blank! I think the man is bewitched! Do you intend to jam me to death!"

Such were the tricks of fancy; but here the reverie ended. A found sleep ensued, from which I waked to a train of ideas mottoed verbatim as before—*Physician heal thyself.*

Perhaps it led me to think, how readily guilt excites fear, and how little the person conscious of rectitude has to dread from the satyrifist—or perhaps it led me to consider how much more ready the writer upon men and manners is to depict vices than virtues; or perhaps it brought me to myself. Whichever of these it might be, as there is nothing uncommon in the two former, and nothing in the latter, which concerns the reader, I shall give him no farther information about it.

The physician's business is with the sick, rather than with the well. He deals more in restoratives, than preventives. Wounds are to be cured, but sometimes cannot without probing.—Some must submit even to amputation and trepanning. Notwithstanding the pains of such a process, if life can be saved by it, we thank the surgeon, as a benefactor, although he has taken a fee equal to the reach of his avarice or the stupidity of his conscience.

If the Vigil should chance to observe any disease, and can prescribe a remedy, he will do it cheerfully, and gratis; and, in seeing his prescription followed with success, will enjoy a reward far different from the quack, when driving home the cow of the widow and orphan, a pay for the nostrums, which ended the days of the husband and fire—the reward of which such unfouled wretches have no conception.

Foreign Intelligence.

From Hamburg papers received by the Lady Walterstorff.

PARIS, August 6.

In the sitting of the National Convention on the 4th of August Freron proposed, to demolish the Hotel de

Ville of Paris, because it had served as the last retreat to Robespierre; it was however remarked, that it was utterly ridiculous to take vengeance on stones for the crimes committed by men; that the system of destruction was over, and moreover the Hotel de Ville belonged to the city of Paris, whose sections had all deserved well of the country.

In the sitting of the 9th instant, it was decreed, that the arrears of pensions allowed to ci-devant priests and monks should be immediately paid by the respective districts, and that in future all such pensions should be paid without delay every three months.

Cambon proposed to change the name of the committee of public safety for that of central committee of the revolutionary government, because public safety could only be procured by the exertions of the Convention in mass. This motion was received with universal approbation, ordered to be printed and discussed to-morrow.

When the arrestation of Fouquier Teinville was decreed, Freron rose: "all Paris, said he, demands the execution of this man. There is no family, which he did not deprive of one of its members. If the jurics were led by the villain Robespierre, what must be the public accuser, to whom the tyrant dictated the charges? It is time for this murderer, intoxicated with the blood he shed, to sleep himself sober again in Hell.

Dumont denounced the painter David, who is now arrested, in the following manner: "Citizens said he, the solemn attitude we have now assumed, does not permit us to suffer, that David, this tyrant of the arts, this vile and despicable wretch, who did not appear in the Convention during the night of the 28th July, may unpunished visit and infect those places where he intended to carry into execution the crimes of his master the tyrant Robespierre. The moment is arrived when all shadows of the villain, of whom France is delivered, must disappear. David is not the only one sold to Robespierre. The court of Cromwell is not yet destroyed."

Barrere declared, that he had only to announce the capture of 75 English, Dutch, and Spanish vessels, which the frigates of the Republic had made prizes of; by which means the seaports were abundantly provided with victuals. The frigate la Tardive had besides destroyed six of the enemy's ships.

Barrere announced a new victory obtained by the army of the western Pyrenees on the 24th of July, after an obstinate engagement of three hours, when they made themselves masters of a steep mountain occupied by 800 Spaniards, took 320 of them, killed the rest, and conquered the rich Vale of Baitan, the posts of Bera, Lefaca, Jancy, Elchelor, &c.

The Convention heard with surprize, that Freron, one of Robespierre's agents, had incarcerated more than 10,000 citizens. He was arrested with his servant Baptiste.

The latest return of the prisoners of Paris, makes them amount to 7832, not including those in the Conciergerie. August 8.

Hentz, Bourboite and Goujon, Representatives of the people near the army of the Moselle and the Rhine sent the following address to the National Convention:

"Citizens, "We received your proclamation concerning the late plots discovered at Paris, and have communicated it to the armies. May the heads of all traitors fall! May all tyrants be annihilated! This is the sincere wish of all those who shed their blood in this quarter for their country; this blood does not flow for a few conspirators, but for Liberty, Equality and for the unperishable Republic. May every one perish who aims at the sovereignty, which belongs to the people alone! May those fall a sacrifice to national justice, who will place themselves above equality. This is what we desire with you, and what all triumphing armies will wish for. The many heroes, who fell for Liberty, shall not suffer the dishonor, that the country they have delivered by their courage, be submitted again to the scourge of a tyrant. The events, which happened at Paris, cannot but encrease the zeal of the armies, and heighten the spirits of the soldiers of Liberty, who wish nothing more than to exterminate all tyrants.

"Citizens Van der Stegen and Van Lanhenouk are the deputies arrived here from Brussels; they are to demand in the name of all inhabitants the re-union of that city with the French Republic."

Ten waggons loaded with 5-12 millions of livres in specie, are already arrived here from Brussels.

Valenciennes has been bombarded since the 23d of July, and the trenches are likewise opened before Conde.

BERLIN, August 12.

Intelligence was yesterday received here, that the Russians had taken Wilna in Lithuania. According to a report it has been taken by storm. In this case it must have cost a great number of men on both sides. No detail is given of the capture of that place, it remains therefore uncertain, in how far this event may contribute, to decide the fate of Warsaw.

The latest letters of Poland bring intelligence, that the Prussian head quarters at Wola, have been removed and fixed at a distance from the Polish intrenchments. A transport of heavy artillery is expected on the 20th and another about the end of August.

However certain it seems, that the Poles won't be able to make a long resistance against the combined forces of Russia: the unexpected delay in military operations occasioned by the backwardness of the Russians, is accompanied by many inconveniences at least disagreeable if not fatal to the Prussian army. Private letters complain not only of the extreme dearth of all necessaries but also of a real scarcity of provisions in the Prussian camp, which suffers also by want of good water. A great number of the Prussian troops died with the dysentery; and the prince of Prussia himself was attacked by this sickness, but he is now recovered.

CRUBIN, August 8.

The Poles approached yesterday within two miles of this place. The Russians commanded by the heroic Kruslawo went out to meet the enemy, but they were forced to retreat. Liebau is occupied by the Poles since the 6th inst.

August 9.

In the engagement of the 7th inst. the brave Lieut. Col. Kruslawo was mortally wounded besides one officer and twenty six rank and file taken prisoners by the Poles. They began on the morning of the 8th inst. to cannonade the Russians pushed about two miles from Liebau, and retook soon after their former position. At noon another cannonade commenced on a Russian battery in the neighbourhood of Liebau, and continued till a o'clock when the Russians began to retreat in good order; they were pursued by the Poles half way to this town, through which they marched quietly in the evening.

LIVORNO, August 4.

The English men of war arrived here from Baitia. The accounts given by the Captains, corroborate the intelligence, that the English did not accept the capitulation proposed by the garrison of Calvi [in the Island Corfica.] The cannonade on both sides began soon after again with the greatest vivacity, and the French seem determined to defend themselves to the last. Famine or a storm, are the only means left, to conquer a place occupied by those desperadoes.

The Neapolitan Escadre commanded by General Forleguerri moored in our road yesterday morning. The stormy weather rendered it impossible, to disembark the troops from on board their transports.

WARSAW, August 7-11.

Extract from the Gazette of Thoin, on the Vistula.

Warsaw itself has not been bombarded yet. Our army is posted before the city, in four fortified camps, communicating with each other, and commanded by General in chief Kosciusko, Generals Dambrowsky, Zajoczek, and Mokrowsky, who has again joined the army. Kosciusko's head quarters are established at Mohatow. He has been reinforced by the brigade of Madelinsky. The second camp, commanded by Dambrowsky, is established before him at Czerniakow; this corps faces the Russians in and about Villanow. The third corps is posted before Wola, against the Russians, who are in possession of Wola and infest its neighbourhood; the fourth camp, in which Joseph Poniatowky serves as a volunteer, extends from Powalsk to Mariemont and Bielany, in order to cover this quarter against the Russians, posted in and about Gurce. The intrenchments of Warsaw and the fortifications of the camp are on both flanks covered by the Vistula, and enable the troops to harrafs the enemy and bombard his camps incessantly, by which many villages occupied by the Russians, and even Wola have been burnt down. A six pounder lately struck the King of Prussia's kitchen tent, without any material damage. Praga [a suburb] on the other side of the Vistula, is entirely free and fortified like Warsaw. A few Russian troops, who appear sometimes in some distant parts of its neighborhood, are quickly dispersed by the Poles, and

cannot hinder Warsaw from being abundantly provided with all necessaries of life, which are brought from all quarters on the other side of the river, and even from Lithuania.

The Poles took lately all the Pontoons prepared by the Russians for crossing the river Bug, also the pontooners and soldiers belonging thereto, besides, more than 100 oxen, and sent all to Warsaw.

General Cichotky, who commands a corps on the river Narew and the lower Bug, finding himself too feeble against the Russians in that quarter, has been reinforced by Generals Bielack and Chmelniak, who arrived lately with troops from Lithuania. They have taken the Russian pontoons with them, which will be made use of in crossing the Narew and the Bug.

All is quiet at Warsaw. The patriots seem to be satisfied with the king, who intends to send his last remaining jewels, to the high National Court, as a patriotic gift for public exigencies, especially to forward the cannon foundery. Nothing is known in Warsaw, of an answer said to be given by Kosciusko, to the King, who wished to visit the camp, though it was published in many foreign gazettes. The truth is: it being not permitted to the king himself, to leave Warsaw without a passport, he requested the National Court for one, in order to see Kosciusko's camp: but the High National Court did not find it advisable to allow a passport to the King in such critical times. On the 2d inst. General Zajoczek sent in a letter of the King of Prussia to our king, which was brought by a Prussian trumpeter to the camp near Wola.—The contents of this letter and the answer to it are not yet known.

LIEBAU, August 8.

(A seaport in the Dutchy of Courland.)

A corps of 12,000 Poles, mostly regulars, with thirty pieces of cannon and two mortars, entered this town on the 6th inst. The Russians were drawn up in order of battle before this place, and tried to dispute the passage, but they were soon overpowered, and pursued with such spirit by the Polish troops, that very few of them escaped by the road to Grublin.

The very moment the Poles took possession of Liebau, a Russian ship arrived; the crew seeing Liebau occupied by the Poles, was hardly able to escape, as the Poles kept up a heavy fire of artillery on them.

Another report mentions that Polangen (on the Baltic sea) is occupied by a corps of 10,000 Poles, which exposes in some degree East-Prussia, and particularly Memel, (a Prussian fortress and harbour.)

LONDON, August 21.

Earl Stanhope does not intend to go into a customary suit of solemn black for the death of Robespierre:

"He has that within which passeth show; These but the trappings and the suit of woe."

The fruitful river of little Cato's eyes began to flow when he read the sad end of his dearly beloved Maximilian. Like Niobe, he was all drowned in tears. He thought it a hard case that a Republican should die on the same scaffold, and by the same instrument which murdered a King.

Paris at present may be compared to Mount Etna. It contains an immense quantity of combustible matter, which at different periods forces itself out in a dreadful conflagration, and the Convention is the Crater through which the fire bursts forth.

By a letter from a gentleman at Smyrna, the following remarkable circumstance is transmitted:

"In the night of the 5th of last June, the inhabitants of the Island of Tenedos, in Archipelago, were very much alarmed by the several severe shocks of an earthquake. In the morning to their great surprize, they discovered a small island, about half a mile in circumference, immersed from the sea, between them and the Asiatic shore. In the centre was observed a small volcano, out of which issued smoke of a reddish hue. When I heard this extraordinary account, I was determined to be an eye witness of it, and therefore hired a small vessel which soon conveyed me there. I was told that it had increased much since the night it first sprung, and still continued doing the same.

"As the inhabitants are very ignorant and superstitious, they were afraid to venture near it; I therefore set out for the spot with my servant: we tied the boat to a rock, of the new island, and proceeded upon it. I observed branches of coral dispersed upon the island; likewise different sorts of shell-fish. A most wonderful noise proceeded from the volcano, resembling the rumbling of waggons.

ENNIS, (Ireland) Aug. 14.

"On the night of Friday the 8th inst. a number of miscreants headed by one Fitzgerald, broke into a Salt-Water lodge at Kelkee, in the west of this county, where a lady and her daughter, a child of twelve years of age, were for the bene-

fit of the bathing season, and after striking and other wise abusing the mother, feloniously carried away her daughter.—They fired a number of shots, on leaving the Lodge, as they proceeded through the country, in order to intimidate those who might be inclined to pursue them; but it had a different effect, as it served to alarm the neighborhood, when a number of gentlemen led on by George Studdard, Esq our present high Sheriff, (who fortunately happened to be in that part of the country) commenced a spirited and diligent pursuit, through the most unfrequented and intricate parts of the country, until they compelled those villains to abandon the lady, whom they restored to her afflicted parents.

PHILADELPHIA,

OCTOBER 23.

Philad. Oct. 21, 1794.

The Committee appointed by the citizens the 3d inst. to stop the intercourse with Baltimore and its vicinity, on account of a contagious disorder which prevailed there, have reason to believe that the health of the inhabitants of these places is so far restored as to render a continuance of restrictions unnecessary.

It is therefore resolved, that all regulations which have been adopted by this committee, to prevent the intercourse between this city and the town of Baltimore and its vicinity, be discontinued.

George Latimer, Chairman.

Attest, Walter Franklin, Secretary.

GENERAL ELECTION.

Carlisle District.

For Representative in Congress

Andrew Gregg, 217
James Wallace, 180
William Irvine, 97

For State Senators.

Samuel Postlethwait, 236
James Lambertson, 206
Jonathan Hoge, 41

Assembly.

David Mitchell, 426
Jacob Craver, 239
John Montgomery, 201
Samuel Findley, 185
Robert Whitehill, 86
Joseph Junkin, 65
John Williamson, 54
Abraham Miller, 19

Commissioners.

William Alexander, 296
Samuel Gray, 166
John M'Donald, 19

Capt. Lake, of the ship Hannah, arrived here on Sunday from Russia, sailed from Ellineur in company with the ship Washington Capt. Stephenson, for Philadelphia, ship William, Picket; ship Financier, & ship Minerva, Gardiner, for Boston; the brig Sally, Choate, for Salem.

Left at Cronfact (August 6.) the ship Genet, Wales, of Boston; Rising Sun, Olney, of Rhode Island; ship—Sun, Bickerton, and Captain Walters, in a ship, of Boston, and a brig Capt. Clarke.

On the 24th September experienced a heavy gale of wind, wherein the Hannah split her topails. On the 27th inst. 24, long. 49, took up a pine chest, painted red on the outside, and a light mahogany within, had a till and two drawers at one end, and three places to contain bottles at the other, and three new cleets to support a false bottom.

On the 1st October, in lat. 42, 25, long. 51, spoke the brig William, from St. Sebastians, bound to Wiscasset out 3 days.

The ship George Barclay, Capt. Collet, arrived here from London, sailed from there the 26th August; 12 days after, he spoke the ship Lavinia, Capt. Hodge, from Baltimore bound to Amsterdam, out 40 days, all well. A few days ago, off the Delaware by an English frigate of 28 guns, called the Niger, which had taken an American schooner bound to some part of the West-Indies, and sent her a prize to Halifax, name unknown. The only Philadelphia vessel left at London is the Pigou, Beatty, which would be ready to sail for this port about three weeks after he left that place.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

The following Intelligence was translated from Dutch Papers, received by the Brig Lady Walterstorff, Capt. Benner, in 51 days from Hamburg.

GENEVA, August 9.

General Dumourier, who hitherto lived on a seat belonging to the Syndicus Cayla, has lately quitted the same, and is now in Basil. The report therefore, that he was among those arrested at Geneva, is totally groundless.

FRANKFORD, August 16.

On the 12th inst. the French had a general reconnoitering in the neighborhood of Worms, from the river Rhine quite to the mountains. They were again for a short time in Frankenthal, and surprized a Prussian out post at Klimkarienbach, where they took a lieutenant and some privates prisoners.