

of Belcour on the Philadelphia Stage  
of a recollection of the upright character  
his Father has for years sustained, can  
give a double claim to success he may  
expect it—we congratulate the public  
on the interesting spectacle of a  
Father and Son meeting in two char-  
acters so opposite as Belcour and  
Stoekwell.

DIED, on Sunday the 26th of Octo-  
ber, Doctor John Carson, professor of  
Chemistry in the university of Pennsylv-  
vania, a skilful physician and surgeon  
and an honest man. In him his family  
has lost an affectionate husband and ten-  
der parent, society a useful member and  
his profession an ornament.

The drawing of the lottery pub-  
lished by the Directors of the "Society  
for establishing useful Manufactures"  
is postponed to the first Monday in May  
next.

#### NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A letter to the Committee of Pub-  
lic Safety, from the Representatives of  
the People in the Army of the Eastern  
Pyrenees, dated 15th Thermidor, (2d  
August) has this passage—

"When you communicate to the  
Convention this new trait of atrocity  
unknown even to nations less civilized,  
tell them that the conquerors of the  
Eastern Pyrenees at their post; that  
the army who dictated the terms of the  
capitulation of Collioure, are deter-  
mined to avenge its infraction. The bar-  
barians! They violate those engage-  
ments the more sacred, because they  
restrained the French, who never cease  
to harass and overwhelm them in hu-  
miliation. The bayonets of the Re-  
public shall point the way towards those  
miserable victims of the most infamous  
injury.

"The slaves by heaps shall expire un-  
der our blows. A thousand of their vil-  
lages shall be a prey to the devouring  
flames, while we shall go with fury in  
quest of our brothers. The commissioners  
proceed to declare, that they will fire  
at Spanish flags of truce, and convert  
the kingdom of Spain itself into an  
immense desert."

Some time ago, 7000 Spanish troops  
were taken prisoners at Collioure.

They were permitted to go off on con-  
dition that an equal number of French-  
men should be exchanged for them.

The king of Spain disavowed the a-  
greement; and this step has produced  
these menaces on the part of the French.

#### By this Day's Mail.

WINCHESTER, October 27.

A gentleman immediately from Ken-  
tucky, informs, that General Wayne  
has erected a Fort a few paces from  
that occupied by the British at the  
Foot of the Rapids of the Miami of  
the Lakes.

The account of General Scott having  
defeated the Indians, as mentioned in  
our last, he says, is unfounded.

Further particulars of the burning of  
Nickajack and Running-Water, In-  
dian towns.

On the 7th of September a party of  
militia, consisting of five hundred and  
fifty men, commanded by Major Ore,  
marched from Nashville, by order of  
General Robertson, and on the 13th  
destroyed Nickajack and Running-Wa-  
ter, two of the most hostile of the Low-  
er Cherokee towns, situate on the south  
branch of the Tennessee; killed forty  
five warriors, and took nine prisoners,  
squaws and children. In the towns  
were found two fresh scalps, taken at  
Cumberland, and several that were dry  
hung up as trophies of war. Many ar-  
ticles of property, which were known  
by some one or other of the militia to  
have been taken when the proprietors  
were killed by Indians, in the course  
of the last twelve months, amongst which  
were a number of letters taken when  
the Kentucky mail was robbed and the  
rider killed. These two towns were  
principal crossing places for the Creeks  
over the Tennessee for war against Cum-  
berland and Kentucky, in which they,  
with the warriors of Look-out Moun-  
tain and Will's towns, have heartily co-  
operated for years past, boasting in their  
perfect security, from their situation,  
surrounded with mountains on three  
sides, the Tennessee on the north, and  
their number of warriors.

The prisoners taken gave informa-  
tion, that there were sixty warriors,  
Creeks and Cherokees, then out for war  
against the United States, who passed  
thro Nickajack nine days ago—that two  
nights before the destruction of the Run-  
ning Water, a scalp dance was held in  
it; at which were present the Bloody  
Fellow, John Watts, and the other  
Chiefs of the Lower Towns; at which

they had determined to continue on the  
war in conjunction with the Creeks  
with more activity than heretofore  
against the frontiers. In Nickajack was  
found a quantity of powder and lead,  
just received from the Spanish govern-  
ment, and a commission to Breath, the  
chief of that town, who was killed. The  
militia had three men wounded.

Major Ore appears to have conducted  
this enterprise with great address, bra-  
very and humanity.

The Hanging Maw, upon hearing  
the above account, at Tellico Block  
house, observed, "He hoped the Low-  
er Towns would now open their ears  
and listen to the Peace Talks of the  
United States."

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 25.

(A Gentleman immediately from Ken-  
tucky, communicated the following.)

"Mr. Printer—On the 1st Sept.  
one Whitley, with 250 volunteers from  
Kentucky, marched against the fourth-  
ern Indians living on the Tennessee river,  
after being joined by a party from Cum-  
berland and Clinch, amounting to 230,  
and attacked one of the Cherokee and  
Chicamaw towns, killed 54, and took  
23 prisoners—on the part of the whites  
9 wounded, 3 supposed mortal. This  
may be relied on, as I had it from Col.  
Whitley himself, and saw the prisoners  
he had taken."

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30.

#### Revolution in France.

There was one effect which flowed  
from the decree rendering the Mem-  
bers of the Constituent Assembly inel-  
ligible to a seat in the next Assembly—  
which, probably was not foreseen, but  
which will render it difficult hereafter  
to keep the French people in due sub-  
ordination to law. This was the dis-  
credit thrown upon *Age and Talents*,  
by suddenly exalting a set of *Young  
Men* into the seats of legislation.

The Constituent Assembly contain-  
ed many men whose judgments were  
matured by experience and age; and  
who had not totally rejected the wisdom  
of other nations and former times.

Some characters of this description  
were found in the succeeding Assemblies;  
but in the latter, a great proportion of  
the real talents were rather brilliant,  
than solid; rather the result of meta-  
physical systems that captivated the im-  
agination, than of substantial knowl-  
edge, acquired in the world and by  
actual experiment.

To this description of vain specula-  
tors in theory, France must ascribe  
many hasty measures which a short ex-  
perience taught these fanciful legislators  
to retract; and these idle attempts to  
change the habits and opinions of a na-  
tion in a moment, by a legislative  
decree, have exposed the last Con-  
vention to the sneers of their enemies.

Thus when Dumourier was carrying  
his victories thro the Netherlands, the  
National Assembly, elated with joy,  
suddenly embraced the resolution, of  
giving liberty to the surrounding na-  
tions.

In the fervor of their zeal, and doubt-  
less with pure motives, as they thought,  
they instantly passed the decree of Nov.  
19, 1792, for fraternizing the Belgi-  
ans. A little reflection taught them,  
what they might have easily known at  
first, that they should have first learned  
whether the Belgians wished to be frater-  
nized, and that it might be difficult  
to convert men into allies and republicans,  
by a decree on paper. They found also  
that this rash resolution alarmed all the  
surrounding nations, and would bring  
them into trouble; as it actually did;  
they therefore repealed it.

Just so Danton and Hebert, inflated  
with modern philosophy, which rejects  
an intelligent God from its creed,  
thought it would be a mighty great im-  
provement, and a glorious thing, in  
these regenerating times, to extirpate,  
not only the Christian Religion, but  
theism also, they therefore attempted  
to banish God from Frenchmen's belief,  
as the creature of fanaticism, and estab-  
lish atheism by law. The beardless  
philosophers in that nation ought to  
have been ashamed, to undertake the  
task of eradicating the prejudices and  
opinions of a nation by law or force.  
French liberty and inexperience alone  
were capable of such folly; but the at-  
tempt was made, and soon proved the  
weakness of its authors. Robespierre  
was the first to discover the impossibility  
of such a thing, and wishing to get rid  
of Hebert and Danton, he, with mas-  
terly address, changed his efforts; and  
falling in with opinions which he could  
not extirpate, charged Hebert and Dan-  
ton with the blasphemy of attempting  
to reject a God from the national belief.

The artifice succeeded; his rivals  
fell; and then, in a fit of patriotic de-  
votion, Robespierre brings forward his

decree for establishing the belief of the  
one Supreme and the Virtues. This pro-  
ject was admirable. Robespierre was  
as much of an Atheist as Hebert; but  
he found his system would not go down  
with the multitude; he then tacked  
about and formed a scheme to establish  
Atheism under the name of *One Supreme  
or Eternal*. With this sort of God and  
a dozen inferior deities, and each a fes-  
tival annually, a kind of pompous frolic;  
the stratagem succeeded, and all Paris  
sings the praises of this unknown *Some-  
thing*.

These are only fables of the weak  
the rash, and the absurd measures, which  
have marked every step of the proceedings  
of the two last Assemblies, measures  
that never could have been passed by an  
Assembly of old experienced States-  
men.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatius  
dated October 10, received by the  
brig Dolphin, Captain Fisher, ar-  
rived yesterday, in 21 days from Tob-  
ago, and 14 from St. Eustatius.

"A vessel from Guadaloupe, this day  
brings an account, that the English at  
Petit Bourg have surrendered, and the  
whole island of Guadaloupe is, most pro-  
bably, in possession of the French at this  
moment."

HARRISBURGH, October 27.

On Sunday fe'ennight arrived in this  
town; the 1st draft of militia, from the  
state of New-Jersey, under the command  
of Col. Crane, consisting of 300 foot and  
cavalry;

One day last week a man by the name  
of James Harvey, in a fit of intoxication  
and madness put an end to his life,  
by first cutting his throat, (which pro-  
ving not effectual to his abominable de-  
sign) and afterwards dashed out his brains  
against a wall.

Doctor Andrew Forrest, of this  
town, is appointed Register of Wills and  
Recorder of Deeds, for this county in  
place of Joseph Montgomery, Esq.  
deceased.

Died—in this town on Sunday, 19th  
inst. after a short illness, Mrs. May  
Graydon, the amiable consort of Alex-  
ander Graydon esq. A lady greatly  
beloved for her many virtues, and whose  
loss is sincerely lamented by all, who  
had the honor of her acquaintance.

#### Situation of the Armies of the Republic the 9th August.

The army of the North occupied all  
Belgia, and had driven their enemies  
beyond L'Escaut. Valenciennes, Conde,  
and Queuoy, were not yet in the power  
of the Republic, but they could not avoid  
bearing the yoke incessantly, since the ar-  
my was 30 leagues beyond. Since the ter-  
rible decree of death for the English and  
Hanoverians, the generals of this army  
complained of the difficulty of joining  
them, flying immediately at the approach  
of the Republicans.

The army of the Sambre and the Meuse  
had beat & pursued Cobourg as far as Mae-  
stricht.

The army of the Rhine had attacked  
under all points the Prussians. Every  
where the Republicans notwithstanding a  
strong resistance had the advantage. The  
effect of it was the invasion of the Pala-  
tinate at the time they were gathering  
their crop.

The Army of the Alps always ob-  
tained the advantage, in a very difficult  
country, and where the obstacles of na-  
ture are almost insurmountable.

The Army of the Eastern Pyrenees  
advanced into Catalonia, and had left  
behind it Bellegarde well blocked up,  
which they intended to retake without  
doing damage to the place or fortifica-  
tions by a too hasty attack.

The Army of the Western Pyrenees  
had taken possession of the Valley of  
Bastar, containing 16 villages.—It had  
taken Fontarabia, where they found  
208 pieces of cannon, and made 2000  
prisoners. This army in advancing af-  
terwards had taken the Passage, an ad-  
vantageous position near the sea, and  
St. Sebastian.

The Naval Army had gone into  
Brest and ready to sail. Many divisions  
of Frigates and Corvettes were cruising  
and made many prizes. The ships de-  
stined for transporting the troops to  
England were gone from Bourdeaux to  
Brest, the place of rendezvous. These  
ships are only to the number of 90 or  
100.

The brigands of La Vendee were  
totally destroyed, except a band of  
them, called Chat-huants, because they  
went out only in the night—it was  
more difficult to meet them than to  
fight and destroy them. *Nor. Pap.*

#### PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

##### ARRIVED.

Ship Catherine, McCollom, Madeira 38  
Euphrates, Clark, Baltimore 8  
Barque Prudence, Miller, Amsterdam 77  
Snow Cleopatra, Etheridge, Plymouth (Eng.) 56

Jeremie 23  
Virginia 3  
North Carolina 4  
Norfolk 4  
Virginia 14  
Charleston 9  
Ditto 14  
New London 9  
Capt. Keen of Schooner Neptune informs, that  
the brig Enterprize, Sassafield, sailed from  
Charleston for Philadelphia, the 15th inst.  
Spoke the ship Citoyen de Marseilles below Bom-  
bay-Hook.  
In the Neptune from Charleston, came a few  
French passengers.

##### CLEARED.

Brig Hope, Wallace, Cape Nicholas Mole  
Neutrality, Thomson, St. Simons  
Ann, Fowler, Georgia  
Mary Ann, Kirkpatrick, New York  
Schooner Phoebe, Shevell, Cape Nicholas Mole  
Phoenix, Weeks, Boston  
Franklin, Peck, Folly Landing  
Bessy, Floyd, Cherry Stone  
Ditto, Mumouth, Ditto  
Ranger, Dunn, New York  
Sloop Betsy, Jones, Virginia  
Sally, Lindsey, Ditto  
Lily, Negus, New York  
Capt. Fowler of the Brig Mars, was boarded  
on the 19th August, by the Brilliant man of war,  
capt. Smith, with three others, on a cruise,  
20th, in Lat. 49. 30', spoke the ship Indus-  
try, Oran, of and from New York, bound to  
France, out 46 days. 19th, in Lat. 42. 58',  
spoke the Barque Prudence, capt. Miller, from  
Fair Island, out 25 days.  
The Brig Polly, Wickham, said to be from  
Hamburg, was spoke a few days since on the coast.  
Two ships, and several other vessels are ar-  
rived at the Fort.  
The Sloop Sally, Hammond, from Washington,  
N. C. and a schooner which I. led a few days ago,  
are on shore at Prime Hook, 15 miles within the  
Light House.

NORFOLK, Oct. 24.

Yesterday arrived in Hampton Road,  
the ship John Bulkeley, Jesse Hollis,  
Master, in 50 days from Coruana.

Oct. 4, in lat. 42, long. 53, spoke  
the brig Jane, Cowel, 10 days from  
Boston, bound to Cadiz.

Oct. 14, in lat. 36, long. 64, spoke  
the ship Fair Virginian, Stedfast, 60  
days from Whitehaven, bound to Alex-  
andria.

October 25.

On Wednesday arrived in Hampton  
Roads, the ship Sally, Captain Clark,  
from Bremen, which place he left the  
1st September. Captain Clark informs,  
that the Prussians have actually with-  
drawn their forces, as well as the Autri-  
ans—that the only troops now left to  
cope with the French, were the English  
and Dutch—that the whole force of the  
British amounted to 16,000 men, and  
the Dutch had very few troops—that  
Lord Howe failed on the 10th Septem-  
ber with his grand fleet for the Bay of  
Biscay—Capt. Clark was spoke by one  
of a squadron of French frigates (ten  
in number) off the mouth of the Chan-  
nel.

Extract of a letter from the Captain of  
an American Vessel, in Brest, to his  
friend in this Town, dated Aug. 15.

"This day we have received accounts  
of the capture of all the homeward  
bound West Indiamen, together with  
the men of war that were to convoy  
them. There are about 30 French  
frigates cruising between Ushant and  
Scilly. The French deceive the Eng-  
lish in the Channel with their ships, ha-  
ving a number of 74's cut down that  
fight 50 thirty-two pounders on one  
deck, the finest ships I ever saw."

On Monday last arrived in Hampton  
Roads, the following ships of war:  
Resolution, 74 guns, Admiral Mur-  
ray.

Argonaut, 64 do. Capt. Ball.  
Africa, 64 do. Capt. —

##### ARRIVED.

Sch'r. Favorite, Postlethwaite, St.  
Kitts.  
Polly and Sally, Carr, St. Bar-  
tholomews.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.

The article respecting Mr. SMITH's  
election can have reference only to the  
City of Charleston, in which we hear that  
Gentleman had a majority of eighty votes.  
The result of the election throughout the  
district could not have been known on the  
15th Oct. as the district is extensive and  
the election was held on the 14th.

By the Cleopatra, from Plymouth,  
(Eng.) which place she left the 4th  
Sept. it is said accounts are received of  
the capture of Sluys by the French—  
and that the Duke and Dutchess of  
Cumberland had also fallen into their  
hands.

##### A FEW BALES OF

Brown Russia sheeting

Imported in the William Penn, from  
London,

FOR SALE BY  
Curtis Clay,

No. 57, HIGH STREET.  
Nov. 1 westf

#### Account of places situated in the present seat of war in Europe.

NAMUR—Capital of the Province so  
called, situated in a valley at the conflu-  
ence of the Meuse and Sambre; it was  
taken by King William in 1692, after  
a memorable siege; again by the French  
in 1746, after having been reduced to  
a heap of ruins. Since the Peace of  
Aix la Chapelle, the fortifications have  
been demolished, except the Citadel,  
which was taken by Gen. Valence in  
December 1792—24 leagues E. from  
Valenciennes—30 S. S. W. from Zenlo  
—and 74 north from Paris.

LIEGE—Capital of the Bishoprick  
of that name, is a large populous and  
rich City, situated on the Meuse. It  
was taken by the Duke of Marlborough  
in 1702—it has 16 gates and 17 bridges—  
Dumourier made himself master of  
Liege the 22d November, 1772, but in  
March following the French were com-  
pelled to retire, and were driven out of  
Liege and Brabant—47 leagues East  
from Bruges—45 S. from Maestricht—  
13 E. N. E. from Namur, 37 S. from  
Zutphen, and 88 N. N. E. from Paris.

Bergen ob Zoom—A maritime town  
of Dutch Brabant on the river Zsom, and  
at its union with the Scheldt. Part of  
the strongest places belonging to the  
Netherlands, having been regularly fort-  
ified, and deemed nearly impregnable. It was  
however taken by storm in 1795 by the  
famous count Lowendahl—25 leagues S.  
from Amsterdam, 6 S. from William-  
stadt and 87 N. from Paris.

#### SONNET,

written in Winter, by Mrs. MARRIOTT.  
The howling north wind o'er the moun-  
tain flies,  
And fleecy snow, enrobes th leafless  
grove;  
No more mild Zephyr to the rose-bud  
sighs,  
Sweet birds have ceased their tuneful  
hymns of love.  
The ivy twining round yon moss grown  
cell,  
It's lonely green, how solitary gay,  
Where the melodious red-breast loves  
to dwell,  
And give the lurid storm it's pensive  
lay!  
Come sweet contentment with thy smile  
serene  
Point out the beauties of the frost fring-  
ed grove  
Dispel each swelling tear each woe ter-  
rene  
And harmonize my soul to joy and love.  
Angelic nymph who on thy azure wing  
Celestial peace of mind dost ever bring!

#### Madeira Wine.

A few pipes of very Extraordinary  
good Quality London

##### Particular Bill Wine,

Will be landed on Monday next, from on  
board the Ship Catharine, at Messrs.  
Sims's wharf, and

##### TO BE SOLD BY

#### JOHN CRAIG,

Who has also for Sale,

#### Sugar and Coffee,

In Barrels,  
COTTO 4 in bales,  
Hyson and Souchong TEAS  
WINDOW GLASS of different sizes.  
Nov. 1 d

#### CIRCUS.

Mr. Ricketts presents his  
most respectful compliments to the citi-  
zens of Philadelphia, and all the patrons  
of the Circus, and begs leave to inform  
them, that as his engagements at New-  
York, will require his attendance there  
the second week in November, he there-  
fore wishes to embrace the present favour-  
able opportunity to those who may be de-  
sirous of seeing the performances, by exhib-  
iting

##### Every Afternoon,

(Sunday excepted) until Wednesday next  
on which day by particular desire, he in-  
tends having a public performance at 12  
o'clock, as will be expressed in the adver-  
tisements of the day.

The entertainments will be varied every  
exhibition, and a great variety of Equi-  
trian Exercises, and other entertaining  
performances introduced, that have never  
been exhibited, and many of which have  
never been attempted by any other person  
either in Europe or America.

Days of performance are therefore now  
fixed for This Day, Friday, Saturday,  
Monday and Tuesday Afternoons, and for  
Wednesday next at 12 o'clock, which  
hour, if it should then appear to be agree-  
able to the public, will be made the time  
of performing for the remaining three  
days of next week, and the last for the  
present season. d

#### The Medical lectures

In the University of Pennsylvania, will  
commence the first Monday in November  
next.  
Sept 5 eodro