

Pleasant and Important Intelligence.

Official information was received here yesterday, that James Simpson, Esq. agent for the United States, had concluded a Treaty of Peace with the Emperor of Morocco; and that Captain O'Brien, so long a prisoner at Algiers, had arrived at Malaga the 11th of September, on his way to Lisbon, with dispatches from Mr. Donaldson, agent of the United States at Algiers, to Col. Humphreys.

By Mr. Donaldson's letters to the American Consul at Malaga, and Captain O'Brien's information to the same, it appears that all matters were in a satisfactory train of settlement with the King.

A letter of the 10th of September from Mr. Bayard in London, informs, That on that day the British order for capturing neutral vessels, laden with provisions and destined for France, was revoked.

A report was yesterday in circulation, of an engagement in the Mediterranean, in which the French were worsted. We find it comes from Malaga, and was brought there by some English vessels. It certainly requires confirmation.

Extract of a letter from Boston, October 28.  
"I am much gratified by your account of the late interesting election in your city. The spirit discovered on that occasion, will always prevail against the base and deceitful practices of disorganizers, too many of whom unfortunately infest our populous cities—whose envy of the happiness of the virtuous and industrious citizens will perpetuate their enmity, and propel them to destroy what the obliquity of their dispositions and principles must forever prevent them from enjoying. Happily the good sense and good habits of the people will secure them against extensive or lasting evils resulting from the machinations of these disciples of anarchy—albeit their love of quiet may induce them, occasionally, to submit to such as are temporary and unimportant. The present race of these beings are unquestionably so perverted as to be incorrigible, but posterity will be benefited by their affording examples of industry and prohibition, so justly the objects of detestation, as never to be imitated, and with them will become extinct, principles so disgraceful to the pages of the history of the present period."

Letters by the August and September Packets, from England, were received this day at the Post-Office in this city.

List of passengers on board the Glasgow from Dublin—

Mr. Joshua Craghan, Mr. Isaac Weld, Mr. Patrick Rice, Mr. Joseph Sinton, Mr. William Sherlock, Miss Ann Mills, Master James Ledlie, and 17 steerage passengers.

The passengers are all very respectable people, and speak highly in favor of the good treatment they received from Capt. Williams.

In the Catharine, capt. McCollom, came eight cabin and three steerage passengers, all of whom speak in the highest terms of the uniform good conduct, and friendly attention of the captain during the voyage.

FROM PRESQU'ISLE.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Presqu'Isle, to the Editor, dated Oct. 16.

"A Mr. Tickell, Secretary to Governor Simcoe, arrived here the 9th of this month, with a letter from the Governor, observing he had been informed there were four British Deserters with a stolen Coat, at this place, and that on application they would be delivered up—and at the same time wishing to enter into some agreement with the Americans to prevent the reception of Deserters and Fugitives, in future, on either side.—Mr. Tickell returned the next day with a letter from the commanding officer at this place; the Coat was delivered to him according to the orders of the Secretary at War.—The deserters you must have heard of in Philadelphia, as they left this place for your city, the day after their arrival. Mr. Tickell was landed from one of two square rigged vessels that continued to ply off and on, during the first day of his landing.—They are the first vessels that have been seen from this place.

"The sickness among the Garrison, has considerably abated, and we anxiously wait for a frost, to establish the health of the few remaining unwell."

AMPHITHEATRE.

The Bills for this evening's entertainment at the Amphitheatre offer a variety as attractive as the performance of any evening since the opening. The house will, no doubt, be well filled as usual.

Arrived at the Port of Philadelphia.

Ship Glasgow, Williams,	Dublin 58 days.
Catharine, McCollom,	London 44
Brig Two Sisters, Clark,	Penn Guave 20
Hero, Smith,	Plymouth 53
Maria, English,	Port-au-Prince 23
Active, Wroth,	Savannah 16
Schooner John, Ford,	Gonaives 20
Hannah, Hillman,	St. Thomas 14
Pilgrims, Wallace,	ditto 13
Brothers, Jones,	Halifax 31
Two Cousins, Jasper,	Washington 7
Peggy, Groves,	Smithfield 6
Sally, Tupman,	Fredericksburgh 5
William, Scott,	ditto 4
Weymouth, Stevens,	New-York 5
Sloop Jefferson, Cook,	Jeremie 22
Nabby, Hubbard,	New-York 20
Heller, Cole,	Suffolk 15
Fly, Hiekes,	Rhode Island 13
Thomas & Sally, Webb,	Alexandria 15

SHIP NEWS.

Capt. McCollom of the Catharine informs, that the ships Mary Ann, Hillman, was to sail in 8 days for Philadelphia, General Washington, Price same time, Factor, —, in 15 days, all for this port — The Ship Eagle, capt. Williamson, was to sail in 4 or 5 days for Oporto, and the Brig Mercury, capt. Marshall, left the Downs in company with the Catharine, bound for Baltimore.

The Boston Packet left Gravesend on the 15th Sept. bound for this port; and the ship Washington Capt. Murray, belonging to this port, was to sail from London for St. Ubes or Lisbon, shortly after the Catharine. The Anu and Mary, capt. Egger, was to sail the day subsequent to the departure of the Catharine for this port.

The schooner Eliza, from Malaga, is removed to Hamilton's wharf, where the Sales of her Cargo will be continued. Nov. 7. 4.

From a Morning Chronicle of the Fourteenth, Sept. Received by the Catharine.

PARIS, Sept. 8.

Report from vice admiral Villaret Joyeuse, commanding the naval forces of the Republic.

Citizens Representatives: after a months constant and painful duty, the jury convoked by your orders, to examine the conduct of the captains charged with misbehaviour in the chase which I gave to the enemy's fleet, on the 29th of Prairial, and in the retreat which I made on the 5th of Messidor, declared at length by a majority of six to one.

Magnac, commander of the Zele, guilty in the affair of the 29th but excusable in that of the 5th. Labriere, commander of the Fougeux, guilty, but not of any criminality.

And the captains Gouard and Sebire, the first commander of the Jean Bart, the other of the Droits de l'Homme, both of them wounded at the time I blamed the manœuvring of their vessels, not guilty.

The court martial being immediately assembled, to examine the legality of the proceedings, and to make application of the law, finished this morning and declared citizen Magnac, for the affair of the 29th, incapable of serving, and condemned him to six months imprisonment for that of the 5th Messidor. Labriere is broke and declared incapable of serving; and Larreguy, with the two others, discharged.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

A peremptory order has been issued from the admiralty, for the reinforcements for the West Indies to be ready to sail the last week this month.

Saturday night dispatches were received at the admiralty from lord Bidport.

The honorable John Colville, brother of lord Colville, is promoted to the rank of major and commander, and appointed to the star one of the new built sloops launched last week at Messrs. Dudman's yard, Rotherhithe, and now fitting for sea at Deptford.

The mutiny of the 105th and 113th regiments at Cork, is another melancholy instance of the consequence resulting from the miserable policy of raising regiments under delusive promises, either expressed or implied. [Suppressed without blood shed.]

The order for bringing into British ports neutrals laden with provisions and bound to French ports, being now countermanded, the advocates of ministers, conscious that it ought not to have been issued, feel the necessity of entering into a defence of it. They say that it has much harassed the enemy, and afforded a very reasonable supply of corn to this country. We know, however, that it has not materially affected any one of the enemy's operations; that it has saved them just as much money as it has cost this country, and that ministers have sent nearly as much corn and provisions to France, as they have stopped in neutral vessels.—It has tended to disgust and alienate neutral nations. The defenders of it admit that it has been attended with considerable expence; and that upwards of 300 neutral vessels are at this moment detained in our ports. These vessels must not only be paid for their cargoes, but also for demurrage.

PORTSMOUTH, September 11.

This morning sailed for the Elbe, the Greyhound frigate, Atlantic armed ship, and three revenue cutters with eleven sail of transports under convoy. They are to bring Emigrants from the Elbe, and carry them to the coast of France, where the count d'Artois lands.

CALAIS, Sept. 7.

The inhabitants of this town were yesterday assembled in compliance with the late decrees of the convention, for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the new constitution. The section of the West met in what is called the temple and that of the East in the ci devant church. The constitution was unanimously accepted by both sections, but the decree directing the electoral bodies to choose two thirds of the members of the new legislature, from among the deputies who now form the convention, was universally rejected.

The electors, it is here said, are likely to pursue a similar mode of conduct throughout the whole republic. Perfect tranquility reigned during the whole day, and indeed the manner in which the whole body of electors conducted themselves was highly honorable to them.—They saw very properly the magnitude of the object which engaged their attention, and felt how very criminal they might justly be deemed, if, for a moment, they neglected their duty on that day when the conduct of the electoral bodies was to determine on the future welfare of France—on the happiness or misery of 25 millions of human beings.

The conduct of the inhabitants of Calais was that of thinking, rational men, of patriots, of philanthropists.

All party-spirit, all animosity, every thing that could create dissension was forgotten. One grand object occupied their attention—to give to France a free constitution, founded on the solid basis of reason, and to be the sole desire that animated the Electors of Calais. That views equally pure may be discovered by all the electors thro'out the republic, must be the ardent wish of every man who possesses the smallest particle of philanthropy.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, November 6.

Ship William and Mary, King,	Bristol
Brig Malabar, Cottin,	Hamburgh
Dolphin, Morris,	Cape-Francois
Freemason, Henderfon,	Turks-Island
Sch. Charlotte, Street,	Halifax
Motomkin, Thompson,	Richmond
The brig Harmony, Burt, arrived at St. Maloes Oct. 5th, in 20 days passage.	

We yesterday presented to our Readers, a list of advices to the 10th of September, and a list of letters than those received by the Minister; and we are This Day enabled, by the arrival of the ship William and Mary, Captain King, of Boston, in 46 days from Bristol, to continue our chain of European Intelligence to the 15th of the same month.

LONDON, September 11.

The king of England in his capacity of duke of Bremen, has been elected one of the ten deputies, entrusted by the German Diet with the business of negotiating a peace with the republic of France. He was not elected in his capacity of elector of Hanover, as there are two other electors on the list, namely, Mentz and Saxony. The duke of Bremen holds the sixth seat in the College of Princes at the Diet of the Empire.

Since the nomination of the king of England as duke of Bremen, to be one of the ten deputies who are to treat for peace with France, the hon. Mr. Walpole has delivered his credentials from the king to the Diet of Ratisbona. The greatest obstacle to peace being made by Great-Britain with France is, therefore, now removed, as the king thus expressly consents to acknowledge the French republic. The agreement entered into by our government, for an exchange of prisoners, is another mode of acknowledging the republic.

The report in the Paris papers concerning a war between Russia and Prussia is not only void of foundation, but advices from Berlin, on which we can place the utmost reliance, assure us, that the misunderstanding which was likely to break out into a rupture, has been happily accommodated, and the partition of Poland almost precisely settled. The out lines of this treaty have been already agreed on, and signed at Berlin, from whence they have been sent to Petersburg for the empress's ratification of them. The king of Prussia is to have the provinces of Posaluchio and Mofovia (excepting Warlaw and the adjoining district which point is not yet determined on) and Austria is to have Sandomir and Lublin, which are in future to take the name of Northern Austria. We have not yet the particulars of the districts which are to be assigned to the empress.

The Dutch have demanded that a National Convention should be immediately convened; the place of meeting to be Utrecht.

By letters from Corfica of the 18th ult. it appears, that the Anti-Paolian, or French party, in that island, has again begun to raise its head, and gone the length of breaking down the statue of general Paoli, which was placed in the hall where the parliament meets, whilst the assembly was sitting; but that the viceroy has adopted the necessary measures to punish this outrage, and, in case of need, to check the insolence of that party by force of arms.

Admiral Hotham, with the fleet under his command, consisting of 24 sail, including two Neapolitan men of war, entered the port of Leghorn on the morning of the 17th ult.

September 15.

The Hamburg mail had not arrived at the Post Office when this paper went to press; but the proceedings in the French convention, on Thursday last, contain the important official intelligence, that a division of the French army of the Sambre and Meuse had effected the passage of the Rhine, on the 5th inst. near Dusseldorf, the citadel of which place they took by storm. The whole of the Duchy of Berg, in the circle of Westphalia, it was added, had, in consequence of this success, fallen into the hands of the Republicans.

Thus while the Germans, with all the tedious formalities of their constitution, have been debating on the terms of peace which it might be expedient for them to accept, their enemies have been acting so as to enable them to dictate a discomfited and prostrate Peace.

The produce of corn throughout Holland and Brabant, this season, has been one of the largest ever known in those fertile countries.

The price of the Louis d'Or at Paris, on Thursday last, was 1250 livres in assignats.

Sir Gilbert Elliot, the British Viceroy of Corfica, seems to have cut out much unpleasing work for himself, by his avowed determination to support the entebled Paoli against the hostile opinion of the motley Parliament of that island.

St. GILLES, (FRANCE) August 26.

We had perceived for some days by the manœuvres of certain vessels that the enemy projected a descent upon our coast. On the 23d Thermidor at noon, one of the frigates, threw out a signal and fired three guns. Savin, one of the chiefs of the rebels appeared upon the coast with his army. Immediately 14 canoes and chalops were dispatched from the ships with men, chests, barrels, arms, &c. They continued landing these articles during the whole of the afternoon.

At half past three o'clock, about 500 men who composed the garrison of the commune of Croix sur Nie, set out on their march to oppose this debarkation. As soon as they arrived at the appointed place, they formed in battle array. The enemy advanced with 5000 infantry, and 150 cavalry. The firing commenced at half past six; the cavalry immediately charged our little army and forced it to retreat. The tide was low, and the retreat was effected by the shore. Our brave brethren distinguished themselves by their courage against such a superior force. We had one captain, two subalterns, and 48 men killed, and 40 wounded. The enemy had at least 60 killed and 75 wounded.

During the whole night the enemy continued their debarkation.

We received 420 men of the chasseurs of Cassel, and 140 of the 3d battalion, with 150 belonging to different battalions our force was also increased by the national guards of the district. On the 24th we collected an army of 1000 men, who marched to the sea side at ten in the morning. At this period a part of Charrette's army joined Savin. As soon as our force was ranged in order of battle, the enemy's column 10,000 strong, filed off to Orronnet. A part of their army also advanced on the side of Ewette, to cut off our retreat. This was observed by our troops, who immediately began their retreat. Three quarters of an hour afterwards the enemy

repaired again to the shore, and the landing operation which was continued during the whole of the night.

On the 25th, the rebels conducted their army, consisting of 180 waggons to a neighbouring wood. At 10 in the morning one of the frigates was dressed in flags of all colours. There were besides eleven other vessels at a great distance off. On the 26th they set sail, and in the evening nothing more than a lugger was to be seen.

On the 27th not a ship appeared in sight.

PARIS, Sept. 10.

The great number of the primary assemblies of Paris, apprehensive that the Convention may not speedily call together the electoral bodies, have declared themselves permanent till the new legislative body is originated. The town of Chartre has followed their example, rejected the decree of the 5th Fructidor, and communicated its determination to the neighbouring communes.

The commune of Orleans has also declared itself permanent, and expelled the terrorists from the primary assemblies. The dispositions of that town are excellent. The decree of the 5th Fructidor has been there rejected with the same indignation as at Paris. The primary assemblies seem by no means disposed to re-elect M. Louvet. It is even supposed, that they will recommend that exclusion by an imperative mandate to their electors.

The primary assemblies of Versailles, and also those of the districts of that department, have accepted the constitution, but rejected the decree of the 5th Fructidor.

The town of Caen has accepted the constitution, but protested against the decree of the 5th Fructidor. They all continue to evince the most unshaken energy, without, however, overstepping the limits of a wise moderation, which must ultimately make them triumph over the enemies of liberty.

The greatest tranquility still reigns in Paris. The primary assemblies pursue their deliberations with calmness and dignity. They have accepted the constitution with unanimity; but all, with the exceptions of one, or, at most, two assemblies, (that of Quinze-Vingts and another) have rejected the decree of the 5th Fructidor, on the forced election of two thirds of the legislative body. Most of the assemblies have thought that they have the power to declare themselves in permanence, until the new legislative body shall enter on the exercise of its functions.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

24 Fructidor, Sept. 10.

CROSSING OF THE RHINE.

Cambaceres ascended the tribune; the hall resounded with applause, and the exclamation of "The Rhine is crossed!" Cambaceres proceeded to read a letter from the representatives Gillet and Rewbell, dated 20th Fructidor, [September 6.] A division of the army of the Sambre and Meuse on that day forced the passage of the Rhine near Dusseldorf, in presence of the enemy, who had the necessary time to entrench themselves, and who for that purpose had employed all the resources of art.

"We are now masters of the whole of the Duchy of Berg, the Citadel of Dusseldorf was taken by assault. This expedition has not allowed the division by which it was undertaken to accept, as yet, the constitution; but let not the royalists triumph at this delay; the army which holds in its hands the thunder that crushes the soldiers of kings, will not suffer new tyrants to oppress the country. The constitution will be presented as soon as the army of the Sambre and Meuse shall rest from their fatigues. We have taken a large quantity of artillery and ammunition. This action ought to be considered as one of the most signal victories of the present war; it gives the highest pitch to the glory of this brave army."

The reading of this report was frequently interrupted by the loudest applause, and the Convention decreed, that the army of the Sambre and Meuse did not cease to deserve well of their country.

Meunier de Douai—"I move that this fine reply to the placards, paid by the guineas of England, may be posted up in Paris." Decreed.

Charlier moved that it should be instantly sent to the camp near Paris. Decreed.

Philippe Delleville made a motion that it should also be sent to the departments. Decreed.

The French who are employed in the administrations of Luxembourg, the communes of the district of Arcis sur Aude, those of the district of Tonnerre, those of the canton of Vierzet in the district of Mont Argis, the commune of Barenten in the department of La Manche, and several others, have accepted the constitutional act, and the decree of the 5th and 13th Fructidor on the renewal of two thirds of the Convention.

A deputation of the invalid soldiers presented to the Convention their acceptance of the Constitution. They protested that they would employ, if it should be necessary, their shattered strength in the defence of the republic which they had already sealed with their blood. They spoke of the intrigues of the royalists to procure a legislative body of their own fashion, and invited the patriots to disconcert these manœuvres.

The President replied, that the French would no longer contend with each other for liberty, but would all rally round the legislative body.

The primary assembly of the section of Quinze-Vingts sent a deputation which announced, that the assembly had almost unanimously accepted the constitution and the decrees of re-election. Applauses.

The Convention suppressed the Maraisles commission, and decreed, that three fourths of the contribution in kind should be paid before the close of the next Brumaire.

For Sale, at Auction,

At the HORSE MARKET, on WEDNESDAY next, A pair of large, well-matched

Brown HORSES,

Will trot fast. They may be seen at Bidwell's stables, corner of Chestnut and Fourth-streets, at any time between this and the day of Sale. Nov. 7.