

We are given to understand that this famous revolutionary banker, who possesses the full confidence of the committee of public safety, is intrusted with an important mission relative to a negotiation for peace between the French and some of the powers at war with them.

A messenger arrived at Mr. Dundas's office yesterday morning, with dispatches from general Dundas, dated head quarters at Delmenhorst, the 18th inst. at which time the necessary orders had been issued for the army to take the field immediately.

Tranquillity is said to have been restored at Geneva, in consequence of an union among the citizens against the terrorists.

Sept. 26. The intelligence in the Paris papers of the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d inst. which we received by express, this morning, is of considerable importance.

The papers contain details of the operations on the Rhine near Duffeldorf, and an account of the right wing of the Sambre and Meuse army having crossed the Rhine at Neuwied. Our readers will recollect, that a few days after the French had crossed the Rhine at Duffeldorf, they took possession of a little isle on the Rhine opposite to Neuwied, for the purpose of facilitating the passage of the right wing of the Sambre and Meuse army. As the Austrians, however, remained near Neuwied, with a body of 20,000 men, the passage was not attempted till the left wing of the Sambre army, by crossing the Sieg, had reduced the Austrians to the necessity of retreating with precipitation, in order to avoid being cut off. The right wing then passed the Rhine without resistance. The fortrels of Ehrenbreitstein was immediately surrounded and summoned, and it was conceived when the dispatches were sent away, that it would in a few days be surrendered to the victorious arms of the republic.

The sections of Paris remain firm in their determination to reject the decrees for the re-election of two thirds of the present convention. The convention remain equally firm in their attachment to the decrees. A new ground of attack has been taken against the opposers of the decrees at Paris.

Tallien has accused several of the Journalists of wishing to produce another 31st of May. He has endeavoured to alarm the people upon the subject of the manoeuvres of the royalists; he mentions that the portraits of the late king and queen are sold at Paris; that emblems of royalty are ready, and that the force of the royalists ought not to be viewed with such contempt.

This statement of Tallien does not appear to be confirmed by any accounts of the state of Paris given in any of the Paris papers. The city is represented to be in a state of perfect tranquillity, and it is hinted, that as the popularity of Tallien is on the decline, he wishes to restore it by violent invectives against the royalists, and by proposing the most severe measures against the enemies of the republic. Our readers will find, in the sitting of the 18th inst. that Tallien has entered into an engagement to give a full history of the massacres of September, and to demand an exemplary punishment of the authors of those massacres. It will be remembered that Tallien has frequently been accused of being concerned in them himself.

On the 21st of September a decree was passed excluding all the relations of emigrants, and the priests who have not taken the oaths, from all judicial and administrative functions.

If there were any further proof wanting that it is not the intention of the French to interfere in the affairs of other nations, the manner in which the petition of a deputation of Poles was received, who came to the bar of the convention to request the intervention of the French government for the purpose of preventing the dismemberment of their unhappy country, would be a convincing proof; for surely there cannot exist a more powerful motive for interference than that which would have for its object the prevention of the dismemberment of Poland.

From the western departments the Paris papers contain accounts of actions and skirmishes productive of no very important effect.

On the 15th ult. the deputies on mission in the West had an interview with Stofflet and Sepaux, the Chouan chiefs. It is said, that the desire of the Vendean and Chouans for peace was the cause of the interview.

The commissioners from France, arrived yesterday evening at Dover. The name of the one is M. Louis Monneron, a banker of considerable eminence at Paris. The Paris papers mention, that they are come to negotiate an exchange of prisoners, but, as our Dover correspondent very properly observes, that an exchange has already been carried into effect, it is supposed that the mission of the commissioners is of a more important nature.

Sept. 28. The intelligence which we received by the Paris papers increases in interest and importance. The papers of the 24th and 25th inst. which were brought to us by express this morning, contain the important account of the army of the Rhine and the Moselle, under general Fichetgru, having crossed the Rhine, and of the surrender of the city of Mannheim by capitulation on the 20th instant.

If our readers will refer to the articles of capitulation, they will find that Mannheim is scarcely to be treated as a conquered city—the French are to be the guardians of the garrison, of the magazines, artillery and stores, till the peace when they are to be restored to the elector. The greater part of the palatinate is to be considered as a neutral country, and no requisitions and contributions are to be levied in it.

From this treaty it may be fairly inferred, that there is a good understanding between the French and the elector palatine, and that the latter is on the point of concluding a separate peace with the republic. An ar-

ticle in the Amsterdam Gazette on the 22d instant, which we received this morning, says, that treaties of peace between France and the elector palatine, and elector of Cologne, were to have been signed on the 6th instant. The same article states, that the fortrels of Ehrenbreitstein has surrendered to the French, and that Mentz is to be evacuated.

It has been formerly announced to the convention by the committee of Procès Verbaux, that almost all the primary assemblies of France have accepted the new constitution, and that a majority of the voters in the primary assemblies have accepted the decrees for the re-election of the two thirds of the present convention.

It is necessary, however, to observe, that the voters against the decrees in the sections of Paris are not included in the statement, on account of the sections not having expressed the number of the voters.

If this had not been the case, the majority would probably have been against the decrees.

The decree for establishing the constitution as the fundamental law of the republic was passed with the most unbounded applause.

The electoral assemblies are to meet on the 12th of next month, for the election of the members of the new legislature, and are to separate on the 21st. They are to conform in the strictest manner to the decrees for the re-election of the two thirds of the present convention.

The new legislature is to meet on the 15th Brumaire.

On Thursday the 6th inst. the following melancholy accident is said to have happened near Moivane, in the county of Kerry, Ireland; two men having gone into the river Gale to swim, one of them suddenly disappeared; his companion missing him, alarmed the people in the neighbourhood, and, after diligent search, the body was found with a monstrous eel twined in many folds about his neck, and biting at his throat! So exceedingly fierce and voracious was this dreadful animal, that before it could be separated from the neck of the unfortunate man, its head was obliged to be severed from its body. Its length was five feet and a half, and weighed 56lb.

B A K E R S.

The Italian bakers are not fined for the offence of short weight. The proceedings against the delinquent are not of such a lenient nature. A traveller says, that "his oven is heated for his reception, into which he is crammed, and there, like a pye, is baked to death!"

The Russian bakers experience as severe a punishment for short weight. All the bread found deficient, is cut to pieces, and, in the pillory, crammed down his throat with such precipitation by the common hangman, that the criminal is very soon choked.

CHARENTE'S VICTORY.

We have received a letter containing an ample confirmation of the news which was communicated to the public, in our paper only, on Saturday the 10th, of a complete victory having been obtained by Charente over the republican army. The republicans are stated to have lost 8000 men in the action.

Yesterday morning a vessel arrived at Dover from Calais, by which we have received the French papers of the 24th instant. These contain the very important intelligence of the declaration of the convention in the sitting of the 1st Vendimaire, (September the 23d) of the acceptance of the French constitution. The number of primary assemblies is six thousand three hundred and thirty-seven; the whole number of votes, 956,745, on the constitution alone, of whom 914,853 accepted it. The number of voters on the decree of the 5th and 13th Prairidor was 270,338; of whom 167,758 accepted them, and 102,580 rejected them—Majority in favour of the decrees 65,178.

We yesterday stopped the pretis to state which was in very general circulation, of a passport having been granted to the French commissioners at Dover, M. M. Monneron and Seravett, to come up to town. This report still prevails, and these gentlemen are expected in town this day. Yesterday they dined with general Grinfield, commanding the troops at Dover.

Government had been prepared for the reception of these commissioners by a gentleman from Dunkirk, who came to England last week to apprise our ministers of their appointment; but they were not then expected to reach Dover till this day.

D U B L I N, September 19.

The defenders are numerous in and around this place; but it is hoped, by the exertions of government and the judicious arrangement of the troops, these unhappy and deluded people will be brought to a proper sense of duty. Their numbers in this kingdom, are said to amount to twenty-two thousand men, and they are endeavouring to get hold of arms and ammunition.

BRIDGE-TOWN, (Barb.) October 3.

We already know that the enemy have been reinforced at St. Vincent;—this is now too fully confirmed by the recent loss of the Owia, a strong post there, occupied by about 266 men, composed of detachments from the 46th and 60th regiments, and a party of rangers. The enemy made their attack on this place in the night of the 3d ult. with a considerable force, in three columns, one of which succeeded in attracting the attention of the besieged, while the other two rushed forward in opposite directions. The contest was severe; and, as information states, the republicans suffered considerably, for the night being very dark, great confusion was created among them, and two of their columns are said to have fired on each other for some time, so that their loss is computed to be from

150 to 200 men. Of the garrison which composed this post, not more than 30 are missing, and supposed to be either killed or taken prisoners; the main body having happily effected their escape by the assistance of captain Barret, of his majesty's ship Experiment, who (cruising off that part of the coast) sent his boats to the shore and embarked them on board some small craft that were there also. Most of these men are much bruised and wounded, from clambering over rocks and through bushes to get to the shore. Their gallant commander, major Ecuyer, after having received two wounds in the action, was enabled, by the assistance of his servant and a serjeant, to get some distance from the place after it was taken, and remained secreted until morning, when he was unfortunately discovered by the inhuman foe, who instantly put him to death. Nor is the unhappy fate of lieutenant Courte, to be less lamented, for this brave officer, after being cruelly beaten with the butt ends of their muskets, was thrown down a precipice of 50 or 60 feet, and there left to perish. Among the killed of the enemy, it is said to be one of their chiefs, who it is added lost his life in the humane act of restraining the ferocity of his men towards a few distressed women, who were at the Owia at the time of the attack.

Much praise is justly given to capt. Barret, for his uncommon exertions on the above occasion, by which so large a portion of the troops were saved—but it is not in this instance alone that the inhabitants of St. Vincent are indebted to that officer for his zealous services, and anxiety to afford them assistance; which has been always eminently conspicuous. Mr. Frith, commander of the Fanny cruiser, (who is spoken highly of for his good conduct) was induced to lend his boat on shore at Owia, the morning after the post was taken, in consequence of seeing the signal usually made for it flying there—both boat and crew must have inevitably fallen into the enemy's hands, had not their eagerness in seizing the first man that landed, alarmed the others, who pushed back to the vessel, which they reached in safety, notwithstanding a heavy fire kept upon them.

Oct. 6. Our fears, doubts and anxiety for the transports being expected with the reinforcement, are at length expelled, and order and tranquillity again promise to be restored to our Western colonies. This fleet arrived at Martinique on the 24th ult. with an armament composed of 3000 men; which are all, as we understand, in high health and spirits; and such is the zealous activity of our present military commanders, that already 1800 chosen men, been dispatched to St. Vincent, whither general Irving has accompanied them, the more effectually to put a period to the dreadful hostilities, which have depopulated and laid waste that country. We also understand that 1000 men have likewise been sent to Grenada, and that the Alarm frigate may be momentarily expected to arrive here, for the purpose of conveying the transports with the troops in Carlisle bay, down to Martinique.

Oct. 13. The Favourite sloop of war, which arrived this morning, comes, as it were, a harbinger of approaching victory over our rapacious and ferocious foe, who by a long habit of illegal warfare, have made tyranny triumph, and given lawless villainy the ascendancy over virtue and justice. In this vessel arrived general Knox, who is appointed quarter-master general of the forces of the West-Indies, and as we are informed will remain on this station, as our island is in future to be the head quarters of the army. The general immediately on his landing, waited on his excellency the governor, by whom he was received with all the distinction due his rank. We learn that at the time of the Favourite's leaving England, the embarkation of a considerable body of troops had taken place, and would sail with all dispatch on an expedition against the French islands, as well as to deliver us from their cruel usurpation.

Arrived also this morning, schooner William from Martinico, and sloop Perseverance from St. Vincent. Our forces at the latter island, having attacked the Ve-git which the enemy had lately taken from us, were obliged after a whole day's unsuccessful attempt to retreat, intending however to storm the works at night, the enemy suspecting this intention, and dreading the resolution of our troops, evacuated the post, which was quietly taken possession of by us. We hope to obtain the particulars of these operations, which we will lay before our readers in our next.

B O S T O N, November 18.

Capt. Dunn arrived here yesterday from Hamburg, in 43 days, informs,

That the French army continued on the right side of the Rhine, and were making large strides towards Hanover.

That the Hanoverians were embarking a body of troops and cavalry, for which purpose a number of American and other vessels had been purchased, amounting to about 36 transports, with three frigates to convoy them—their destination was unknown.

The papers by capt. Dunn, are to October, but they contain little other general news, than is detailed above.

N E W - Y O R K, November 25.

New-York, 3d Brumaire, 4th year of the French republic. One and Indivisible.

The consul of the French republic at New-York, to the editor of the Argus, printed in this city.

Sir, Enclosed, I send you a copy of a letter just received from the minister plenipotentiary of the French republic, to the United States. As it confirms, officially, the ratification of PEACE between the republic and his catholic majesty, please to insert it in your Argus,