

French army.—The rumours of an armistice being negotiating, still continue, but it is said that the French wish to extend their line farther into Suabia than it is in the power of the allies to grant them. Neckerau is become a regular small fortress.

FRANCFORT, November 23.

Peace is much spoken of here, and a Prussian minister is said to have already been nominated, to assist at the congress, which, some say, will be held at Nuremberg, on account of the largeness of many houses, the low rent, and its good situation for supplies of provisions. Anspach is mentioned by others, for that purpose. The French general Ney has been dismissed by the consuls.

PARIS, December 1.

Several plans of a constitution are circulated. The following form the principal basis of that which we are assured will be immediately submitted to discussion:

A representative government is preferred.

The number of active citizens is to be very much reduced. To entitle them to exercise their functions, they must immediately pay a contribution to the amount of 12 days pay.

The whole French republic will be divided into twenty-five grand divisions, to be called prefectures; each of which will be sub-divided into a certain number of cantons or districts. All the citizens in employment, shall meet in the chief place of their canton, and there reduce themselves to 100. Each of these centinels is to reduce itself to 10.

The total amount of these tenths, by a late estimate, will be 5000 citizens, who shall alone be eligible to the places to which the people have hitherto appointed.

But who will make these elections? There will be a constitutional jury, composed of 80 places, of which 20 will remain vacant, for the purpose herein after mentioned. It is this jury that will make all popular elections, and have power to depose for misconduct. It will have another function. Should one of the citizens elected by it, or any other person filling an employment of influence, become dangerous to liberty, whether from his great talents or his great successes, the jury is to pronounce against him a species of ostracism, and, according to the expression which is going to be consecrated to use, abscond him in depositing him, and calling him to one of the 20 places which we said were to remain vacant in the jury itself: and each of the citizens thus absconded shall rise by seniority as one of the 60 places becomes vacant.—Besides this, the constitutional jury has no influence in the government thus composed.

At its head shall be placed one citizen, to be called grand elector. Immediately under him will be two consuls, one for the interior, the other for the exterior. They are to be governors in fact, but deposable at the will of the grand elector. Under the grand elector and the two consuls will be a council of state, composed of six members and seven ministers. Such is the government.

The following is the composition and organization of the legislative body:

There will be two chambers, one of 220 members, to be called the senate; the other of 80, to be called the tribunate.

The tribunate shall alone possess initiative of the laws. It will discuss them in presence of the senate, who shall judge when the discussion ought to be closed, and decide in a secret scrutiny on their adoption, or rejection. The members of these two chambers shall continue five years in their functions, and be renewed a third at a time.

The constitutional jury is alone to appoint to places, but will be confined in its choice to the five thousand people declared eligible by the people.

The twenty-five prefectures, into which we have already said France is to be divided, shall be presided over, each by a single prefect, who shall have under him vice-prefects in each principal part of the canton.

In the judicial arrangement, each principal place of prefecture will be the seat of a supreme tribunal, from which there will be no appeal, and there will be also an inferior tribunal in each canton.

The new constitution will appear in complete organization, and contain the names of all the public functionaries whom it puts in activity.

LONDON, November 1.

The plan of the union of Ireland is settled, four Irish archbishops are to sit permanently in the Imperial parliament. Cork and Dublin are to send two members each. The present members of the Irish parliament are to sit with the present British parliament, and no new elections is to take place till both parliaments are dissolved or expire.—Of the 8000 prisoners agreed to be given up by the duke of York, it is settled that there shall be 6500 French. The French agent is directed to prefer soldiers to sailors. The French are much in arrears with respect to the expense of supporting the prisoners here. They are therefore put on allowance.—The Chouffes are very numerous on the French coast opposite Jersey.

BOSTON, January 29.

A letter from a gentleman of the first respectability at Paris, to his friend, an American gentleman, in London, dated November 17, '99, says, "I have conferred with many of the heads of the late revolution, and some of the committee of the constitution, (which is composed of Gerrat, Laussa, Regnier, Lenour, Ieroche and Lemercier,) who I think will propose as the basis of the new constitution, the model of that

of the United States—an elective president, and two houses of assembly."

January 31.

There has appeared at Paris a soldier from the army of Egypt; he quitted that country since Buonaparte; he states, that the army, who did not know what was become of their general in chief, was extremely discontented when they understood that he had quitted it; but they were soon perfectly reconciled by the high idea which they entertain of the talents of Kleber and Desaix. They are in a position which leaves no reason to fear that they can be attacked by the enemy, and the troops begin to be habituated to a climate so different from their own.

A letter from Mittau states, that some time ago M. Davary was reading to Louis XVIII. and his little court, a German gazette, in which it was stated that Louis and his brother had renounced the crown of France in favour of the duke of Angouleme, who married the daughter of Louis XVI.—was so struck with the passage, that he could not go on with it. Louis remarked it, and ordered him to read the article through. As soon as he finished, he turned to the daughter of Louis XVI. and said to her, "Had I a crown of roses, I would willingly place it on the head of my charming niece; but as mine is a crown of thorns, I will keep it myself."

PHILADELPHIA, February 1.

It is stated in political circles, as a fact, that about two years ago a Frenchman who had left his country on account of his principles, and resided in this city, affirmed, that he was on the committee of surgeons who examined the body of the child said to be the dauphin, and to have died of the scrofula, in the temple; that having known the prince while alive, on examining the face of the corpse (contrary to positive instructions) he perceived no resemblance, and was convinced that some artifice had been used to preserve the life of the young prince. This circumstance is related by gentlemen of credit, who received it two years ago from the surgeon who was present at the dissection—and is, therefore, highly confirmative of the recent rumour, that Louis XVII. was really saved from the poisons of the national convention by an artifice of Sieyes, and is still in exile on the continent.

Private accounts from France, by the way of Boston, announce the arrival of La Fayette and his family, at Paris. This comes to us from the most respectable source, and may be relied upon.—Indeed the late conduct of Buonaparte clearly indicates a design of recalling the emigrants, who at different epochs of the revolution, have been compelled to quit their country. The general seems very hostile to the jacobins, and will form a coalition with any who will aid him in resisting their party.

A gentleman who arrived in town yesterday from New-York, and left there on Saturday, informs of the arrival of a vessel at that port, in 40 days from England, bringing advices four days later than any yet received,—but mentions no particulars.

BALTIMORE, February 8.

A REWARD

For the discovery of the person or persons who
ROBBED THE MAIL,

BETWEEN THIS CITY AND BUSH-TOWN.

The mail which left this on Thursday morning, was between this and Bush-town, cut open, and the way bag, taken therefrom.—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward will be paid to any person, discovering on and prosecuting the thief to conviction on application to the printer.

The mail arrived last evening just before dark, but furnished us with nothing of particular import: Suwarrow has received peremptory orders to return home—this is a serious business to the Austrians, who will have to stand solus in this case. This article comes by way of New-York; but no other article of moment is come to hand.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 4th day of March next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the house of the subscriber, in Calvert county, for READY MONEY,

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of WILLIAM FRAZIER, late of said county, deceased, consisting of three NEGROES, one woman and two girls. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

DANIEL FRAZIER, Administrator
de bonis non.

N. B. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in on that day legally attested.

February 11, 1800.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1799.

CAUTION.

THE trustees of the poor desire that no person will sell spirituous liquors to those on the county, or have any dealings with them whatever, those who offend may rest assured the law will be put in force against them.

To be SOLD,

SIX HUNDRED acres of LAND, or thereabouts, lying in the Neck on the north side of South river, and five miles from Annapolis; this land is bounded by the Bay, South river, Oyster creek, and Smith's creek, and is so situated that a line of fence, not exceeding 300 panels, extending from Oyster to Smith's creek, will enclose the whole; within its boundaries is comprehended the whole of Fishing creek. These creeks are famous for fish, oysters and wild fowl. This land is well wooded, and in general fertile, and is capable of being made a grazing farm, equal to most in the state for its size, there being a quantity of marsh of the first quality belonging to it. There are several small tenements on it, and a well of most excellent water. For terms apply to
J. T. CHASE.

February 4, 1800.

ANNIVERSARY.

First Company of Volunteers.

BEING strongly impressed with an opinion that none regret the loss of their common father, friend and benefactor, more than the citizens composing my company, they are earnestly requested to meet on the Stadt-house hill, at 10 o'clock, the 22d instant, in order that they may join such other citizens as may be then and there present; it is expected punctual attendance will be given, attired in a soldier-like manner, that every possible tribute of respect may be paid to the memory of our departed countryman and fellow-citizen, general George Washington.

SAMUEL GODMAN, Captain.

Annapolis, February 1, 1800.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 14, 1800.

TALBOT SHIPLEY, of Anne-Arundel county, having exhibited a complaint against BARUCH FOWLER, surveyor of said county, RESOLVED, That Saturday, the eighteenth instant, be appointed for the hearing the said complaint, provided that notice of this order, and the complaint, be served on the said surveyor, and that the clerk of the governor and council issue any summons that may be applied for by either party.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of
the governor and council.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 18, 1800.

THE Governor and Council proceeded to the consideration of the complaint of Talbot Shipley against Baruch Fowler, the surveyor of Anne-Arundel county, and after hearing the evidence in favour of the complaint, and such evidence as said surveyor produced,

RESOLVED, That the said complaint be dismissed with costs.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of
the governor and council.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the proceedings of the governor and council.

N. PINKNEY, Cl. Gov. & Co.

January 24, 1800.

TAKE NOTICE,

THE subscriber having been much injured and deprived of the amusements of gunning on his farms on the Head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, for several years past, by a number of persons who have made a practice of hunting thereon for the benefit which they derive from marketing of the game killed on my said farms, these are therefore to forewarn all persons from hunting within my enclosure, on the farms aforesaid, with either dog or gun, those that hunt therein after this notice will have the law put in force against them immediately, by

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November 28, 1799
P. HAMMOND.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of MARY EVITT, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to attend at the store of Ridgely and Evans, on Friday the 14th of February, with their accounts, legally attested, that they may receive their proportion of assets in my hands; those who do not attend will lose all benefit of said estate, as I shall on that day finally close the administration.

JOSEPH EVANS, Administrator.

Annapolis, January 21, 1800.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained letters of administration on the estate of AARON WELCH, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, therefore requests all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, legally authenticated, for payment.

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AARON WELCH, Administrator.

January 13, 1800.

SETH SWEETSER,

Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public, and his customers in particular, for past favours, and hopes they will still continue to favour him with their custom, as he still carries on the business in all its branches in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

N. B. I have just received, from Boston, a quantity of the best sole leather and shoe thread, and a few barrels of New-England Russ shoes, all of which I will sell on moderate terms.

S. S.

November 5, 1799.