

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, FEBRUARY 27, 1800.

VIENNA, November 23.

LAST night, at 10 o'clock, captain Marantz, of the engineers, arrived here as courier from field-marshal lieutenant Frohlich, and brings the pleasing intelligence, that after the fortrets of Ancona had been bombarded during the whole of the 10th, and the fire being vigorously answered by the enemy, the general of division, Mouser, commenced negotiation on the evening of the same day, which were continued to the 13th, on the afternoon of which day a capitulation was agreed upon between field-marshal lieutenant Frohlich and the commandant, in consequence of which the fortrets of Ancona was surrendered to the Imperial troops.

The garrison, besides the commandant, consisting of 6 generals of brigade, 23 staff-officers 202 commissioned officers, and 2559 non-commissioned officers and privates, surrendered as prisoners of war, but in consideration of their brave defence, they are permitted to return to France, on promising not to serve against his majesty's troops and those of his allies, till they are daily exchanged.

The Imperialists found there 585 metal and iron guns of naval and land artillery, 32,294 wt. of powder, and a considerable quantity of other ammunition, 4400 small arms; in the harbour a ship of war of 70 guns, two of 64, and 5 smaller vessels of war.

Our loss during the whole siege amounts to 35 killed, 5 officers and 171 privates wounded, and 12 missing and taken prisoners.

B E R N E, November 26.

It is said here, that the brother of the consul, Roger Ducos, has had some conferences with the archduke Charles, and that there is an idea of an armistice. If we may believe some private letters they appeared to agree well.

P A R I S, December 3.

A paper announces that the city of Anspach, the capital of Anspach and Bareuth, in Franconia, belonging to the king of Prussia, is destined for holding a congress for peace. The plenipotentiaries of the belligerent powers will assemble there under the protection of a numerous Prussian army, and will open there new negotiations for a general peace.

December 6.

The general rumour of to-day is, that a part of those who have examined the new constitution do not wish for a grand elector. Persons who pass for being well informed, give it as certain that Buonaparte opposes the idea of that magistrate being for life. If the idea of a grand elector is adopted, he thinks it necessary for ten years, and is of opinion, that employments which are the object of every intrigue should cease to offer to parties the subject of continual agitation. One man, according to him, being less imposed upon than several, runs less risk of being dissuaded from good selections, and may more easily direct them towards the desired end, the public prosperity. We do not guarantee this as being the consul's opinion, but it is that which is attributed to him. Others, on the contrary, wish for a grand elector for life, or not at all.

December 8.

We understand that a victory has been obtained near Genoa, by the army of Italy, the head quarters of which were established on the 4th Frimaire at Pietra, but nothing official has hitherto been published.

They ascribe to Talleyrand Perigord the idea of forming a board of admiralty on the model of the English.

A letter from Nantes, of the 25th Brumaire written by citizen Chevy, commander of the resident national guard of that commune announces, that the report respecting the hostage act has already produced the happiest effects in the Western Departments. Several of the rebel chiefs seem disposed to surrender their arms. The civil war cannot, however, be easily extinguished, unless the commissioners to pacify the country, be seconded by an imposing military force.

December 12.

On the 22d inst. (the 13th Dec.) the legislative body will be assembled, and on the 27th the constitution will be officially transmitted to the departments.

Several journals have stated that citizen Sieyes is to be president of the constitutional jury. We think that we can state with confidence, that this jury will have no president. All the members composing it will be equally qualified to exercise the functions of temporary president, according to the mode of election to be adopted. A number of other reports of the same nature, which promise this or the other citizen, and confer places before they exist, deserve no greater credit.

(Redaction.)

Different journals have given in a list of the candidates for the consulship. The greater part of them are pointed out citizen Volney, Berthier and Talleyrand Perigord, as colleagues to Buonaparte; others, who pretend to an equal degree of information, assure that Buonaparte will be the first consul, and will

have for his colleagues Garat and Cambaceres. The faction of the impatient are eagerly desirous of seeing every thing elucidated.—We think they must yet wait at least ten days.

Paris is at this moment the rendezvous of almost all our generals.

Six frigates coming from Newfoundland, have arrived at L'Orient, where they have taken possession of fifty English ships, which they have burnt. They have taken 2000 prisoners.

Moreau has left Paris to take the chief command of the united armies of the Rhine and the Danube.

Berthier at the head of the war department, promises to repair the misconduct of his predecessors.

NEW CONSTITUTION.

Buonaparte assembled at the consular palace, on the 8th December, the two legislative commissions—Roger Ducos took the chair.

Dannou read the plan of the new constitution, of which we have only hitherto collected imperfect fragments.

The discussion was calm, and every way worthy of so great a cause. They first discussed it in whole, and then article by article.

Some of the articles were strongly combated, but they were carried by a great majority: others were rejected; and it was here that Buonaparte manifested his wonderful powers: for after having collected all the opinions for and against an article, he commented on the argument advanced, and concluded by bringing the majority to agree to the propositions which he made.

The assembly did not separate till 7 o'clock next morning; and the estimable Dannou was appointed to digest the alterations which were made; and the act will be made public in a few days.

Citizen Roederer has now lifted up another corner of the curtain that concealed the new constitution. The following is the sketch which he gives of the public establishment:

Legislative power.

“There is to be a council of state to propose laws, which council of state constitutes part of the executive power. For the discussion of these proposed laws, there is a tribunate, or a select body of the representatives of the people; and a legislative body, to decide on the propositions, after they have been discussed or assented to.

“The legislative body is to consist of 300 members; the tribunate of 100; and the council of state of 30.”

Executive power.

“There is to be a first or principal consul invested with power to appoint and remove ministers, generals, ambassadors and counsellors of state.—There are to be two other consuls to discuss public matters in concert with the first consul. They are to have but a consultative voice; their persons are inviolable. They are named for ten years; they may be re-elected; they will have a guard. The grand consul will have 500,000 francs of salary. There are besides two councils of state, the one for the department of foreign affairs, and the other for the home department. This latter council will have the initiative. It will have also to judge and decide on litigated questions in the department of the admiralty. Such is the government.

The administration is confided.

1. To ministers, or councils of administration, such as the admiralty.
2. To administrations of communes of 20 square myriametres, assisted by commissioners to be named by the consul.
3. To intermediate bureaus, charged only with the transmission of the orders of the ministers to the communal administrations, and of the reports of the execution of the orders by the administrative, as well as of petitions and appeals of the people to the ministers, from the acts of the administrative bodies.

“The consular acts must be signed by a minister before they can be executed. The ministers are responsible, each in his department, for the execution of consular acts, which shall be contrary to the law, and for the non-execution of consular acts agreeable to the law.”

Judicial power.

“It shall be afterwards organized by the constitutional means established for the formation of the laws.”

Conservative power.

“There is to be a body of from 30 to 100 members elected for life. They must have a qualification and rental of 25,000 francs a year. They name themselves to vacancies in their own body. A person must be 40 years of age to be admissible. This body shall exercise various functions.

“They elect the members of the legislative body and the tribunate, and take them from the list of the notables of the nation, or elected out of the third degree.

“2. They shall pronounce on the unconstitutional acts committed by the inviolable bodies of the legislative or executive powers.

“3. They shall exercise the right of censure on the list of the notables of the nation, which they may every year reduce one hundredth part.

“4. They are or they probably may become a grand jury to try the crimes of high treason, imputed to the great responsible functionaries.

“The consuls in going out of office, or on giving their resignation, shall enter of right into the conservative body.

“The manner in which the conservative power shall fill up vacancies in their own body, is—three candidates shall be presented to them—one by the grand council, one by the legislative body, and one by the tribunate.

“The grand consul will alone be lodged at the Luxemburg, the two others in the palace of the 500. The tribunate and the senate in the pavilion of the Thuilleries. The conservative jury at the Louvre, in the place of the institute, and the institute in the buildings of the Sarbonne. The invalids will be transferred to Versailles, and every thing that belongs to the ministry at war, such as the etats-major, the administrations, &c. &c.”

L O N D O N, December 14.

The armistice between the French consuls and Chouan chiefs has by no means put an end to the hopes of our government from that predatory war. They learn by private letters that they still continue in great force, and that they exercise their adherents in open day. The plan of an expedition to the coast of Normandy is therefore preserved in with increasing spirit, and they hope to make a descent on France with 100,000 troops of different nations, English, Russian, Swiss and French.

Captain Taylor, the duke of York's secretary, goes to St. Petersburg to assist in digesting the new plan of a subsidiary treaty; and it is believed that we shall contract for more troops than we ever purchased in any former year. Whether they are to be employed in this service or not, we cannot say; but we know that the rumour of such a design will do more to unite all the hostile parties in France, than the affected moderation of the consuls, or the short lived energy which the government has derived from the late military convulsion.

It was generally reported yesterday in political circles, that Mr. Dundas's journey to Scotland was from deep political reasons. Some say that he is about to retire from office, and is to be called up to the house of peers. Another pretext for his going to Scotland is, that he may have a personal interview with Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and do away some misunderstanding which has occurred on the late expedition to Holland.

A letter from our Dublin correspondent of the 7th inst. says, “our apprehensions of scarcity have subsided, but they are succeeded by our apprehension of French invasion, and the troops forwarding to this country seem to shew that your government also is not without expectations of such an event.”

The consulate have agreed to the demand made by general Knox, of residing at Calais, for the purpose of being better enabled to carry into effect the release of the 8000 French prisoners, stipulated by the convention concluded at Alkmaar. Gen. Humbert is to accompany him.

A German paper says: “About 800 Irish rebels arrived at Embden, and were received by a Prussian officer, who gave them one dollar, or three shillings sterling bounty each. Being lodged in the barracks, they thought of regaling themselves with gin after their voyage; unfortunately they got too much inspired, and begun talking of cutting off kings heads, and singing revolutionary songs. The next morning the Prussian officer had them mustered on the parade, and about a dozen of the most noisy, were saluted with 50 strokes of the cane, by way of welcome and example to all the rest, who seemed to be all fine young paddies, from 18 to 30 years of age. They afterwards were divided in small parties, and conveyed under strong escorts to different regiments, where the officer told them; they should be most particularly taken care of; as they came so very strongly recommended.”

December 16.

The Clyde, George, Wenzel, and three other vessels, on his majesty's late proclamation permitting a commercial intercourse with Holland, cleared out of the custom house in London in ballast for Amsterdam, where, on their arrival, they were seized, and their crews lodged in goal; the Batavian government alleging, that they had not opened their ports to England.

December 18.

The good understanding which subsists between Prussia and the French republic is cemented more and more every day. This appears from the proposal