

NOTICE TO STATE DEBTORS.

THE agent requests all debtors to the State of Maryland to discharge their respective balances on or before the first day of March next, immediately thereafter all lawful means will be taken to enforce payment, and all penalties incurred by the delinquent clerks and sheriffs will be exacted. This notice, it is sincerely hoped, will be attended to, it will save the debtors a considerable expence, and the officer the disagreeable task of enforcing the collection. Process will certainly be commenced, without respect to persons, on the second day of March next against every delinquent.

HENRY H. HARWOOD, Agent.

Annapolis, January 5, 1801.

An ACT prescribing the form of the bond to be hereafter given by the clerks of the several counties of this state.

WHEREAS large sums of money are paid into the hands of the clerks of the several counties annually, under the provisions of existing laws, and the bond heretofore prescribed to be given by said clerks does not secure the payment of the same to the treasurer of the several shores of this state; therefore,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That hereafter the form of the bond to be executed by the clerks of the several counties of this state shall be in manner and form following, to wit: "Know all men by these presents, that we, A. B. C. D. and G. H. of — county, are held and firmly bound unto the state of Maryland in the full and just sum of five thousand pounds current money, to be paid to the said state of Maryland; to the which payment well and truly to be made and done, we bind ourselves, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals. Dated this — day of —, in the year —. The condition of the above obligation is such, that if the above bound A. B. whilst he shall continue in the office of clerk of — county, shall at his own proper cost and charges, find a supply of good and sufficient record books, necessary for the entering up of all matters and things relating to such office, or shall and will make, or cause to be made and entered, true, legal and perfect records and entries, according to the truth and nature of the matter or thing requiring to be entered or recorded, and shall duly and carefully look after, sustain, preserve, repair and maintain, all the several books, papers and records, now being and remaining in the said office, as also all those that from time to time, during his continuance in the said office, shall be added thereto, in such manner, as that in case of death, or that he shall be legally dismissed from officiating longer in said office, or that in case he shall remove or resign, he the said A. B. his executors or administrators, shall surrender and deliver up, or cause to be surrendered and delivered up, to the next person who shall succeed him in said office, all the papers and record books now being in the said office, in good order and repair, as also all such other papers and record books which shall be by him added, in like good order and repair, with the records and entries faithfully, legally and truly made up and entered, during the time he hath officiated in the said clerk's office, without favour or affection, but according to the truth and the nature of the thing, and shall well and faithfully pay over to the treasurer of the — shore all sums of money received by him for the use of the state under the provisions of any law now existing, or which may hereafter be passed, in the manner and at the time limited by such acts, without fraud or further delay, and shall well and truly account for the same with the officer or person or persons authorized to receive the same, and the duty of his office, and all the other duties of his said office, by law imposed, legally, duly and faithfully shall discharge, according to law, and the true intent and meaning of the act of assembly in such cases made and provided, that then the above obligation to be void and of none effect, or else to remain in full force and virtue in law."

III. *And be it enacted,* That from and after the tenth day of July next, it shall not be lawful for any clerk of any county in this state to receive the fees of the clerk's office, until such county clerk have entered into bond as aforesaid, with good, able and sufficient securities as aforesaid, being persons of visible and landed estates within the state of Maryland.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That if any clerk of any county shall neglect or refuse to pay into the treasury, or to the agent of the state, any monies of the said state in his hands, at the time limited by law, and to render and settle his accounts with the said treasurer, when thereto required by the agent of the state, it shall and may be lawful for the respective county courts, or the respective general courts, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, upon motion in behalf of the state, and on producing a stated account, signed by the treasurer, of the sum of money or claim of the state due and in arrear from any such clerk, to order a judgment to be entered for the penalty of such clerk's bond, to be released on the payment of such sum or sums of money as shall appear to be due, and costs, and an immediate execution to be awarded against the person or property of such clerk to compel payment of said monies and costs; provided that a copy of such account, signed by the respective treasurers as aforesaid, and notice of such intended motion, be delivered, in writing, to such clerk, or left at his last place of abode at least twenty days previous to the sitting of the term at which such application shall be intended, and that proof thereof be made to the satisfaction of the court; and provided also, that if such clerk shall, in person or by attorney, contravert the demand, and desires a jury to be impanelled to ascertain the sum of money really due

and payable, the said court are empowered and authorized to direct a jury to be immediately impanelled, and charged to try and ascertain an issue, whether such clerk be chargeable with and liable to pay any and what sum or sums of money to the said state, and the said court, upon such verdict of the jury, shall and are hereby empowered to direct judgment to be entered for the penalty of such clerk's bond, to be released upon the payment of the sum or sums of money so found due by said verdict, and costs, upon which there shall be no writ of error, superseas or appeal, and to award execution thereon as upon all other cases of judgments had and obtained in said court.

V. *And be it enacted,* That if any clerk of any county, upon whose bond judgment shall be entered as aforesaid, and execution thereupon issued, shall not satisfy and pay, or cause to be satisfied and paid, such judgment and execution to the respective treasurer, or the agent of the state, for two successive terms to which the said execution shall be made returnable, the said default shall be and the same is hereby declared to be misbehaviour in office within the meaning of the constitution, and may be prosecuted as such.

VI. *And be it enacted,* That if any clerk, who hath received public money before the passage of this act, shall neglect to pay over the same to the treasurers of the western and eastern shores respectively, before the first day of September next, such neglect shall be deemed, taken and considered, to be misbehaviour in office.

MONTEGO-BAY, November 8.

Before nine o'clock on Sunday evening every vessel, both in the outer and close harbour were drove on shore, with the exception of a small shallop, in the latter harbour. In the outer harbour were the schrs' John, Cook, and Newbern, Thompson, both of Newbern, N. C. and a Spanish brig. In the close harbour four foreign schooners and a sloop. Fortunately no lives were lost.

By information from windward, and the fourth side, we learn, that the late gales of wind and heavy rains have been general throughout the island; and considerable damage has been done to plain-tain-walks, canes, &c.

BOSTON, December 26.

TELEGRAPH.

We understand that a Mr. Grout, has obtained a patent for the exclusive erection of Telegraphs in this country:—that he is now in town, and proposes to make a few experiments, to demonstrate the goodness of his system, by signal staffs, &c. to be raised on Fort-Independence and Fort-Hill; and that he has further in view the erection of a telegraphic line of communication between Boston and Martha's Vineyard, if there are no insurmountable natural impediments; and at least, so far in that direction as will greatly facilitate the receipt of news from thence.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3.

Yesterday arrived the cartel ship Neptune, captain Dandelot, from Bourdeaux, which place she left the 2d of November and the river the 20th. By this arrival, we have received several files of Paris and Bourdeaux papers, the former of which are to the 16th November and the latter to the 19th. The late hour at which we procured these papers prevents our giving them an attentive perusal, or translating more than a few of the first articles that attracted our attention. It appears, from a slight review of these papers, that the respective belligerent powers, still continue the greatest possible activity to renew the war with vigour, in case a peace should not be agreed upon, or the armistice renewed. Several articles state that a difference of opinion exists relative to the term for which the armistice, which was near its expiration, should be renewed and induces us to believe that great fears are entertained in Germany on that head. Perfect tranquillity exists in the interior of France and much exertion appears to be making to revive its almost expiring commerce.

Captain Dandelot has politely handed us the following note given him by Mr. Barnet previous to his leaving Bourdeaux.

The ship Ariadne of Boston, capt. Le-Bosquet, sent into St. Andero, has been cleared by the council of prizes, no damages nor interest allowed, likewise the Eleonora, capt. Davidson, and the Apollo, capt. Walker.

J. COX BARNET.

Bourdeaux, November 10, 1800.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

P A R I S, November 9.

It was currently believed last night that the French have entered Rome, it is reported to be the division of general Pino, composed of 2000 French troops, besides Cisalpine, Piedmontese and Italian refugees, which were charged with that expedition.

November 12.

A Prague gazette mentions that a congress is to take place at Cracoaie, between Austria, Russia and Prussia.

An ambassador from Russia is expected to arrive at Strasburg and is to proceed to Luneville, or to Paris.

November 14.

General Berthier arrived here last night.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 1.

Fortune yet favours the arms of Passawan Oglou. After having defeated the united Pachas in several battles, his army which is so greatly augmented as to cause the utmost inquietude for the fate of the

empire, is rapidly marching towards Belgrade. The pacha of that city is making every possible disposition and strong reinforcements have now been sent him for its defence; but it is much feared, all opposition will prove fruitless.

October 11.

A great number of troops within this 8 or 10 days have been embarked, which are computed at 1500 men, and which are to go to Jaffa, convoyed by three frigates.

The last letters from the camp of the grand vizier mentions, that they are waiting the arrival of an English army, which is to make a descent on the coast of Egypt, whilst the army of the grand vizier will attempt to pass the desert, to attack Belbeys and El-Arish, although the Ottoman army has received considerable reinforcements, it is not believed they will be able to accomplish the crossing of the desert, the French having erected on the frontiers, such fortifications as will prevent their march. We have besides certain news that gen. Menou has succeeded in forming a certain number of battalions, composed of Greeks, Jews and natives. It is also said that the beys of Upper Egypt have furnished some detachments of Mamelukes; which has not a little contributed to console the inhabitants of the Delta in favour of the French.

LEGHORN, October 28.

The French have not removed any of the officers or agents of the grand duke. They have even permitted him to retain on foot, his troops of the line and two volunteer corps which were raised previous to the entrance of the French troops. The only troops, that have been disbanded, are those which were put on duty by the Austrian commandant.

Vessels have no difficulty nor hindrance in getting out of port. But the English squadron, which blockades it, will let none enter, and capture all Ligurian vessels bound for Genoa.

B O L O G N A, November 1.

The French advance towards Peronne. The king of Naples is arming his frontiers. Tuscany; since the entrance of the French, has enjoyed the most perfect tranquillity.

Many of the Florentine nobles had fled to Arma, which has been neither burnt nor destroyed as reported. The humanity of the conquerors would not suffer them to injure the place although it well deserved their vengeance.

M I L A N, November 2.

The Tuscans, who had fled into the city, are hastening to return to their country. Tuscany is the subject of general conversation at present. Much is said respecting an expedition against Naples, which there is every reason to believe will be undertaken. The greatest secrecy exists with respect to the operations of the army and the correspondence of the generals.

B O U R D E A U X, November 18.

The Parisian journalists have been some days endeavouring to find out, where Lucian Buonaparte's gone. One sends him to Germany, another to Italy, a third gives him important business to Russia, and a fourth to England, and now they know not where he is gone. These journalists are not the only persons whom this journey has caused to make false conjectures, for the matter is yet a profound secret.

The interruption of all communication with Spain on account of the epidemic, which has ravaged several parts of that country, prevents the American supplying us as they have hitherto done with colonial produce. This interruption has consequently considerably raised the prices of those articles, but it will soon cease, as we have certain accounts of the epidemic being considerably on the decline.

A U G S B U R G, October 28.

We have no certain accounts respecting the prolongation of the armistice, but we know there is difference of opinion as to the proper term for its duration. We are also well convinced the different bodies of troops, which are in motion at present, cannot reach their destined posts in time for the immediate recommencement of hostilities. This makes us hope much for the success of the negotiations.

B O L O G N A, November 10.

According to the accounts of persons lately arrived in this city from Naples, it appears, that fresh troubles have broken out in that capital. It is continually a theatre of murder and pillage. There is an excess to which the Lazzaroni do not give themselves up, confident of impunity, as they pretend to serve the cause of the king, of whom they profess themselves the warmest friends. This monarch will not long be able to remain at Naples. He has but few troops there. Almost all the troops of the line are at Rome, or in the Abruzzo's, and several corps have been sent into the meridional provinces of the kingdom to suppress the insurrections, which have taken place there.

Several shocks of an earthquake have been recently felt in New-Hampshire.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Orders, we learn, have been issued from the navy office to suspend the equipment of our national ships for the present.

JERSEY ELECTION:

Extract of a letter to the editor.

As you will no doubt, be desirous of having the earliest return of the Jersey election, I send you the