

**NOTICE TO STATE DEBTORS.**

**T**HE 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.

**W**HEREAS 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 shires of this state; therefore,

**I. 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 thereunto, 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 — shire 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, controvert the demand, and desire 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, supersedeas 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 shires respectively, before the first day of September next, such neglect shall be deemed, taken and considered, to be a misbehaviour in office.

**N E W - Y O R K,** January 11.  
**THE LATEST.**

By the British packet, Duke of Clarence, arrived last evening in 35 days from Falmouth, we are put in possession of European intelligence to the third of December.

The articles of most importance which our papers contain, are—The suspension of the armistice between the French and Austrians, and the probable termination of the Luneville congress without effecting a peace—The strong symptoms of an open rupture between England and Russia, the latter of which has embargoed all English shipping in her ports, and ordered a confiscation of property; the English in consequence, have ordered instant reprisals—The Prussian monarch appears at length to take an active part, and has seized on Cuxhaven, and threatened to dart his talons on Hamburg itself—The archduke Charles is appointed to the supreme command of the Austrian forces, and has issued a proclamation to his countrymen, admonishing them to make every exertion in support of their sovereign and country. Buonaparte, it is said, will personally command the army opposed to the archduke.

**F R A N C F O R T,** November 10.

While we were flattering ourselves with hopes of a peace, appearances here have suddenly become very warlike.

Yesterday general Angereau received a courier from Paris, with orders to give notice immediately of the termination of the armistice; which he accordingly did on the same day: adjutant-general Richer was yesterday afternoon sent with the following note to the commander of the Austrian troops and to baron Albion, commander of the Mentz troops at Aschaffenburg:

**GENERAL,**

According to the orders I have received from my government, I hereby notify to you the termination of the armistice. Hostilities will therefore commence in fourteen days from this date, that is, on the 22d day of November.

**"ANGEREAU."**

**H A M B U R G,** November 18.

An express has this instant arrived here with the disagreeable intelligence, that an embargo has been laid on all the English ships (70 in number) in the port of Riga.

**V E N I C E,** October 28.

The French have required from the city of Florence a contribution of two millions of livres, from Leghorn two millions, from Pisa one million, and in proportion from the other towns in the grand duchy of Tuscany.

**L O N D O N,** November 24.

Foreign corn has attained a price never before known in this country. American and Baltic mixed wheat having, within the last week, advanced from 125s. to 135s. per quarter; Baltic red wheat has risen 10s. and Hamburg and Bremen wheats 25s. per quarter.

**December 2.**

**Two o'clock P. M.**

Yesterday arrived the Hamburg mail, due on Wednesday last. It confirms the important intelligence, which we mentioned in our last, that the emperor of Russia has laid an embargo on all British shipping in the ports of his dominions. It is also stated, on the authority of private letters from Hamburg, that in addition to this act of violent aggression, he has thrown the captains of these vessels into prison.

Mr. Sheridan mentioned this circumstance last night in the house of commons; and as it was not contradicted, nor yet doubted, we apprehend the haughty AVROGAR has all at once resigned himself to the influence of his passions.—But he will find that the vengeance of his country is not asleep, and that the honour of the nation is not to be sullied by the breath of impotent resentment, or that the go-

vernment of this country is to be hurried into acts unworthy of itself by the capricious conduct of even the self-created grand master of Malta.

Some of the ships which were at Narva, and Riga made their escape and have reached Ellineur. The number detained is estimated at 300. Their cargoes are of considerable value. The report of the seizure of British property throughout Russia is all current; and it is also reported, that an order has been signed by Paul, that passports should be delivered to every Russian ship that sails, containing a notification that if the ship should be attempted to be visited by the English the same should be regarded as a declaration of war.

Though no embargo on Russian ships in English ports has been ordered, there being none to stop that we can hear of, measures of a nature equally hostile were resolved on in the council held at Buckingham house on Friday. The Russian merchants, seeing the oppression and injustice of being called on to pay to persons in Russia, for cargoes which they have a little chance of obtaining, applied to government for an order of council, prohibiting the payment of bills from Russia, or otherwise remitting money thither. This order was made by the king in council, after consulting the attorney and solicitor-generals on the subject. In the mean-time, the merchants held another meeting, and resolved that they should pay the bills they had accepted, but that they should accept no more.

This mail also confirms the report of the capture of Cuxhaven by the king of Prussia. On the 21st ult. eighteen hundred Prussian troops entered that town, and the arrival of five battalions was now hourly expected. All our shipping in that port immediately sailed for the Roads to avoid being seized. His Prussian majesty attempts to justify this act as a measure of necessity and precaution, in consequence of a Prussian vessel's being carried into that neutral port by an English ship of war. It is easy to see that Russia and Prussia were determined to act in concert and that they are determined to try the question of our right to visit neutral ships, especially if they can enlist any other power under their banner, either by threats or persuasion, and we shall not be surprised to find that the influenza may extend somewhat farther, we shall then be able to distinguish our foes from our pretended friends. Mr. Sheridan in the course of his speech last night touched on this question in these words: "Without giving any opinion upon that dispute, without saying whether any guarantee could be given with respect to ships under convoy of neutral powers, I have no hesitation in stating, that if the privilege we contended for be that under which our naval greatness has grown, which is at once the boast, the glory, and the security of England; which has been recognized in all treaties, and which is part of the maritime law of Europe; if, I repeat, it be that privilege, I have no hesitation in saying, that it is the charter of our existence, the banner under which we should all rally; it is the flag, which imitating the example of our gallant seamen, we should nail to the mast of the nation, and go down with the vessel rather than strike it."

It has been long predicted, that the emperor of Russia would extend his views to Turkey. At this moment he is demanding an indemnity from the Porte for the expences of his fleet in the maritime campaign;—a prelude, no doubt, to a rupture with that feeble cabinet. Preparations for the war continue with increased exertions.

It is said that ministers have sent off, an order to lord Keith in the Mediterranean, to detain all Russian vessels that may at present be found in that quarter.

Every account from Egypt agrees in the determination of the French to retain that country. Menca has been joined by several beys and their partisans, particularly in the south; and had embodied and disciplined all the Greeks able to bear arms, not excepting the crews of the Turkish transports and other vessels which had fallen into his hands. General Kleber had began lines about Alexandria, previous to the convention of El-Arisch. These Menou was perfecting, and adding to them several redoubts and batteries.

The elector Palatine is said to be treating for a separate peace, under the recommendation of Prussia and Russia.

Mr. Frere set off on Saturday, accompanied by lord Bolton, to Huckwood Park, and yesterday morning proceeded to Falmouth, from whence he took his departure for Lisbon, where he is to reside as the British minister at the court.

It can scarce be doubted but some secret league has long subsisted between the first consul and the magnanimous sovereign who declared his disinterestedness before Heaven and earth: who arraigned the ambition of Austria, and threatened the states of Germany with the abandonment of the general cause, if they would not sacrifice, like himself, all local and personal views to the common object. Malta, however, seems to have entirely effected both the common cause and the solemn declaration from the memory of his Imperial majesty; and the Swedish enigma appears about to be explained by a complete investigation of the sentiments and character of his councils.

The last Hamburg mail brought letters from Constantinople to the 10th of October inclusive, at which time the Russian fleet continued at anchor off Boyool Dereh, in expectation of orders, in consequence of the surrender of Malta to the English, countermarching those which would otherwise require them to proceed to the Black Sea. The state of the capital of Turkey was very uneasy, and much apprehension was