

### 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.

### NEW-YORK, January 15.

#### POSTSCRIPT.

The ship Three Sisters, capt. Murphy, arrived here last evening from Liverpool in 38 days. She left Liverpool on the fourth day of December; and has furnished the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of London papers, amongst which is "The Courier," an evening paper of the 2d. They furnish nothing in addition to our former stock of intelligence, excepting that the town of Staade, situated near the Elbe, is occupied by five battalions of Prussian troops. "It appears to be the object of his Prussian majesty to secure the navigation both of the Elbe and Weser: he seemed resolved to seize the whole country between the two rivers, and it is expected he will also occupy Hamburg. The commercial interests of the city of London are most seriously affected by this circumstance."

"The next mail," says the courier of the 2d December, "is expected to bring intelligence of the Prussians having entered Hamburg; and it is possible that interruption may be given to commercial transactions with that city. Prussia is looking out for accession of territory in the north of Germany, and Russia in Turkey. The Russian admiral refuses to quit the Dardanelles till Paul's maritime expences are paid. Fleets of Russian transports, and fleets of Russian men of war, are hovering about Constantinople; and it is probable that Bonaparte has planned with the court of St. Petersburg the overthrow of the Turkish empire."

"General Clarke at Luneville gave a grand entertainment on the 18th Brumaire (November 9,) to count Cobentzel and Joseph Buonaparte; on that day no third minister had arrived, nor had quarters been prepared for any. Count Cobentzel expected with great impatience the return of the last courier he dispatched to Vienna, which probably will determine whether that minister is to make any longer stay at Luneville. No conferences had been held on the 11th. At eight in the evening count Cobentzel sent off a courier from Luneville to Vienna, six hours before he had received a return courier from London, with an answer to the dispatches which he had sent off on the 24th of October from Paris to count Stahemberg."

January 16.

Ship Borneo, captain Smith, 105 days from Sumatra. Captain S. informs, that while lying at Madras the 21st June, an embargo was laid on all vessels bound to the eastward, in consequence of a meditated expedition against Manilla, or some other French settlement in the Indies; however the expedition was given up, and the embargo taken off the 1st July. At the time of the embargo, there were five British ships of war lying in the roads. July 26, five Dutch East-Indiamen arrived at Madras, prizes to the Arrogant, of 40 guns, having been captured off Sumatra.

#### IMPORTANT.

A gentleman who arrived here yesterday in the ship Borneo, of Boston, captain Smith, from Sumatra and the Cape, informs, that an English squadron, under the command of commodore Hotham, were on the 20th of October, closely blockading the Isle of France; and that this squadron had taken ten sail of French and Spanish merchantmen in attempting to pass them. A Hamburg ship, which had passed this squadron, was pursued and cut out by the English boats; the captain of which had his arm shot off in defending his ship.

Our informant adds, that while at Madras, which was about the first of July, a Danish gentleman from the Isle of France, informed him, that two vessels under American colours, had arrived there from Bourdeaux, under convoy of a French corvette.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16.

The Glasgow courier of the 20th November, gives the following as an extract, &c. "Mr. —, who has resided for some months in Paris, is lately returned from it, reports that the public confidence in Buonaparte is unbounded, and his influence so preponderating, that the consequence of every other individual, of Sieyes, of Carnot, and others who have made a figure in the different stages of the revolution, is totally annihilated. He admits no one into his confidence, and commands a most perfect submission from all parts of his government. Many of the members of it are inveterately hostile to each other, and know no common sentiments but their awe of him, and profound respect for his authority."

In the debate in the British house of commons on the first day of December, on the late negotiation, Mr. Sheridan, after a lengthy and animated speech, moved

That an humble address be presented to his majesty, humbly to assure him, that we have taken into our most serious consideration the papers relative to

the negotiation for peace with France: and that the result of our reflections on this important subject, founded as well on the due examination of the documents now referred to us, as on the experience of the past conduct of most of your majesty's allies, in an humble but earnest desire that your majesty will omit no proper opportunity which may arise, consistently with the good faith ever preserved on the part of his majesty, of entering into a separate negotiation with the government of France for a speedy and honourable peace. And further, we implore your majesty, not to sanction any new engagements which shall preclude such a mode of negotiation.

This motion produced a warm debate; and on a decision, there were for the motion, 35—against it, 155—majority 120.

January 19.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Lancaster, dated Thursday, January 13.

"The resolution for the removal of the seat of government to the city of Philadelphia, was this day, on the motion of Messrs. Mitchell and Buckley, made the order of the day for the first Monday in March next—which is considered as a virtual negation of the same."

The Cow, the Boy, and the Wolf.

This story so often alluded to in the English papers, is thus told in one of the late Moniteurs:

The inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Auxonne were long annoyed by a wolf, which at one time devoured a young girl. A boy named Fourcault, about fourteen years of age, was minding some cows in that canton. It is well known that these animals, when urged by common danger at the approach of a wolf, are led by instinct to collect and range themselves into a kind of circular phalanx, presenting to the enemy those arms with which Nature has furnished their heads, and thus securing the bodies, which would be otherwise exposed. The cows which Fourcault watched adopted this natural tactic the moment they perceived the wolf, which, however, directed itself not towards them, but the boy, whom it seized, and was beginning to shake to pieces. One of the cows, immediately separating itself from the phalanx, attacked the wolf and made it drop its prey. The boy availed himself of the contest between his adversary and protectress to seek his safety by flight. The wolf quitted the cow, pursued the boy, seized and shook him as before. The cow rushed forward again for the defence of the youth, and harassed the wolf so much as to oblige it to relinquish the victim once more, but being soon repulsed, the boy was a third time in the jaws of the wolf, when fortunately two inhabitants of Villers le-point came up and dispatched the animal.

Young Fourcault was carried to the hospital, and though wounded in more than thirty places, is since perfectly recovered.

WINCHESTER, January 14.

On Wednesday, the 7th instant, at about 22m. after 8 o'clock, P. M. this town and the country around was illuminated by a meteor, or an expansion of a subterraneous light or volcano; and in about 13m. afterwards a tremendous noise was heard, attended with a sensible shock, which not only agitated the windows of the houses, but even the household furniture. As the motion of sound is at the rate of 1142 feet in every second of time, it is presumable that the distance from this town, where the explosion took place, could not be less than 168 miles.

GEORGE-TOWN, January 16.

Some letters written in February, 1800, by a Mr. Hunter, calling himself agent of the Mississippi territory, and addressed to W. C. C. Claiborne; then chairman of the Mississippi committee, have been lately published. They furnish the following information respecting that territory.

The number of free inhabitants is stated at 6000, of whom about 2000 are supposed capable of bearing arms. The number of black inhabitants is considered as equal to that of the whites.

Cotton is the staple commodity, of which an active planter will make from 5 to 800lb. to a hand. It brings a quarter of a dollar per pound; and the territory produces not much less than three millions of pounds of merchantable cotton, worth 570,000 dollars.

Of pork great quantities can be raised at a small expence; but as the price for several years had not been more than 3 1-2 dollars, little had been raised.

The soil and climate are well adapted to the growth of indigo, and the sugar cane thrives well in the lower part of the territory.

January 19.

The president has nominated John Marshall, now secretary of state, chief justice of the United States. Lucius Horatio Stockton, Esq; of New-Jersey, is nominated secretary at war.

January 21.

#### FIRE.

Early last evening, a fire was discovered in the south-east part of the treasury-office, City of Washington. A considerable number of persons collected in a short time from the city and George-town. Notwithstanding their exertions, however, and the active use of the engine belonging to the office, within the house, the fire was not extinguished for several hours. It extended itself from the apartment where it commenced to one or two others and penetrated into the second story; but fortunately did not reach the roof.

Had this building been contained, besides the public loss, a number of private buildings would have

been greatly endangered, particularly as the wind was high and blustering.

Some persons, continued idle, unconcerned spectators of a scene, which threatened so much calamity. They have proved themselves destitute of the feelings of humanity, devoid of a sense of propriety, and a disgrace to human nature. Who can regard them, without mingled indignation and contempt?

The president of the United States was observed in the ranks for conveying water.

By the Star of the 1st December, it appears that there were then in the British navy, 195 ships of the line—27 fifty's—246 frigates—314 sloops of war—total 782—of which there are in commission, 131 of the line—21 fifty's—203 frigates—273 sloops of war—in all, 633!

WASHINGTON, January 22.

The senate have rejected the 2d. and 3d articles of the French treaty. The 2d article was rejected 16 votes to 13, the 3d 15 to 12.

The Academy of Sciences of Erlangen has lately proposed for discussion, several important questions relative to the small-pox. Among others is the following: "Will the rubbing a person with oil, which acts as a preservative against the plague, likewise act as a preservative against the small-pox."

January 23.

In the senate, yesterday, the first section of the "bill for erecting a mausoleum to George Washington," previously passed in the house of representatives, was negatived.

BALTIMORE, January 19.

Extract of a letter from the Havana, dated December 12, 1800, received at Salem.

"The administration of St. Jago de Cuba have determined to admit all provisions into that port, at one half the usual duties, for the term of six months; this event probably may induce to adventuring that way from the United States. Provisions here, at present, have tolerable sale.

A very great curiosity, we are informed, by a letter from Canton lately received, is to be seen about four miles from the city of Johol, in China, which appears to have hitherto escaped the notice of the curious. It is an immense pillar or column of solid rock, situated on the pinnacle of a high mountain, and very near the verge of it, from which it rises in an irregular manner to the height of 400 feet. It is small at its base, but it gradually enlarges towards its summit, and from many of its projecting parts issue streams of the finest water, which falling from so many sources, and from such a stupendous height, gives the whole a glittering appearance in the sun, which is almost indistinguishable.

The upper part of this enormous rock, which is rather flat, appears to be covered with shrubs and verdure; but as it is absolutely inaccessible, there is no possibility of knowing the kind of plants which crown it. It is esteemed, and with great propriety, by the Chinese, as among the first natural curiosities of their country, and is known by the name of Pasiustang.

January 22.

From the London Oracle, of November 27.

We have already stated our belief, that it was the determination of our government to attempt seriously the expulsion of the French from Egypt, by a British force adequate to the occasion. We have now the best authority for confirming our former assertion, by assuring our readers, that Sir Ralph Abercrombie and a powerful army are detached on this important service.

We learn from Hamburg, that the exportation of pot-ash has been prohibited in Russia, which has caused a strong sensation in trade, and raised the price of that article from ten or twelve to one hundred.

The court of Sweden, on the 22d October returned an answer to the Spanish rescript of September 17, in which complaint was made of the capture by the English of two Spanish frigates, in the harbour of Barcelona, by putting a number of men on board a Swedish vessel. In this answer, the Spanish government is informed that his Swedish majesty will remonstrate to the court of London, to which he is equally induced by his friendly connexions with the Spanish court, and the violation of the neutrality of his flag. But that in doing so, he shall conceive himself the principal party. "Justice requires, that what has been obtained in an unjustifiable manner, shall be restored. His majesty will demand, but without answering for the consequences of this measure." The paper, after instancing the case in which Swedish ships had been taken or plundered by English and by French vessels in the ports of Spain says, "His majesty would have been happy, to have seen the court of Spain manifest in his favour the same energy with which it now makes complaint."

ANNAPOLIS, January 29.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

On the charms of the incomparable Miss  
JOIN all ye muses in a cause so great  
Unite her angel beauties to relate  
Lend me your aid to praise so fair a maid  
In ev'ry charm of form, of mind array'd  
A seraph form, a voice serenely sweet  
Nature has made her finish'd and complete  
A mind where virtue stamp'd her ev'ry thought  
By Heaven inspir'd; and by chasteness taught  
Rais'd by this gem she holds mankind enchained  
In rapturous bondage, by her charms inflam'd  
Charm'd I bow down to thy superior worth,  
Equall'd by thought in the extensive earth.

INCORRIGIBLE