

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. Procees 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.

S A L E M, February 2.
Latest news from India!

Captain Joseph Ropes, who arrived at this port on Wednesday night last from India, has politely favoured us with the following important intelligence: He visited Madras and Sumatra. He left Madras on the 30th of August, previously to which, the expedition under admiral Rayner, said to have been designed against Manilla or Batavia, had been countermanded, and the troops and stores had been re-landed from the transports, in consequence of very alarming disturbances in the Mysore country, where an enterprising officer, formerly in the service of Tippoo Sultan, had collected an army, consisting of 30,000 men, and had surpris'd a fort, which the English held in that country, and had destroyed every soul in the fort, supposed to be 1000 men. The capitol of Mysore is near Seringapatam, and the country was part of the dominions which Hyder Ally shared with the nabob of Arcot. It is 623 English miles from Bombay, 506 from Madras, and 1218 from Calcutta.

Captain Ropes arrived at the Cape of Good Hope in company with the British packet Apollo, and the captain of the packet informed him, that he left Madras on the 11th September, and that the officer in the Mysore country had had three engagements with the English army, in all of which the English had been successful. But that the officer of the late Tippoo still continued to recruit his forces, and was considered as a very formidable enemy.

The disturbances between the English and the Caffres at the Cape of Good Hope still continue. 1500 English troops were out against the Caffres in the back country, when capt. Ropes left the Cape.

B O S T O N, February 3.

From unquestionable authority we are authorized to say, that judge Washington is writing the life of the father of our country. Many particulars, hitherto unknown, will be disclosed in this deeply interesting work, which will increase our admiration and love even of WASHINGTON. A considerable time must elapse before it will be given to the public.

N E W - Y O R K, February 5.

[The public were informed, in this paper on Monday last, that the convention with France had been transmitted by the French government to Guadalupe, and had been proclaimed there.—From the following circular letter (which we received yesterday by captain Wallace, of the brig Nancy, from St. Thomas) it appears that the agency are taking the necessary measures for carrying into effect those articles in which it is more immediately concerned; adding, we presume, from a conviction that the convention will be ratified by the president and Senate of the United States.]

[C I R C U L A R.]

Port Liberty, 11th Nicose, (Dec. 31) 9th year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

The agents of the consuls of the French republic to the windward islands.

To the administrators of the marine and war administrators of the department, municipal agents, civil and commercial judges, justices of the peace, commissaries of the government near the administrative and judicial bodies, military commanders, commandants of ports, captains of armed vessels, &c. &c.

A convention, citizens, has been solemnly promulgated, which re-establishes between the French republic and the United States of America the accustomed relations of friendship and commerce.

Already two articles of this convention (the 4th and 17th, are obligatory on the two contracting nations.

The intention and the orders of the government of the republic, notified to the agency of the consuls by the minister of the marine and the colonies, are citizens that the disposition of those articles (a copy of which is subjoined) be executed with the greatest punctuality.

[Here follow abstracts of the 4th and 17th articles of the convention.

Every one of you, citizens, in that which concerns you, are to require, oversee, procure or maintain, with the utmost exactitude, the strict execution of all these points. This injunction engages all your responsibility.

All the Americans, whom the fate of war may have brought into Guadalupe or its dependencies, are to be instantly released.

In case of the absence of the persons interested in reclaiming the American property captured since the signing of the treaty, and not yet definitively condemned, &c. The public ministry are to take charge of the business for the persons absent; and to put them in the way of obtaining, either on the part of

the captors of the government, the satisfaction to which they may be entitled.

In case of the arrival at Guadalupe or its dependencies, &c. of any prizes captured from the Americans, the commissaries of the government, delegates, or prize commissioners, are immediately to intervene, and to adopt every measure for preserving the interest of whoever may have a right to it.

All captains of privateers and letters of marque are bound, on pain of losing their commissions, besides incurring the other penalties, damages, &c. to conform themselves to the spirit of the convention of the 8th Vendemiaire, and particularly to the 4th and 17th articles.

Copies of the said articles, and of the present circular letter, will be this day annexed to the commissions of all vessels of war and letters of marque.

All privateers and letters of marque now at sea, which may touch at Guadalupe or its dependencies, &c. shall be provided with the same documents by the chiefs of the war-office, or by the delegates or commissaries, who will take a receipt for the same on the back of their commissions.

You may conceive, citizens, how much damage the non-observance of these dispositions, may cause to the public treasury, as well as to the owners, captains, and securities of the privateers and letters of marque.—Yourself, citizens, have the greatest interest in preventing this non-observance.

The functionary who by prevarication or negligence shall suffer the least infraction of the clauses which have been just made known, will most certainly be responsible in his person and property.

You will have to render an account, citizens, each in your several stations, for the execution of the said clauses, at every opportunity; and we repeat to you that your responsibility in this respect is very serious.

Health and Fraternity.

JEANNET, BRESSEAU.

By the agents of the consuls,

EDM. MAUDUIT, Sec. Gen.

The trustees of the Humane Society of Massachusetts, have voted a gold medal, of the highest value the institution allows them to bestow, to capt. George Crowninshield, jun. as a memorial of his spirited conduct in diving to the bottom of the river at Salem, and miraculously preserving the life of a boy, of 12 years of age.

February 9.

Arrived, schooner Virago, Fuller, Port-Liberty, (Guadalupe) 21 days, sugar and coffee, addressed to Thomas Stagg, jun. This schooner was bound to Curracoa from this port, captured by a French privateer, and sent into Port-Liberty; she was liberated the next day after the convention between France and America was received there. Capt. Fuller had permission to dispose of his cargo, and take in one of the produce of the island.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11.

COMMUNICATION.

It is suggested to the merchants and underwriters, that a meeting, should be immediately called for the purpose of preparing a memorial to the government on the subject of the recent and extraordinary captures by British privateers in the West-Indies.

The United States, commodore Barry, has arrived at Antigua, from a cruise.

S A V A N N A, January 23.

Extract of a letter, of a late date, from a gentleman in Wilmington, North-Carolina, to his friend in this city.

“Wilmington has been four times within these 20 days attempted to be destroyed by fire, designedly and artfully, in defiance of a vigilant guard, as well by day as night. It appears that the villains whether white or black, or both, are determined to burn the town; for while the guard are watching one place, fire is discovered at another; fortunately all the attempts have been hitherto in time discovered, so that the fires were extinguished before they had spread far. The horrid intention seems to be that of plunder, by the places in which the fires had been kindled, being best calculated to cause the greatest destruction possible. The attempts have generally been in those buildings, that have never been yet burnt, and by far the fullest of goods.

“Two days since while the court was examining certain vagrant characters, fire was cried at 10 o'clock in the day, which had just then been but into a cellar and piazza, among several cords of wood, straw, &c. Accidental discoveries, have as yet, prevented great destruction; but how long we shall remain safe, is very uncertain; little or no business is done, a strict guard is kept; but little sleep is had; and those who retire to bed, expect to be awakened by scenes of desolation. At the several places where the fire broke out, have been found, combustibles of tow, oakum, splinters of light wood and dried mofs. White persons are suspected, as the first in the infernal plot, but it is supposed that blacks are employed to aid and carry into effect the mischief, and every eye and ear is exercised to discover the perpetrators.”

N O R F O L K, February 3.

The United States schooner Experiment, captain Sterett, anchored in our harbour yesterday—the she had 13 days passage from St. Domingo. We learn by her that general Touffaint had arrived with his army within a few miles of that city, and had demanded its surrender to him; it was expected to be given up in a few days.

By an arrival from the Cape, we also have received information of general Touffaint's determination to

take possession of the whole of the Spanish part of the island of St. Domingo.

The late arrete of general Touffaint, levying 20 per cent. on all exports and imports, has been found too heavy a burthen on the commerce of the island, and he has dropped 10 per cent. on the imports.

B A L T I M O R E, February 9.

It appears from the report of the treasurer of the State of New-York, that the amount of receipts for the last year, ending the 8th January, 1801, is \$11,759 dollars 96 cents—and the amount of payments for the same time, is \$15,559 dollars and 51 cents. Balance now in the treasury, 1,414 dollars 23 cents.

For the encouragement of population, the legislature of the territory northwest of the Ohio, have passed “An act to provide for the maintenance and support of illegitimate children.”

February 10.

The following gentleman have been admitted as counsellors in the supreme court of the United States:

James A. Bayard, Esq; of the state of Delaware.
Arthur Shaaff, Esq; }
Philip B. Key, Esq; } of the state of Maryland.
John T. Mason, Esq; }
Robert W. Peacock, Esq; } of the city of Wash.
A. Woodard, Esq; } ington.
Edward Livingston, Esq; of the state of New-York. [Geo. T. Museum.]

The British have lately opened a trade with the Maldives, which are small islands S. W. of Ceylon.

A singular circumstance of parricide was lately discovered in the department of Herault in France. A man of the name of Tabary was shot by his own son as they returned at night from a tavern. To the crowd assembled by the report, the murderer said, that his father had been assassinated by three men, unknown, and that he had received a fabre wound across the fingers in defending him. The people seeing his bloody hand, and the father being lifeless, he passed without suspicion. But on going to the hospital next day, the surgeon found that his was not a fabre wound but one from a fire-arm. This led to further inquiry, when it was found that the murderous weapon had burst in his hand. He confessed his guilt, and was executed.

The committee of the senate to whom was referred the bill of the government of the district of Columbia have made a report, according to which the second section is to be struck out and a number of new sections inserted. The first of these sections provides that the district be divided into two counties, and that the river be considered as in both counties.

2. That there be a circuit court, which shall consist of one chief judge and two assistant judges, who shall have power to appoint a clerk of the court in each of the counties.

3. This court shall hold four sessions annually in each county.

4. This section defines how far the cognizance of the court shall extend.

5. There shall be a marshal of the district who shall have the same powers and perform the same duties as the marshals of the United States.

6. There shall be appointed an attorney of the United States for the said district.

7. The chief justice shall receive a salary of — dollars, and the assistant judges — dollars from the treasury of the United States.

8. Such number of justices of peace shall be appointed as the president of the United States shall think expedient.

9. On this side of the river there shall be a judge of the orphan's court and in the county of Alexandria the circuit court shall have the powers of the county court, general court and chancery in all testamentary cases.

February 11.

There are now living in the town of New-Miford, (Connecticut,) two persons who have seen three centuries, being born in the 17th, lived through the 18th, and now see the 19th. One is Mr. Noddy, born at New-Rochelle, state of New-York, of the French protestants who settled there. The other is Mrs. Heames, who emigrated hither from the state of Rhode-Island. The husband of her youth died there seven years ago, aged 94 or 95. The living of the above persons has been always course and simple, and for many years they have been town's poor. They are now able to walk with considerable firmness, and the powers of their minds are not wholly abated. [N. Y. paper.]

February 12.

The United States ship Maryland, capt. Roger, now lying at Baltimore, has, we understand, been ordered to be held in readiness for the purpose of carrying the ratified treaty to France—we could not learn who was appointed to be the bearer, but her Mr. Jefferson was consulted on the occasion. The Maryland will sail in about 8 days. [Alexandria paper.]

C O W P O X.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Lettson, of London, to Dr. Barton, of Boston.

“Vaccine inoculation is becoming more and more general in England, and on the European continent—about 16,000 have had the disease, if disease can be termed, without any case of fatality, and about 3000 have been inoculated again with the common small-pox, without conveying any disease; so that probably soon no other than the cow-pox will be adopted here—I imagine a fatal case will occur, as there is rarely more than one pustule.”