

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.

N A S S A U, (N. P.) January 7.

On Monday last arrived two of general Bowles's Indians, and six white men, who inform, that nothing but an almost entire want of ammunition prevents him from succeeding in totally reducing that country. Notwithstanding repeated accounts in the American papers that the Indians were almost disaffected, it is absolutely a fact that the whole nation is entirely devoted to him.

S A L E M, February 9.

By the schooner Hannah, which arrived at Marblehead, on Saturday last, in 61 days from Bilbao, we learn that the fever at Cadiz continued to rage violently; that 800 had died in a week;—and that no American vessel was permitted to an entry until she had performed quarantine forty days.

By captain Endicott, from Havanna, we are informed that captain Gould, of this port had arrived at that place, from New-Providence, where he was carried in, and released, the captors paying charges, and capt. Gould incurring an expence of 500 dollars in procuring the release of his vessel. The pirates of New-Providence, have orders, capt. G. reported, to send in every American vessel they meet, for examination.

W I N D H A M, (Con.) February 6.

A very singular and sorrowful accident, we are informed, occurred in Ashford last week—Some young children being at play in a house, one of them, to hide from the rest, got into an empty barrel which happened to be handy. It seems the father of the child had just placed the barrel in that situation, in order to scald it, and had on the fire a kettle of boiling water for the purpose—and while the child lay in its concealment, listening to the footsteps of its play mates, unsuspecting of any greater danger than being discovered by them, the father, unconscious of any fatal mischief, poured the whole boiling contents of the kettle on the child! We will not attempt to describe the agonies of the parent, on this occasion—they were great undoubtedly, and the feeling heart needs no assistance from description. It is sufficient to say the child did not survive the accident but a few moments.

N E W - Y O R K, February 13.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, to the editors, dated Feb. 11.

"There was a general clamour last evening at the coffee-house, against the conduct of the Providence privateers. Some gentlemen thought it would be advisable to call a meeting of the merchants and underwriters for the purpose of sending a memorial to congress. It was mentioned by an extensive underwriter, that the different offices of this city had received news this day of captures to the amount of 500,000 dollars."

From Guadaloupe.

The Stonington (Connecticut) paper of the 10th inst. informs, that advices from Guadaloupe, received by the ship Defiance, in 16 days passage, announce, that a French frigate arrived at the latter place from France, with orders from the governor, to dismiss all the Americans in confinement and release their vessels, if captured after the signing of the convention, and to order the privateer's men not to capture any more, in consequence of which large numbers were released.

It is also stated that a French gentleman, by the name of Jubert, had arrived at Martha's Vineyard, in the brig Franklin, from Guadaloupe, was appointed a minister resident, by the French government, to the United States. Mons. Jubert confirms the above account of dispatches being received at Guadaloupe, and the release of the American prisoners there.

A French commissioner from Guadaloupe to our government, we are informed, passed through this city on Wednesday morning, on his way to the city of Washington—he came via Newport, R. I.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.

Kotzebue, it is stated in a late London paper, upon a false accusation, had been banished to the eastern extremity of Siberia, which borders on the empire of China. A great many people of consequence interceded in his favour with Paul I. and among others the Prussian envoy to the court of Petersburg. This intercession was not without effect, for Paul soon after issued orders for the recall of Kotzebue, and desired that every attention should be shown him on his journey back. In nineteen days Kotzebue performed upon sledges a journey of 450 German miles, 920 French leagues. He arrived in good health at Petersburg, where he found his wife and children whom Paul had sent for from Revel. Kotzebue is preparing to bid a final adieu to Russia.

February 19.

From our correspondent at New-York.

February 17.

Extract of a letter, dated Nassau, New-Providence, January 26th, 1801.

By captain Cowperthwaite, I take the opportunity of informing you of my being here. The schooner and cargo were libelled on the 17th, trial to come on the 7th of February. I make not the least doubt; the dry goods will be confiscated as Spanish manufacture, and very likely the flour as French property. As these are the principles upon which they will no doubt act, I am inclined to believe the schooner will be acquitted. It is however uncertain. The harbour is now full of American vessels, and they are daily bringing in more. In general, vessel and cargo are condemned.

"This morning arrived here the schooner Regulator, capt. Campbell, in 26 days from Cape-Francois. A French gentleman who came passenger in the sch'r informs of the arrival there of a French schooner of twelve guns, in 28 days from L'Orient, with the news of the congress at Luneville moving to Paris—there was every prospect of a peace between Austria and France. Count Cobenzel, with the Russian minister, had also arrived at Paris, and one from England expected.

"The brig Twins, Scott, and schooner Cornelia, from Baltimore, also arrived here this morning. There is a ship below from Hamburg. She most probably is the bearer of important news."

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Bourdeaux, to a merchant in this city, dated December 24th, 1800.

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that since the conclusion of peace, between France and America, produce of your country has risen enormously; for instance Georgia upland cotton is now 93 cents your money, and very scarce, as also all other produce proportionable; but, especially cotton, owing to the expectation of peace with all the European powers. I am in hopes that your government will ratify our treaty without delay, it being very well composed and interesting to both countries, which would consequently be a renewal of the long suspended intercourse and an inducement for you to make a shipment to this market.

Extract of a letter from Lancaster, dated February 18, 1801.

"This day both houses of the legislature of this state met in the representatives chamber, and proceeded to the election of a senator to represent this state in the senate of the United States, in the room of William Bingham. The first vote stood thus, George Logan had 45—Peter Muhlenburg 45—and William Jones 1. On the second vote, Peter Muhlenburg had 46, George Logan 45—accordingly Mr. Muhlenburg was declared duly elected."

N O R F O L K, February 10.

Extract of a letter from St. Bartholomews, to a mercantile house in this town, dated January 9, 1801—received by the sch'r Mary, capt. Cole.

"Peace between the United States and France has been proclaimed three days ago at Guadaloupe, St. Martins and St. Eustatia; a corvette arrived at the former place with the official accounts from France in 36 days. We can traverse the ocean with a little more safety than heretofore."

Another letter dated the 19th Jan. says,

"All our cruisers are called in by commodore Barry, who arrived here a few days ago, and took command of the windward station. It is imagined he has received the official account from America. Several American vessels within this week past have been carried into St. Martins, but were immediately liberated. It is generally reported here that Guadaloupe has been declared in a state of siege by the British."

G E O R G E - T O W N, February 13.

The amount of direct tax paid by the several states on the 30th of September last was as follows:

	Dls.	Cts.
By New-Hampshire,	42,892	95
Massachusetts,	72,000	
Rhode-Island,	5,332	21
Connecticut,	109,772	8
Vermont,	3,436	50
New-Jersey,	59,050	54
Pennsylvania,	62,336	18
Delaware,	18,000	
Virginia,	6,493	42
Tennessee,	1,980	52

From the other six states nothing had been received, and in some of them the valuation has not been completed.

W A S H I N G T O N, February 20.

Yesterday the senate confirmed the nomination of James A. Bayard, as minister plenipotentiary to the French republic.

We understand that Mr. Bayard will decline the appointment.

The senate yesterday passed unanimously the bill that originated in the house of representatives for extending the privilege of franking to John Adams.

On Monday the 34th ballot was taken, the result the same as before.

Next ballot postponed till to-morrow at 12 o'clock. On the 17th the 35th ballot was taken at 12 o'clock, and the result the same as before.

At one o'clock the 36th ballot was taken, which was conclusive in favour of Mr. Jefferson.

On this ballot there were ten states for Mr. Jefferson, viz. Vermont, New-York, New-Jersey,

Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Four states for Mr. Burr, viz. Rhode-Island, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, and Massachusetts.

Two states voted by blank ballots, viz. Delaware and South-Carolina.

In the instance of Vermont Mr. Morris withdrew. In that of South-Carolina Mr. Huger, who is under flood, previously uniformly to have voted for Mr. Jefferson, also withdrew from a spirit of accommodation, which enabled South-Carolina to give a blank vote.

And in the instance of Maryland, four votes were for Jefferson and four blank.

The following is the general state of the votes before the last ballot.

New-Hampshire, 4 for Burr, viz. Mr. Foster, Mr. Sheafe, Mr. Tenney and Mr. Freeman.

Massachusetts, 11 for Burr, viz. Mr. S. Lee, Mr. Otis, Mr. N. Read, Mr. Shepard, Mr. Thatcher, Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. L. Williams, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Mattoon, Mr. J. Reed, Mr. Sedgwick.

Three for Mr. Jefferson, viz. Mr. Bishop, Mr. Varnum, Mr. Lincoln.

Rhode-Island, 2 for Burr, viz. Mr. Champlin, and Mr. J. Brown.

Connecticut, 7 for Burr, viz. Mr. C. Goodrich, Mr. E. Goodrich, Mr. Griswold, Mr. Dana, Mr. J. Davenport, Mr. Edmond, Mr. J. C. Smith.

Vermont, 1 for Mr. Jefferson, viz. Mr. Lyon, One for Burr, viz. Mr. Morris.

New-York, 6 for Mr. Jefferson, viz. Mr. Bailey, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Livingston, Mr. Elmendorf, Mr. Van Cortlandt, Mr. J. Smith.

Four for Mr. Burr, viz. Mr. Bird, Mr. Glen, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Platt.

New-Jersey, 3 for Mr. Jefferson, viz. Mr. Kitchell, Mr. Condit, Mr. Linn.

Two for Burr viz. Mr. F. Davenport, Mr. Imby. Pennsylvania, 9 for Mr. Jefferson, viz. Mr. Galatin, Mr. Gregg, Mr. Hanna, Mr. Leib, Mr. Smilie, Mr. Muhlenburg, Mr. Heister, Mr. Stewart, Mr. R. Brown.

Four for Burr, viz. Mr. Waln, Mr. Kittera, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Woods.

Delaware, 1 for Mr. Burr, viz. Mr. Bayard.

Maryland, 4 for Mr. Jefferson, viz. Mr. S. Smith, Mr. Dent, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Christie.

Four for Mr. Burr, viz. Mr. J. C. Thomas, Mr. Craik, Mr. Dennis and Mr. Baer.

Virginia, 14 invariably for Mr. Jefferson, viz. Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Clay, Mr. Cabell, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Eggleston, Mr. Goode, Mr. Gray, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Jackson, Mr. New, Mr. Randolph, Mr. A. Trigg, Mr. J. Trigg, Mr. Tazewell.

Five for Mr. Burr on some ballots, (2 of whom on the first ballot voted for Mr. Jefferson,) viz. Mr. Evans, Mr. H Lee, Mr. Page, Mr. Parker, Mr. Powell.

North-Carolina, 6 invariably for Jefferson, viz. Mr. Alston, Mr. Macon, Mr. Stanford, Mr. Stutz, Mr. R. Williams, Mr. Spaight.

Four for Mr. Burr on some ballots, (3 of whom on the first ballot voted for Mr. Jefferson,) viz. Mr. Henderson, Mr. Hill, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Grove.

South-Carolina, Mr. Sumter being sick has not attended, but will attend, at every hazard, the manner his vote can be of any avail. The individual votes of the representatives of this state are not accurately known. But it is generally believed that Mr. Huger votes for Mr. Jefferson, and Mr. Rutledge, Mr. Pinckney and Mr. Harper vote for Mr. Burr. Mr. Nott's vote is doubtful. He has gone home.

Georgia, 1 for Mr. Jefferson, viz. Mr. Tallamont—Mr. Jones, who is dead, would have voted the same way.

Kentucky, 2 for Mr. Jefferson, viz. Mr. Davis and Mr. Fowler.

Tennessee, 1 for Mr. Jefferson, viz. Mr. Claiborne. [Nat. Int.]

B A L T I M O R E, February 19.

The Reading paper of the 6th inst. says, "We learn by a gentleman immediately from Northumberland, that Connecticut claimants are stocking this state by hundreds, and sit down on vacant and other lands to which they pretend a claim under the charter of the Susquehanna company."

February 20. On Tuesday the president of the United States nominated to the senate the honourable Mr. BARARD, as minister on the intended mission to France.

February 21. Copy of a letter from JOHN ADAMS, Esquire, to the secretary of state. Washington, February 10, 1801.

Dear Sir, Enclosed is a "Newburyport Herald," in which is quoted "a letter from John Adams, dated at Amsterdam, 15 December, 1780." "To Thomas Canning, lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts." The letter had been for some years past reprinted and quoted in many American pamphlets, and new papers as genuine, and imposes on many people by supposing and imputing to me, sentiments inconsistent with the whole tenor of my life, and all the feelings of my nature. I remember to have read the letter in English newspapers soon after it was published, at a time when the same English papers teemed with forged letters, long, tedious, flat and dull, in the name of Dr. Franklin, the most concise, sprightly and entertaining writer of his time. The doctor declared them all to be forgeries, which he was not under the necessity of doing, because every reader of common sense and taste knew them to be such from their length and nonle.