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ALMANAC From September 30 to October 7. HIGH WATER. H. M. Wednesday 0 58 Thursday 1 43 Friday 2 26 Saturday 3 9 Sunday 3 53 Monday 4 38 Tuesday 5 26

Charles Marshall AND SON, No. 46, Chesnut Street. HAVE RECEIVED, Per brig Liberty, capt. Henderson, from Amsterdam, and other arrivals. A quantity of the following articles, which they sell for cash, or the usual credit.

Marshall's Sale. UNITED STATES, } Pa. BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to public sale, at the Merchant's Coffee House in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 6th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, at noon—all the right, estate and interest of William Cannon and Joshua Cannon, et, in and to two third parts of 127 acres of land, situate on Chartres creek, in Washington county, on which is erected a merchant mill, saw mill and other improvements.

For Sale, THE NEW PILOT BUILT SCHOONER ST. TAMMANY, LYING at Say's Wharf, above Market Street, burthen 70 tons, supposed to be a remarkable fast sailing vessel, and may be fitted for sea in a few days. Inventory to be seen and terms of sale known by applying to the subscriber. CROOKE STEVENSON, No. 4, South Water Street.

Saddling Business. WILLIAM JONES & EDMUND KINSEY, HAVING entered into partnership, and taken that long established stand at the corner of Chestnut and Third Streets, respectfully solicit public patronage, and particularly invite a continuance of the favours of the former friends and customers of Haines & Jones, and Sharples & Kinsey, to whose business they have succeeded.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, September 18, 1800.

Public Notice is hereby Given, In pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the 23d day of April, one thousand eight hundred, entitled "An act to establish a General Stamp Office."

THAT a General Stamp Office is now established at the seat of government, in the city of Washington, from whence there will issue, from and after the date herof, (upon the application of the Supervisors of the Revenue, under whose management the collection of the stamp duties is placed) any quantities of paper, parchment and vellum, marked or stamped, and duly counter-stamped, with the following rates of duty which are demandable by law:

For every sheet or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following, to wit, ANY certificate of naturalization 5 Any licence to practice, or certificate of the admission, enrollment or registry of any counsellor, Solicitor Advocate attorney, or professor, in any court of the United States 10

Provided, that a certificate in any one of the courts of the United States, for any one of the said offices, shall in far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices. Any grant or letters patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services) 4 Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent (except for lands granted for military services) 2 Any charter party, bottomry or respondentia bond 1 Any receipt or discharge for or on account of any legacy left by any will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate, divided by force of any statute of distributions other than to the wife, children or grand children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of fifty dollars, and shall not exceed the value of one hundred dollars 25

When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of one hundred dollars, and shall not exceed five hundred dollars 50 And for every further sum of five hundred dollars, the additional sum of 1 Any policy of insurance or instrument in nature thereof, when the sum for which insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars 25

When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars 1 Any exemplification of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any court, other than such as it may be the duty of the clerk of such court to furnish for the use of the United States, or some particular state 50

Any bond, bill single or penal, inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note (other than any recognizance, bill, bond or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States, or any state, or for their use respectively; and any bonds required in any case by the laws of the United States, or of any state, upon legal process, or in any judicial proceeding, or for the faithful performance of any trust or duty) 10 If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars 25 If above one hundred and not exceeding five hundred dollars 50 If above five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars 75

Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two-fifths parts of the duty aforesaid, viz. If above twenty and not exceeding one hundred dollars 4 If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars 10 If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars 20 If above one thousand dollars 30

Any foreign bill of exchange, draft or order for the payment of money in any foreign country 20 The said duty being chargeable upon each and every bill of exchange, without respect to the number contained in each set. Any note or bill of lading or writing or receipt in nature thereof, for goods or merchandize to be exported; If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same state 4 If from the United States to any foreign port or place 10 The said duty being chargeable upon each and every bill of lading without respect to the number contained to each set. Any notes issued by the banks now established or that may be hereafter established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said banks as shall agree to an annual composition of one per centum on the annual di-

vidends made by such banks, to their stockholders, respectively, according to the following scale:

On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars for each dollar 6 On all notes above fifty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars 50 On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars 1 On all notes above five hundred dollars 2 Any protest or other notarial act 25 Any letter of attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell warrants for land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war 25

Any inventory or catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer of the United States, or of any state or other bank; If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars 10 If above one hundred dollars 25 If above twenty dollars, at the rate of ten cents for one hundred dollars.

That the power of the Supervisors of the Revenue to mark or stamp any vellum, parchment or paper chargeable with duty, shall cease and determine from and after six months from the date herof, to wit, on the last day of February 1801.

That, if any persons shall, after the last day of February 1801, have in their custody or possession, any vellum, parchment or paper, marked or stamped by the Supervisors of the Revenue, upon which any matter or thing, charged with duty, shall not have been written or printed, they may at any time within the space of sixty days after the said last day of February 1801, bring or send such vellum, parchment and paper, unto some office of inspection, and in lieu thereof, receive a like quantity or value of vellum, parchment and paper, duly stamped in pursuance of the act herein before recited. And in case any person shall neglect or refuse, within the time aforesaid, to bring or cause to be brought unto some office of inspection, any such vellum, parchment or paper, it is hereby declared, that the same will thereafter be of no other effect or use, than if it had never been marked or stamped, and that all matters and things, which may after that time be written or printed upon any vellum, parchment or paper, authorized to be exchanged in manner aforesaid, will be of no other effect, than if they had been written or printed on paper, parchment or vellum, not marked or stamped.

And for the convenience of those persons who may be inclined to have their own vellum, parchment and paper stamped or marked, it is hereby declared, that when any person shall deposit any vellum, parchment or paper at the office of a supervisor, accompanied with a list, specifying the number and denomination of the stamps or marks, which are desired to be thereto affixed, the same will be transmitted to the General Stamp-Office, and there properly marked or stamped, and forthwith sent back to the same supervisor, who will thereupon collect the duties and deliver the paper, parchment or vellum, to the order of the person from whom the same was received.

Given under my Hand, and the Seal (L. S.) of the Treasury, at Washington, the day and year above mentioned. OLIVER WOLCOTT, Secretary of the Treasury. September 29. d. m.

German Redemptioners. NINETEEN remains of those, who came in the ship Anna from Hamburg, and are willing to serve for their passage Apply to Jacob Sperry & Co. Who have on Hand, Remaining of late importations, and which are offered on reasonable terms, and the usual credit.

33 cafes Estopillas, Forming a complete assortment of Uni, Rayé Mouches, pl in and coloured stripes. 33 cafes caferillos 5 cafes boccaillos 2 cafes quad-ruple filelias 1 cafe superline dowlas 1 cafe coutils and 1 cafe filellas 2 cafes superline Elberfeld checks 3 cafes bed parchet 1 cafe Flanders bed ticks, 8-4 10 cafes coffee mills, Nos. 00, to No. 6, assorted 2 cafes scythes 5 cafes of double flint cut Decanters quart and pint 1 cafe gilt tumblers, and 1 cafe of Travelling cafes. 1 cafe of quills, 1 cafe of common festling wax and 400 Demijohns. September 27. d. m. 23wfm.

Important Letter!

The following Letter was actually written to a very respectable member of the Society of Friends. Its contents are of the very first consequence at this time. It contains what is true, and what ought to rouse every man who does not mean to give up his civil liberties, and perhaps his country to violence and war; to step forth and maintain the re-election of JOHN ADAMS: It being generally considered by every thinking, sober and religious man, that the dismissal of Mr. ADAMS will be the signal of war and dissolution:

My FRIENDS, HAVING long been of opinion, that it was a duty every man owed to himself, his family, friends and country, not only to give his vote for the election of civil rulers, but also to use such means as his knowledge and judgment dictated, for the right direction of others, I constantly give up some portion of my time and attention to this object, whenever an election of any importance is made for public office, under our free and happy government; there is no other way for good citizens to secure to themselves the advantage of it, but by exerting their just influence in promoting the election of such officers, as, in their opinion, are best qualified to fill the public departments and to administer right and justice to the people: It has therefore not a little surprized and grieved me, on many trying occasions, when the friends to government and good order are exerting all their strength to frustrate the designs of wicked and dangerous men, who wish, by means of deceit and misrepresentation, to bring the country into confusion by setting the people against their own representatives; I say, it has given me much pain to observe how indifferent and unwilling many of your society are, to add their weight to the scale which ought to preponderate: What can this be owing to? I well know the scruples which deter you from any sort of participation in measures which directly or indirectly are connected with war: Far be it from me to undertake to disapprove of the sensibility which influences you in that respect: Would to God, that every human heart was actuated by a principal so gentle, and so agreeable to the spirit of that religion of which I am a sincere believer: Wars, however, will come, and it has pleased Providence to raise up those, who in this respect, are influenced to execute his pleasure; but, my friend, what is there in the measures which relate merely to civil government, of which you are members, and without which, you could enjoy no security either for secular or religious possessions; I say, what is there to prevent you from taking such a peaceable and just part in those questions, as may in your judgment, contribute to the maintenance of civil government?—Our public rulers are chosen by the people; if bad men are chosen, we may look for social and individual happiness and prosperity: Is it not an obvious duty, then, for every man who has a voice in the elections, to go and give it in favor of such men and measures, as he, in his conscience, thinks will be most for his own and the public good? You look upon this as right and necessary in your own particular association—Why is it not equally incumbent on you as members of a civil community?—We well know that civil government is ordained of heaven, and that God permits it to be a blessing or a curse according as it is administered well or ill: How then, can any conscientious man stand by: and when in his power to do good, by exerting his reason and rights, yet by indifference or neglect, lose the opportunity, and thereby be accessory to much public distress and calamity?—If the life or the interest of your child, your neighbor, or friend, were to depend upon your exertions, and your vote, would you not use the one and give the other for their relief; and what difference in the case?—Your children, your neighbors, and friends, nay, thousands of your fellow creatures are all deeply interested in the issue of public elections for civil officers: Why should you withdraw from rendering that service which is in your power? I know it has been sometimes said, that elections are conducted with too much heat, that it is disagreeable to take any part in them—but, what good things is not abused? Shall we make no profession of religion because there are hypocrites? Shall we not countenance and support it, because it has occasioned so much jarring, and violence, and war? This principle acted upon, would drive us out of the world; for, what occupation can we follow; what intercourse engage in, which will not lead us into disagreeable circumstances, and which have not occasioned much misery? My friend, I know that what I have suggested here, must be quite unnecessary for your conviction: I know you take a proper interest in the support of civil government and safe and just rulers; but I have taken the liberty to throw out those ideas for the perusal of any of your acquaintance who are indifferent on the score of elections, and suffer their best civil rights and enjoyments to depend upon the will of other people; for, it is evident, that when bad men, or bad measures get a head for want of proper diligence in the electors—the electors who thus neglect their rights and interests are really criminal. The leading object, however, of this letter to you, is to impress upon you, the singular importance of the ensuing election for a President. I need not tell you, that such has been the unwearied industry, and so numerous the facilities and misrepresentations against the federal government, that it will require the greatest exertions to prevent the people from overturning it, by the elec-

tion of Thomas Jefferson; for I look upon it that such an event will shake the foundations of the confederacy; that Mr. Jefferson has personal disqualifications which render him wholly unfit to be at the head of a christian community, you will be convinced by the perusal of the inclosed pamphlet which is written by as pious and learned a minister of Jesus Christ, as perhaps any in this or any other country, and which proves him, from his own writings, an unbeliever in christianity; but that disqualification would operate slowly, though fatally to the morals of the country—a man in a such high station, professing deism and a disbelief in the scriptures, and desirous of "seeing a government in which no religious opinions are held," (this is his own language) would perhaps in less time than four years, by the influence and means in their power, bring the people in this country to adopt Tom Paine's Age of Reason in place of the Bible. But what I mean to represent to you as so formidable in his election, is its political consequence to this country. You will know the character and views of that desperate and unprincipled party which have unceasingly endeavoured to disturb the harmony of government; and to persuade the people to disobedience and rebellion. These are the people (connecting with them some honest but deluded men) who are advocating Jefferson, and who, if he is elected, will direct him in the government of this country: In one word; the government will be in the hands of the jacobins—you know as well as I do what characters this description includes; to wit: French agents—British and Irish rascals, and adventurers, and aliens of other countries—infidels—bankrupts—reflex demagogues—the lazy—the intemperate—the vicious and ignorant of this country; that these are the sort of people who have constantly clamored and embarrassed the federal government is manifest to every one. Only look around within your own observation and you will want no proof of this—That there is here and there, among them, a man of good character, misled by artifice or biased by prejudice, cannot be disputed; but such men will be thrown aside when their unprincipled associates get into power. You well know that this faction have sworn hatred to the English government, and are determined on war with that power as soon as they can effect it; and it is also well known that most of the great men in the Southern States, being deeply in debt to British merchants, are disposed to a war as the means of stopping payment—I am not certain that even Mr. Jefferson has yet paid off the great debt he owed at the peace and which he then offered to pay off partly in negroes. Besides these, there are great numbers of French who wish to see us at war with Great Britain; and most of the Irish and English fugitives from justice, who being obliged to leave their own country for crimes, are now determined to be avenged, if they can, by exciting the Americans to war. Most of the scandalous and mischievous newspapers, such as the Aurora, the Examiner, &c. which are circulated far and wide are carried on by these venomous emigrants; as I said before, all these belong to the Jefferson party, and will certainly drive us to war the first opportunity—an opportunity will readily offer; their party has only to refuse to execute an article of the treaty; or to send away the English minister; to offer some direct insult to that nation; restrain her commerce, or do some other of a thousand acts which would be causes of war, and it will certainly follow: Indeed, many persons of good judgment think it will be difficult, with all prudent means used to avoid it. The ruinous consequences of a war at this time are evident; the greatest portion of our revenue, necessary for making good the engagements and the expences of the federal government, arises from duties of import, on goods and tonnage of ships. A war with Great Britain, will at once cut off these sources of money, and the government driven to heavy taxes on land and houses to supply the deficiency. Land will sink in value, and the produce of it having no market, will rot in the granary, or, rather the farmer will not raise beyond the consumption of the country. What discontent this will produce, and how hard it will be upon the landed interest, to bear the whole expence, both of the federal and state governments, and also the burdens necessary to carry on the war, with wheat at 5/ a bushel, I leave you to judge. Indeed, I think it would be impracticable to keep the confederacy together under such circumstances.—Some of the states would, likely, to rid themselves of a common defence withdraw from the union, make peace with Great Britain, and leave the others to submit or fight it out alone. In short, the consequences of such a war cannot be calculated: Great Britain would be at little expence in it; her ships are now on the ocean, at least seven hundred ships of war—only 50 frigates, stationed on our coasts, could lay the sea ports under contribution, annihilate our commerce, ruin the merchant, the sailor and the farmer, and bring upon these states such an additional load of debt, and so retard their prosperity, that a whole century might not restore them to their present happy condition. Is it not, then, an object of the greatest moment for the people in this country to take no step which may tend to produce a war with Great Britain? Now we are at peace—now our trade flourishes—our revenues are supplied—our agriculture encreases—wealth, enjoyments, every civil and religious privileges are showered upon us. If we would keep where we are, we must not change our President Adams! If we do, the French party, the Virginia party, the democratic party, and the deluded, will force us to a war. If no change takes place in the administration of the government we shall go on as before, no shock, no convulsion, but a regular pursuit of those maxims of cultivating peace, cementing the union, and maintaining our indepen-