

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 1st, 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 hereof, (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
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

Provided, that a certificate in any one of the courts of the United States, for any one of the said offices, shall so 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)

Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent (except for lands granted for military services)

Any charter-party, bottomry or respondentia bond

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

When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of one hundred dollars, and shall not exceed five hundred dollars

And for every further sum of five hundred dollars, the additional sum of

Any policy of insurance or instrument in nature thereof, when the sum for which insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars

When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars

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

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)

If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars
If above one hundred and not exceeding five hundred dollars
If above five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars
And if above one thousand dollars

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
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars

Any foreign bill of exchange, draft or order for the payment of money in any foreign country

The said duty being chargeable upon each and every bill of exchange, without respect to the number contained in each lot.

Any note or bill of lading or writing or receipt in nature thereof, for goods or merchandise to be exported;

If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same state
If from the United States to any foreign port or place

The said duty being chargeable upon each and every bill of lading without respect to the number contained in each lot.

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

On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar
On all notes above fifty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars

On all notes above five hundred dollars
Any protest or other notarial act
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
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)
Any certificates of a share in any insurance company, of a share in the bank of the United States, or of any state or other bank
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars
If above one hundred dollars
If under 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, will cease and determine from and after six months from the date hereof, 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. d3m.

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, Raye Mouches, plain and coloured stripes,
33 cafes casseroles
5 cafes bocadillos
2 cafes quadruple siefas
1 cafe superfine dowlas
2 cafes coutils and 1 cafe listas
2 cafes superfine 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 gill tumblers, and 1 cafe of Travelling cafes.
1 cafe of quills, 1 cafe of common sealing-wax and 400 Demijohns.
September 27. d6t. 2aw tm.

On Monday morning

The 29th instant will be landed on Hamilton's Wharf
75 Pipes, and
95 Quarter casks of excellent } Lisbon Wine
Apply to

WILLIAM PARKER, or
MOORE WHARTON.
September 27. d1w.

George Davis,

No. 319, High-Street,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
Per Adriana from London,
A few Trunks and Cafes of 4-4, 7-8 & 3-4

Irish Linens,

AND
Gentlemen's, Youths, and Boys, Fine
BLACK HATS,
Which he will sell on moderate terms, at a reasonable credit.
September 24. mwf3w.

Late FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.
CONTINUED.

State of the Negotiation between France and America.

PARIS, 18 Thermidor, August 6.

The conferences opened at Paris with the envoys of the United States are at present suspended; and there is little hope of their being successfully resumed for some time. It appears that the powers vested in the envoys are too limited to enable them to conclude a treaty which shall give the same advantages to the Republic as those granted the English by the treaty made with Mr. Jay. France chooses rather to decline treating with the United States, than to sanction the privileges which they have accorded to her enemy.

The question in dispute will appear from the following particulars.

The United States and England, by the 25th article of their treaty, mutually stipulate a free entrance into their respective ports, with complete protection to the privateers and ships of war of the two countries, and the prizes taken from their enemies. And they engage never to conclude a treaty extending the same favour to any nation at war with either of the contracting parties. The treaty of 1778, between France and the United States having been annulled by the latter, and now regarded as if it never existed, they conceive that they cannot give the same privileges to France, without violating their treaty with England. The French Republic does not seem disposed to ratify, to her own prejudice, and in favour of the English, her enemies and rivals, a proceeding so unexpected on the part of the Americans, with whom she recently made a common cause against those very enemies, directed to the same object for which France herself is now at war—the attainment of liberty and independence.

It is unfortunate that the United States so precipitately annulled the treaty of 1778. They themselves, now repeat that they were induced to take that step, as it deprives them of the power of giving to France, or any other country the same advantages which they have conferred on the English. Their diplomatic agents must have been very short sighted, or very partial to the interest of England.—or their Envoys must give a wrong interpretation to their instructions and the treaty alluded to; since it appears that France, renouncing the claims she may have from the priority of the treaty of 1778, now offers to treat without demanding any other advantage than those enjoyed by the English, and which they have exercised during the present war—and the Ambassadors to negotiate a peace, if they are not vested with power to accede to those conditions.

The negotiation was opened, on the part of the French Commissioners, on the supposition that the treaty of 1778 was still in force. It was, indeed, natural to suppose that, the two nations never having been in a state of war with each other, this treaty could not have been annulled without the consent of both countries; and in this point of view it was that the French Commissioners offered an indemnification to the Americans, by admitting the principle of compensation for illegal captures.

They even proceeded further; instead of demanding from the Americans, the indefinite guarantee of the French colonies, the article of the treaty which was most disadvantageous to the former, they agreed to the substitution of a special guarantee, such as appears to be contained in the instructions of the preceding ambassadors, according to the copy of them published by Congress. But the American Envoys were not authorized to renew this treaty, even after retrenching the article respecting the guarantee of the French islands. France, therefore, conceived herself exempted from the obligation of compensating for the captures—the Americans themselves having, by abrogating the treaty, destroyed the basis on which only their claim could have been founded.

It thus appears that the negotiation turned chiefly on three points.

1. The continuance in force, or the modified renewal of the treaty of '78. France waved this point, in consequence of the assurance of the American Envoys that they could not renew it.

2. The principle of compensation for illegal captures. This point France offered to admit; but on condition only that the treaty of 1778 should be renewed, with the modifications stated in the instructions given by Washington.

3. The 25th article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, relative to the protection granted to the armed vessels of that nation. France will most probably insist upon enjoying the same advantage as long as it is possessed to her injury by her enemies.

There is another principle which France is anxious to establish; and on the adoption of which she has strongly insisted; a principle which is still more the interest and policy of the Americans to carry into execution. But the treaty of 1793 with the English prevents them from acceding to this system, namely, that neutral bottoms shall constitute neutral property. France, however, hopes to reduce the powers of the North to establish this system, to be excluded from the benefit of which would be highly injurious to the Americans.

It appears, however, that these diplomatic conferences have been conducted in the most amicable manner, and so as to leave only an impression of regret that it was impossible to remove the difficulties which had occurred.

The American Ambassadors, during their residence at Paris, have been treated with every possible mark of respect, and enjoyed all the distinctions conferred on the Ministers of our Allies. As it is at present, the principle and system of France to respect and protect the law of nations, and the rights of neutrality, it is to be hoped that the frank and equitable conduct which she holds, with regard to neutral states, will soon remove the difference which have occurred between her and the United States; and that even should the present negotiation not terminate in a treaty, the American flag shall, notwithstanding, continue to be respected, and their vessels treated as those of a friendly nation in our courts of law.

Orders are issued to the privateers to respect all neutral flags, among which the American is undoubtedly the most numerous, and American vessels are daily released by the courts, with damages against the owners of privateers. There are now about fifty caules before the Council of Prizes respecting vessels taken in the European seas, and those of the vessels which really belong to Americans will assuredly be restored. The fate of such, however, as were furnished with letters of marque, does not appear to be yet determined. It is thought that they cannot be given up without sanctioning the conduct of the Americans in arming them, unless the restitution should result from a new treaty of amity.

The preceding particulars, though not official, have been communicated by the most respectable authority.

August 16.
A letter from Augsburg of the 11th August says, that in less than a fortnight there will be a Congress at Augsburg.

Preliminaries of peace have been signed between the French Republic and the Dey of Algiers.

Letters from Berlin, state, that the negotiations are carried on with equal vigour at Paris, Vienna and Berlin. The King of Prussia, in concert with Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and perhaps with Russia, labours to effectuate the peace of Europe, or at least of the continent, and to organize an armed neutrality if the war between France and England is to continue. Couriers arrive every day from Paris, Vienna, and Petersburg. They say that negotiations are to be entered on at Carlsbad, and that General Bounville will go there soon.

From the second half year of the year 8, the rents and pensions of the State, are to be paid in specie, through the medium of the Bank of France.

DIJON, August 7.

The army of Reserve is, until further orders, composed of four divisions; the one forming the advanced guard is encamped on the right bank of the Leman, under the command of the General of Division Rey. The second commanded by General Baraguay d'Hilliers, is encamped on the left bank of the lake of Geneva. The third under the command of Gen. Morlot, is in barracks at Remilly-sur-Tille. And the fourth division commanded by Gen. Grouchy, is to be stationed in the environs of Dijon, and its head quarters will be transferred to that city.

Discipline is rigidly pursued, and no soldiers are allowed to absent themselves from their quarters.

BERNE, August 8.

The events of yesterday are some of the most important which we have witnessed since the Revolution, and those of this day will not be less interesting. They constitute the era of a revolution, from which we are enabled to augur the happiest consequences, and which will give us a government more capable of guiding us in a difficult crisis, from the consideration that it will be less exposed to become the victim of faction and of the spirit of party, than our distracted and expiring Legislature.

Yesterday a message was addressed to the councils by the Executive Commission, stating the mischiefs produced by the spirit of faction, by the tyranny of the Legislative and Executive Bodies and by the want of energy, patriotism and salutary laws! The Message concluded with proposing a project of a decree for changing the Legislative and Executive Authorities, and was signed by the President of the Executive Commission.

In consequence of this message, dated the 7th of August, the Grand Council having declared the urgency of the business, agreed to twelve resolutions, of which the following are the principal:

The Legislative Councils are adjourned from the present day.

A Legislative Council, composed of 43 members is established in their room.

The Executive Commission in order to form this Council, shall, in the space of 24 hours from the receipt of the present decree, make choice of 35 from the former Legislature.

After having convoked them, the Executive Commission shall resign its powers into their hands, and the members of it shall take their places in the Legislative Council.

The Council thus constituted shall make choice of 8 more members taken from the general class of citizens.

The Legislative Council shall immediately after choose from its own body 7 members, who shall form a new Executive Council.

The rights and powers exercised by the two sections of the Legislature shall be assumed by the Legislative Council.

The Executive Council shall exercise the same rights and powers attributed by the Constitution to the Directory.

The two authorities thus established shall remain in full force until a new Constitution shall be proposed and accepted by the Helvetic nation.

The resolutions were agreed to by the Grand Council, with the single opposition of a Muller of Zurich; but they were warmly

opposed in the Senate, and referred for investigation to a committee, who were charged with making their report this morning. This delay did not, however, satisfy the Executive Commission, who required the immediate acceptance or rejection of the resolutions. Twenty-one members of the Senate then withdrew, and the number prescribed by the Constitution not being present, those who remained no longer possessed the right of discussion. In the mean time the Executive Commission, supported by the whole of the Grand Council, by a considerable part of the Senate, and by the voice of the nation, was not intimidated by this partial opposition, and proceeded to make choice of the 35 Legislators who were to remain, among whom were some of those who had even opposed the resolutions.

In the course of the afternoon, the nomination of the eight Members, who were to be chosen from all Helvetia took place; and the following were returned. Citizen Schmidd, National Prefect of the Canton of Bale; Ruttimann, National Prefect of the Canton of Lucerne; Eufli, Ancient Magistrate of the Canton of Schwitz; Wittenbach, a person of literary reputation at Berne, and an ancient Magistrate; Lang, belonging to the Administrative Chamber; Sacci formerly Chancellor; and Berrenschwand, President of the Administrative Chamber of Fribourg.

To-morrow the nomination of the new Executive Council will take place.

The greatest tranquillity prevailed during the whole transaction, and even the customary course of business was uninterrupted.

August 9.

All the troops of the garrison in the commune are now drawn out, and last night numerous detachments paraded the streets.

The seven Members of the new Executive Council who are just elected are Citizens Frickling, Savary, and Dolder, Ex-members of the Executive Commission; Zimmermann, of the Grand Council; Glayre, of the Executive Commission; Schmidd National Prefect of the Canton of Bale; and Ruttimann, Prefect of Lucerne.

PARIS.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

(Decree of the 13th August.)

The councils of the republic, in pursuance of the report of the minister of general police, and after hearing the reasons assigned by the council of state, decree:

Art. 1. The passports or letters of safe conduct granted by the ministers and other diplomatic agents of the allied and neutral powers, whether granted to individuals not belonging to their nation, or to Frenchmen naturalized in the dominions of those powers since the 14th July 1789, shall not be admitted into France.

The persons described in the preceding article are prohibited from entering the territory of the republic, under the penalty of being treated as contumacious, or as emigrants.

3. All foreigners actually in France, by virtue of passports delivered to them by a minister or agent of an allied or neutral power, and who are placed in the case described in the first article of the present decree, are bound to prove from this time to the 1st of September, by the certificates of the minister or agent of their nation resident in France, that they are of the nation in the name of which such passports have been granted.

4. Every foreigner who is placed in the case described in the first article, and who may not conform to the above mentioned regulations, shall be arrested and conducted out of the territory of the republic.

5. Every individual, a native of France, and actually in France, by virtue of a foreign passport, shall be bound, for the purpose of enabling him to continue his residence, to provide himself within the space of 3 days for Paris, and of two decades for the departments, with the express decree of the minister of general police, under the penalty of being arraigned as an emigrant.

Another decree of the same day.

The councils of the republic, in consequence of the report of the minister of general police, and the reasons assigned by the council of state decree:

Art. 1. The decree of the 14th of last Ventose, which applies to the four departments of the Deux Sevres, La Vendee, Maine and Loire, and the Lower Loire, the benefit of the amnesty granted by that of the 7th Nivose preceding; is rendered common to the departments placed out of the protection of the constitution, by the law of the 23d of last Nivose.

No inhabitant of those departments shall be prosecuted for transactions relative to the troubles which occurred, either by public prosecution in the name of the nation, or by civil proceedings in the name of individuals who may pretend to have been injured.

3. All process of arrest, from whatever authority it may be derived, and all process of accusation or judgment with respect to actions relative to troubles antecedent to the present publication, shall be considered as void.

[Here follow three articles, stating the invalidity of passports for the protection of persons who are entitled to the benefit of the amnesty, and authorizing, notwithstanding such persons, should they think it necessary for their personal protection, to demand passports and certificates from the minister of general police.]

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

MINISTRY OF THE MARINE

Extract of a circular letter from the minister of the marine and the colonies, to the Maritime Prefects.

Preliminaries of Peace, Citizen Prefect, are concluded between the French republic and the King of Algiers. They were signed at Algiers on the 21st of July, by citizen Thionville, entrusted by government with the proper powers. The Dey has issued orders to the vessels navigating under his flag, to respect that of the French republic.

The First Consul directs me, in pursuance of this act, to cause the Algerian flag to be respected by the French navy. You will notify in all the ports under your superintendance, the formal intentions of government, and take every method for their prompt execution.

LONDON, August 22;

The Paris journals an abstract of which we gave in yesterday's paper contain nothing positive relative to the signing of the preliminaries of peace; yet from the whole of the different articles which from their contents; it is evident that this great question is on the eve of being decided. It is no