REPORT
Of the Director of the Mint of the United States.

To the President of the United States.

THE director of the mint of the United States begs leave respectfully to make his annual report on the issues and state of the mint.

He is happy to inform the president, that the bullion deposited in the mint during the past year, has far exceeded what was expected at the beginning of it, notwithstanding the considerable check given to deposits for some time, by frequent reports from the seat of government, during the last session of congress, that the mint would be abolished.

Since the first day of January, 1802, there has been issued from the mint a sum, amounting in the whole, to five hundred and sixteen thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars, eighty-three cents, as will appear in detail, by Schedule, No. I. hereunto annexed, which have been added to the current coin of the union. Of this sum, one hundred and twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars, and ninety-one cents, in value, in gold, have been coined from bullion and gold dust imported into the United States, and collected to the mint, as a center, from the different parts of the union. The balance of the gold coinage has been coined from clipped, plugged, and otherwise spoiled foreign coins, which have been sent to the mint as bullion. Had not this whole sum been coined in the United States, it must have been remitted to the European markets; in which case the freight, insurance, and commissions, with the profits on the cents, would have amounted to a sum nearly equal to the current expenditures of the mint.

All these deposits were private property, the certificates for which were sold generally, as soon as given, to the banks in this city, at a fourth and an half per cent discount for the delay of coinage. The banks are fond of keeping the coin in their vaults, as part of their capitals, on account of the ease with which they are counted, without the trouble of weighing. The bank of the United States indeed, having a considerable part of their specie in this coin, have been enabled, for some time past, to cancel their five dollar notes, and to substitute the payment of half eagles, by which our coins begin to be more generally dispersed among the people.

There have never been any of the precious metals coined on account of the government of the United States.

Comparative issues from the Mint, for several years past, will appear by Schedule, No. II. also hereunto annexed. The current expences of the mint for the past year have amounted to seventeen thousand four hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty-five cents, as will appear from Schedule, No. III. from which the profits on the copper coinage, amounting to five thousand six hundred and forty-four dollars, and thirty-three cents, should be deducted. Besides the cents on hand, we have near twenty four tons of copper planchets ready for striking; the coinage of which are in daily operation, at the rate of fifteen thousand cents a day.

It is a duty incumbent on the director of the mint, respectfully to call the president's attention to the expiration of the law of the United States for continuing the mint at Philadelphia, on the fourth of March next, by its own limitation. It therefore becomes absolutely necessary, that the subject should be brought before congress so early, that provision may be made for the contingency. If congress should rise without doing any thing therein, the mint could not be continued in Philadelphia with propriety; neither could it be removed to the seat of government, for want of a law to authorise it.

It is but doing justice to merit to say, that the officers of the mint, concerned in the coinage, and the workmen, have greatly increased in their professional knowledge, and have acquitted themselves with strict integrity, and particular attention to their several departments for many years past; so that not a dollar has been lost, except in one solitary instance, when the culprit was detected by their assiduity and care, prosecuted and punished; and it was by their exertions that the mint was kept open during the late distress of the city, by the fever of last summer.

If the mint should remain in its present situation, there will be a necessity of at least two additional horses, and some repairs to the machinery, part of it having been repaired the past year from necessity. At least five hundred dollars will be necessary in that case, to be added to the usual estimate, to be appropriated for the purchase of horses, and further repairs to the present machinery.

All which is respectfully submitted to the president by his very obedient and humle servant,

(Signed)
ELIAS BOUDINOT, Director.

Mint of the United States,
1st January, 1803.

Notice.

THE creditors of John Osborn, late of Fell's-Point, deceased, are requested to bring in their claims, without delay, legally authenticated: and debtors to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

REBECCA OSBORN,
Adm'rx of J. Osborn.

December 23. 1aw6t

To be Rented,

A STORE No. 31, Calvert-street, two doors below Mr. Goldthwait's china store. The dwelling part of the house, in which a small family may be well accommodated, would be rented with it—To any person taking both they will be made low. Apply to

ROBERT LEMMON,
At Lemmon and Campbell's.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, November 23.

The speaker proceeded to the reading of his majesty's speech, which having finished,

Mr. Trenough (an Irish member) rose to move an address of thanks to his majesty. In doing which, it was proper, he observed, in bringing forward such a motion before a new parliament, to make a few observations. He then took a view of our internal situation, commerce, &c. which, he remarked, was highly flattering. Respecting continental affairs, it was necessary, he said, to keep a strict watch, as France had manifested a most hostile spirit of encroachment, not only against one or two individual states, but the greatest part of Europe; and notwithstanding we have manifested a strong desire for peace, yet in justice to that inclination, it will be necessary to retain large military and navy establishments, of which, he had no doubt, the country would cheerfully defray the expence, satisfied that ministers will preserve the peace if it can be maintained with honor, without tarnishing the glory and independence of the British name. He concluded by moving an address to his majesty, the mere echo of the speech.

Mr. Curzon, in a short speech, seconded the motion.

Mr. Cartwright said, it was not his intention to oppose the address, but he could not help expressing it as his opinion that ministers had been much to blame in disarming so quick as they had done; in doing so, they had deviated from the conduct of all former ministers upon former occasions. They had always taken care at least to provide a force equal to that of France; instead of which, if we were now to go to war, he doubted if we had a fleet equal to that of the enemy; because, since the peace, they had constantly been increasing their force and we had been decreasing ours.

Sir John Wrotteffey and Mr. Poches, after a few observations, opposed the motion.

Mr. Fox rose to give his assent to the address. There was one expression in the speech from the throne, relative to the union with Ireland, of which, if he approved, such approbation might implicate his approbation of that measure.—The union with Ireland he had condemned and opposed to the very utmost of his power, but, as it wat carried into effect, he most earnestly wished it to experience all the success which its most sanguine admirers could possibly desire. The honorable mover of the address had alluded to the maintenance of expensive military and naval establishments. His majesty's speech had not given any authority for such conclusion, in reality, it had given no such idea, and although the honorable gentleman had talked of large establishments, Mr. Fox said, he was decidedly of opinion, that small establishments were best in time of peace, and could in the event of war be soonest increased to the proper standard. If the peace was entitled to approbation, upon what principle of policy, good faith, or expediency, was it now advisable for us to go to war? He, for one, could not conceive any one principle that would justify us in such a measure. With regard to interfering in the state of Europe, there never was a period when this country would lose more, or have less chance of gain by such conduct. The great object of France is to revive her commerce, and there emulate this country; but we have such a decided start of her, that she cannot overtake us, and even were she before us, we should have no difficulty whatever in speedily overtaking her. In this contest, we have the fairest hopes and the best grounds of being victorious. A continental war would prove fatal to England. France was aggrandised—he should not deny this, as it was one of his grand accusations against the late ministry. Of the first consul himself, he could only speak from his public acts, and with regard to the wish for war in England, he could say that it was created by the newspapers, and was not the sense of the people. If we were to be driven to war by a set of publishers, who take that side in or to increase the sale of their papers, he declared it would be the most base and shameful ever undertaken. Mr. Fox concluded, by voting for the address.

Mr. Canning said, that neither the speech, nor yet the address, coincided with his sentiments. He then took a view of our present situation, vindicated the late administration, especially the late chancellor of the exchequer, and called upon the house to watch ministers and vindicate their country's high character among the nations of the globe.

Lord Hawkesbury said, that the principles which actuated the conduct of ministers were the same as those which had regulated them at the definitive treaty.—That treaty had secured the integrity of Great-Britain, and added to her dominions, but it had left the continent rather in an unsatisfactory situation; but to continue a continental war without continental aid was absurd. It had therefore been deemed better to husband our means for a great effort at a future period. These were the principles upon which ministers had acted, intended to act upon, and should always justify. He begged to be understood that he held out no ground for war: but if peace was to be retained by a defensive system, it was undoubtedly preferable. No steps had been taken by ministers to commit the honor of the country, and the communications with foreign powers he could not be expected to declare. His lordship concluded a speech of great length, by giving his assent to the address.

Mr. Windham said, there was nothing but loose ambiguity in the speeches which he had heard on the address. It was certainly true, that any man might vote for the latter; but at a moment when the crisis of our fate was approaching, when the attention of Europe was directed to our councils, when the storm was ready to burst over our heads, was language of this description to be held forth as characteristic of the national spirit? Every day tells us of some new usurpation on the part of France—Piedmont, Tuscany, and Parma, are swallowed up, one after the other. What was the plain inference from all this, but that our own ruin was approaching, and that we touched upon the moment of our dissolution? If any man asked him "Why he thought so?" his answer should be, "Why do you think otherwise?" Let any man be called from his grave, who died but fourteen years since, and let him enquire as to the powers which then existed—Where is Holland? Gone.—Spain? Subdued.—Portugal? The same.—Italy? In thraldom.—Germany? Torn to pieces. Piedmont? Gone.—Switzerland? In fetters. And yet, under all these circumstances, we pause and hesitate respecting our rule of action. The French revolution, Mr. Windham said, is a devouring pestilence, which the more it has destroyed, the more it is capable of destroying. It was said, the aggrandisement was not to be dreaded, as she had manifested no hostile intentions; he was warranted, on the contrary, in saying, from the information of intelligent men, who had visited France since the peace, that the mind of that country was hostile to us, that they disregarded, comparatively, the territorial acquisitions, and their sole vengeance was directed against England, which they regarded as the cause and source of all their sufferings. They were in consequence aiming a mortal blow at our commerce, which they properly regarded as the foundation of our credit and capital. They had within the last twelve months, launched no less than thirteen ships of war, of which several were of the line. They had imported in that time, and in British and American ships, 10,000 tons of hemp from the Baltic, which was equal to one year's consumption of the British navy in time of war. The expedition of St. Domingo was the greatest that they ever had equipped in the same space of time. They appeared in fact, to enjoy full credit at the very time when we were jesting at their poverty. There was nothing in the conduct of France which did not favor of enmity, and yet those who warned this country of her designs, were treated as firebrands, and disturbers of the peace of the great western nation. He trusted ministers would not part with any thing which was agreed to be surrendered, but which through accident or precaution remained in their hands. If these were given up, in all probability they would be so many instruments immediately employed against us. If we began to act, we might hope to see the continental powers arise in our favor. A war was, in fact, the only chance for our safety. If we surrendered that which we have now in our power, our safety was gone, and our destruction was inevitable.

The chancellor of the exchequer said, he was not ignorant, more than other men, of the aggrandizements of France, nor of its increasing power; but it must be something more than the arguments which he heard this night that should induce him to think that war now would tend to reduce them. War was a certain evil; peace was a certain good; and it behoved us to take our chance for its continuance *(a cry hear! hear!)* Gentlemen had dwelt much upon the reduced state of our military and naval strength; but he desired the house to look to the state of the peace establishment in 1784, just after the American war. They would find that the extent of the present establishment far exceeded it. At present there was no reduction of the regular infantry, as was usual, after a definitive treaty, save that diminution of the militia which the existing laws required. In 1786, just after all our differences were adjusted with Europe and America, our navy consisted of 115 ships of war, now it consisted of 207. At the breaking out of this last war, the peace establishment consisted of 15.000 men, but now it comprized 46,000: at that time we had but 23 sail of the line in commission, now we had 55. As to our finances, we find that the amount of British exports in 1801 was 23 millions, whereas in 1802, it would amount to £. 27.500,000, and the revenue in one year has increased upwards of £. 4,400,000. Of the floating debt, which at the beginning of the year exceeded £. 38,000,000 the two first quarters already reduced to 23 millions; and he had every reasonable hope that, by the year ending the 5th January, 1803, it would be reduced to £. 14.000,000 including £. 3,000,000 due the bank, £. 1,500,000 exchequer bills and £. 400,000 due on navy bills outstanding for the last year. Thus stating the situation of this country, he had little to fear from the fate of Europe; but whatever might be the fate of Europe, he desired to know how much better Europe would be balanced by a war than it would be by a peace, or whether the dignity of man in any part of the world could be maintained by blood and ruin. He believed not; yet, much as he abhorred war, he desired it might be as well known and understood, that sooner than the nation should lose an atom of her honor, he would himself resort to the expedient stated by the honorable gentleman (Mr. Windham.) It was the policy of ministers to maintain and uphold, by every possible means, the sources of the national prosperity. They were watchful and prepared to resist every unjust demand. They were determined to preserve peace whilst it could be done with due respect to the national dignity. A moral revolution had taken place in Europe, the effects of which they could not redress, but had most deeply to regret. They did not mean to hurry the country into war, but should at the same time regard, with a careful and vigilant eye, the interest of the nation.

Several other members delivered their opinions, after which the question on the address was put and carried unanimously. Adjourned.

FREDERICK-TOWN, Jan. 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Annapolis, dated Jan. 12, 1803.

"Yesterday closed the session of the general assembly, and a journal of accounts of almost *twenty-nine thousand dollars.*"

We should like to know whether the state of Maryland has *value received* for this money? whether the laws which have passed this session are worth 29,000 dollars to the state? But this is the age of *economy*: that is, economical *talk* and wasteful and extravagant *conduct.*

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, *January 25.*

We are informed that in consequence of the arrival of the Rev. Mr. WILLARD, from Portsmouth, (N. H.) a meeting of a number of respectable citizens of Baltimore was held this morning, in the city-council chamber; and that it was resolved, that the mayor be requested to appoint persons in each ward to solicit voluntary contributions for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at Portsmouth.

The following gentlemen are appointed associate justices for Frederick county.

Joshua Cockey, Abraham Schriver.

Justices of the peace.

William Luckett, Francis B. Sappington, Michael Bayer, Joseph S. Smith, Benedict Jamison, Joseph Swearingen, Henry Williams, John Schley, Alexander Warfield (of Charles) Joab Waters, Patrick, M'Gill, Ignatius Davis, Andrew Shriver, Henry Kuhn, Henry Kemp, John Hoffman, Samuel Shoup, Charles Philpot, John Huston, Benjamin Biggs, John Wampler, Lewis Browning, Middleton Smith, John Creager, Joseph Wells, Matthias Bucky, David Levy, jun. James S. Hook, Nicholas Dawson, Henry M'Elfresh, Normand Bruce, Thomas Jones, Samuel Coates, Joseph Miller, Michael Myer.

Justices of the levy court.

Ignatius Davis, Joseph Swearingen, Henry Williams, Alexander Warfield (of Ch's) Henry Kuhn, Andrew Shriver, Benjamin Farquahar.

Judges of the orphans' court.

John Schley, Patrick M'Gill, William Ballenger.

Courts Martial. Colonel James Gettis, major Thomas M'Kee, captain James Scott, lieutenant James Wilson, cornet John Foster, lieutenant Robert Hays, & col. James Horner, were convicted of wearing the black cockade, and refusing to wear the red and blue cockade, as ordered by governor M'Kean: and severally fined, &c. [*Philadelphia Paper.*]

A bill is now before the legislature of the commonwealth of Virginia, for establishing a bank in Richmond, to be called the Bank of Virginia; the capital stock of which is to be limited to one million and five hundred thousand dollars; to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each; and subscriptions are to be opened in May next, at Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Winchester, Staunton and Fincastle. It is expected that the bill will pass.

From Bryden's Marine List.

January 23.

Arrived last night, sloop Sisters, Lefort, 12 days from New-York---Sundries---Different persons.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Sch'r Ethan Allen, Buell, Boston

CLEARED,

Sch'r Andis, Lenois, St. Pierre (Mart.)

A CARD.

The Ladies, subscribers to the Female Humane Association for the relief of poor Women, were not called upon last Autumn as was advertised: the former collections not being exhausted and the mildness of the weather in the beginning of the Winter, make it less necessary to urge their friends upon this score; but applications from distressed objects continually increasing obliges the president to entreat the Ladies by all the benevolent motives that first induced them to this laudable undertaking, to keep up its good effect by discharging their arrears as soon as possible, to Mrs. Frances Van Beuren, No. 54, Baltimore-street; which, will prevent a great deal of trouble in waiting upon the Ladies individually for that purpose.

January 20. d6t

Annapolis,

In St. John's College, Jan. 4, 1803.

AT a meeting of the visitors and governors of St. John's college, *Resolved*, That this board, on the first day of February next, appoint a professor of languages, viz. Latin and Greek, and that he receive for his services at the rate of 800 dollars, £300, per annum, to be paid quarterly.

By order, &c.

A. C. HANSON.

N.B. The candidates must submit to an examination, in respect to their qualifications, in presence of the visitors. (Jio.) 2awtiF

Sale by Auction.

TO-MORROW,

Wednesday, the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock, on the wharf at the end of Bond-street, Fell's-Point, formerly owned by Mr. Archibald Stewart, will be sold for approved paper, at 60 days,

28 puncheons high proof well flavored Rum
11 hhds. good Molasses
10 pipes Madeira Wine, and
40 bags Coffee.

THOMAS YATES, Au&r.

January 25.

Cash will be given

For 12 or 15 Shares in the Bank of Baltimore. Enquire of

MICHAEL RIDDLEMOSER,
Near Gray's gardens.

January 25. eo4t

For New-York,



The fast-sailing Sloop
ALMENIA,
Captain Goodwin;
Will sail in the course of eight days. For freight apply on board at Dickinson's wharf, Fell's-Point.

January 25. d6t

Duport's Dancing School.

Mr. D. feels grateful for the encouragement already extended to him. His school both for the day and evening has commenced, and as the books for receiving subscriptions will not remain open longer perhaps than two weeks more, his intended patrons, who contemplate favoring him with pupils for his day school, are requested to be early in signifying their wishes. A few more young gentlemen will still be admitted to the evening school. Subscriptions taken at Mr. Bryden's, where Mr. D. resides.

January 25. eo3t

Fancy Furniture Manufactory.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they manufacture all kinds of Fancy Furniture, at their shop No. 3, south Frederick-street, where furniture of the following kind may be seen, viz.

TABLES,

Card, pier, tea, dressing, writing and shaving, of various colors and neatly gilt.

CANE SEAT CHAIRS,

Of various colors and of every description, painted and gilt in the most fanciful manner, with and without views adjacent to this city.

RUSH BOTTOM

And Windsor chairs, window and recess seats, wash and candle stands, fire and candle screens. Window cornices, bedsteads with cornices, &c.

They embrace this opportunity to express their sincere thanks for the encouragement which has been so liberally accorded, and shall use their exertions to merit a continuance.

JOHN & HUGH FINLAY.

N. B. Coach and sign painting, japanning, gilding and ornamenting executed in the neatest manner. Written orders duly attended to as above.

January 25. eo3t

PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING

A Baltimore Price Current,

AND

COMMERCIAL REGISTER,

After the manner of the one in New-York.

This paper will contain

The wholesale prices of all goods sold at this market—a regular list of naval entries and clearances—an abstract of all merchandize entered at the custom house—premiums of insurance—the course of exchange—prices of stocks—prices in the West-Indies and other foreign ports, as often as they can be obtained—and all kinds of marine and commercial information interesting to merchants.

The utility of such a publication has long been acknowledged, and the compilers hope by their industry and correctness to merit the patronage of the merchants in this, as well as in other capital cities of the union.

CONDITIONS.

The Baltimore Price Current will be printed on fine paper, quarto size, and delivered to subscribers in the city on Saturdays.

The price will be Two Dollars per annum, to be paid in advance by persons not residing in the city, and half yearly by the merchants of Baltimore.

The paper will be published as soon as 400 subscribers are obtained.

☞ Subscriptions received at Bryden's coffee house, where the paper will be published.

January 25. d6t

In the matter of Frederick Kast,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS the commissioners appointed in conformity to the statute of the United States, for establishing an uniform rule of bankruptcy, in the above case, have certified to the judge of Maryland district, that the said Frederick Kast hath made a full discovery of his estate and effects, and in all things conformed himself to the directions of the said statute; and that they have no reason to doubt of the truth of such discovery, or that the same was not a full discovery of his estate and effects; and two-thirds in number and value of the creditors of the said Frederick Kast, who are creditors for not less than fifty dollars respectively, and who have duly proved their debts under the said commission, having signed the said certificate and testified their assent to the allowance thereof—Notice is hereby given, that any of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be heard, if they shall think fit, on Thursday the 14th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, at the court house in the city of Baltimore, against the allowance of the said certificate; and that the said certificate will, on that day be allowed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the creditors aforesaid—Provided a copy of this order be published on the Tuesday of each week for twelve successive weeks, in the Baltimore Federal Gazette, or some other newspaper in the city of Baltimore, before the said 14th day of April.

By order of the judge,

PHILIP MOORE, Clerk.

January 25. Tu12t

Ben. & Geo. Williams

Have received by the schooner Mars, captain Hammond, from Boston, and for sale at No. 3, Bowly's wharf,

200 pieces first qulity Russia duck
150 do. Russia sheetings
100 do. Ravens duck
20 barrels tanners' oil
100 boxes mould candles
100 do. dipt do.
50 do. chocolate
10 do. cotton cards.

They have also on hand,

30 pipes 4th proof French brandy
10 hhds. New-England rum
10 do. Antigua do.
20 quarter casks Malaga wine
150 barrels pork
100 do. beef
250 bags green coffee
150 kegs lard
1 case mace
5 do. cloves.

January 12. d3t-eo8t