OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS,

Communicated for the Federal Gazette.

LETTER

From the secretary of the treasury, transmitting a repart prepared in obedience to "an act regulating the Currency of the foreign coins in the United States."

Read, January 19, 1808 and referred to the committee of the whole house, on the bill further to prol ng the continuance of the mint at Philadelphia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 16, 1808.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, a report, prepared in obedience to the directions of the act entitled 'an act regulating the currency of the foreign coins in the United States"

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

The honorable the speaker of the house of representatives.

REPORT.

The secretary of the treasury, in obedienee to the directions of the act entitled "an act regulating the currency of the foreign coins in the United States."

RESPECTFULLY REPORTS,

That assays of the foreign gold and silver coins made current by the act aforesaid, have been made at the mint of United States; the result whereof will appear by the letter of the director of the mint, dated 24th Dec. 1807, and herewith transmitted.

That it may be thence inferred,

1. That the gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal, the French crowns and Spanish milled dolla s have not, by the act af resaid, been rated above their intrinsic value.

2. That although the gold coins of France and Spain have, by the act, been rated at the rate of one hundred cents for every 27 grains and 2-5 of a grain of the weight thereof: 27 grains and 2 5 of a [illegible]in of the gold coins of France, are worth only 99 cents and 3 4 of a cent; and 27 grains and 2 5 of a grain of the gold coins of Spain are worth only 95 cents and 3-4 of a cent.

3. That although the parts of a Spanish milled dollar have, by the act, been rated at the rate of 100 cents for every seventeen penny weights and seven grains of the weight thereof; that weight in pistareens or fifths of a dollar coined prior to the year 1788, is worth only 99 cents, and in pistareens coined subsequent to the year 1773, is worth only 90 cents and one tenth of a cent.

4. That the crowns of France and the parts thereof have, by the act, been rated at the rate of 110 cents for every eighteen penny weights and seventeen grains thereof; but that that weight in five francs pieces (and it is understood that all the other modern silver coins of France are of the same standard) is worth only 108 cents and 3 5 of a cent.

And that in order to reduce those several descriptions of foreign coins to their true value, according to the assays lately made, it would seem proper that they should hereafter pass current at the following rates, viz:

Gold coins of France at the rate of 100 cents for every 27 grains and one half of a grain of the actual weight thereof

Gold coins of Spain and the dominions of Spain, at the rate of 100 cents for every 28 grains and 5 8 of a grain of the actual weight thereof.

Spanish pistareens at the rate of 100 cents for every 19 pennyweights and 5 grains of the actual weight thereof.

Five francs pieces of France, at the rate of 93 cents for every sixteen pennyweights of the actual weight thereof and in proportion for subdivisions of 5 fracs pieces.

All which is respectfully submitted.
ALBERT GALLATIN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 14, 1808.

(COPY)

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES

December 24, 1807.

SIR,

Agreeably to your desire I have caused assays to be made of the various species of foreign gold and silver coins, as far as c uld be procured) required by the act of congress passed the 18th of April, 1806; the result of which, acc rding to the assayers report is as fol ows.

I. Gold coins of Great Britain.

	Car.	Crs.
No. I. Made from 7 pieces of dates prior to 1806,	22	0
2. Made fron 7 do of the year 1806,	22	0

None of 1807 could be procured.

II. Gold coins of Portugal.

Made from 10 pieces of dates prior to 1806,	22	0

None of subsequent dates could be procured.

III. Gold coins of France.

No. 1. Made from 3 pieces of Lewis XV.	21	2
2. Made from 3 do. of Lewis XVI.	21	2½
3. Made from 2 twenty-five francs peices of the year 12 and 13,	21	2½
4. Made from 3 do. of the year 1806,	21	2½

None of the year 1807 could be procured.

IV. Gold coins of Spain.

No. 1. Made from 10 pieces of dates prior to 1806.	20	3½
2. Made from 5 ditto of the year 1806,	20	2¾
3. Made from 3 do. of the year 1807,	20	3¼

V. Silver coins of France.

	Oz.	dwts.	grs.
No. 1 Made from 5 crowns of Louis XVI.	10	19	12
2. Made from 3 five francs peices of the years 5, 6, and 8,	10	15	12

None of subsequent dates could be procured.

VI. Silver coins of Spain.

No. 1. Made from 3 dollars, of dates prior to 1806.	10	15	0
2. Made from 2 do of the year 1806,	10	15	6
3. Made from 2 do. of the year 1807,	10	15	0
4. Made from 5 pistareens of dates between 1708 and 1737	10	12	18
5. Made from 5 do. or 5ths of a dollar of dates between 1773 and 1778,	9	13	12

From the above report it may be inferrde.

1. That the gold coins of Great-Britain and of Portugal being of the same quality or standard with those of the United States are by the act of congress rated at their true intrinsic value of twenty-seven grains to one hundred cents.

2. That all the other gold coins have been rated above their intrinsic values. For comparing them with the standard of the gold coins of the United States, the following will be the results.

Gold coins of France being 21 car. 2½ grains fine, $27\frac{81}{193}$ gras. or $27\frac{468}{1000}$ will be equal in value to one hundred cents, and gold coins of Spain, averaging about 20 car. 3 grs. fine $28\frac{52}{81}$ grs. or $28\frac{626}{1000}$ will equal 100 cents; whereas by act of congress. $27\frac{2}{5}$ grs. or $27\frac{400}{1000}$, both of the French and Spanish gold coins are made equal in value to 100 cents.

It may, however be observed that all foreign gold c ins have now nearly ceased to circulate as a currency in the United States. Deposits of these are still, indeed frequently made in our banks; but are thence either sent to the mint for coinage, or re-issued for the purpose of exportation.

3. The French crowns and Spanish milled dollars have not been overrated, but in fact, if of full weight, would exceed their legal value by a small fraction of a cent.

4. That, of the Frensh five franc pieces the quality being inferior to that of the French crowns, 18 dwts. 17 grs. instead of 110 cents, (the legal value of a French crown of that weight) would only be 108 cents 6 mills.

5. That of the Spanish pistareens or 5th of a dollar, 17 dwts. 7 grs. of those 10 oz. 12 dwts. 18 grs. fine would only be worth 99 cents 1 mill; and of those of 9 oz. 13 dwts. 12 grs. no more than 90 cents one mill, whereas a Spanish dollar of the above weight, (and in proportion for the parts of a dollar.) is valued at 100 cents.

I have the honor to be,
With sentiments of the greatest
Respect and esteem.
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) R. PATTERSON.

The honorable
ALBERT GALLATIN
Secretary of the treasury.

FEDERAL GAZETTE

AND BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, FEBRURY 1.

LATE & IMPORT NT.

The Editor of the Federal Gazette returns his grateful thanks to the respectable gentleman, to whose kindness he is indebted for the Norfolk Herald of the 26th. Under the Norfolk head, in this evening's Gazette will be found much late and very interesting matter.

Since writing the above, we have received the Norfolk papers by the southern mail; some additional articles are taken.

From Washington.

RUMOURS, without number, and strange as numerous, are raised at the seat of government, and wafted here on every breeze. Our correspondent's letter of to-day informs, that at one time it is asserted, the negociations with Mr. ROSE are going on amicably, and will no doubt be speedily settled to satisfaction; and immediately after it is reported, that all negociation is broken off! Let the judicious reader form his own opinion from the reports which it is our duty to give. A *caucus* is said to have been held, at which 69 members of the house of representatives agreed to vote for the *removal of the seat of government.*

COMMUNICATED.

ASSASSINATION!

From the WHIG of this morning.

"*Has not a man of an* infamous *private* "*character been an elector of Mayor, and in* "*the second Branch of the City Council for* "*years?*"—"*Has not this mighty elector fat-* "*tened upon the spoils of the poor widow and* "*orphan, and on his unsuspecting friend?*— "*He has.*"—

The following are the gentlemen who are and have been members of the Second Branch, for a long time past.

James Calhoun	Henry Payson
Geo. F. Warfield	Robert Gilmor
Peter Frick, in the place of J. Myers.	Michael Diffendeffer
Mark Pringle	Joseph Biays.

The following gentlemen have been electors of Mayor for many years.

George Reinicker	Robert Gorsuch
Jacob Hoffman	Daniel Diffenderffer
James M'Cannon	Doctor Coulter
William Hawkins	James Biays.

TO BAPTIST IRVINE,

Point out the man of the above, of whom you have drawn this *black portrait.* That if *true, he* may meet the just indignation of all mankind—and if *false,* what do *you* deserve?

ALBANY, January 21.

Distilleries Burnt.

On the night of the 20th ult. the Distillery of David Benton, at Geneva, was burnt with apparatus. Two hours after, the Distillery of Messrs. Reeds, in the same neighborhood was burnt, with books, grain, &c. Another distillery in the county was burnt the same night; and one in Seneca county, belonging to captain Kinney, the night after. The hand of design appears evident in this mischief.

Capt. Oxnard arrived at this port from Antigua politely furnished us with papers of that place to Dec. 17. They however, contain no information of a geneaal nature of a later date than has already appeared.— By this arrival we learn that the ship Pomona, Denny had been brought into Antigua by his B. M. sloop of war Herreaux, and condemned, vessel and cargo, American produce excepted; the vessel and cargo estimated at 40,000 dollars. We learn that the situation of the Pomona on trial appeared as follows:—The voyage previous to that for Guapaloupe, she had been to Amsterdam, from whence she returned to Newburyport with a cargo of Dutch produce. By the evidence on trial it appeared she did not discharge the whole of her cargo taken on board in Holland, on arriving at Newburyport, but took on board a quantity of fish and lumber, and then sailed for Guadalope. The court of admiralty condemned her on the principle that it was a continued voyage from one enemy's port to another. The brig Rambler, Pope, after being detained from the 21st of October, had been cleared. She was taken standtng for a French port, and was detained for having *oak plank* on board, which are a contraband of war. [*Newburyport paper.*]

At the departure of a brig in 60 days from Lisbon, lying on Wednesday off the harbor of New London, a French army was within 3 or 4 days march of that city. The Portuguese govenment had offered to the French emperor, four millions of livres for permission to trade with Great Britain, but in vain.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[*TAKEN for the FEDERAL GAZETTE.*]

January 30.

A message was received from the president of the United States, respecting Indian lands, and transmitting a treaty between the United States, and the Choctaw nation of Indians. Referred to the committee of ways and means, with leave to report by bill.

Mr. *J. Montgomery,* from the committee to whom was referred the president's message of the 20th instant, reported "a bill concerning court martials and courts of inquiry." Referred to a committee of the whole on Tuesday.

Mr. *Campbell* said, that he wished to offer a resolution on a subject of great importance. He had always been of opinion, that in a government like ours, every officer ought to be responsible to the nation. On this principle the federal constitution was framed, and on this principle depended the rights and liberties of the people. In practice, however, it had been found, that the JUDICIARY were not responsible. Once appointed, they were considered as holding their offices for life; and let their opinions be ever so erroneous, or ever so dangerous, if they appeared conscientiously to maintain them, they could not be accused of high crimes and misdemeanors, nor impeached. Difficulties occurred too, in the impeachment of judges, which caused an unwillingness to undertake them. The legislatures of several states had passed resolutions, declaring that the judges should be removed on the address of both houses. For the purpose, therefore, of bringing this subject before the house, he offered the following resolution:

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the Unired States, two-thirds of both houses concurring, that the following AMENDMENT to the CONSTITUTION of the United States, be proposed to tho several states, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the said states, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said constitution:

"The JUDGES both of the supreme and inferior courts of the United States, shall, after the day of , be *removed by the president,* on the address of both houses of congress, three-fifths of the said houses concurring in the said address."

On motion of Mr. Campbell, the resolution was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The house then took up the amendment of the senate to the bill making appropriations for the support of government, during the year 1808.

This amendment is, to allow the attorney general 500 dollars for office rent, fuel and stationary.

On motion of Mr. *Milner,* the house went into committee of the whole on this amendment, and (after a short debate) the ayes and noes were taken, and it was disagreed to, ayes 11, noes 101.

The bill from the senate "to revive and continue in force the 19th section of the act entitled an act to ascertain and fix the military establishment of the United States, and to extend the provisions thereof," was taken up, read twice, and referred ts a committee of the whole on Monday.

The "bill for the erection of a light house on Point Judith, in the state of R. Island," was taken up in committee of the whole, agreed to, without debate, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday. This bill appropriates 5000 dollars for the purpose.

The house also went into committee of the whole on the "bill making further appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States during the year 1808. The blanks were filled without debate; and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

Mr. *Williams,* from the select committee, reported "a bill for the punishment of certain crimes therein mentioned." Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Interments in the city of Baltimore last week:

Old-age,	1
Pleurisy,	4
Consumption,	2
Infantile,	5
Accidental,	1
Cancer,	1
Unknown,	1
Instantaneous,	1
Adults,	10
Children,	6—16

Department of State,
23d Jan. 1808.

MERCHANTS and others wishing to forward letters to Europe are informed that a vessel under the orders of the government, will sail from New-York on the 10th day of February, or as soon thereafter as possible, which will deliver at L'Orient & Falmouth all such letters as may be respectively consigned to those ports, or to other places through the same.

The potage on the letters must be paid to New-York.

POST OFFICE, Baltimore,
January 27, 1808,

The public are hereby informed, that letters will be received at this office, to be conveyed by the vessel above mentioned, until 7 o'clock, A. M. on the 7th of February next. CHARLES BURRALL.

ATTENTION!

BALTIMORE UNION VOLUNTEERS.

Your Knapsacks are ready for delivery at Mr. John West's, corner of Cumberland Row and Water-street—you are therefore requested to call for them immediately in order to *complete your equipment.*

By order of the captain,
JOHN WHITELOCK, 1st Serjt.
January 29.

The First Baltimore Husars, are requested to meet at Mr. Caustens Inn, on Monday evening next, at 6 o'clock. The members are earnestly solicited to be punctual in their attendance, as business of importance will be laid before them.

CHARLES STERETT RIDGELY.
Jan. 28. d4t

Baltimore College,

January 30, 1808.

The Trustees of Baltimore College will plesse to take notice that their next quarterly meeting will be held on Monday the 1st of February, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The following report of the Committee of examination was submitted to the Board of Trustees at their last meeting and unanimously adopted:

BALTIMORE, January 25.

The Committee appointed by the board of Trustees of Baltimore College to superintend the last quarterly examination of the Students of that institution respectfully submit the following report, viz:

Indisposition and other causes, precluding the attendance of some of the members of the committee, those who were exempt from such disabilities thought it incumbent on them to bestow an increased attention on the trust reposed in them; and they were amply rewarded by an interesting exhibition of talent, industry, and acquirement, on the part of the ingenuous youth of the institution. It is with great pleasure the committee assure the board, that the progress of the students in the various departments of Science and Literature is such as to demonstrate the wisdom and expedience of the plan adopted for their instruction; to reflect honor on the respectable faculty who have the execution of it; and to encourage the board in the continuance of their exertions to advance the interests and reputation of Baltimore College.

JAMES INGLIS,
JAS. H. M'CULLOCH,
JOHN SCOTT.

Januare 30. d2t

PORT OF BALTIMORE.

The schr. Hannah Harris, of Portland, from Baltimore, for Boston, went ashore at Wellfleet, in the late storm—lost cables and anchors, but expected to be got off.

Lying in N. Bedford harbour, 33 ships and 9 brigs.

The brig Industry, Carter, has arrived at Newport, in a short passage, from St. Kitts —Captain C. was informed that an embargo was laid at St. Kitts a few hours before he sailed.

ENTERED,

Ship Sidney, Davy,	Batavia
Sch'r Lona, Berg,	Jacmel

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books.
January 31.

Arrived, Swedish schr. Guna, Reeves, 22 days from Jacmel—coffee.

Schr. Wolf, Dawson, Charleston.

Baltimore Cotton Manufactory.

This Manufactory will go into operation, in all this month, where a number of boys and girls from 8 to 12 years of age are wanted, to whom constant employment and encouraging wages will be given: also, work will be given out to women at their homes, and WIDOWS, will have the preference in all cases, where work is given out, and satisfactory recommendations will be expected.

This being the first essay of the kind, in this city, it is hoped that those citizens having a knowledge of families who have CHILDREN destitute of employ, will do an act of Public benefit, by directing them to this institution.

Applications will be received by Thomas White, at the Manufactory near the Friend's Meeting-house, Old Town, or by the subscriber.

ISAAC BURNESTON,
No. 196, Market-street
January 4. d1m

By Order of the Managers.

Mr. Duport's JUVENILE ASSEMBLILS,
WILL COMMENCE
On WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT,
The 3d of February.

TICKETS

For the season will be ready for delivery to subscribers at his room in the Assembly-house, in East-street from 3 to 6 o'clock of Tuesday next. January 30. d3t

Sale by Auction.

TO MORROW MORNING,

The 2d instant, at 10 o'clock, at the auction room at the head of Frederick-street dock, will commence the sale of

A Variety of Dry Goods;

After which at 12 o'clock,

33 hhds Muscovado Sugar,
17 puncheons Rum
128 bags Coffee,
210 boxes Havanna Brown Sugar, &c.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.
February 1

Sale by Auction.

Will be added to our Sale to-morrow morning, at 12 o'clock, at the head of Frederick-street dock for account of whom it may concern, saved from the ship William Murdock,

1 Long Boat and 2 Oars,
1 small do.
1 Compass,
3 Horn Lanthorns,
1 7lb Lead,
1 Cook's Ax.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.
February 1.

Sale by Auction.

ON THURSDAY,

The 4th instant, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold on terms that will be made known at time of sale,

THREE VALUABLE VACANT

LOTS of GROUND;

In fee simple, on Granby street, opposite Mr. Veazy's Coach maker's Shop. One LOT fronting on said street 30 feet, the other two 25 feet each, running back 100 feet to a 10 feet alley.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.
February 1.

Sale by Auction.

Whereas a certain George Matthiatt, house carpenter, did sometime since, leave at No 37, Strawberry-alley, Fell's-Point, sundry articles of Household Furniture, viz: one Beaureau, one large Dining Table, one small do. and one breakfast Table. The aforesaid Geo. Matthiott, must personally come as no order will be accepted, and take away the above articles before the 9th day of February next, or they will be sold at Van Wyck and Dorsey's Auction room and the proceeds given to the poor. CALEB FENNELL.
February 1. eo4t

Marshal's Sale.

United States
Maryland District }

By virtue and in pursuance of an order to me directed, from the honorable James Houston, esq Judge of the District court of the United States in and for Maryland District, will be sold at public Sale, at Smith's wharf on Monday the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock, for cash,

The Sloop
LAUREL,
Her tackle, apparel and Furniture.

THOMAS RUTTER, Marshal.
February 1. eots

Marshal's Sale.

United States
Maryland District, }

By virtue and in pursuance of an order to me directed, from the honorable James Houston, esq Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for Maryland District, will be sold at public sale, at Sutton's wharf, Fell's-Point on Tuesday, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock, for cash:

The Schooner
WILLIAM,
Her tackle, apparel and furniture.

THOMAS RUTTER, Marshal.
February 1. eots

Five Dollars Reward.

Was lost about ten days ago off Poplar Island, a TOW BOAT, and supposed to have been seen afterwards considerably up the bay. She is 14 feet long, her bottom painted white and black, with yellow mouldings and green stern, a ring bolt in each end. Any person picking up said boat and delivering her to G. and Wm. Hopkins, No. 1, County wharf, or the subscriber living on West-River, Anne Arundle county, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable expences paid.

THOMAS NORRIS, of Thomas.
February 1. eo4t

To Let.

A convenient two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, in a central part of the city. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire of C. CLIME,
No. 12, South Charles-street.
January 29. d

St. Mary's College Lottery.

Sixteenth Day's Drawing.

Prizes of $200 No. 5254, 13032,
100 6898, 14100, 19604.
50 3225, 11932, and
170 of 12 dollars.

The 17th day of drawing will be on Tuesday, instead of Monday, on account of the election, when the first drawn blank will be entitled to

1,500 DOLLARS.

Gain of the wheel this day 2050 dollars.

There are very few more Tickets yet unsold & may be had at G. & R. WAITE'S *Truly Fortunate* Lottery Office, corner of Charles and Market streets, for 12 Dollars, each, until Wednesday next, after that time they will be advanced to 13 dollars, and if there should remain any unsold on Friday the 5th instant they will advance to 14 dollars.

January 29. d

Notice.

May be had at the Fountain Inn, by giving one day's notice, either for public or private parties, Calf Foot Jelly, Currant Ditto, Lemon Creams, and Whips.

November 13. 2aw

United Columbian Volunteers, you are requested to attend a stated monthly meeting of the company, to be held at Fitches Mechanical hall, Light-street, on Monday evening next, the 1st of February, at 6 o'clock precisely, the members are requested to be punctual in their attendance, as business of importance will be laid before them.

By order of the captain,
JOHN HUGHS, first Sergt.

N. B. Gentlemen desirous to join this company will please to attend or send their names by some member of the company.

Jan. 28. d4t