

The measure adopted of establishing trading houses among them, and of furnishing them necessaries in exchange for their commodities, at such moderate prices as leave no gain, but cover us from loss, has the most conciliatory and useful effect on them, and is that which will best secure their peace and good will.

The small vessels authorized by congress, with a view to the Mediterranean service, have been sent into that sea, and will be able more effectually to counter the Tripoline cruizers within their harbours, and supersede the necessity of convoy to our commerce in that quarter. They will sensibly lessen the expences of that service the ensuing year.

A further knowledge of the ground in the North-Eastern and North-Western angles of the United States, has evinced that the boundaries established by the treaty of Paris, between the British territories and ours in those parts, were too imperfectly described to be susceptible of execution. It has therefore been thought worthy of attention, for preserving and cherishing the harmony and useful intercourse subsisting between the two nations, to remove, by timely arrangements, what unfavourable incidents might otherwise render a ground of future misunderstanding. A convention has therefore been entered into, which provides for a practicable demarcation of those limits, to the satisfaction of both parties.

An account of the receipts and expenditures of the year ending the 30th of September last, with the estimates for the service of the ensuing year, will be laid before you by the secretary of the treasury so soon as the receipts of the last quarter shall be returned from the more distant states. It is already ascertained that the amount paid into the treasury, for that year, has been between eleven and twelve millions of dollars, and that the revenue, accrued during the same term, exceeds the sum counted on as sufficient for our current expences, and to extinguish the public debt within the period heretofore proposed.

The amount of debt paid, for the same year, is about three millions one hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of interest, and making, with the payment of the preceding year, a discharge of more than eight millions and an half of dollars of the principal of that debt, besides the accruing interest; and there remain in the treasury nearly six millions of dollars. Of these, eight hundred and eighty thousand have been referred for payment of the first instalment due under the British convention of January 8th, 1802, and two millions, what have been before mentioned as paid by congress under the power and accountability of the president, towards the price of New-Orleans and other territories acquired, which, remaining untouched, are still applicable to that object, and go in diminution of the sum to be funded for it.

Should the acquisition of Louisiana be constitutionally confirmed and carried into effect, a sum of nearly thirteen millions of dollars will then be added to our public debt, most of which is payable after fifteen years; before which term the present existing debts will all be discharged by the established operation of the sinking fund. When we contemplate the ordinary annual augmentation of impost from increasing population and wealth, the augmentation of the same revenue by its extension to the new acquisition, and the economies which may still be introduced into our public expenditures, I cannot but hope that congress, in reviewing their resources, will find means to meet the intermediate interest of this additional debt, without recurring to new taxes, and applying to this object only the ordinary progression of our revenue. Its extraordinary increase in times of foreign war, will be the proper and sufficient fund for any measures of safety or precaution which that state of things may render necessary in our neutral position.

Remittances for the instalments of our foreign debt having been found practicable without loss, it has not been thought expedient to use the power given by a former act of congress, of continuing them by re-banking, and of redeeming, instead thereof, equal sums of domestic debt, although no difficulty was found in obtaining that accommodation.

The sum of fifty thousand dollars, appropriated by congress for providing gun-boats, remains unexpended. The favourable and peaceable turn of affairs on the Mississippi, rendered an immediate execution of that law unnecessary; and time was desirable, in order that the institution of that branch of our force might begin on models the most approved by experience. The same issue of events dispensed with a recour to the appropriation of a million and an half of dollars, contemplated for purposes which were effected by happier means.

We have seen with sincere concern the flames of war lighted up again in Europe; and nations, with which we have the most friendly and useful relations, engaged in mutual destruction. While we regret the injuries in which we see others involved, let us how with gratitude to that kind Providence, which, inspiring with wisdom and moderation our late legislative councils, while placed under the urgency of the greatest wrongs, guarded us from hastily entering into the sanguinary contest, and left us only to look on and to pity its ravages. These will be heaviest on those immediately engaged; yet the nations pursuing peace will not be exempt from all evil. In the course of this conflict, let it be our endeavour, as it is our interest and desire, to cultivate the friendship of the different nations by every act of justice and of inherent kindness; to receive their armed vessels, with hospitality from the distresses of the sea, but to add neither the means of annoyance to none; to establish in our harbours such a police as may maintain law and order; to restrain our citizens from embarking individually in a war in which their country takes no part;

to punish severely those persons, citizen or alien, who shall usurp the cover of our flag, for vessels not entitled to it, infecting thereby with suspicion those of real Americans; and committing us into controversies for the redress of wrongs not our own; to exact from every nation the observance, towards our vessels and citizens, of those principles and practices which all civilized people acknowledge; to merit the character of a just nation, and maintain that of an independent one, preferring every consequence to insult and habitual wrong. Congress will consider whether the existing laws enable us efficaciously to maintain this course with our citizens in all places, and with others while within the limits of our jurisdiction, and will give them the new modifications necessary for these objects. Some contraventions of right have already taken place, both within our jurisdictional limits, and on the big seas. The friendly disposition of the governments from whose agents they have proceeded, as well as their wisdom and regard for justice, leave us in reasonable expectation, that they will be rectified and prevented in future; and that no act will be countenanced by them which threatens to disturb our friendly intercourse. Separated by a wide ocean from the nations of Europe, and from the political interests which entangle them together, with productions and wants which render our commerce and friendship useful to them, and theirs to us, it cannot be the interest of any to assail us, nor ours to disturb them. We should be most unwise indeed, were we to cast away the singular blessings of the position in which nature has placed us, the opportunity she has endowed us with, of pursuing, at a distance from foreign contentions, the paths of industry, peace and happiness, of cultivating general friendship, and of bringing collisions of interest to the umpirage of reason, rather than of force. How desirable then must it be, in a government like ours, to see its citizens adopt individually the views, the interests, and the conduct which their country should pursue, divesting themselves of those passions and partialities, which tend to lessen useful friendships, and to embarrass and embroil us in the calamitous scenes of Europe. Confident, fellow-citizens, that you will duly estimate the importance of neutral dispositions, towards the observance of neutral conduct, that you will be sensible how much it is our duty to look on the bloody Arena spread before us, with commiseration indeed, but with no other wish than to see it closed, I am persuaded you will cordially cherish these dispositions, in all discussions among yourselves, and in all communications with your constituents. And I anticipate with satisfaction the measures of wisdom, which the great interests now committed to you, will give you an opportunity of providing, and myself that of approving, and of carrying into execution, with the fidelity I owe to my country.

TH: JEFFERSON.  
OCTOBER 17, 1803.  
Both houses formed quorums on Monday. The senate elected John Brown, president pro tem. The house of representatives elected Nathaniel Macon speaker, and John Beckley clerk.

Richard Grahame, Thomas Gantt, William Holland and William M. Carcaud, Esquires, are elected delegates to represent Calvert county in the ensuing general assembly.  
Benjamin F. A. C. Dashiell, Henry James Carroll, John Cottman and James C. Hyland, Esquires, are elected for Somerset county. And Robert Bowie, Peter Wood, Archibald Van-Horne and Edward H. Calvert, Esquires, for Prince-George's county.

**SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.**  
*GOV'N'S-TOWN.*  
On Tuesday the 11th instant, the Baltimore Jockey Club purse of three hundred dollars, was run for over the Club's race course, near this town, for all ages, four mile heats.  
Mr. Duckett's br. c. Financier by Whistle Jacket, 4 y. old, 100 w. 1 1  
Mr. Lloyd's br. h. Mount-Vernon by Lamp Lighter, 5 y. o. 112 w. 2 2  
On Wednesday the 12th, the B. J. C's. Colts purse of one hundred and fifty dollars.  
Mr. Duvall's br. c. Post-Boy, by Gabriel, 2 mile heats, 3 yrs. dis. a feather, 1 1  
Gen. Ridgely's b. f. Rosebud, by Grey Medly, 4 yrs. old, 97 lb. 2 2  
Mr. Bitton's b. c. Vulcan, by Paul Jones, 3 yrs. old, a feather 3 3  
Mr. Duckett's br. f. by Gabriel, 3 yrs. old, a feather, 4 dis.

**T A V E R N,**  
To be LET, or SOLD,  
THAT noted stand for a tavern, on the Baltimore road, lately in the occupation of Mr. THOMAS W. HEWITT, with about one hundred acres of land. For terms apply to  
107 7/6 EDWARD PUMPHREY.

**LAST NOTICE.**  
I ONCE more give notice to the creditors of JOSEPH DEALE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to bring in their claims, legally attested, on or before the 7th day of November next, as a distribution will be made, and they excluded from all benefit of said estate.  
SAMUEL DEALE, Administrator.  
October 14, 1803. 109 7/6

By His Excellency  
**JOHN FRANCIS MERCER,**  
GOVERNOR of the STATE of MARYLAND,  
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of Maryland did, by an act passed at November session, seventeenth hundred and ninety, entitled, An act directing the time, places and manner, of holding elections for representatives of this state in the Congress of the United States; and for the regulation of the said elections, and also to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned, direct, that the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers and instruments, containing the number of votes for representatives of the state in the Congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and person chosen as a representative; we, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do, by this our proclamation, declare, that JOHN CAMPBELL, Esquire, was elected for the first district, WALTER BOWIE, Esquire, was elected for the second district, THOMAS PLATER, Esquire, was elected for the third district, DANIEL HEISTER, Esquire, was elected for the fourth district, NICHOLAS RUXTON MOORE and WILLIAM MAC-CREERY, Esquires, were elected for the fifth district, JOHN ARCHER, Esquire, was elected for the sixth district, JOSEPH HOPPER NICHOLSON, Esquire, was elected for the seventh district, and JOHN DENNIS, Esquire, was elected for the eighth district.

Given in Council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and three.

JOHN F. MERCER.  
By the Governor,  
NINIAN PINKNEY, clerk of the  
Governor and Council.

In COUNCIL, October 17, 1803:  
ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation be published three times in each week for the space of two weeks successively, in the American, Telegraphic, Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, Maryland Gazette, National Intelligencer, American Advocate, Bartgis's paper Frederick-town, Greeves's paper Hagar's-town.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY.

**MAREEN B. DUVALL**  
BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has just received a complete CHOICE of DRY GOODS, suitable to the present season; also cutlery and groceries, the whole of which will be sold at the most reduced prices.  
Annapolis, October 18, 1803.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons having claims against ANNE TOOTELL, late of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to render them legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to the said deceased, to make payment, to  
JOHN RANDALL, Administrator.  
Annapolis, October 12, 1803.

**Eight Dollars Reward.**  
RAN away from the subscriber, living at the Upper ferry on South River, in Anne-Arundel county, on Wednesday the 21st ult. a negro man named CHARLES, about twenty-two or twenty-three years old, five feet seven inches high, of a yellowish complexion, the inside of one of his ears has a knot occasioned by a fall, his foreteeth are very broad, has a very broad foot and narrow heel; had on when he went away a green coat, striped waist-coat, and osnabrig trousers, and had other cloaths in a bundle which are unknown. He was seen near the city of Baltimore a few days after he went off. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro in Baltimore gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward. I hereby forewarn all persons from employing or harbouring him.  
October 6, 1803. THOMAS PINDLE.

THERE is at the plantation of SAMUEL W. DORSEY, taken up as a stray, a dark brown HORSE, about seven years old, fifteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder WH joined together, though not very perceivable, has a white spot on the left side of his back, racks and paces, and is shod with old shoes. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.  
107 7/6

**WILLIAM WILKINS,**  
HAS just received a parcel of handsome carpets of various sizes and patterns, yard wide London, and half yard Venetian, stair-case carpeting, hearth rugs, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, and 9-4 rose blankets, brown hempen osnabrigs and ticklenburgs, Welch plains, green, blue, and white Kerseys, all of which are laid in on the best terms; he continues to keep loaf sugar, coffee, mould and dipt candles, &c. &c.  
N. B. He has now, and shall be constantly supplied with, most of the common drugs and medicines, among which are H. Wilkins's antibilious pills. 2

WHEREAS my wife Anne Meek hath closed from my bed and board, this is therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her an my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.  
October 12, 1803. 2 THOMAS MECK.