your house, and if so, let us know the reasons that have induced you to depart from that form of communication between the two houses which has been observed for years. For one house to adopt a mode of receiving or sending messages different from that which has been long observed & practised, without previously informing the other of the alteration, appears to us, to say the least of it, novel in the history of the interchange of legislative communications, and eventually will interrupt that facility and harmony of intercourse which has hitherto subsisted between the two branches.

Mr. Little delivers a bill, entitled, A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the better regulation of apprentices; which was read.

Leave given to bring in a bill to provide for the election of commissioners by the people to settle and ascertain the public taxes in each county in this state, and for other purposes.

Mr. Bond from the committee delivers a report on the report of the agent for disposing of the funds of the state in the bank of England; which was read.

Mr. Smcot delivers a bill, entitled, An act to establish a chancery tribunal on the eastern shore of this state, and to alter and abolish such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as are repugnant thereto; which was read.

The following resolution was read and assented to:

Resolved, That this house, on Saturday next, will proceed to the appointment of a director to the bank of Baltimore on behalf of the state for the ensuing year.

The following resolution was read:

Resolved, That the order agreed to by this house the 15th inst changing the mode of sending and receiving messages from one branch of the legislature to the other, be recinded.

On motion, the question was put, Will the house suspend the 19th rule thereof? A call of the house being required and had, the question was put, That the absent members be sent for? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 31, nays 25.

The question was then put, That the said rule be dispensed with? Resolved in the affirmative.

The resolution relative to the mode of receiving messages, was read the second time, and the question put, that the house assent thereto? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 37, nays 25.

The house adjourns till to morrow morning.

It is alleged that trade has not been duly protected by the present administration; that its protection required a resort to two measures, the one an increased navy, and the other a more efficient fortification of our ports and harbors.

There are but two ways in which, to test the justness of this allegation. The one consists in considering in the abstract the size of the naval force required by our circumstances and the scale on which the fortifications of our ports and harbors ought to be graduated; the other in determining whether the present administration have not as liberally provided for these objects as their predecessors.

The first point is extremely difficult of solution. The opinions entertained in the U. States, with regard to the extent to which a naval force should be created, are too indefinite to establish a criterion, and yet public opinion seems to be the only correct arbiter to which to appeal in such a case. A complete protection of trade against the maurauders of the ocean had not even been dreamt of; nor has any man determined in what degree we ought to attempt it. The almost universal opinion of the nation has been that it was not expedient to go farther than to maintain a force that should keep in subjection the pirates of the Mediteranean, and secure our own territory from the unauthorised outrages of the European powers.

A difficulty, nearly as great, has attended the decision to what extent it is politic to defend our ports and harbors. It has been said, not perhaps incorrectly, that the placing them in a complete state of defence would cost twenty millions, and that to keep them in such a state would require annually an additional million. Calculating the interest of the former sum at one million two hundred thousand dollars, and adding this to the annual million, the effect would be the increase of the national debt to the amount of twenty millions, and the augmentation of our annual taxes to the extent of two millions two hundred thousand dollars a year. This would involve the imposition of a new tax on the great body of the people equal to one fifth part of the whole amount of taxes at present paid by them on imported goods. There is no man in the community quixotic enough to urge a measure which would have this effect. But why, it is enquired, not annually appropriate a much smaller sum, which would put our harbors in a better state of defence then they are now in. As a small sum is annually appropriated to this object, the enquiry must refer to a sum considerably larger than that appropriated. I answer that this measure would be attended with great, perhaps insuperable difficulties.

If it were applied in large masses to particular districts, so as to afford to the ports within them a complete protection would not the other parts of the union justly clamor against it; And if it were equally divided among the several states, from what we have just stated, it would be inadequate to the object, and would consequently involve a prodigal waste of the public treasure. Notwithstanding the large sums of money expended, a crisis in our affairs would not fail to expose the inadequacy of our fortifications, and subject us to derision and humiliation. It is indeed but too probable that in proportion to the extent of our fortifications would be our temerity in courting danger, and that they would in fact expose us to an crease of perils. It is from these, and other considerations equally obvious, that that policy has been considered extremely questionable, which led us prematurely to attempt, what we were incompetent to do effectually.—Many have thought that true policy recommended our standing on humble ground: until our strength enabled us to punish those who wronged us, thus in their opinion ensuring the earliest arrival of that state of manhood that would justify us in putting forth our full strength.

But whatever insuperable difficulties may attend this branch of the discussion, we have no difficulty in saying in regard to the remaining point, that the present administration have as liberally provided for the maintenance of a naval force and the fortification of our ports and harbors as their predecessors. The facts on on which this allegation is founded we heve always laid before the public.

Nat. Intel.

The topics of *fartifications* and *navies* continue to occupy the federal presses—on the subject of fortifications, we might just observe that fortifications, aided by the proud navy of England, could not prevent the landing of a body of French under *Humbert* in England and in Ireland—with our 2000 miles of coast and bay, what would avail fortifying one point, or twenty points, when a thousand would be open to invasion:—the only considerations at present are:

1st. Are there any real causes for apprehending invasion by a foreign force?

2d. If there really is any cause for such an apprehension, could we fortify in time any where, and could we fortify efficiently at any time?

3d. Would our whole national wealth be adequate to the construction of artificial military works?

4th. Whether if there were real danger to be apprehended, if *men*, the hardy yeomanry of the nation, are not the best fortifications?

On the subject of a navy, similar questions might be applied in the same way—

1st. Could we construct, if we had funds, a navy adequate to combat the only nation which oppresses us at sea?

2d. If we could construct in time, where are the funds?

3d. If we had both time and funds, after all, would it not be preferable to pursue a defensive policy, and effect, by regulation, the assertion of our independence, rather than resort to bloodshed and all the ruin of war?

4th. We have neither *time*, if danger is imminent as is said—we have not funds, if the force said to be required were really the mode of defence best suited to our policy and happiness.

Every candid man who for a moment considers, that the vast fleets of *France*, *Spain*, and *Holland*, have not been competent to assert their equal rights on the ocean—will at once perceive the *hypocrisy* or the *ignorance* of those who are the advocates of naval establishments. On the other hand, they will see the inefficacy of the most potent navy of England to preserve its power on the continent of Europe; and when the *debts*, the *distresses* of the British people, the two million of *paupers*, and the half a *million* of impressed debtors, too plainly declare that the mass of the *people*, the great body of those industrious men, who are the strength of every nation—have been sacrificed to the rapacious spirit of a covetous, avaricious, and wicked policy—which has sought to maintain a false glory to the utter subversion of the only purposes of a wise and virtuous government, the *peace*, *security*, and *liberty* of the whole people.

And further let us add—that the naval establishment, since it has become a separate department, has been a more fruitful source of extravagance and pernicious influence, and of unnecessary and illegal expenditure, than all the other departments of our government combined. The time must come when the exhibition of the *management* (it may be so called) of the naval department will strike the American people with astonishment.

Aurora.

From the Virginia Argus.

The numerous but shapeless rumors, which have reached us from so many parts of the continent, respecting the transactions of Colonel Burr and others, in the Western country, are calculated to excite much curosity and interest.—As the evidence so far as it respects the criminality of the individuals implicated in the reports, is too vague and uncertain to become even the subject of a newspaper essay, we shall confine our remarks to the dangers which the situation of that quarter of our continent seems to give most cause to apprehend.

While the population of the Western country bears so small a proportion to her territory, her extensive, fertile and unappropriated soil, must long continue to hold out to the view of avarice and ambition, a tempting object of plunder and speculation. Although the schemes of which that country has hitherto been the theatre, have only had in view the aggrandizement of speculators by the appropriations of the soil, yet the speculations have been conducted on so immense a scale, as to be nearly allied to schemes of political dismemberment.—The means employed by these men to effect their purposes, have not always been confined to those of a frandulent nature, they have also had recourse to plans of violence and rebellion. Such plans have as yet, it is true, been shallow in their organization, have probably emanated from men of desperate fortunes, of strong passions and weak intellects. The Yazoo speculation has become sufficiently notorious, and bears the stamp of a grasping insatiable avarice.

But a transaction of less notoriety, which threatened to effect by violence what the former attempted by fraud was one which had for its author a Z. Cox. It was proposed by this association, and men were formally enlisted for the purpose, to take forcible possession of a valuable part of the U. S. territory in possession of the Indians, and a portion of the soil was offered to each person enlisted as a reward for his treason.

With the experience of these former facts before our eyes, when we consider too, what an immense additional, temptation, the purchase of Louisiana, has afforded to the cupidity of designing disappointed and factions men, we cannot but apprehend that the wilds of America, will still continue to be the theatre of antipatriotic machinations, and that an association may be formed viewing Louisianna as its prey, which may call for all the vigilance of our government, and for a display of all the intelligence and virtue which the American people so amply possess.

From many and obvious considerations the writer of this article is convinced that nothing dangerous to the community is to be apprehended from any *violent* attempts on the Western country, it is one of the last countries in the world where the materials of an insurrection could be found, many might be disposed to become leaders, but they could find no followers. But ought not the federal government to adopt some permanent regulations to prevent the injurious monopoly of her newly acquired territory? Such regulations constituted a part of the colonial policy of all the states, when there was much less occasion for them than at present.

There is strong presumptive proof that Europe cannot long enjoy her present state of *inactive* warfare; but that some grand explosion is soon to take place, that will shake the centre of the cizilived world.

How happily are we situated. Remote from the splendor, pageantry and corruption of *royal* and *imperial* courts—under the influence of a wise and virtuous *republican* administration, whose motto is "Peace and good friendship with all nations"—but yet, how unfortunate! how little do we prize the value of our condition which is certainly as happy as the lot of man can be;—while the "*Princes of Europe*" are trying which can do the other the most harm," we enjoy the fruits of our own labors in safety—in tranqulity.—Those considerations ought to be sufficient to induce us to unite like a "*band of brothers*" in support of those principles which actuated our fore fathers, when they *freely* left their wives, children, and aged parents—and, like heroes, entered the field of Mars and gloriously atchieved that independence which has been transmitted to their posterity.—Let therefore our main object be concentrated in the bonds of fraternal affection, let us pay a due deference to those whom we have placed in stations to govern us—let those wholesome regulations which have been made for our benefit be promptly executed—and let us countenance no principle but the *genuine* AMERICAN *principle*, and we shall be enabled to fulfil that important item in the testament of our forefathers, which commands us to "transmit the blessings we enjoy to the latest posterity."—

Balt. Ev. Post.

Charleston, Oct. 23, 1806.

Shortly after Louisianna had been surrendered to the Americans, M. Castillion, President of the Corporation of the Church of St. Louis, in New-Orleans, addressed a letter to Portalis, the French minister of religious affairs, in which he stated, that considerable schisms had taken place in the church, since the change of government; and requesting such relief as could be afforded by the Emperor of the French, in restoring order, and placing the affairs of the church in their former state. A gentleman from New-Orleans has favoured us with a copy of the answer of Portalis, which was received a short time since—It excited considerable interest in New Orleans:—

PARIS, 5th of June, 1806.

The Minister of Religious Affairs, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, to Mr. Castillion, President of the Corporation of the Church of St. Louis, in New-Orleans, Louisianna.)

I had the honor, sir, of announcing to you, by my letter of the 29th of March last, that I had laid before his majesty, the state of tumult and schism, in which the church of New-Orleans had been placed during the vacancy of the episcopal see.

The Emperor, whose solicitude embraces every object which can be productive of good, as well as anxious to arrest the progress of evil, still bearing in mind that you were once Frenchmen, has expressly directed me to urge the Holy See, to adopt the most strenuous measures to repress the dissentions which have broken out amongst you. His Majesty this day ordered me to apprize you, that in consideration of his high recommendation, his Holiness has vested in the Bishop of Baltimore, the necessary powers of administering provisionally and during the vacancy of the See on the affairs of the church of New-Orleans: and that this Prelate has been enjoined to offer some Candidates, amongst whom a new Bishop may be chosen, provided the government of the United states does not object to the election. His Majesty has further expressly charged me, to assure you of the unceasing regard he entertains for the inhabitants of Louisiana; and the interest he takes in the support of all their religious rights, amongst the most prominent of which is the preservation of an Episcopal See in your city. He wills at the same time, that I should recommend in a special manner, your interests to the President of the United States.

I feel happy, Sir, in being authorised to give you assurances of the utmost protection of his Majesty; and tender you the homage of my highest consideration.

(Signed) PORTALIS.

Finances of the state of Maryland.—

The finances of few states in the union are in a more flourishing situation than those of Maryland. By official statements laid before the legislature it appears that her capital, principally consisting of U. S. and bank stock amounts to 1,612,000 dollars.

That her annual receipts independent of taxes amount to 198,000 dollars.

That on the first of November, 1806, there was a specie balance in the treasury of 83,000 dollars.

That the estimated receipts for the ensuing year, together with the specie balance in the treasury, will be 243,000 dollars.

Of which only 92,000 dollars is computed to be the annual demand—

Leaving a clear balance of 158,000 dollars.

Can Maryland, with such an abundant, nay overflowing treasury, hesitate one moment in commencing with vigor an extensive sistem of internal improvements. The state of her roads imperiously demands immediate attention.—Ought she not to recollect that her position, and the streams that so luxurantly water her territory, give her natural advantages which, if properly seconded, cannot fail to elevate her to a high pitch of importance as well in the scale of politics as opulence. Already do the imports of her capital vie with those of the greatest towns in America. They exceed for the last year fourteen millions. It is doubtful whether she does not at present actually rank as the second importing town in the union. If the trade of Baltimore has risen with such rapidity independently of the fostering hand of government, and held in check by the great internal improvements carried on in the neighbouring state of Pennsylvania, what might not be expected from a judicious and spirited developement of her resources, in laying out new and improving established roads, in the building of bridges, and the opening of canals. Let the state once offer to embark the annual sum of one hundred thousand dollars towards the accomplishment of these objects, and ten times the amount drawn from wealthy and enterprising individuals, will be soon tributary.

Nat. Intel.

From the People's Friend.

DIED—At Chiswick the Right Honorable CHARLES JAMES FOX, third son of Lord Holland, in the 57th year of his age. He received the rudiments of his education at Eaton school, over which the celebrated Dr. Bernard then presided.—Here he first manifested those extraordinary talents which afterward blazed with such uncommon effulgence in the British senate. At this early age his declamation was remarked for its energy of thought and facility of expression. Here also young Fox was remarked for a fondness of pleasure too often the concomitant of genius and which connected itself to his habits by too strong an attachment to be easily surrendered in the evening of his life. He finished his studies at Oxford. In 1768 he made his first entrance into Parliament as representative of the borough of Midhurst, and on the 6th of May, 1772, through the interest of his father, who at that time possessed great influence in the British councils, obtained a seat at the treasury board, from which place he was soon afterwards dismissed under circumstances which were calculated to excite the resentment of persons less irritable than himself. At the close of the American war, which he had always opposed, Mr. Fox, then member for Westminster, occupied the place of secretary of state with lord Shelburne, but soon afterwards retired in disgust—however, forming a coalition with Lord North, he again brought both that gentleman and himself into power—but was soon necessarily obliged to relinquish the administration, having lost his weight in the house and his favor with the crown, by the introduction of his famous India Bill. From this period he continued out of power, until the late compromise between the Grenville party and the old opposition, when he was sworn of the privy council, and appointed secretary for foreign affairs, and a member of the board of controul. He was 38 years member of parliament—his integrity was equal to that of any statesman whatever, and his eloquence has perhaps never been surpassed. He was born January 13, 1749, and died September 13, 1806.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer.

"I have seen in one of your papers of 23d September, some remarks on the burning of the French line of battle ship L'Impeteaux of 74 guns, by the British on the North Carolina shore.

"You seem to be destitute of accurate information with respect to the distance the L'Impeteaux was from the land. She was unquestionably within less than a mile; a number of people have judged her within a half mile.—The British commenced firing on her within four miles of the land, and continued it until she was on our shore, and her sails hauled down; they then set her on fire.

"The ministerial editors in London, will no doubt torture their imaginations to find out some pretext for the firing on and burning the L'Impeteaux on our shore, or have her placed on a bar far distant from the land—and mistake a sand bar for the land. But there was no bar, rock, shoal nor any thing of the kind in this case. She was within less than a mile of the land when she struck, and continued in that spot until she burnt down. It is now settled by the law of nations, that every nation has jurisdiction over its sea coast the distance of a cannon shot. Several of the shot from the Melampus frigate, fell at the distance of three miles from the ocean, and that near inhabitants too.

"Numerous are the insults and losses we have sustained from his Britannic majesty's piratical cruizers. After they have committed murder, within our own waters and on one of our citizens, we are prepared to hear of additional degradation.

I am, sir, yours, &c.

DAVID JONES.

Curtick county, (N. C.) Oct. 26, 1806.

We are informed that the first furnace in the Rensselaer glass house, near Albany, is compleated; and that the proprietors of the establishment contemplate the immediate erection of a second. We presume that this glass house, when in full operation, together with the Hamilton glass house, will in a short time manufacture as much window glass as the consumption of the state will require.—The proprietors also contemplate the establishment of a crown glass house, and have taken measures to procure from Europe a set of the best workmen, whose arrival is expected next spring. It is a subject of public congratulation to witness such efforts of private enterprise, which cannot fail of being productive of great public good; and we sincerely hope that the proprietors will be rewarded with all the advantages which their arduous undertaking so highly merits.

Albany Reg.

Just Received

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