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BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY, February 22.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

To the Citizens of Anne-Arundel County.

SHOULD there be a change in the representation of the county the ensuing session, it is contemplated, fellow-citizens, to propose to the legislature a plan for the establishment of seminaries of learning in the several counties throughout the state, upon a plan which cannot possibly, upon reasonable grounds of jealousy or opposition, fail of success. The attempts heretofore made have never been ridiculed or met with such rancorous opposition from a supposed interference with other establishments, as always to be effected its complete defeat. Every man possessing a reflecting mind, and who has enjoyed the slightest advantages of education, will, in a moment, see the propriety of such establishments. The great majority of the citizens of the county may be said to be poor, and the plan and manner in which education has heretofore been obtained has cost an enormous expense, entirely without reach of the greater part of the agricultural and mechanical class of the community. Children, perhaps among whom some of the most towering geniuses of America may be found, are buried in idleness, and profound ignorance, its attendant! Let us burst asunder, fellow-citizens, from this abject state of prostration, and as republicans, pure American republicans, adopt a plan for the education of our youth; let there be an institution in which all classes may have access, untrammelled by aristocratic influence or order, an opportunity will be afforded to cultivate the true philosophy of nature, give chance to the mind to unfold its native spring, and to acquire manly and elegant knowledge; whereunder the present establishments in our country none but the wealthy and men of means can reach the enormous expense, while the more useful part of growing society are actively condemned to tedious idleness and deprived of all emulation, afforded an opportunity to raise the mind or cultivate the genius. Could not those institutions be effected in any way so as not to be burthenome to the state? I am sure it could; I would suggest, in the first instance, by lottery. Let the legislature should grant a law authorizing the drawing of a lottery in every county throughout the state; this would give every man, both rich and poor, an opportunity to obtain an immediate interest where he knew the object was to obtain such an invaluable fund which might be conducted upon such a plan as would give the most ample capitals, when once begun and in operation, no more every prudent measure and means would be adopted by the citizens of each county to insure its continuance and prosperity. To be effected upon a scale plain and economical, a board of trustees should be appointed to meet in rotation annually, until it extended throughout the county; that every capable man in turn should serve as trustee, with compensation or reward; that a suitable location or spot of ground be procured where to erect a convenient building or buildings for the accommodation of teachers and scholars, not within a certain distance of home; that a proper plan be fallen upon to ascertain the number of children each person might have, and that the ability or wealth of each should be ascertained as nearly as possible together with a tax upon bachelors, to keep up a perpetual fund for its support. I would suppose a subscription to be opened in each county, upon such low plan as to give a share to the poorest man in society to be a stockholder, and draw the interest in the education of his children; I am sure such a plan, or some similar institution, might be established, to the great promotion of science and literature among mankind, and be conducted under the name of—*Republican Education*.

To ensure a continuance of our happy government is to cultivate science; it is the first republican duty; it is then no less a duty to ensure blessings to flow from your government that you put there men of scientific knowledge and information; the one is inseparable with the other. I leave you, fellow-citizens, to judge, whether you have there any men now! In different countries of Europe there is seen how high a price is set upon science; you there see establishments of science where all classes of citizens have access; the peasant as well as the rich, will prize the advantages of science and knowledge. If we wish to be perpetuated as a

republic, like a pure republic let us act; if the power and the strength of government is derived from the people, so as to place men in power and emolument, the least the rulers can do is to make this provision for the people. But, alas! the maxim is too true, hold fast what you can, let the others do the best in their power! Now is the time, this the most favourable moment; the period has arrived when we are about stopping all intercourse with foreign powers; a period has arrived when it appears our national security and national independence and prosperity, will call for institutions of this kind, and be no longer under the necessity of resorting to the European shores to effect and complete the various branches of education. Let us unfold among us generally, Greek, Humanity, Hebrew, Logic, moral and natural Philosophy, mathematics and civil history; here let be read and inculcated the true principles of republican education and government. An institution sanctioned in this way, and immediately under the authoritative influence of proper characters, would be entirely free and liberated from all foreign trammels and prejudices, so apt to involve the unripened minds of youth. Here the unfettered genius of your country would take wing and range at large the fair and unlimited commons of nature, supported by their own strength of mind, their products must be original, unawed by the fanciful opinions, making truth and nature the object of their researches! Already we see flourishing to considerable perfection in some parts of the United States medicine, anatomy and surgery, phisic and chemistry, materia medica and botany, midwifery, &c. In the ancient republics learning was rewarded by republic applause and admiration, it was crowned with unfading laurels. Such was their thirst for education, and such was the encouragement given to it, that all classes partook of its good effects; there generals were orators, and eloquence seemed to be so connected with the military profession that he was despised by his soldiers, who could not, upon any emergency, address them with a spirited and well delivered oration. As soon as this disposition in the government ceased to enhance the value, and continue to encourage the arts and sciences, that moment did the liberty of those republics begin to sink, and at length tumbled to the dust. Ignorance preponderated with the multitude, artful and designing men seized the opportunity, and by poisoning the minds of the people made them the instruments of their own ruin, by establishing, instead of a pure government of laws, a government of men, of tyrants, of monsters, entailing misery and ignorance upon the peasantry shocking to humanity! I pray Almighty God to avert with a strong arm such a state of suffering here among us, this our happy Land of Liberty!!!

PACIFICATOR.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives, Saturday, Feb. 11.

MR. NICHOLAS, from the committee of foreign relations, to whom were referred the several bills and resolutions on the subject of the embargo, &c. reported the following bill.

A BILL

To interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled,* That from and after the passing of this act, the entrance of the harbours and waters of the United States and of the territories thereof, be and the same is hereby interdicted to all public ships and vessels belonging to Great-Britain or France, excepting vessels only which may be forced in by distress, or by being pursued by an enemy, or which are charged with dispatches or business from the government to which they belong, and also packets having no cargo nor merchandise on board. And if any public ship or vessel as aforesaid, not being included in the exception above mentioned, shall enter any harbour or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, or of the territories thereof, it shall be lawful for the president of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land and naval forces, or of the militia of the U. States, or the territories thereof, as he shall deem necessary, to compel such ship or vessel to depart.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall not be lawful for any citizen or citizens of the United States, or the territories thereof, nor for any person or persons residing or being in the same, to have any intercourse

with or to afford any aid or supplies to any public ship or vessel as aforesaid, which shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, have entered any harbour or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, or the territories thereof, and if any person shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, have any intercourse with such ship or vessel, or shall afford any aid to such ship or vessel, either in repairing the said vessel or in furnishing her, her officers or crew, with supplies of any kind or in any manner whatever, or if any pilot or other person shall assist in navigating or piloting such ship or vessel, unless it be for the purpose of carrying her beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than one hundred dollars, nor exceeding ten thousand dollars; and shall also be imprisoned for a term not less than one month, nor more than one year.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the — day — next the entrance of the harbours and waters of the United States, and the territories thereof, be and the same is hereby interdicted to all ships or vessels sailing under the flag of Great-Britain or France, or owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of either; vessels hired, chartered or employed by the government of either country for the sole purpose of carrying letters or dispatches, and also vessels forced in by distress or by the dangers of the seas, or by being pursued by an enemy, only excepted. And if any ship or vessel sailing under the flag of Great-Britain or France, or owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of either, and not excepted as aforesaid, shall, after the — day of — next, arrive either with or without a cargo, within the limits of the United States, or of the territories thereof, such ship or vessel, together with the cargo, if any, which may be found on board, shall be forfeited, and may be seized and condemned in any court of the United States, or the territories thereof, having competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the twentieth day of May next, it shall not be lawful to import into the United States, or the territories thereof, any goods, wares or merchandise whatever, from any port or place situated in Great-Britain or Ireland, or in any of the colonies or dependencies of Great-Britain, nor from any port or place situated in France, or in any of her colonies or dependencies, nor from any port or place in the actual possession of either Great-Britain or France. Nor shall it be lawful to import into the United States, or the territories thereof, from any foreign port or place whatever, any goods, wares or merchandise whatever, being of the growth, produce or manufacture of France, or of any of her colonies or dependencies, or being of the growth, produce or manufacture of Great-Britain or Ireland, or of any of the colonies or dependencies of Great-Britain, or being of the growth, produce or manufacture, of any place or country in the actual possession of either France or Great-Britain.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever any article or articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, shall, after the twentieth of May, be imported into the United States, or the territories thereof, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or shall, after the said twentieth of May, be put on board of any ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, with intention of importing the same into the United States, or the territories thereof, all such articles, as well as all other articles on board the same ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, belonging to the owner of such prohibited articles, shall be forfeited; and the owner thereof shall moreover forfeit and pay treble the value of such articles.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That if any article or articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, shall, after the twentieth of May, be put on board of any ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, with intention to import the same into the United States, or the territories thereof, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, and with the knowledge of the owner or master of such ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, such ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, shall be forfeited, and the owner and master thereof shall moreover each forfeit and pay treble the value of such articles.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That if any articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, and which shall nevertheless be on board of any ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, arriving after the said twentieth of May next in the United States, or the territories thereof, shall be omitted in the manifest, report or entry of the master, or the person having the charge or command of

such ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, shall be omitted in the entry of the goods owned by the owner, or consigned to consignee of such articles, or shall be imported or landed, or attempted to be imported or landed, without a permit, the same penalties, fines and forfeitures, shall be incurred as may be recovered, as in the case of similar omission or omissions, landing, importation, attempt to land or import, in relation to articles liable to duties on their importation to the United States.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That every collector, naval officer, surveyor or other officer of the customs, shall have the like power and authority to seize goods, wares and merchandise, imported contrary to the intent and meaning of this act, to keep the same in custody until it shall have been ascertained whether the same have been forfeited or not, and to enter any ship or vessel dwelling-house, store, building or other place for the purpose of searching for and seizing any such goods, wares and merchandise, which he or they now have by law in relation to goods, wares and merchandise, subject to duty, and if any person or persons shall conceal or buy any goods, wares or merchandise knowing them to be liable to seizure by this act, such person or persons shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum double the amount or value of the goods, wares and merchandise, so concealed or purchased.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the following additions shall be made to the oath or affirmation taken by the master of a ship or vessel arriving at any port of the United States, or the territories thereof, after the twentieth of May, viz. "I further swear (or affirm) that there are not, to the best of my knowledge and belief, on board (insert the denomination and name of the vessel,) any goods, wares or merchandise, the importation of which into the United States, or the territories thereof, is prohibited by law: And I do further swear (or affirm,) that if I shall hereafter discover or know of any such goods, wares or merchandise, on board the said vessel, or which shall have been imported in the same, I will immediately, and without delay, make due report thereof to the collector of the port of this district."

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the following addition be made, after the 20th of May, to the oath or affirmation taken by importers, consignees or agents, at the time of entering goods imported in the United States, or the territories thereof, viz. "I also swear (or affirm) that there are not, to the best of my knowledge and belief, amongst the said goods, wares and merchandise, imported or consigned as aforesaid, any goods, wares or merchandise, the importation of which, into the United States, or the territories thereof, is prohibited by law: and I do further swear (or affirm) that if I shall hereafter discover any such goods, wares or merchandise, amongst the said goods, wares and merchandise, imported or consigned as aforesaid, I will, immediately, and without delay, report the same to the collector of this district."

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That if either Great-Britain or France shall revoke such of her orders, decrees, laws or edicts, as violate the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the United States, as generally acknowledged by the laws of nations, of which revocation the president of the U. States shall give public notice by proclamation, the operation of this act, and also of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto, shall, so far as relates to the nation making such revocation, forthwith cease and determine: provided, that all penalties and forfeitures which shall have been previously incurred by virtue of this, or of any other act, the operation of which shall so cease and determine, shall be recovered, and distributed in like manner as if the same had continued in full force and virtue; and vessels bound thereafter to any foreign port or place with which commercial intercourse shall, by virtue of this section, be again permitted, shall give bond to the U. States, with approved security in double the value of the vessel and cargo, that they shall not proceed to any foreign port, nor trade with any country, other than those with which commercial intercourse shall have been thus given.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as forbids the departure of vessels owned by citizens of the U. States, and the exportation of domestic and foreign merchandise to any foreign port or place other than Great-Britain or France, or their colonies or dependencies, or places in