" GIVE US BUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE: WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12, 1810.

" DOCUMENTS," &c. omitted to-day shall be resumed to-morrow.

BLOCKADE.

The extracts from Mr. King's letters, from Mr. Marshall's to him in 1799, and from Mr. Madison's letter to Charles Pinkney at Madrid, dated in 1801, (and referred to in secretary Smith's dispatch to Mr. Pinkney, published yesterday) relate to the question of blockade, which, being well and generally understood we decline re-publishing these extracts-for they have been heretofore published o-

ver and over.
On principles admitted by England herself for more than a century, it is allowed that though notice be given by a belligerent of blockade, it is no infraction of it for neutral vessels to sail towards such blockaded port-they must attempt to enter it before they are legally liable to capture—it being assented to on all hands, that "that port only shall be deemed blockaded, into which no ships can enter without being exposed to an evident peril from the forces that attack the said port, and the ships that shall have taken a station near enough for that purpose."

Mr. Madison's arguments assuredly fortify the correctness of the preceding definition-but it is not arguments we now need, we want spirit and determination to enforce our arguments.

DESTRUCTION, DEATH, & the DEVIL! [See the Federal Republican of yester

day.] .
What's the matter? Is any portion of our rights or territory about to be annihilated by the legislature of Mary

No.

No carthquake, then?

What has touched federal sensibility to the quick?

A proper distribution of surface and numbers between Calvert and Ann-Arundel counties, proposed by the senate a distribution which ought to have been made long ago.

Poh! is that all? We remember when the federal party made a similar regulation with regard to districts between Montgomery and Frederick coun-If that change was right, how can this be wrong ?

By federal arrogance and sophistrywhatever the federalists do is right, (so they would have us believe;) whatever the democratic party enact, is and must be wrong!

So, this is a false alarm?

Certainly. We never think of the counties, dis tricts and cities of Maryland without regret; because, we behold hideous injustice and inequality excluding the principle of equal representation. It is that radical evil which exposes democracy to danger-If Allegany has a right to 1 delegates 25,000 people in Baltimore are unrepresented. What barbarity!

LETTER MAILS.

The postmaster-general has written a letter to the postmaster of Philadelphia, of which the following is an abstract :

" As the roads are destroyed by the late extraordinary rains, the stages with the newspaper mail will be new arranged, and an express mail for letters es tablished shortly."

Such an arrangement, was indeed much wanted to expedite important intelligence at this season.

It is well remarked, by a writer in the Democratic Press, that " If the charter is renewed the name ought to be changed: it should be called " a Branch of the Bank of England in the United States.

ARBITRATION.

Of that simple and most efficacioumode of composing civil disputes, Pennsylvania affords a glorious example.— The delays and injustice arising from the mal practices of courts in their barbarous methods of proceeding, luckily drove Pennsylvania to the necessity of this remedy. It is calculated in that state, that Arbitra on has in one year kept above two millions of dollars out of the lawyers and sheriffs' pockets. We take the following from Mr. Snyder's last message :

" By the act for regulating arbitra tions, the prothonotaries of the respective counties are requested to report the proceedings had under that act. These reports, combined with your own observations and experience, will. I trust, furnish materials for the extension and per fection of that truly christian principle, inculcated to preserve peace on earth.-Under it, right and justice may be administered " without sale, denial, or de

EDUCATION .- We to day, extract from the Aurora some notice of this important subject, with the intention of giving the public (as we will occasionally) some insight of the plan adopted by Mr. Neer near Philadelphia,-a plan which, to be universally admired, only requires to be universally understoo as true education is indispensibly necessary to the maintenance of freedom, the worth of such a man as Joseph Neef in a republic, surpasses calculation. By the easiest and clearest method (analysis) even to a concurrence in error, and the

he leads his pupils from the most simple to the most complex—and so effec-tual is his method, that lisping boys who could neither read nor write, + have given answers and solutions that have made ald scholars (of the old inverting school) ashamed of their own comparative ignorance. Mr. Neef unites in his philosophy and practice the most rational features of the Epicurean and the Stoic. But, he is not flattered by a comparison with Zeno, Socrates, or any

of the ancient philosophers. Could the aystem of Pestallozi and Neef become general, in all probability liberty would be so too. Those who wish for an ac-count of this admirable system had better read Mr. Neef's little book; or a luminous sketch may be found in a late number of the New-York Medical and

Physical Journal. +" Haud inexpertus loquor"-I witnessed what I declare

SHAMROCH; OR, HIBERNIAN CHRONICLE.

GENTLEMEN holding subscription papers for the "Shamoon," are requested to return them to the Editor, at his office, No. 104, Water-street, (near the Coffee House) in time before Saturday the 15th inst. on which day the publication will commence. Such subscribers as wish to commence with the first number, and whose names do not arrive in time, may rely on having a regular series of numbers forwarded to them, as a sufficient number of papers will be struck off for that purpose. Editors out of New-York, friendly to the publication of the "SHAMROCH," will infinitely oblige, by giving this notice one or two insertions, and a like favor, when required, will be most thankfully complied with.

EDWARD GILLESPY, Editor. [Gentlemen in Baltimore, desirous of subscribing to the work mentioned a

bove, will recollect, that it will not meddle with the local politics of this country; but will be chiefly a repository of discussions, facts, speeches, poetry, and literature relating to Irish affairs.]

From the Aurora. PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION.

No subject can be more important in the present age, and especially in a nation that is tree, and whose happiness must therefore greatly depend on the prevalence of virtue and knowledge apprevalence of virtue and knowledge apprevalence of the people. The mong a majority of the people. The sentiment of Zenophon, ought to be en graven in large characters and affixed in all our public places, in the halls of our legislatures, on the doors of our schools and colleges, upon the dials of our clocks and watches, over the fire places and at our bed sides; and anove all, should be the early lesson and admonition of mothers upon whom the happiness of those children, who are to 1 rm the new generation, so much depends. The sentiment is:

The greatest of all impostures is that of pretending to govern and regulate the concerns of men, without possessing either knowledge or talents. Xenop. Socrat. book 2, p. 782. It has been the misfortune of nations

as well as individuals, to imagine that they have reached the highest state or refinement, and the most perfect state of civilization. The experience which history furnishes of this great error, though some individuals have proned by it, has not been so productive of the tility to society. We are apt to be flattered by self-love, or by perceiving how little more is known by our immediate acquaintances than what we know ourselves, that little more is known or can be known, unless by some laborious or Heaven-favoured few; we look back at the errors that have ceased to govern opinion, and the improvements made opinion, and the improvements made in science and the arts of cultivation, and seeing how much has been done, are apt to conclude that there is very little more to do. It would require a volume to sum up the various means by selves; and by what strange contrawhich we dictions the human mind is retarded in seeking and preserving its own happi-

We enter into no considerations on the perfectability or innate depravity of human nature. Our ideas extend no farther than to say, that knowledge is necessary in civilized society, that it may be obtained with ease and pleasure, if we seek it properly, and that unless we do seek and obtain it, we must like all ignorant nations perish from the mere want of knowledge how

to save ourselves. The experience which mankind has already had on the vicissitudes of nations, and the revolutions of govern ments, should seem to operate as warnings to every people. The existence of our government as being wholly dissimilar to all, and every other which had before existed, might have told us, that the novelty of situation, would require means and faculties adequate to the maintenance of a new form of government, and a more rational order of society, in ord r to save it from the influence ancient prejudices or the dangers of an ignorant or incompetent ad ministration of its new functions.

Perhaps it will be apparent in a few years, that far as the United States has outstript cotemporary nations in the invention and organization of new in-ti tutions, and the application of rational principles, to affairs of government heretofore veiled in mystery, or disgui sed by fraud; that yet we are but in the infancy of social institution, and we owe much of our practical prosperity

semblance between parts of our institu-tions and others, which prejudice had taught them to admire.

Our ideas were led away from the subject on education upon which we had sat down to write, by the impressions made on our mind, on perusing a work in manuscript, entitled "Review of Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws," in which the principles of civilization, the nature of government, are unfolded, and equal justice is done to the dignity of the subject, and the errors which that great ingenious man has imposed upon himself and upon mankind.

It is the perusal of this admirable work, which we understand will shortly be laid before the public; and some bold and original conceptions thrown out in a late oration delivered before the Society of Fine Arts in this city, and the more than usual interest which we find arising in different parts of the nnion on the subject of education, which has induced us to make this very interesting subject at all times, an object of discussion at this particular time.

Several writers have recently invited attention to this subject. We have been called upon to give our readers some idea of the treatise of Condillac on thinking-we have been asked for some account of the new method of teaching, first invented by Pestallozi, in Switzerland-and we have been asked for some account of the sytem pursued by Mr. Necf, a disciple of Pestallozi who has established a school near this city.

The respectable Wm. Maclure, by printing an edition at his own expense, and distributing copies of it to the amount of several hundreds in presents throughout the union, we had supposed made that little but invaluable work sufficiently known; or that its cheapness (price 50 cents.) would have placed in every library, parlour, and bedchamber, in the hands of every youth of 16 years old. We shall nevertheless give some extracts, perhaps a concise

analysis of it in a future paper.

On the subject of Pestallozi's system, we have seen it in German and Spanish; and understand it has found its way into Saxony, Bavaria, Denmark and Austria; besides there being schools on Pestallozzi's system, in each of those countries. The Spanish edition was printed at Madrid in 1807, and would afford to those who are zealous to cultivate human intellect and direct liberty and reason in South America, an obty and reason in Sound America, an object worthy of their regard; we mean the system not being competent to appreciate the accuracy of the Spanish tract any more than he German.

Of the school founed on Pestallozzi's principles, and estatished by Mr. Neef at the Falls of Schudkill, near this city, we are competed to form some more accurate ideas and indeed to furnish evidence of its xtraordinary simplicity as well as its ery surprizing ef-

We are more partularly induced to undertake the subject by two other occurrences, which bepeak a laudable interest in the develorment of the human faculties. Werefer particularly, to the subject of the following article

" The attention ofhe rich and munificent cannot be bety diverted ut the present moment, thi towards a boy of six years and two paths old, now in Boston, whose progious talents in arithmetical commations perhaps might challenge theorell to produce a similar example.

" None but himselfan be his parallel. The child was exnined a few days since, by a numberf gentlemen as to the extent of his fadiy. He answered upwards of 200 estions of various complexity with worrful facility, exhibiting at the samdine every playful disposition of boylid. His skill lies mostly in multiplidon and division; and his quickness nost exceeds credibility. When aske" what two numbers multiplied tother will produce times 108; 9 times 2; 12 times 111; 6 times 238; 3 timb 76; 36 times 48; 1728, his answer 8 times 216; 72 tin 21; 18 times 95; and 32 times 31.

All these ten counations were re peated in less thanalf a minute. He tells the number of urs and minutes in almost any givenumber of years, and the number olds in any number of miles. When ked "how many times 8 made 492 he said 61 and 4 over. Innumerabquestions of this nature have been ad with equally ac curate results.

The child was bein Vermont, at the town of CabotHis name is Zerah Colburn : andnow with his father in Boston, wils an honest respectable farmer; (whose object is, in visiting the town produce a fund for his young ARCHDES. (Bost. Gaz.

Let it not be suged that we wish to disparge or dima the merit or capacity of this proing child; by no means, we should light to see him placed in a situatiohere the richness of his intellect she,be made to blossom, and produce finest fruit; this placed at tichool, which we shall describe in pertions-its method-and its sus; placed at the school of Mr. Nede progress of such a mind is not easilculated; we infer this from when have seen and heard, beyond mare more complex than any operatic any numbers mul-tiplied or divided boys of from 6 to 8 years old, of view shall give one or to examples, dising that no lessons are got by that this part of

force of prejudice employed to persuade, the system of education precedes, both men in the realization of their own hapminess, by some remote or nominal reto be a quired only after the pupils are perfect in this description of exercises. (To be continued.)

Legislature of Maryland.

(EXTRACTS.) HOUSE OF DELEGATES. WEDNESDAY, December 5.

The House, according to the order of the day, resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the stockholders of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore. On motion of Mr. Emory, the question was put that the following be added to the oath prescribed for the directors in the 5th article :- " And that I will not, if in my power to prevent it, directly or indirectly make use of any money for the purpose of usury, which I may obby loan or discount from the Franklin Bank of Baltimore; and that I will not buy or discount, or be interested in the buying or discounting any note or obligation at a higher rate than legal interest; and that I will not suffer any person to obtain any discounts from the bank aforesaid, whom I may know or believe to be in the practice of buying or discounting notes or obligations at an unlawful interest." The yeas and nays being taken, it was carried in the affirmative-yeas 35, nays 26.

Mr. Archer moved that the following clause be added to the said bill:—
" Whereas it hath been declared by the Declaration of Rights, that every person ought to contribute his proportion of public taxes for the support of government according to his actual worth in real and personal property; and wherees the stock of the different incorporated banking companies in the state of Maryland amount to the enormous sum of six millions nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which, if taxed in the same proportion with the other personal and real property of our citi-zens, would bring into the treasury an annual revenue of nearly forty thousand dollars, subject to the appropriation of the legislature for purposes beneficial to the interests of the community, for the diffusion of useful knowledge, and the cultivation of the sciences among the poorer classes of our fellow citizensobjects almost indispensable in a go vernment whose fundamental principle is the liberty of man ;-for the o pening and improvement of roads and the cutting canals: And whereas the independent freemen of the state, having had these laudable objects in view, have, session after session, through the medium of their immediate representatives, and by petitions to the General Assembly, loudly called for the taxation of bank capital, without effect, it would be improper, and contrary to the wishes of our constituents, to incorporate other banking companies, in addition to those which have been already chartered, without declaring it to be the opinion of this legislature, that the property of the opulent should not be protected by the imprescriptible shield of he law from contributing its proportionable part to the support of that governmen by which so many valuable and exclusive privileges and immunities are granted and eges and immunities are granted and that the important rights by this act ntended to be chartered away, and which compensation in some measure adequate to the magnitude of the grant :-

Therefore, Be it enacted, that the directors of the Franklin Bank o. Bal. timore, shall pay unto the treasur of the Western Shore, the sum of every part thereof, shall expire, ande

utterly void."

35,000, 15,000, and 10,000, were spece was a question of British and American 35,000, 15,000, and 10,000, were safety was a question of British and American sively negatived, and 6000 agreed upon geography on one side, and Spanish Mr. Archer moved to amend, by adding and French on the other. Upon the Mr. Archer moved and 3000 annually thereafter; —de-whole, as the resolution corresponded termined in the negative. It being de-pith the language of the message, and termined that it was out of order to of as sufficiently intelligible at present termined that it wa fer the foregoing preamble as an amendment, the question was put on the pas sage of the enacting clause as an amendment ;-determined in the negativeaves 20, nays 39. On motion of Mr. Thomas E. Hall, the question was put that the following be added to the said bill: "And be it enacted that all the surplus monies over six per cent arising from this institution, shall be paid into the treasury of the state of Maryland"determined in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Bland, an additional section limiting the duration of the charter to the year 1815, was added thereto.

The question was then jout, " shall the said bill pass 2" and determined in the affirmative. The years and have being called for, appeared as follow:

Affirmative—Neale, Gardiner, Belt, R. Hall, W riield, Grahame, Dorsey, Rogerson, M Pherson, Harryman, Randall. M. Brown, Wainwright, Spencer, Jackson, Arn'd Jones, Dennis, Monett, Physick, Groome, F. Hall, Herbert, Myers, Wilson, Handy, T. Williams, Schley, Swearingen, Cockey, Forwood, Davis, Jump, Bland, Martin, Hilleary, Perry .- 36.

Negative .- Comegys, Marriott, Ire land, Stevens, Eccleston, Bennett, Frazier, Cross, Bowie, Mackubin, Boyle, Emory, Quinton, Archer, Street, Willis, P. Bayard, Bowles, T. Hall, Downey, W. Williams, Gaither, Ab'm Jones, Wharton, J. Bayard, A Browne-26.

CARDS, BLANKS, HANDBILLS, Ge. Neatly executed at this office.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10. Mr. Helms took his seat on Friday last.

Messrs. Sheffey, Mumford, Porter, Gardner, Sawyer and Love appeared

Mr. Lewis presented the petition of the president and directors of the Bank Potomac, praying for a charter; which was referred to the committee on the district of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Davenport, the usupl rule was adopted for the appointment of chaplains; the balloting to take place to-morrow.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On motion of Mr. Allston, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Macon in the chair.

The message of the president of the United States having been read-

Mr. Root moved the following resolu-Resolved, That so much of the mes-

sage of the president of the U. States as relates to the subject of our foreign relations, be referred to a select commit-

Resolved, That so much as relates to that part of West Florida, acquired by the cession of Louisiana, be referred to select committee. Resolved, That so much as relates to

the encouragement of American manufactures and navigation, be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures Resolved, That so much as relates to

the institution of a National University, be referred to a select committee, Resolved, That so much as relates to

the violation of laws interdicting the slave trade he referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures. Resolved, That that part relating to

fortifications be referred to a select com-Resolved. That that part in regard to

the militia be referred to a select com Resolved, That so much as relates to the Corps of Engineers and Military A.

cademy be referred to a select commit When the resolution respecting West Florida was under consideration:

Mr. Newton said he wished to know from the gentleman that moved the resolutions why he had spoken of a part of West Florida only? whether the whole was not included in the cession?

Mr. Root said he had supposed that no more territory had been acquired by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, than lies West of the Perdido; whilst West Florida was understood to extend as far East as Pensacola. But if the whole had been ceded so much the better; all that part " acquired by the cession" was embraced by the resolution.

Mr. T. Moore moved to amend the resolution so as to read " so much as relates to West Florida, as ceded to the U. State 2.

Mr. Mitchell remarked that the resetion was about as perspicuous as could well be devised. If there was any ambiguity in it, it was derived from the message, in which West Florida was mentioned, although he believed no such are vested originally in the leople, name was to be found in the convention should not be transferred without a for the cession of Louisiana. If the rename was to be found in the convention folution conformed to the message, it was not worth while to go into a discussion as to the different appellations which had at different times been given to the territory in question. Mr. M. took a brief view of the different transdollars, on or before the 13th da of March, 1813, etherwise this act, ad term West Florida was not known in Spanish geography, being an arrangement made by the British whilst they The motions to fill up the blank wi held possession; so that, in fact, this

> intelligible opposed the amenoment. he amendment was lost.

hen the resolution respecting the Itragement of American navigation an unufactures was under considera

Nurwell suggested the propriety of reing the subjects to two distinct comites. This motion was supported by Alston. It was contended that uties of the committee of Commerce, Manufactures were sufficient. merce Manufactures were sufficiently arth without burthening them also with subject of manufactures.—
Mr. Also ook occasion to observe that the subject manufactures had hereto fore been manufactures had hereto proper timore attention should be Mr. No.

paid to it.

Mr. Not dividing the proposed the motion for dividing the piece between two committees. Earn they to engourage manufacture, asked, unless by lay-and manufacture, asked, unless by lay-and manufacture, and manufactures had exercine and motion the manufactures had exercine committee.

In the piece and Manufactures the committee manufactures and Manufactures. He piece and Manufactures their cathonic had never consolidate the House had never consolidate as effectual measures for the manufactures head had a present the second of the motion of the piece and flourished and never consolidate as effectual measures for the motion and head had a present a piece and the piece and measures for the take as effectual recommended byport as had been
Mr. Mitchell say

to severing thing oo was opposed nature an essentic had in their stance, he thought tection; for inparation of the sufe proposed se-and Manufactures of Commerce Preposterous. On amatural and