WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29.

PESTALOZZI's

SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

Professor NEEF, the gentleman already stated to have embarked for this country, with the view of establishing a branch of the Institute, has arrived in Philadelphia, where we hope he will obtain a reception, worthy of his own talents, of the high character of Pestalozzi, and of the beneficent motives in which his mission has originated. There are some prejudiced minds, which make it a rule to condemn whatever is new, affecting to see in every change a snare for unsuspicious virtue. Some characters of this stamp have thrown out the idea that Pestalozzi is an illuminat, and that his system is intended to undermine the foundations of religion & morality. In this instance, however, as in many others, these men display a degree of ignorance, whose proper and sufficient punishment would be contempt, did they not, by their misrepresentations, impose upon many an honest mind. To remove all such alarm, as this imputation is too well fitted to excite, we offer the following extracts, translated from the work of Cavannas, from which we have already made liberal quotations.

"MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

"All the means, calculated to awaken the mild affections, and a spirit of justice and harmony, are employed in the institute, and are the very essence of THE METHOD.

"There is no moment of the day, no occupation, no recreation even, which does not furnish the instructor an opportunity of giving some practical lesson, of correcting some fault, or of encouraging some good disposition.

"Besides this instruction, which is given at all times, the pupils have hours particularly consecrated to a connected and progressive instruction in the precepts of religion; this part of education is attended to with the greatest care. Pestalozzi, whatever they may have dared to say, attaches the highest importance to it; deeply penetrated with the truth and excellence of the Christian religion, convinced that it is in its lessons and in the life of its divine author that we must seek for the precepts and examples of those virtues which make the happiness of man. It is from the gospel he draws the instructions which the most advanced among his scholars receive. The instructors make the young people read the gospel in order, putting aside all mystical or philosophical reasoning, all discussion of points either of doctrine or criticism, which are above their comprehension, and confine themselves particularly to the example of Jesus Christ, proving to them, that if they determine to imitate this perfect model of piety, justice and temperance, they will fulfil their destiny in this world and prepare themselves for the perfect felicity which the goodness of the Creator reserves for the virtuous man, in the life to come, and to which the Saviour of the world has opened an entrance to all those who will follow his footsteps.

"Every morning after rising, every night before going to rest, a religious exercise recalls to them a consciousness of their duties, in the most affecting manner. In these hours of devotion, the instructors, certain of the confidence of their pupils, review the last exhortations they have given them, and summon them to declare in what manner they have observed them; nothing is more common than to see those who have committed a fault, acknowledge it with a frankness truly filial. On Sunday evening this exercise is more solemn. On this day the instructors review the notes which they have collected during the week, and give to each pupil the blame or praise he deserves; sometimes the last is addressed only in an indirect manner; but the culpable apply the censure to themselves, and it is rare, that evidence of sincere repentance is not perceived. I will here delineate a scene which I witnessed at Berthoud.

"About twenty scholars were collected round Pestalozzi. After a short invocation in the name of God, he began by reminding them, that in the morning he had instructed them on the object of the Sabbath; he then demanded—

"Have you thought of this during the day? When and how have you tho't of it, and have you conducted yourself in a manner suitable to its holiness? Have you nothing to reproach yourself with, as to the manner in which you have fulfilled your duties? Has not your heart told you to do things, which you have not done? If you have seen any of your comrades ready to commit a fault, have you prevented him, by representing to him his error in a kind manner? Have you felt that you ought to love one another? Can you say that you find yourself better than last Sunday, and do you resolve to try and do still better on the approaching Sunday?—&c. &c.

"After these questions, in putting which Pestalozzi seems to penetrate the inmost folds of the heart, he pronounces a short prayer. The devotion of the children who composed this interesting audience, the decency and order, the serenity of some, the unequivocal repentance of others, the affecting gravity of him who spoke, every thing in this exercise, appeared to me calculated in the best possible manner to accomplish the end desired. The prayer over, the young people all surround Pestalozzi, in order to embrace him and the other instructors in the institute.

"In general, it seems to me difficult to add any thing to the means already employed, to inspire the love of virtue and detestation of vice. The instructors distribute among them the scholars, and each takes a certain number under his habitual superintendance. Independently of the zeal with which they discharge this important part of their duty, one thing, which contributes the most to facilitate its discharge is an essential part of the METHOD. Continually occupied in a manner which interests and does not fatigue them, the children have not time to spoil one another. Those amongst them who come to the institute with bad habits or dispositions, are soon noticed, and means taken, of such a nature as to correct them, unless they are past remedy, in which case they are sent away.

"I have observed, that the pupils of Pestalozzi are continually occupied in a manner that interests without fatiguing them. However closely they may be employed, we shall find them as attentive, and as well disposed for their lessons in the evening, as they were in the morning. A constant interest is excited, by their strong persuasion or perception of their progress, & by the little difficulty which attends the insensible and gradual developement of their intellectual power. We see them even in their hours of recreation, the moment the clock strikes, to recall them, crowd into their classes with the same haste that they left them, and, what is more, we often see them give up the hour allotted to play, to some useful occupation, and sometimes after they have descended into the court, and have ranged themselves in a line, the instructors enquire, which of you would rather study; on which I have always seen a part of these young people leave the ranks and return to the house."

Copy of a letter addressed to Commodore RODGERS by the officers of the American squadron in the Mediterranean previous to their departure for the United States.

SIR,

We are about to depart for America: Before our separation, receive from us the assurance of our high respect for you as a commander, and sincere esteem as a man. The example afforded to us, as regards the service, and the favors granted us from your politeness and humanity, have conferred obligations which we thus delight to acknowledge, and which we hope will always be remembered with grateful emotion. You, Sir, are also about to return home: We pray that you may be received with the distinction so justly due to your valor and patriotism, and that a pleasant passage may hasten you to this happiness.

We are, Sir, &c.

Theodore Hunt,
James Laurence,
Ben. Smith,
Samuel Elbert,
Arthur Sinclair,
Wm. Crane,
Ralph Izard,
Humphrey Magrath,
John Henly,
A. C. Harrison,
Nathaniel Haraden.

U. States ship Constitution, Gibraltar, 27th May, 1806.

GENTLEMEN,

Your polite and friendly letter of this day's date, wherein you mention, that you are about to depart for America, I have received with such pleasure, as can be only equalled by the regard I feel for its authors! Whom, if my country should ever honor me with a command, in which there is distinction to be acquired, nothing would make me more happy than to share with, the species of reward, which is only due to men, who serve their country from the purest patriotic motives—and before taking my leave of you, I should do my own sensibility injustice, was I not to add, that the regret I feel, in parting with you, can be compensated ONLY by the honor I should experience, if it ever shall be my lot to command you again.

I pray you accept my most sincere wishes for your future prosperity, and believe me I am, with sentiments of the most perfect regard,

Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JNO. RODGERS.

LIEUTENANTS,

Theo. Hunt, commanding U. S. Brig Spitfire,		
B. Smith,	—	*Vengeance,*
Wm. Crane,	—	*Cutter Hornet,*
R. Izard,	—	*Gun Boat, No. 2.*
H. Magrath,	—	— *No. 3.*
J. Henly,	—	— *No. 4.*
A. C. Harrison,	—	— *No. 5.*
J. Lawrence,	—	— *No. 6.*
N. Haraden,	—	— *No. 8.*
S. Elbert,	—	— *No 9.*
A. Sinclair,	—	— *No. 10.*

COMMUNICATION,

Made to the governor by Wayapiersonway, or Blue Jackett, Tecometha and Quitomehen, three principal Chiefs of the Shawney tribe of Indians, accompanied by George Blue Jackett, and John Logan, two of their young men.

AUGUST 11TH, 1806.

GOVERNOR,

We are happy to see you to day, and to see that your family are all well; we thank the Great Spirit for permitting us to meet together, and we inform you, that we are well, and also, all our women and children.

Governor—We have been distressed, that some of both the white people and Indians have, since the last fall, been constantly stirring up mischief and reporting that we were preparing for war. We have found the three principal persons who have been the most active in causing all this trouble. It appears that Disheout, Patrick Fisher, at Greenville, and Wills, of Fort Wayne, got offended at the Shawneys at Greenville—and they with the chiefs at Taway town have been endeavoring to excite a war, by inventing and spreading malicious lies backward and forward. They would come and tell the Indians that the white people were preparing to come and destroy all the Indians, and then they would go and tell the white people that the Indians were assembling in bodies and were preparing to make war upon them, and thus they tried to keep both sides in an uproar, and it seems that their malicious conduct and lies have extended all the way to Detroit, and caused an alarm there.

Governor,

We are getting to be old men, and you also are getting too old a man to pay any regard to, or to believe such idle reports without a better foundation for them. One of us was at the Federal City 4 years ago, to see the President; when he saw the President, he found that all was right, and that nothing was wrong, and that the president wanted to see all the Indians with their women and children fixed comfortably. We were very happy when the president gave us such good satisfaction, and promised the chiefs, that the friendship which existed between the people of the U. S. and the Indians should never be broke again, (here the chiefs presented the governor a silver medal to look at, which the president gave them, suspended by a double silver chain, on one side was the portrait of Mr. Jefferson, with his name—and on the other, two hands clasped, two pipes above and an olive branch below with the motto, "*peace and friendship.*")

GOVERNOR,

You know as well as we do, that the giving and receiving this token of friendship was sincere on both sides. Our old chiefs long ago made friendship with the U. S. but it has not been strictly attended to—we have come now to renew our friendship so that it may never be interrupted again. The Shawnese have heretofore been scattered about in parties, which we have found has been attended with bad consequences: we are now going to collect them all together to one town, that the chiefs may keep them in good order, and prevent drunkenness from coming among them, and try to raise corn and stock to live upon. When we are settled at our new town at Greenville, if bad reports come either from bad Indians, or bad white people, (for there is some bad ones on both sides) we will pay no attention to them any more but we will mind our own affairs & live quietly——We now call you brother, and we assure you we now talk to you in good truth and that we will never as long as the Shawneys live, be other than brothers and friends.

BROTHER,

We have now become the best of friends, and we will never let our friendship be broken again forever——but we will apply all our time in providing for our women and children, that they may live comfortably. We will now go to Detroit to see governor Hull to talk with him, and to contradict the bad reports that went there, and renew our friendship with him also.

We desire that you will pay no attention to any bad reports. if any bad people should raise any more about us; and we desire that you will let all your white people on the frontiers know, that we have been to renew our friendship with you, and that you will give us a few lines to shew both our people and yours, when we go home, that we have been to see you, and that peace and friendship are renewed, to be broke again no more forever.

Richmond, Aug. 22.

On the 9th day of the present month, at the Warm Springs, in Bath county, MERIWETHER JONES departed this life! His health had been declining for more than a year, & his body, naturally thin, was wasted away, almost to a shadow. The hand of death seemed to be upon him long before its pressure sunk him to the earth, but he retained to the last, that energy of mind, vivacity of spirit, and warmth of friendly sentiment by which he was distinguished thro' life. He died in the 41st year of his age.

Few men among us, have seen and experienced, in so short a period, more than Meriwether Jones. The excellence of his understanding, the cheerfulness of his disposition, the promptitude of his wit, the frankness of his manners, the ardor and intrepidity of his temper, brought him early into life, & made him when he was but a young man a favorite of the people. He had not completed his 22d year, when he represented in the assembly of Virginia, the county of Hanover; a county distinguished for its republican zeal from the æra of our independence to the present day. In the year 1796, he was chosen a member of the council, and in 1798 became the Editor of the Examiner. He was soon after elected printer to the commonwealth and continued in that office until he was appointed by the President of the United States, Commissioner of Loans. This office he held until his death.

He has left a widow, and a son, his only child, to lament his loss.

Meriwether Jones had his failings, and he suffered for them. In his whole composition there was not one particle of hypocrisy. Such as he really was, he appeared to be. He used none of the petty if not dishonorable arts by which favor is conciliated when it is not deserved or by which censure justly merited may be softened or suppressed. The best and the worst parts of his character, were alike open to inspection. His zeal, his intrepidity, his services in the cause of republicanism, at a time when it was "bound hand and foot & tongue tied," almost every where but in Virginia, made him many enemies. They knew where he was vulnerable, and pursued him for a long time with an asperity and fury of reproach, almost without example. During this period, his firmness never forsook him, and indeed he had occasion for all its aid. Such however was the generosity of his temper, that after the triumph of democracy was complete, Mr. Jones was as just & liberal to his political opponents, as if he had never experienced at their hands either insult or persecution.

Meriwether Jones had many excellencies. His understanding was prompt, his discernment clear, his knowledge of mankind extensive. Having the advantage of a good education, he had read much in the early part of his life; & what he read he remembered—but his attention during his last 16 years was principally directed to the study of mankind, and their affairs. He was generous, even to the injury of his fortune; steady and sincere in friendship, and unalterably attached to the great republican principles, that he had so zealously defended. He was emenently good tempered. In point of courage, he had no superior. It was implanted in his heart, grew with his growth, strengthened with his strength, and upheld him until he died. He was not one of those whose advances upon an adversary are meanly regulated by an estimate of his fears; who want a little reputation, and seek a quarrel with him from whom it may be obtained upon the cheapest terms. The writer of this feeble tribute to his memory, has witnessed the homage paid to his deliberate and exalted courage, in the humiliating retreat of an opponent, before whom it is said, many had retired and more than one had fallen.

The republicans of this country ought not to forget the services of Meriwether Jones. He was the most zealous, most active, and most enthusiastically daring and determined, precisely at the moment when their cause was in the greatest danger. There certainly was a time when the genius of American republicanism lay humbled in "dust and ashes" In Kentucky and Virginia alone she reared her head; but she was encompassed with enemies on every side, and must have been the victim of their power and their vengeance, but for the talents, the efforts, the firmness of a few. Among those few it is no more than justice to place Meriwether Jones. The propriety of this remark will be admitted by all who are told that in the year 1799 Mr. Jones frequently superintended his press with his pistols within his reach. But his troubles and labours are at an end. He is now where the weary are at rest, where his frailties may hope for mercy and his virtues will receive their reward.

It has been a subject of much surprise that Gen. Miranda should have wasted so much time at St. Domingo, and in other parts of the West Indies, when the hope of success depended in a great measure, on an expeditious and unexpected effort. That he should have delayed the expedition, until the government of the Carraccas had been informed of the proposed attack, and had placed the country in the best practicable state of defence, has been urged as proof of the feeble and inefficient character of Miranda. The following extract of a letter (dated Port of Spain, Trinidad July 8th) from an officer of the expedition throws some light upon the cause of this delay.

"You will receive this by the hand of captain Alcorn, who is requested to give you as full a detail of the expedition as he may think proper. I should transgress orders, were I to write this detail at the present moment. The following, however, I may venture to give you. We have been hitherto thwarted in all our attempts to accomplish the intention communicated to you before we parted. But the cowardly men who devised plans to defeat and destroy one of the most glorious enterprizes ever attempted by man, have themselves not only been defeated, but thrust out; and I hope the present generation, as well as posterity, may learn the authors of this nefarious plot. Our misfortunes began at St. Domingo, and continued until we reached the Spanish Main, where we lost our two schooners, as detailed in the paper I now enclose. This unfortunate occurrence having taken place, we touched at Bonair for water, and then departed with our little force for Trinidad. Off Grenada, we fell in with his Britannic majesty's ship, Lilly, who was in pursuit of us to join the expedition. Both ships put into Grenada, and received much important information. From thence we sailed for Barbadoes; having remained there 14 days, and having been joined by two other vessels, we came to this island. We shall sail from this in a few days, with a respectable force, both land and sea; and in my next, I will give you every particular worthy of notice.

"For the satisfaction of those, who may feel an interest in our destinies, it is proper to state that our friends, who were taken by the Spaniards, have been treated well, and as prisoners of war."

Com. Ad.

FROM THE JAMAICA ROYAL GAZETTE, JULY 12.

MIRANDA.

We are credibly informed that on the first arrival of gen. Miranda at Barbadoes, Lord Seaforth, not having had any intelligence but from mere report of the nature of his expedition, purposed having him taken into custody, conceiving (as it did not appear Great Britain had any knowledge of the transaction) that he might endeavor to revolutionize any country suitable to his purpose, as well as the Spanish colonies. A council was accordingly summoned on the business, who, after some deliberation, carried it against his lordship, and gave it as their opinion that assistance should be rendered him for the furtherance of his plans, upon which the Lilly sloop of war and two gun-brigs, with private armed vessels, and a considerable number of men who enlisted under his standard, sailed from that island along with him for Trinidad, from whence they were to proceed against Carraccas.

Philadelphia, Aug. 23.

We were misinformed in stating yesterday, that the whole of the crews of the two schrs. belonging to Miranda, had been put to death by the Spanish government of Caraccas: their fate, however, is equally deplorable. The following, whom we presume held commissions under Miranda, were put to death, and their heads exhibited, as stated yesterday, a few days previous to the sailing of the Endymion; the remaining 48 were sentenced to 10 years imprisonment in the mines.—

JAMES LEDLIE, formerly of this city. He was induced to join the expedition at Port-au-Prince, and is said to have had the commission of a major. He was naturally fond of enterprize.

MR. LIPPINCOTT—a young gentleman of amiable and respectable connections in this city. He also joined the expedition at Port-au-Prince; and was no doubt seduced into the fatal project.

CAPT. DONAHUE,—also of this city, who has left a wife and a family, to deplore his unhappy end. He commanded a vessel belonging to this port; and, urged by the infatuating temptations of Miranda's agents, abandoned her at Port-au-Prince, and entered into a cause which has cost him his life.

MR. GEORGE KIRKLAND——This gentleman was formerly a captain in the Provisional army of the U. S. but was discharged on the reduction of that establishment. He was afterwards concerned in the publication of the Washington Federalist. He was not deficient in many of the ornamental and useful attainments of literature. He afterwards commenced commercial business in this city, but proving unfortunate, adventured to Hayti, with a view, it is said of offering his military talents to Dessalines. He there joined Miranda, and is represented as holding a very important rank in his establishment.

CAPT. GARDNER Of this person we have no knowledge.

PAUL GEORGE.—We are equally ignorant of this character: as well as of

MR. SMITH, a butcher of New-York; and a Polish Gentleman.

We have heard some individuals express a doubt of the truth of the above melancholy intelligence. We are sorry to observe that the sources through which it has been received admit of no such consolatory hope. Four boys only, belonging to the crews, had their fates undetermined—They were still confined in the castle.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool, to his friend in Wilmington, (Del.) dated June 19, 1805.

"I have just had the pleasure of handing on shore from the Diana, from Baltimore, the family of our envoy, Mr. *Pinckney*, who dropped in upon us quite unexpectedly this morning. His arrival appears to have diffused a general joy throughout this city and has in a great measure dispelled the doubts which have been entertained by many, of a rupture between the two countries ever since the affair of the Leander transpired. To-morrow, I understand, the merchants of Liverpool intend giving him an elegant entertainment. All the Americans displayed their flags on his landing, and shewed him every mark of respect in their power. From his manners and general character, I am induced to believe that our government could not have appointed a person better qualified for the task of conciliation. His having brought his lady and large family of children with him, is