were the natural consequences of earthquakes and hurricanes. He was inimical to the present bill not only on account of the positive evil resulting to the shipping interest of the country, from the suspension of the navigation laws, but on account of those measures still more injurious to that interest to which this bill might afterwards serve as a basis.

The *Earl of Lauderdale*, thought the noble Duke had rather been arguing against some speculative measures, which he apprehended might, at some future time be brought forward, than against the present bill. He conceived the bill to be founded upon the soundest principles of legislation. What could more forcibly demonstrate its necessity than the indemnity bill which Parliament had passed year after year, for the purpose of indemnifying the governors of our West India islands for suspensions of the navigation act, which were found to be absolutely necessary for the support and well-being of our colonies? And was it not more constitutional, and more becoming the dignity of Parliament, that what was so found to be necessary should be authorised, in certain cases, according to the discretion and under the responsibility of the Executive government, than that violations of the law should continually take place, and the persons who infringed law be as constantly indemnified? If, according to the argument of the noble Duke, our West India colonies could be supplied by the mother country in time of war, how would such a mode of supply operate? There must necessarily be a heavy expense for insurance, besides other expenses, which the merchant exporting must pay out of his pocket, and which, by rendering the commodity dearer, would ultimately raise the price of the produce of the colonies, to which such commodities were thus carried. On the contrary, by importing directly from America to the West Indies those articles which were necessary for the food of the inhabitants and the cultivation of the soil, none of these extra expences ensued; they can be obtained at a cheaper rate, and were paid for in the manufactures of this country, thus equally producing the sale of our manufactures and the comfort of a cultivation of our West India possessions, and increasing the produce of those islands. He did not believe that any nursery for our seamen would be rejected by the bill; but if any seamen were thrown out of employ there was a sure resource for them in the Royal Navy, and at a peace this trade would be again open to them for employment.

Lord Mulgrave deprecated that mode of argument which went to state, that if any portion of our seamen were thrown out of employ by the effect of any measure upon any branch of our trade, they might be employed to man our ships of war. The same argument might be employed to defend an encroachment on our trade to whatever extent; but when any part of our commerce was suspended for a considerable space of time, it was not so easy a task to restore it to its old channel. He conceived that this country was clearly entitled to an exclusive trade with her colonies, and he was therefore inimical to any measure which went to injure or impede that trade.—The colonies ought to be made the instruments of supporting and upholding our shipping and our navigation, and not rendered the means of decreasing the one and injuring the other. He did not think that any necessity had been shewn for the present bill, or for altering that mode of conduct which had been hitherto adopted with respect to the supply of our colonies.

The *Lord Chancellor* conceived he must have totally misunderstood the bill, if any of the arguments used against it were at all applicable. The bill merely went to vest that power and responsibility in the executive government which had hitherto been exercised by the governors of our colonies, and to enable that to be done legally which had hitherto been done of necessity, in violation of the law; and surely it was much more consistent with the dignity of Parliament that discretionary power should be vested in his majesty in council to act according to the necessity of the case, than that the law should be continually infringed by subordinate magistrates, and acts of indemnity passed year after year.

The *Duke of Montrose*, in explanation, contended that the bill was a totally different measure, inasmuch as it went, for the first time, to authorize legally a suspension of the Navigation Act.

The *Earl of Caernarvon* contended, that the present bill was precisely the same measure which had received the support of the noble lords who now opposed it when they were in office, and the adoption of which by the governors of our colonies, they sanctioned by repeated bills of indemnity.

[*To be continued.*]

"BE *it enacted by the first and second chambers of the city council of Washington*, that a sum not exceeding [illegible] hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expence of furnishing each pump belonging to the corporation, and standing in need thereof, with a cut stone gutter, and that the mayor be, and he is hereby authorised to contract for said gutters with the lowest bidder."

AGREEABLY to the foregoing powers the cutting and furnishing the foregoing stone gutters will be let to the lowest bidder, at MYERS's Hotel on Pennsylvania avenue, on Monday the 7th of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. A description of such as may be required will be furnished by the pump maker, Mr. Yates.

ROBERT BRENT, MAYOR.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, JUNE 30.

WE recently laid before our readers some interesting notices of the plan of instruction pursued by Pestalozzi. We now offer a sketch of his life, drawn up from the work we have already quoted.

PESTALOZZI.

HENRI PESTALOZZI was born at Zurich, in 1746. He was between four and five years of age when he lost his father, and his early education was attended to by his mother, aided by a domestic governess.

He had little communication with any one out of the House, rarely saw children of his own age, and took no part in their diversions.

Thus he grew up with few favorable opportunities of improving himself by an intercourse with men in different stations of life, or even of acquiring knowledge relative to domestic life. This mode of living must have naturally kept him ignorant of the manners of the world. Brought up in this respect without any constraint, he soon contracted the habit of neglecting his person, and what are called the usages of the world; a circumstance which often injured him in the opinion of those who judge only from the exterior.

From his earliest youth he gave himself up with success to the study of letters; in his more advanced life he had the advantage of studying under Bodmer, and other distinguished men, at the time when the liberty of thinking, when patriotism and the fine arts reigned in the most brilliant manner in Zurich; but the knowledge he then acquired was not of a nature to supply the deficiencies of his domestic education, he experienced besides a most decisive inclination for an active life: he therefore abandoned his literary career, in his seventeenth year, and determined to devote himself to the bar.

The death of a friend, who was to have been his guide, and in whom he had unlimited confidence, induced him soon to renounce this project, and he engaged himself in agriculture.

He was indeed sensible that he had not received an education which fitted him for this new condition of life; but he believed it the best calculated for enabling him to realize those plans of beneficence which he had indulged himself in from his most tender youth. It was in order to aid an unhappy and degraded people the more efficaciously, that he became an advocate; and it was still to aid this unhappy and degraded people, that he now embraced agriculture, from the hope that by this means he would better learn their real situation and true wants.

In consequence he purchased a quantity of uncultivated ground, conjointly with one of the first houses of Zurich. At the moment he was going to commence his operations, this house withdrew itself from him, and abandoned him to his own means. He did not sink under this disappointment, but pushed on his enterprize, and added to it in 1775 an experiment for the education of poor children.

But this new plan did not succeed. Let us hear his own words, which we find in a letter to his friend Gesner.

"I lived," says he, "during some years in the midst of a circle of more than fifty children, whose parents were in the greatest wretchedness. In my poverty I divided my bread with them; and myself lived as a beggar, in order to teach beggars to live like men. The subjects in which I proposed to instruct them, were agriculture, manufactures and commerce. I had the most perfect confidence in the plan I had formed; and I do not yet believe myself to have been deceived; but what is equally true is, that I am ignorant of that detailed knowledge of these three branches, and of a genius which can apply itself to the minutiae inseparable from them. Moreover, I was too poor and too friendless to supply what was wanting in myself. My plan fell through; but amidst the inexpressible efforts I have made, I have learned innumerable truths, and I was never more strongly convinced of the goodness of my project than when I found myself obliged to renounce it."

Such was the fate of this first attempt. The check which the fortune of Pestalozzi thus received; the impossibility of cultivating his land to advantage, which was its natural consequence; these and many other circumstances, concurred to plunge him, for a long course of years, into an extraordinary degree of misery. The indifference, and indeed total neglect of many of his old acquaintances; the obscurity and contempt in which he saw himself plunged, had a great influence on his feelings and his views, and it is to these prolonged disappointments and vexations we must ascribe what he has done, as well as what he has not done; what he has attempted, and what he has neglected.

However, although his external circumstances sunk from day to day, an internal ardor inflamed him at every instant more and more, and led him back to the essential point of his old designs and favorite ideas. He desired, at any risque, to destroy if possible the source from whence flowed the misery of the people; it was with this intention that he successively published several works; the first of which was his *Leonard & Gertrude*. He afterwards printed an Helvetic paper, calculated for the country people. In 1788 he composed a treatise upon criminal legislation, particularly upon infanticide. In 1797 we had the first hint of his System of Education, under the title of "My researches into the progress of Nature in the developement of Man."

Forced to contract the circle of his efforts, but never losing sight of the great end he had in view, he determined to become simply a schoolmaster. In 1798 he obtained through Le Grand, who had discovered his merit, some notice from the Helvetic government; and he was on the point of being placed at the head of an establishment of education, when the war broke out in the canton of Underwald.

Le Grand then proposed to Pestalozzi to choose this unhappy country for the place of his abode and the theatre of his labors. "I would have descended into the deepest abyss," says he to Gesner, in the letter already quoted, "to accomplish my end, and I have in truth succeeded; but conceive, if you can, my situation at Stanty. Alone, entirely deprived of all accessory means, I alone, director, cashier, waiter, performing even the functions of a maid-servant, in a house out of repair, and in the midst of diseases of all kinds!

"This school increased gradually to eighty scholars, all of different ages, & with a few exceptions absolutely ignorant. What a task! I dared however to undertake it, and very soon those who visited me, were astonished at the effect produced; but to say the truth, this effect could be compared only to one of those meteors, which appear for a moment in the air, and then vanish; no one understood its nature, not even myself: it was the result of a simple physiological idea, or rather sentiment within me for which I could give no reason. I knew not precisely what I would do, I only knew what I wished to do—to die or accomplish my object. As I found it necessary to instruct my children, without having any assistance, I sought for some art by which I could teach a number at the same time. Seeing no other mode, but dictating aloud, and making them all at the same time repeat after me; the confusion this produced, shewed me the necessity of a peculiar cadence, and I found that this cadence strengthened the impression which my lessons made. My absolute ignorance as to the best mode of instruction, kept me a long while stationary; and this delay taught me by experience to what a high degree, the intellectual powers of children may be raised by detaining them on the elementary points, until they completely understand them. I felt more strongly than ever in every branch of science that a perfect knowledge of the whole greatly depended on that of the elementary principles, and I saw likewise the great errors which negligence in this respect must naturally produce.

"I beheld among my children rapidly developed a sentiment of their own powers, of which they had till then been ignorant. I saw likewise among them the sentiment of order and utility unfold itself. They became conscious of their own capacity, and soon the difficulties and disgusts so common in schools, vanished from mine like a spectre."

The establishment at Stanty began to prosper. Pestalozzi every day more clearly understood his system; he every day made new trials in order to discover the best means of making the instruction of the poor subservient to their real wants and true interests.

He saw in many parts of Switzerland where he had lived, that the population was far too great. He saw that this forced population depended on foreign establishments for the real resources of the country and the cultivation of the land; that its means of subsistence were in the hands of manufacturers, who furnished them with materials for spinning and weaving. The first unfavorable circumstance he foresaw, as arising from this kind of industry, was, that millions of individuals might on an emergency find themselves without employment or any means of getting such as they were capable of.

He wished them to create other resources; he wished to develope among them new germs of activity, and at the same time to point out the objects to which this activity might be most usefully directed. He sought, in a word, to make them sufficient for themselves, and to render them independent of events.

This was his most ardent desire, the object of his labors, the strongest motive for his zealous devotion. When the invasion of the Austrians into the lesser Cantons of Switzerland, once more overthrew his work. Forced to abandon Stanty, overwhelmed with chagrin, exhausted by fatigues, he had the additional vexation of finding himself the object of the most pointed raillery. His renunciation of this establishment was attributed to inconstancy and the impossibility of putting into practice the visions of a too exalted imagination—whereas it was the necessary consequence of the most imperious circumstances. In this extremity he found an asylum at the baths of Gournicle, some leagues from Berne. Some friends were still left him, who did him justice and tried to serve him. One amongst them persuaded him to go to Berthoud, a small town near Berne, where he might succeed in placing himself at the head of a small school designed for poor children. The government continued to take some interest in his fate and assigned him a pension of 40 louis.

At this period the Chateau of Berthoud had been assigned to Mr. Fischer, who intended to form a seminary for school masters. Mr. F. was a young man of great promise; he, however died about this time, and his project died with him.

Meanwhile Pestalozzi's little school had excited the attention of the government who had not forgotten his success at Stanty. In consequence, it allotted to him the above mentioned Chateau. Soon after Pestalozzi, who till then had had no assistant, was so happy as to attach to him Krusi, Tobler, and Buss—with this assistance he was enabled to commence the realisation of his plan; he opened a boarding school; he made trial of the seminary for school masters; he went still farther and took a certain number of poor children.

The government determined to favor him still farther. It raised his pension to 100 louis, gave him the exclusive right of printing his elementary books, (which was extended to ten years after his death) gave him the hope of introducing them into the primary schools, and allowed a salary of 25 louis to two of his assistants.

Strong, in a protection thus avowed, Pestalozzi no longer regarded his establishment as an individual undertaking, and feared not to hazard every thing in order promptly to give it an extension, which might fulfil the views of government.

The events of the months of September and October 1802, again arrested him in his new career. The deputies from the cantons to the Diet, in 1803, had not received any instructions relative to the Institute of Berthoud.

Pestalozzi, in renouncing the advantages which had been promised by the Helvetic government, and the hope of seeing his undertaking become a national one, is forced by circumstances to take new measures, better suited to his resources. Having with him many teachers of the first order worthy of his full confidence, he thought it best to divide an establishment, much too large, and to transport part of it to the canton De Vaud. So that the institute of Berthoud is divided into two branches, one at Buschee, a village near Bern; the other at Yverden, a beautiful town in the canton De Vaud.

Such are the principal facts I have judged proper to collect. I might have gone more into detail, and spoken of the obstacles Pestalozzi had to surmount, of the persecution he endured. I could have drawn the principal traits of the character of this extraordinary man; I could have shewn him living, breathing, only for the happiness of the human race; sacrificing every thing, forgetting his most urgent wants, to ensure the success of his labors. I could have shewn him, after the dissolution of the Helvetic government, in his Institute at Berthoud, in the midst of 110 pupils, most of whom were orphans or children abandoned by their parents, whom he had collected, and of the rest, who paid but little, all paying irregularly, struggling against misery, yet foreseeing every thing. But the time will come, when a pen more able than mine will make up for my omissions, and do justice to the genius and heart of Pestalozzi.

Extract from the answer of the House of Representatives of N. Hampshire to the Governor.

"THE House of Representatives is gratified in your acceptance of the high office, to which you are again elected by the free suffrages of the people of New-Hampshire.

We rejoice with you that a collision of parties is no longer felt in the State, that a measure of harmony is restored, and that a fair prospect is before us, which promises concord and happiness.

As the State of New-Hampshire is a member of a great nation, so we, the Representatives of its Citizens, possess an interest in the national concerns: we have viewed with solicitude, and with indignation, the predatory attempts, which have been made on our rights, by the subjects of some European nations—which attempts, in some instances, have been sanctioned by European governments. We at the same time have contemplated the measures of our own national Administration, and have felt, and we still continue to feel, in its virtue and in its wisdom unshaken confidence.

Europe exhibits important events, the scourge of war having troubled her nations: her empires and her states are assuming new forms, and her political relations are changed. In witnessing the evils, with which Europe has been afflicted, the people of the United States cannot be unmindful of that Divine Providence, which has so eminently preserved them from national as well as from individual calamities."

ANSWER

Of the Senate to the speech of the Governor of Massachusetts.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Senate have received the address, which your excellency has been pleased to make to both branches of the Legislature, with that respect and consideration which is due to the First Magistrate of a free people.

Having organised the government, according to the constitution, we believe it will not be expected by our constituents that we should continue longer in session, than may be found necessary to compleat such laws as their immediate welfare shall require.

In a state, like our own, where free discussions of public measures are cherished by the constitution, perfect unanimity is not to be expected; but if such discussions have at any time been directed by party zeal, or selfish motives, we have the satisfaction to believe, that even these have tended to prove the correctness of its principles.

While we agree with your excellency, that "whatever differences of opinion may prevail among our fellow citizens, we, as agents of the commonwealth, have one and the same interest to pursue," we cannot for a moment relinquish the fond hope, that no considerations of party politics will swerve the Legislature of Massachusetts from that path which leads to the perpetuation of our constitution and the confidence of our fellow citizens.

The several subjects mentioned in your excellency's communication, shall receive our particular attention, and we shall chearfully co-operate in affording that dispatch to the business of the session which the public good requires.

ANSWER

Of the House of Representatives.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

The House of Representatives have received with pleasure, the communications of your excellency, and will give them a prompt and deliberate consideration. The present session has been hitherto chiefly devoted to the organization of the government, and this being accomplished, it seems inexpedient to prolong it, unless the pressure of the public service requires.

In the exercise of the constitutional power of the two branches of the legislature, respecting the returns and election of a chief magistrate, various questions of great importance have arisen and occasioned much deliberation, in order that such decisions might be made to comport with the true principle of our government and the permanent interests of the people.

Differences of political opinion unavoidably flow from the free exercise of the understanding, and are intimately connected with the nature of republican institutions. When confined within the boundary of reason they may be considered as salutary, by awakening a spirit of enquiry, and diffusing a sentiment of toleration. But the interests and tranquillity of every government require, on the part of the people, a respectful attention to the constituted authorities, which shall resist the imputation of improper motives of conduct, and on the part of those authorities an elevated ambition for the public good, which shall bury party animosities and private resentments. By a faithful discharge of the duties prescribed by the constitution, by an endeavor to promote harmony in the moment of political dissension, and by a sincere determination to act for the public welfare, we hope to merit the confidence and to promote the felicity of our fellow citizens.

Blest, as we are, with a constitution, formed upon the principles of political wisdom, and with a national administration, whose measures are directed to the honor and prosperity of our country, we cannot fail to enjoy the benfits of liberty, if we are not insensible of our duties, or careless of our privileges. Removed from the contentions and miseries of foreign nations, may we support the dignity of freemen by a generous confidence in our rulers, and by an exalted sense of national character.

Extract of a letter from a Spanish officer to his brother, in N. York, dated Gerrona, March 12, 1806.

"At the conclusion of this letter, the post came in and brings us news that the conquest of Portugal is determined on. Marshal Berthier has arrived in Madrid. Five thousand French troops are on their march from that frontier and two divisions of Spanish Hibernians among them. A vessel laden with the ladies and women belonging to the Spanish troops that passed to Etruria, were unfortunately taken by an Algerine rover; the sailors fled in the boat, abandoning them to their fate. The sailors have arrived, but no accounts with regard to the passengers can be had. A brigadier general with his wife, and a young girl of 15, was among the number."

Richmond, June 25.

George W. Sweeney was on Monday called before the examining court of this city, on the charge of poisoning his great uncle, the venerable Geore Wythe, and a servant boy. He was unanimously remanded to jail for further trial before the district court to be held in September next.

Philadelphia, June 25.

A letter from New Orleans, dated May 17, says, "an election for member of Congress to represent this territory, was held yesterday, when DANIEL CLARK, esq. was declared duly elected.*

* *This must be a mistake. The territory of Orleans has a right to elect a delegate, not a member to Congress.*

Philadelphia, June 25.

Capt. Turner, at the Lazaretto, from Kingston, Jamaica, states, that a number of impressed American seamen have been dismissed from British men of war, on the application of Mr. Lenox, the American agent, to the admiral at Port Royal.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Fort Detroit, dated June 1, to a gentleman in New-York.

"We have received a letter from capt. Whipple, at fort Wayne, stating