which shall hereafter be considered as the same condition) in either case giving up receipts, and the said contractors shall be entitled to such further quantity of land, as he shall purchase at the office extra; to be surveyed contiguous to some of his other tracts, not exceeding the amount of both. The aforesaid purchases, as copying a preemption, shall be *bona fide* for the proper use of the party, and subject to confiscation by any collusion with the benefit of another. All these to be located according to priority, at the discretion of the owners, and surveyed in such distribution, that the greatest length shall not exceed twice the breadth of any of their tracts. And further better and more prompt accomodation of deserving improvers and locators, let each survey be distinctly marked, as stable dimensions, and plans or charts of the whole be established in the office for the information of all concerned.

4. Let the whole amount of improvement and settlement, in each township, be equally distributed over the whole part of the same. And as soon as a township shall have settled upon its quality of settlement, the remainder to be established for sale, at the price, at least, of the bolder per acre, to the best proposer of the amount of sale, or rent. And all such warrants take increased according to priority, and surveyed in form as aforesaid.

5. Let the several townships meet respects to each other, successively explored by public appointment, and all wards and lines intermediately established at the land office, for the common benefit. That might save to emigrants the expense of public attendance; and the waste of time on their first arrival, which is so common to strangers, and that whole community, in hastening and augmenting the crops necessary to encourage their arrival. For if an individual, or a single settlement, cannot apply to the market, the whole great product of the forests, is liable to languish for a market, and rot in the great swell and inundation backwards, more especially when to a collection of people, of such countries. In this view, as should discretely forease and provide against casualty and loss, so no countenance to defeat the success of our plan. Let the whole of the business might be predicated upon this principle—And other provisions might be superadded.

But methinks I already perceive the intention and wishes of the legislature, the decided opposition, of proud wise creatures, and lordly speculators. Where nonsense, cunning and lucrative practices, sufficiently indicate their inveterate hostility, and contempt for the humble right of a description of persons, which I have estimate a large proportion of such first settlemens. However, the humane republican legislator, will be diverted from the great objects of his honorable appointment. He will never cease to employ with diligence those ample means, which Providence has put into the delegated confidence of his fellow citizens have placed under his jurisdiction, in a manner calculated to the happiness through the tenderest branches of the community. Sublime task! Truly worthy of the benevolence of a philosopher, the philanthropy of a patriot! I contemplate the minutes of fellow-men, with their rising families, from the hopeless habitation of wretchedness, to the enjoyment of useful competence and brightening prospects!

A FARMER.

West Middletown.

Among the papers which we have recently received from New Orleans, we find the following resolutions of the legislative body of the Orleans territory. They relate to an object of equal importance and delicacy. The course taken is unusual. How far it will ensure the end contemplated time only can determine.

Resolved by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Orleans in general assembly convened, that a joint committee of the legislature, shall appoint James Brown, and Pierre Sauvage, two persons, whose duty it shall be to compile and prepare, jointly, a civil code for the use of this territory.

Resolved, That the two gentlemen shall make their report to the next session of this territory.

Resolved, That both houses shall appoint separately a committee to consist of four members of the House of Representatives, and of two members of the legislative council.

That said committee shall be bound to meet, whenever convened, by any of the gentlemen, in order to examine and to discuss such parts of the new code as shall be required.

That the place of this meeting and the time of the sessions shall be fixed, by the committee, and by them communicated to the gentlemen.

Resolved, That the two gentlemen shall be present at the meetings of the committee and shall have a right to discuss.

Resolved, That no compensation shall be allowed to the members of the committee, and the indemnity justly due to the gentlemen shall be determined by the legislature at their next session.

Resolved, That when the new code shall be adopted by the legislature, the two gentlemen shall continue with the direction of said code, shall receive for five years out of the treasury of the territory the sum of eight hundred dollars each, every year.

Resolved, That in consideration of said sum, and during all the time the said sum shall be to be paid, it shall be the duty of the two gentlemen to attend to the revisions of the laws, and to superior and inferior courts in the city of New-Orleans, in order there to take notice of any imperfections in the new code, owing either to the ambiguity of expressions, or to omissions, or to contradiction, and it shall be the duty of the said gentlemen to make such reports, or observations thereon to the legislature; and to propose such short verbal additions, corrections and amendments which they may deem necessary, in order to render the new code perfect, or make this new code as perfect as possible.

Resolved, That the said gentlemen be hereby duly empowered to make such reports, and to propose such amendments, for the expenses incurred—by the copies, translations, and the like, which shall be made by them, in behalf of the civil code, and to issue warrants for the expenses on the treasurer of the territory.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, dated 7th Sept. 1806.

"Mr. Pickering, Mr. Melanpes has arrived in Hampton Road from Plymouth, Eng. in spell of frigates, St. Thomas's Bay, Capt. Perkins, Ferris and the Cygnet, and bound in, I have heard. Some of the ships are in difficels from the gale of Wednesday, and are lying in Hampton Road proved incorrect."

Kanawha, in his travels in 1804, observes, "The temper of the Swiss still retains the stamp of ancient times, so deep, out of which a subterraneous fire has not yet been extinguished, as against which the confined surges dash the bright spray." But as this is the country, in which, and from which of the best modern patriots, and the most sublime and lofty strains of imagination has assigned to the pastoral life, we will quote the opinion of the Lontier's Swiss Tourist, and which happened in the first years of Liberty. A French Gasper Francis, came over evening to look for Gaspard, who was mowing a meadow, and found, he, and that this is hay harvest. Thou knowest that we know not a dispute about this meadow: it belongs to me, it belongs to thy people. To decide the question I have conducted the judges at the town. Come then to morrow with me, before them." Gaspard replied, "Well Francis, I know that I have mowed the meadow, and must make the hay to morrow. Come then to morrow, Saint Francis." And I cannot send why the judges, who have nothing to do, and who have never seen the meadow, should know to whom it belonged before thou and I go to them. Let us make controversy on the subject, and at last Gaspard said, "I will tell thee what we will do, we will go together to Sachs. Give the judges thy reasons and mine—I will give them those which are my self." On this agreement Francis went to the judges, against himself, and drew out the reasons on both sides as well as he could. When the judges had decided in favor of Gaspard, they said, "The meadow is thine—The reasons in thy favor again, are thy joy." Francis and Gaspard continued friends. People the earth with such men, and the world will be happy.

Salem Reg.

Extract of a letter from St. James, Sumter, S. C. dated Aug. 24th.

"I never expected to have seen anything equal to the fall of September, 1804: however, in this neighborhood, the fall of cotton was much severer on Friday night last it blew, if possible, twice as hard as on the last hurricane—I have seen nothing like it, but I think that there is scarcely a tree left in our neighborhood, that ever blows up the roots, one broken off, and the roots covered with the dirt, very little, comparatively, has not suffered so much, as it was just getting in cur. Had it been a week later, the loss would have been inside a barrel. My cotton is completely ruined, it was all washed out in pieces, and I do not expect to make 10 bales out of 50 acres."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Charleston (S. C.) dated 12th August, 1806.

"I take the liberty to enclose you a notice of the Light House on North Island, bearing south east, 5 miles. The gale by which this accident happened, was more violent than any, that I recollect took place in September, 1804; fortunately there was but little easting in the wind, which has prevented much the rice crops have received but little damage, and the cotton much less than I frequently does with the springs.

"The crops on the upland have been considerably injured, and the roads rendered almost impassable from the number of trees thrown across them. Our town suffered but little damage; the wharves are injured, with the roof of a house, just raised and inclosed, was thrown down, and most of the fences with a number of trees, which served the double purpose of ornament and shade, were thrown down in different directions, about the streets."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Natchez, dated August 2, 1806.

"On or about the 18th of July ult. a detachment of Spanish troops, confoiling of 308, under the command of Capt. Viscal, the commandant of Nagadoches, and also for of the troops of his Catholic Majesty in the interior provinces arrived at the Caddo village, near Red river whose Barchiches, demanded information relative to the exploring party under the direction of Major Freeman, which had pulled the Caddo village three days before, cut down and carried away a flag of the United States, which the Spaniards had hoiled in their town, informing them that the flag of the United States had no jurisdiction, that the land of the country was under the dominion of Spain, and forbidding the Caddo chief to fire upon hostile tribes, coming or having American officers—after which the Spaniards took Pierre Lafitte, in spite of the exploring party, and, informed our chief that they were going to take, kill or drive them back.

"We have likewise accounts from Bayou-Pierce, of the arrival at that place of Col. Errara, late governor of Texas, with a detachment of troops, to fail to contain one hundred each, with fivcral pieces of cannon; and fivcral companies of troops are on their way from St. Antonio."

Philadelphia, Sept. 8.

CHARLES PETTIT.

The hand of time removes, with a quick and painful certainty, the characters of our country, leaving by revolutionary merit, as well as by personal worth, "Pettit" is one of the patriots of the revolution who died since the peace of 1783, the sons of Charles Pettit was added, on the morning of Wednesday last.

This gentleman was educated, and practised with reputation, as a lawyer, in the metropolis of this state, whence, he was a secretary of New Jersey (the country in which he was born) under governor Franklin, the son of the American sage. He immediately, however, entered into the cause of his country, throughout the memorable contest; in which he rendered, by his talents, an efficient public agent. By a resolution of Congress, he was associated, with his friend Thomas Gerard Cees, as agents in the department of Quarter-Master-General, and in the execution of which those friends, who well knew the integrity of the parties, bore testimony to his industry, and the ardour of his patriotism, with a merited and fortunate success, which procured upon him the principal execution of this arduous trust. Mr. Pettit was a man of genius, and the soldiers who lived him; and the citizens who knew him, (the public, or perhaps, sufficiently reward) him have some testimony of his merit—and the survivors have given to every vicissitude of the war.

In the decisive period of peace, Mr. Pettit chose Philadelphia for his residence, it became one of the most intelligent, active, and enterprising merchants of the city. He still, however, participated in the business, he was an active agent to procure a fair provision for the troops, employing himself, in true having become, in very hazardous times to labour the extent of his fortune, a public character. As a member of the legislature of Pennsylvania, he was the author of the business of the state; not with a view to embarrass the then existing federal government, but with a view to alleviate the distresses of his constituents, till the federal government should have in their power to do them justice. He was, also, a delegate in Congress from the confederation; and then, for the benefit of the union, as well as of the state, he acquired the general confidence—implying that confidence in the advancement of the public good, regardless of personal advantage. On the great question, relative to the new constitution of the U. S. he stated his objections, with firmness; but he recommended its adoption with candour, and, from that, he became the principle instrument of publication, in the city of New-York, by his conciliatory conduct, and forcible reasoning, as a conferee, at the general convention, held, in the field in Harrisburgh, previously to the ratification of the union.

For some years, Mr. Pettit has mingled little in the concerns of life, and but little of the cares, of public life. As a man of business, however, he has displayed great talents, and, with fidelity, in pre-iding, for many years, over the affairs of the incorporated Sun Company of Philadelphia. As a member of society, he has circulated useful information, and, in conversation, (and cultivated by precepts, as well as by example, "Peace on earth and good will towards men." While as the father, husband, and respectable, he respected offspring, he has raised a monument to perpetuate the memory of his domestic virtues & affections, which shall endure, as long as the feeling of parental affection, the pious pre-ervation, or the narrative of truth, can awaken the sensibility of their posterity.

CHARLES PETTIT, in the 70th year of his age, has thus left mourners to the grave—leaving to his children an inheritance, infinitely more valuable than lands or chattels—the inheritance of his good name; which never was tainted with the fulpicion of abuling a public trust, nor with the reproach of betraying a private friendship.

The hand that delivers this tellimonial to the public, delivers it from the heart of one, who, for many years, knew, loved, and respected him.

New-York, Sept. 8.

By the arrival of the brig Vigilant, captain Christie, in 19 days from Kingston, Jamaica, we are furnished with the following accounts to the 13th of August. On the 12th of August, the schooner Peggy, Kelsall, arrived at Kingston, in 4 days from Aruba, bringing intelligence that General Miranda, after all the difficulties he had met with, had at last effected a landing on the Main, and had taken Coro. The following particulars are from our Kingston papers:

KINGSTON, Aug. 12.

By the Schooner Peggy we learn that General Miranda in the Leander, accompanied with thirteen vessels, among which there were one or two ships, had arrived on the coast of South America, and landed near Coro, of which place he had got possession, and, by the reports prevailing at Curacoa, and the Spanish Aruba, had been successful in several engagements with the Spaniards, and had proceeded into the Country.

August 12.

We yesterday mentioned the arrival of the expedition under General Miranda, on the Spanish Main, and his subsequent success; we are now, however, enabled to state the particulars somewhat more fully. While cruising off Eskell-ia taking in his cargo at Cape Ro-ia, the commander of the Leviathan dispatch was received there, by the Commandants of General Miranda having effected a landing at Coro, (which is said to be only 12 hours sail from Curacoa) and had taken Coro, and was proceeding up the country. It was also stated, that he was also joined by the Spaniards, and had several skirmishes with the government forces, in all of which he had been victorious. The gentleman who brought the account, from the Commandant, the captain of her, that he was obliged to be under arms for a morning in day-light, as every person on board, for his against Miranda was considered as his enemies, and had every reason to fear, that, if he landed by a British force, but the contrary, he was disappointed. He had been joined by a British frigate.

Baltimore, Sept. 8.

Further circumstances and particulars relative to the French fleet.

The gale which separated from commenced on the 19th ult. and not on the 20th which time they lost sight of, to the 25th, in consequence of separation in the Gulf of Mexico, the Ville de Paris, which remained in the state latitude, was fixed on the east of separation in latitude 28, 1, 8 longitude 84. The Patriot returned in the state latitude but longitude 87, 1, 8 consequently, the fleet conquer, thought proper to put into the Mobile Bay, to repair, which she entered on the 28th.

Great fears are entertained for the safety of the British West-India fleet, as it is certain that when it left the Mole Cumberland, one of the fleet, has been totally lost, the captain has arrived here, but can give no satisfactory information respecting the safety of the rest.

In our Gibraltar Chronicle of July 12, we observe a paragraph stating that the Spanish government had issued orders to put 18 regiments of infantry, and 12 of cavalry, in a state for the war footing. The conjectures concerning the destination are various—the following are mentioned—a Spanish approaching rupture with France—the fitting out of a Spanish foreign expedition and the militia to do duty in the interior—and a rumour of an attempt by the fact, of others being sent to the commander of the Cadiz squadron, publishing of eight sail of the line, to hold himself in readiness to sail at a moment's notice—the idea of which shows want in which Spanish America stands, of the assistance of the mother country (owing to Miranda's expedition.) It is supposed to be intended for that place. The Spanish ministry, it is said, intend to garrison the Portuguese ports, and to employ Spanish ships, and thereby save French troops the trouble—of overrunning the whole country.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the Pale American we have received London papers to the 23d of July. Their contents are not very important. There is every appearance of a speedy resumption of the war, and the idea of peace seems to have vanished from the Continent, leaving to chance worth depending on. The ministry appear to have given to have vanished themselves deceived—while every act of the ministry, and the arrival and departure of every courier to the continent is watched, and their intrusions and business interrupted. But all will not do—the people begin to find themselves imposed on by stock jobbers. A courier arrived yesterday from France, a cabinet council was immediately held, and peace was soon after rescinded on change, but it is actually understood that Bonaparte has refused to negotiate with Great Britain, whilst she has continental regulations, and then he will treat with her for peace on *terms most suitable to form the happiness of Europe and the prosperity of the French Empire.*

Other letters mention the prosperous state of American affairs, and the great light in which Mr. Pinckney's mediation was viewed.

It is stated that Bonaparte has obtained leave of the Porte to march an army through the Turkish provinces into Egypt, a measure indicative of his intention to carry on the war *far and near.*

There was a debate of consequence yesterday for the last few days, bring principally engaged in local matters. We observe there is a debate on the most proper manner to *prevent the entrance of the barracks* from being fraudulently made use of, for some important subject truly!

A cabinet council was held on the 21st, on which his majesty's speech for the prorogation of Parliament was read.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 8.

CROPS.

It is confidently believed, that the quantity of wheat, is considerably in regard the damages which were sustained by the hail and uncommon drought in the spring of the year, and of great expectations may now be reasonable entertained, that the crop, we will not be so scanty as our fears led us to believe. We know ourselves, from actual observation, that in the lower country, the corn, in its present state, is considerably injured, and no doubt exists that the final product would more fall short of the usual inhabitants—some of the wealthiest farmers are sanguine in the belief, that their granaries would be replenished with the usual quantity—indeed, we no where perceive the least symptom of which seem to give us the lipset of very considerable disappointment. We have no doubt, that the plentiful rains, which for the past have gladdened the face of nature, will prove equally beneficial in every portion of the country.

From the London Courier, of June 26

THE NEW MINISTERS.

What have they done? It is now the fashion to ask this question in London. The public, who have been some months in ignorance of their measures, and who will be well pleased to know what those professions have been fulfilled, and what promises have been kept. *What have the Ministers done?* The question is well known, and they ask it themselves as well as the public. *What have they done?* These mighty bodies, the mighty ministerial phantoms, these lowered the constitution, these ministers, who have made the tax payers and all the wisdom, and all the patriotism, and all the consequence of the country—

Their attachment to the constitution, we know, and it is well known, it is the appointment of the chief justice of the King's Bench, it was in the cabinet, thus mixing the judicial and executive authorities, and bestowing power without responsibility!

Their vigor!—Are we to seek for it in the measure in which they have changed the constitution of the army—the vigor they have shown in destroying and pulling down?

Their justice!—Was it evinced in immediately displacing Admiral Cornwallis from the command of the channel, and thus sacrificing public interest and regard or recompence? In not only abstaining from all public thanks to the Home Popham and sir David Baird but if report speaks true, in recalling the former and withholding all the opinions he has made at the capre.

Their economy!—Are we to look for it in their creation of new places—in their plans of military government—in their grants of pensions, in their measures to such men as Mr. Cavendish Bradshaw and Mr. Perceval pensions have conferred of lieds?

Their experience in legislation!—are we to find a conspicuous proof of it in the Chelsea allowance and other bills, brought in since they have been in power?

Their judgment and steadiness!—Do they mean to refer us for proofs to the manner in which they have selected the seats of taxation and forwarded ships, and closed them—to the iron and brewing bills?

Their knowledge of the true interest of our commerce and manufactures!—Shall we discover it in that precious measure, the American intercourse bill, which introduced the shipping interest, and which a plan introduced in the shape of a clause in a bill, by which four stages of debate were cut off at "one fell swoop" and which clause was then made to be permitted to the commons turnpike or canal bill.

Is not this what the new ministers have done? Is not this the manner in which they have justified their claims to the possession of all the talents, all the experience, all the judgment of the country? Is not this the manner in which they have justified the confidence of the credulous people who thinking these before they had done any other see-