thereby inducing them to convert their scalping knives into pruning hooks, and their tomahawks into implements of husbandry, and both by precept and example teaching them to prefer the pacific olive to the bloody laurel.

Permit me to tender to yourselves and the honorable bodies over which you preside, the assurances of my entire personal respect, and of my devotion to the principles of the American revolution, hallowed by the blood of her patriots, immolated on the altar of liberty.

I now resign my office of senator in the senate of the United States; I will attend to quality at such time to-day as will be most agreeable to your honors, and am with great respect, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT WRIGHT.

The honorable the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of delegates.

View of the productions of the Territory of Orleans.

(CONCLUDED.)

It now remains to shew the cost of an establishment suited for sugar or cotton, that the planter may able to calculate the profit arising from his capital thus invested, and see whether the product is equal to what may be expected from it.

A sugar plantation of 20 acres front on the Mississippi, or 800 acres square, with dwelling and out houses, sugar works in complete repair, and the crop planted, may be estimated, if between the English Turn, in the county of Orleans, and the upper part of German county; on paying a fourth part cash, and the balance in one, two and three years, from the date of the purchase, at equal payments, without interest, at

Dolls	50,000
60 Prime negros at 500 dolls. each	30,000
Stock of oxen and horfes,	4000
Total coft	84,000
Such a fugar eftate well conducted will make annually 250,000 lbs. of fugar, at 8 dolls. per cwt.	20,000
160 Hhds of molaffes at 15 dolls.	22,400
Total	22,400
From which deduct the expences, viz.	
Overfeer, who will likewife make the fugar.	800
Carpenter hired by the year,	360
Maintenance of do. in addition to what the plantation furnifhes,	100
Medical care of the flaves,	100
Incidental expences to the mill and works,	200
Territorial and other taxes,	60
Annual fupply of cattle,	200
Cloathing for the negroes, and all other fupplies and charges, &c.	1,180
Total annual expences,	3,000
Nett product, dolls.	19,400

This will leave a clear revenue of 19,400 dolls. or about 23 1-10 per cent. on the capital, the major part of which is not difburfed by the planter till he pays it out of the revenues arifing from the property purchafed on credit.

The calculation would be ftill more advantageous to the planter, were he to purchafe an eftate beyond the limits of the German county, in that of Acadia, where the lands have been lefs cultivated, and enjoy all the advantages of the others, except proximity to the city. The calculations would in that cafe ftand thus.

Firft coft of a plantation of 20 acres front. dolls	20,000
Coft of erecting a better dwelling houfe, than that found on the plantation, and a complete fet of fugar works	10,000
Stock of cattle,	4,000
Purchafe of canes to plant and coft of tranfporting them,	4,000
	38,000
60 Prime negroes at 500 dolls. each,	30,000
Making in all,	68,000

And as the product would be the fame as before mentioned, it would amount to fomewhat more than 28 1-2 per cent on the capital.

It is here to be remarked, that the planter if not a man of large fortune, with the difburfement of about 2500 dollars for his fugar boilers, utenfils, hire of mafons and carpenters, might in the courfe of the firft year with the labor of his own flaves put up the whole of the fugar works. He would likewife fave the expence of the purchafe of 3 4 of the cane by the planting only as much as would be fufficient to furnifh him with plants for his next year's work, and he might in the mean time raife a crop of cotton, equal to 400 or 500 dollars.

In the county of La Fourche, a beautiful and populous settlement, for the space of 25 leagues on both sides of the creek, flowing from the Mississippi to the sea, whose entrance is 25 leagues above New Orleans, having an excellent road from the lowest settlement to the river, & navigable for craft of any size, at least six months in the year, the calculation on account of the remoteness of situation, but the lands fully equal, to any on the Mississippi, would be as follows—

First cost of a plantation of 20 acres front, valued at the highest rate,	10,000
Cost of buildings, sugar works, negroes, stock of cattle, planting canes, &c. as in the county of Acadia,	48,000
Making in all, Dolls.	58,000

And yearly product the same, with the deduction of 400 dollars for expence of transporting the crop to market, which in this case, the planter must pay, would be equal to near 33 per cent. on his capital.

How much this interest would be increased, and the capital diminished in the eyes of a planter of Virginia or Maryland, who instead of valuing his negroes at 500 dolls. as I do here, for the sake of presenting things in their worst aspect, would be induced to value them at what he could get for them at home, viz. about 280 dolls. and 20 more for the expence of removing them to this country—will lie with him to calculate and determine. Independent of the immense profit annually derived from sugar plantations, the planters who should settle in the counties of Acadia, Fourche, or lower part of the county of Orleans, would have the additional satisfaction of knowing that their estates were annually increasing in value, and that nothing would be wanting but the addition of a few more people like themselves, to make them fully equal to the best in the counties of German coast or Orleans.

In these last counties the lands from their proximity to New Orleans, are nearer their intrinsic value than in any other part of the territory, and those who have large capitals do well to secure as great a quantity of them as possible, since nothing they can employ their money in will afford them a greater benefit—but I never can be convinced, but with a little care and attention, every useful purpose might be as well answered with a third less land, and consequently with a diminution of the third of the capital employed in the purchase. If instead of suffering the cane thrash to be lost, it were collected, made into manure, and spread over that part of the land which is annually left fallow, these sugar lands which have been cultivated with success in indigo for 80 years past, and now produce from 1000 to 1500 lbs. of sugar per acre, would then give 2000 to 4000 lbs. as we have seen instances in fresh lands with proper care and attention.

With the least attention to farming, there can be but little doubt but the Louisiana planter could make the same crop, employ the same number of hands, and save a third of the capital employed in the purchase of his land.—This capital might be still more reduced, if instead of making use of his land to raise corn, which seldom or ever gives him more than 25 bushels per acre, he planted it in cane, and bought the corn he wanted from the Acadians or others, who would in that case very gladly devote themselves to that branch. They have lands to spare, and generally making use of the plough, would make up the quantity of land cultivated, for the want of value in the article raised for market.

It would not fail to raise a laugh among strangers at the expence of our planters, to be informed that the cane tops and leaves, which when the cane is cut, are thrown over the roots to preserve them from the frosts, are always destroyed in the spring to save the trouble of collecting them. On the appearance of vegetation, and when nothing further is to be apprehended from frosts, we take the earliest opportunity after a few days dry weather, when a strong wind blows, to set fire to those dry leaves and tops, which entirely cover fields and fairly burn the whole of them, that those fields, to which nature has been so bountiful, may never have a chance of deriving any assistance from what was intended to repair the waste sustained by cultivation.

The cane thrash (which is the stalk after the juice is expressed) leaves and tops if collected and turned to account, would perhaps be sufficient to manure the land annually planted in cane, which is one third of the whole quantity raised on the estate. The cane, after being thrice cut, is ploughed up and replaced with fresh plants, and this system being constantly followed, the whole quantity is replaced every three years. The reason given for not collecting the thrash, is a want of hands at a season when other work presses; but it ought to be recollected that a smaller quantity of land, if manured, would produce as great a crop as is now raised—there would be less capital necessary, and the labor of the slaves being devoted to a smaller portion of ground, it would be easier and better worked and cultivated. It is however with such a wretched system of farming that our immense crops are made; for from the first discovery of this country, there never has probably been an acre of land manured unless for a garden from one extremity of the territory to the other.

Another considerable diminution of capital would be made by the introduction of grass seeds, and formation of good pasture grounds. A number of cattle are necessary for plantation work and for the sugar mill, as we have not the advantage of water to turn it, and there are few sugar estates where there are not 150 acres devoted to pasturage. With due care one third of this land would suffice, as we are not under the necessity of laying up provender for the winter, it being then found in the woods back of the plantations. Hay is only made for the working cattle, while employed in grinding the cane, and the roads thro' the cane fields, to allow a passage for the carts, with a little mowed in the corn field, (where it grows to the great annoyance of the planter) suffices for this purpose. The only attempt to introduce any thing of this kind, which nature has not provided, has been made within a few years by propagating the white clover, which appears early in the spring before other grasses, and came we know not where from. This is done by scattering a few seeds in the wind, and leaving it afterwards to itself to take its chance. In this particular we have an entire reliance on Providence, and what it does not for us we scorn to do ourselves.

A good European farmer with half our land, would raise more than we ourselves can, from our whole quantity, his cattle would be better provided for, and the soil, if not ameliorated, would never be made worse by cultivation.—These are truths, however, which our planters never will learn, till the country becomes more populous, and lands rise to such a price as to put it out of the power of people to obtain them with the same facility as at present. They will then see with surprize, that with a little manure and a little knowledge of farming, they will be able to save near one half of the present capital employed in the purchase of their estates, and these remarks, if intended for the Dutch, Germans or English, would have been predicated on the supposition that more was unnecessary, unless they increase their stock of slaves, and consequently their revenue in proportion.—To avoid however the appearance of calculating too favorably, I have made the statements on the most disadvantageous ground; being informed that the people of Virginia and Maryland who may probably be most benefited by a removal to this country, are with respect to farming nearly on a level with ourselves.

A cotton plantation, though not perhaps so productive as a sugar establishment, has still many advantages. It may be undertaken with success by any number of hands, from 1 to 100—the expences at first are trifling, the labor is light, and the country in general, from one extremity to the other, is suited to it, whereas but a smaller portion of it is adapted to the culture of cane. The lands therefore required by the cotton planter are easy to be procured, at a cheap rate, and nothing but sobriety, industry and perseverance are required to make him in the course of a few years a man of opulent fortune.

The expence of a cotton establishment on a middling scale may be thus estimated.

600 acres of land in the Mississippi or Orleans territories almost any where off the Mississippi, with dwelling house and gin erected, and a sufficiency of land cleared to occupy 30 slaves on taking possession,		*dolls.*	7,000
30 slaves of different sexes & ages at 400,			12,000
Stock of cattle not only sufficient to do the needful work but to furnish supplies, viz.			
10 pair oxen at	40 dolls.		400
10 horses and mares	60		600
50 cows and calves	16		800
50 sheep	4		200
Total cost *dolls.*			21,000
These negroes will annually raise a crop of cotton of 1000 lbs. each, which valued at 20 cents, is		*dolls.*	6,000
From which deduct the charges—			
An overseer,			400
Carpenter employed by the year,			300
Medical attendance,			40
Tools, &c.			100
Clothing, and incidental expenses,			300
Freight of crop to market,			100
Taxes,			25
Total, *dolls.*			4,735

Which leaves a clear revenue as above stated, of 4735 dolls. per annum, arising from the labor of 30 slaves, or an interest of 22 1-2 per cent. on the capital.

It will however strike every one an acquainted with the country, that the value of the lands, and the charges are overrated; that on such an estate there cannot be a necessity of employing a carpenter by the year, and that the owner of such a gang of negroes ought with very little assistance, to be able to conduct them himself, and thereby save the hire of an overseer or the major part of it. There are besides, other advantages which the planter may as confidently calculate on as his crop, viz. the increase of his slaves in a rapid manner as the labor is light; the increase of his stock, which in a few years will enable him from the sale to the other emigrants to pay the charges of his estate; and the constant rise of the estate itself, which becomes annually more valuable by the augmentation of population.

In the calculation of the price of slaves for a cotton plantation, they are rated less than in the calculation for a sugar estate, the reason is, it is not necessary they should all be slaves in the prime of their age and strength—the labor is lighter, there ought to be a greater proportion of women, and boys and girls above 12 are nearly as useful as the best of the other hands, provided there is but a proportion of them.

The foregoing calculation of a cotton estate, is made to shew what it would cost a man of middling circumstances, to fix himself to advantage in a situation he might prefer—there are many parts of the country as well calculated for raising cotton where it would cost little more than half the sum, and in proportion to his means, the rich planter will find the expence of his establishment diminished, as small well situated tracts of land sell better than large ones, and the expence of building a house and gin whether on the one or the other is the same.

To the poor industrious emigrants without slaves, or to those who have but a small property this country holds out if possible more advantages than to the rich. Such persons must not in any country think of occupying on arrival the highly cultivated lands in the midst of the rich settlements—this their circumstance will not admit of—they will, however, have a choice of beautiful lands in the counties of Attakapas, Opelousas, Rapides, Natchitoches and Ouachita in the Orleans territory and on the banks of the Amite and Comite in the neighborhood of Baton Rouge, at from 2 to 4 dollars per acre, and this on the edge of the settlements with a water communication to New-Orleans. In some of these places, as in the Attakapas and Opelousas, where there is a great proportion of prairie (or natural clearing) the planter may set the plough to work the day of his arrival—in the others he will have to clear his land, and the first year he can expect to do nothing but cut down the timber, make fences, raise his provisions, and be prepared to raise a crop in the succeeding one.

For a family consisting of a man and his wife with four children, two of whom at least should be capable of assisting in the labors of the field, I should suppose the following calculation of the expence of an establishment, and the profits to be expected from it, would be as exact as well could be calculated.

Purchase of 200 acres of land, paying a third cash, the remainder in one and two years without interest	*Dolls.* 600
2 horses	120
6 cows and calves	96
A few hogs and poultry	40
Ploughs, carts and tools	100
Hire of workmen to assist in building a house & procuring part of the materials.	200
Provisions and cloathing for himself and family for the first year until he raises his own provisions	150
	Dolls. 1306

The total cost of the establishment at the end of the first year, will be therefore 1306 dollars.

He is then fixed and his capital amounts to the sum before mentioned.

In the next year he may expect, if industrious, to make half a crop of cotton, as he cannot in new ground cultivate his lands otherwise than with the hoe; and I should therefore estimate it at about 2000 lbs. of cotton in seed per hand for three persons, which sold to the owners of public gins at four dollars per 100 weight would be, *Dollars* 240

In the mean time his land is improved, his clearing is increased, his house has an addition to it, and he begins to have an idea of the state he is destined to arrive at with future industry, economy and sobriety.

In the succeeding years he may expect to make as much cotton to the hand as any other person in the territory, he will then have paid for his land, will augment his stock of cattle, and by due attention to his business, will annually lay up a sum till he purchases a gang of slaves.—He will then see himself, instead of being a poor forlorn creature on the extreme border of population, a respectable and opulent planter in the midst of a rich and populous settlement. Such were the beginning of ninety in a hundred of all the wealthy inhabitants of the Mississippi territory—of Bayou Sarah, and of the western counties of the territory of Orleans. It may be seen and ought always to be held in mind, that these calculations are addressed to the industrious, the sober and the honest poor, and that a perseverance in these habits, is indispensable; for there is perhaps no country in the world where the idle, the drunkard, or the profligate of every description so soon bring themselves to ruin as in this, and nothing can ever be gained by such characters by a change of country. To emigrants of every description I would point out the month of November as that in which they should endeavor to arrive. They will then be able to examine and fix themselves to their satisfaction before the spring, will have time enough to provide a comfortable dwelling to protect their families before the return of summer, and being by degrees accustomed to the hot weather, will have less to fear by a change of climate.

AN AMERICAN.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE OF NOV. 17

DISTURBANCES IN HAYTI.

A letter from Alexandria, dated on Thurfday laft ftates that information had been received of a change having taken place in the government of Hayti. The particulars which led to this revolution in the black empire, are not ftated. As far as we can learn, it appears, that the Fort Dauphin, not being in great ftate of preparation, was attacked by a party of Spaniards, who took poffeffion of the place, and put the inhabitans to death. Intelligence of this event firft reached the ears of Chriftophe, Deffaline's principal general.——He immediately difpatched a meffenger with the news to the Emperor, and followed himfelf with all poffible expedition. On arriving at the palace Chriftophe was indignantly refufed an audience with the Emperor. In this dilemma, he determined, without counfel of the Emperor, to march to the relief of Fort Dauphin——He had hardly reached this place, when he was overtaken by Deffalines, when a fcene of great rage and violence enfued.

Two generals, La Braave and Capace, were inftantly ordered to be fhot. In the confufion which followed, Deffalines received a deadly fhot, from whofe hand is not underftood. Chriftophe, it is added, was declared Emperor.

The Alexandra papers of Friday and Saturday are filent on the above fubject, a circumftance which confiderably diminifhes the credibility of the report. We are informed, that both Capace and Braave, were the diftinguifhed favorites of Deffalines, and had received from him every mark of diftinction and confidence. It is therefore probable, if the report be true, that they were facrificed in one of the moments of favage ferocity to which this inexorable tyrant was liable.

FROM THE REGISTER.

The following article is copied from the American Daily Advertiser of this morning. The Alexandria Daily Advertiser of Saturday last, makes no mention of such information being received at that port. It is stated, however, with confidence, in a private letter received in this city—the generals Petion and Christophe are said to have taken the lead in deposing and putting to death the Emperor Dessalines, whom they considered a cruel tyrant. Petion is spoken of as a very able & honorable man, mild in his character, and particularly kind in his disposition towards the whites. Christophe was generalissimo under Dessalines, and commanded at the Cape.

REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

By advices from Cape Francois, via Alexandria, information is received, that the Emperor Dessalines, had been assassinated. It appears that, previous to this event, he had ordered the general Capace, at Port de Paix, and Gen. Braave, at the Cape, to be shot, which was obeyed; several other of his principal officers had also been executed previous to his death. No certain accounts of the situation of the Americans are received, but the island is stated to have been in great ferment, &c.

Philadelphia, Nov. 18.

MIRANDA.

A gentleman arrived at Boston on the 10th inst. in 22 days from Barbadoes, (via the Vineyard) informs, that he left Miranda at Barbadoes, where he had arrived to seek additional forces, after unsuccessful attacks on Coro, Marycaibo and Little Gibraltar. The Barbadoes papers speak very favorably of Miranda's prospects.

On Saturday last, the circuit court of the U. States for this district, holden by judges Washington and Peters, rose after a session of five weeks. During this session much important civil and criminal business has been dispatched, and the court before it rose went completely through the docket, not leaving the smallest motion which was brought before it unacted upon.—When will the same be said of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania?

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL FESTIVAL commemorative of the taking effect of the NON-IMPORTATION LAW.

FROM THE AURORA.

The day was unusually inclement, & as the previous night had been boisterous and rainy, the day continued gloomy and almost forbidding gladness and festivity.

However, as the domocracy has a very larging sprinkling of *Irish* and *German* materials in its composition, the gloom of a *Novemberly atmosphere* did not influence the festivity.

In defiance of weather, between two hundred and fifty and three hundred staunch democrats assembled at Rowland Smith's Wigwam in the Northern Liberties to celebrate the triumph of principle in the district and in the nation.

At two o'clock, the artillery commanded by captain Powell, announced the commencement of the festival by a salute from the field pieces brought for the occasion.

The Wigwam was fitted up close to meet the weather, and it was found necessary to add to it the billiard room at the west end. Two tables, ninety feet each in length, were covered with good fare, and as many as could obtain room, sat down to dinner, but many were compelled to take of the second courses.—The aged and infirm were not deterred by weather from participating in the pleasure of the day, and it was a truly gratifying spectacle to see some of our revolutionary patriots, although bending with years, braving the storm to be foremost on this occasion, and to partake of the feast of sentiment and flow of soul.

To render the Wigwam as comfortable as the day would admit, it was floored and warmed by stoves.

At half past two o'clock the company sat down to dinner—Dr. *Leib* presided and Messrs. *Dorsey*, *Wolbert*, *Carson* and *Bartram* officiated as vice presidents.

After dinner the following toasts were drank. The full band belonging to the Republican Greens gave a zest to the toasts by appropriate music, judiciously and spiritedly performed, and the arti-