

THE STAR

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LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA Passed in 1837-'38.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

Be it enacted... That it be and it is hereby enacted... that the commissioners named in said act, be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to raise, by way of lottery...

Be it further enacted... That said commissioners are authorized to sell, upon such terms as they, or a majority of them, may deem expedient, to one or more persons, the privilege of raising, by way of lottery, the money aforesaid.

Be it further enacted... That the said commissioners, before they receive any part of the money which may be so raised by lottery, shall enter into bond a twice the sum which may be so raised as aforesaid, payable to the chairman of the County Court of Gates...

MR. FISHER'S REPORT.

To the House of Commons of this State, on the 1st January last.

2nd. Water Power.

Few States in the Union, abound more in sites of water power than North Carolina. The shoals and falls in her primary and secondary rivers, obstructing navigation; the small rivers and large creeks all furnish never-failing supplies of the finest water power in America.

3rd. Labour. It has hitherto been urged against the establishment of manufactories in North Carolina, and in the south in general, that the price of labour is too high to yield profits...

state labor, we suggest nothing in saying that it is cheaper in North Carolina than it is either in England or in the north. The price of labor in England is regulated by the price of provisions, and the enormous taxes imposed on the people...

Mr. Thomas Massey, a very intelligent manufacturer, for 18 years engaged in the business, gives the following as the lowest prices ever known in his neighborhood: that is, For boys and girls, under 12 years, \$1.00 per week...

In the flannel factories, at Amesbury, Mass. the wages for females is 50 cents per day, and of males, 100 cents. The wages of girls of 14 years old, at Lowell, average more than 100 cents per week...

According to a statement taken from the 'Patterson Intelligencer,' there are employed at the Patterson factories 581 men, 586 women, and 686 girls and boys; the average wages of the whole is \$159 per year, or nearly \$8 per week.

Mr. Donaldson, who owns a cotton factory at Fayetteville, and another at the falls of Tar river, a gentleman who has visited the northern establishments, and those of England, and who is well acquainted with the subject, gives it to the committee, as his decided opinion, that factory labor is cheaper here than either in Old or New England.

BLACK LABOR. But, if this be the fact as to white labor, it is still more so, when black labor is employed. We are aware that the opinion is entertained at the north, and even by some persons among ourselves, that our slaves cannot be advantageously employed in manufactories...

But one of the great advantages of black labor, is that you can attach it permanently to the establishment by purchase. The following calculations will show the difference in cost between white and black labor. We suppose, 1. A factory is erected in New England, to be carried on for 10 years by white operatives.

2. Another is erected in North Carolina, to be carried on for the same length of time, by black operatives, each of 1,000 spindles, and both conducted by good managers. 1st. The one with white labor. According to statements to be relied on, it requires \$3 hands, large and small, to carry on 1,000 spindles. At the most moderate rates, these hands will cost (per week) 70 dollars; or, if paid at the end of the

year, \$3,640. The fact, however, is that the \$70 is always paid at the end of each week; which, when the interest is carried forward to the end of the year, makes nearly, or altogether, 169 dollars more; but we will throw this aside, and state the sum at \$3,640 dollars. From the time of paying the first \$3,640 dollars, to the end of the term of ten years, will be nine years; therefore, count the interest on that sum for nine years; on the payment of wages for the 2d year, count interest for 8 years; on the wages of the 3rd year, add interest for 7 years; and so on, to the end of the ten years; when it will be ascertained, that the sum paid out for wages alone, with simple interest thereon, will amount to more than 45,000 dollars.

2nd. The other establishment with black labor. In place of hiring hands, we say let them be purchased; and we allow enough, when we estimate that hands of the right description may be had for 200 dollars each, on an average. Instead of 33, the number of whites employed, add one in every eleven, making 36. These supernumeraries are put in to make up for any loss of time, on account of sickness or casualties.

36 slaves, at \$900 each, is \$32,400. The next inquiry is what will it cost per annum, to clothe and feed these 36 blacks? Some very intelligent gentlemen, large owners of slaves, give it as their opinion that slaves of this description can be decently clothed and plentifully fed for 25 dollars each, which would make \$900 dollars per year; but not to fall under the mark, the committee estimate that the cost will be 1,000 dollars per year. To these sums should also be added, the wages of a Superintendent—say 500 dollars per year. These being the expenses of black labor, we wish now to compare it with the cost of the white labor of 33 hands.

The 33 whites we have seen will cost 3,640 dollars per year, or, in other words, their wages may be put down as worth 3,640 dollars. Now, 36 blacks and 1 white Superintendent, can certainly do as much work as 33 whites. We therefore put their labor down at the same price of 3,640 dollars.

Having thus ascertained the cost of black labor and its value in wages, we proceed to make the annual calculations during the term of ten years.

At the end of the 1st year. Da. To capital vested in purchase of slaves, \$7,200. To interest thereon for 12 months, 492. Clothing and feeding slaves 1st year, 1,000. Wages to a white Superintendent, 500. 9,192.

Ca. By what the same quantum of labor will cost if performed by white hieelings, \$3,640.

At end of 2d year. Da. To balance unpaid as above, \$5,492. Interest thereon, 329.52. Clothing, and feeding blacks, and wages to Super't, 1,500. 7,321.52.

Ca. By wages as above, 3,640. 3,681.52.

At end of 3rd year. Da. To balance as above, \$5,811.52. Interest for 12 months, 360. 6,171.52.

Ca. As above, 3,640. 2,531.52.

At end of 4th year. Da. To balance as above, \$1,752.41. Interest thereon, 157.44. 1,909.85.

Ca. By wages as above, 3,640. 1,669.85.

Over pays by Whites at the end of the 4th year, the capital invested in slaves, with interest regularly carried forward, will be paid off, and more than paid by \$220.15.

Besides this, the slaves have been well fed and clothed, and 500 dollars annually allowed as wages to a white Superintendent.

Now carry on this sum of \$220.15, with interest from the end of 4th year to the end of the term of 10 years, it is \$299.40.

Next wages of 5th year, (after deducting 1,000 dollars for clothing and feeding, and 500 dollars for Superintendent), will be 2,140 dollars, and interest to end of term, 2,740.

Next wages of 6th year, with interest, 3,698.

do do of 7th year, 5,325. do do of 8th year, 7,306. do do of 9th year, 9,938.40. do do of 10th year, 13,430.

Then so far as regards wages of the operatives, if you employ white labor, at the end of ten years you pay about 45,000 dollars. If blacks are employed, you have the same labor, and at the end of ten years, actually save \$15,021.85.

The two sums added together, 61,021 dollars, shows the difference between black and white labor for 10 years, in an establishment of only 1,000 spindles. But there are many establishments of 5,000; of course, the difference would be in proportion, that is, 305,105 dollars.

To this add the item of transportation on the raw material for 10 years, on 500 bales, at \$7.50 per bale, that being the quantity of cotton annually consumed by such an establishment, equal to 5,000, at \$7.50, is \$37,500.

Total difference in favor of black establishment, is \$342,603.

4th. Provisions.

The soil and climate of North Carolina are well suited to the production of all the necessaries of life depending on agriculture. In this respect it unites advantages over either the States further north or south. We occupy a sort of middle ground where the staples and products of the north and south meet in social proximity in the same rich fields. As we recede from the seaboard towards the western part of the State, we are constantly ascending, and it is known that climate depends as much on altitude as on latitude. Thus in the upper regions of the State, we have a climate and atmosphere well suited to the growth of all the small grains and all the vegetables necessary for the comforts of life. Indeed, there is no part of the State where they do not grow well. Furnish but markets for articles of this description, and they will soon be produced here in the greatest quantities and at the cheapest rates. The same may be said of butchers' meat, particularly of beef and mutton. In a word then, so far as the manufacturing establishments depend on supplies of provisions, abundant and cheap, North Carolina can furnish them.

5th. Climate, healthy and mild.

The rigor of the New England climate is a draw-back on the profits of manufacturing. 1st. It requires more fuel there to keep the establishments comfortable, and for the use of the operatives than here. 2nd. The operatives have to be more thickly and expensively clothed. And 3d. The streams often freeze up and stop operations altogether.

6th. Skill and Capital.

In these two requisites, North Carolina acknowledges her deficiency; but they are wants that can be supplied; they are elements that may be created. For skill, we must in the beginning, be indebted to the North and to Europe; but let the system once take root among us, and experience will create skill at home. When manufactories were first introduced into New England, the want of knowledge and skill in the business was much felt there, as we now feel it here. Indeed, they labored under greater disadvantages than we do; for they had to import their superintendents and mechanics from Europe, while we have them nearer at home. They found it difficult, owing to the laws of G. Britain, to get out from that country suitable and qualified persons, while we will find no difficulty in procuring such persons from the North.

As to capital, owing to the pursuits of one people, it is hard to be commanded here. The wealth of our citizens consists in property that is not easily converted into money; in lands and negroes. We can find among us but few persons who are able to command either the whole or a part of the funds necessary to put manufactories into operation; and, therefore, for capital as for skill, we must be in some measure dependent on the Northern States; and it is certain, when the merchant and enterprising men of the North fully understand how profitable the business may be pursued here, they will be the first to embark in it. But if, from prejudice, or from want of a knowledge of the superior advantages enjoyed here, that should

not be the case, that there is yet a way by which capital is collected, amounts may be collected, to make forward the system. What one or two, or a few individuals cannot effect, may be accomplished by the union of many persons. Companies may be formed in every county of the State, composed of individuals, each contributing a small amount, which, in the aggregate, will make sums sufficient to carry through the object. It is a fact, well known, that the manufacturing system was first principally introduced and established in New England, by the means of incorporated companies. Thus, we see, during a single session of the Massachusetts Legislature, that eight manufacturing companies were incorporated, some with large capitals, and in none of the States at the north are applications of this nature ever refused. The 'London Magazine,' in a very able article on the resources of our country, remarks on this subject: 'By what secret the Americans contrive to render concerns under the management of companies of this sort profitable would be worth inquiring for it is evident, from the gradual and continued growth of establishments of this kind, that they are not unprofitable. Seeing that they do prosper, companies of this description are of the highest importance in a country like America. Though wealth increases rapidly, it is also much subdivided, by the custom of the equal partition of property among the children, in a country where marriage is universal, and families are large. There are few large capitals; and the enterprises which require large capitals, if performed at all, must be performed by the union of the small portions of wealth, which, in a saving and thriving country, must remain unemployed in the hands of the owners, unless employed by others for them.'

Another reason in favor of incorporations of this kind, is that in this way large capitals may be concentrated, and large capitals will build up large establishments. Large establishments always make greater profit than small ones; among other reasons, because they can afford to procure greater skill and better management. Thus, some few years ago before the late profusion, the Waltham Factory, which had an immense capital, divided 40 per cent. profits, while the smaller establishments complained of making nothing. To insure success in our State, therefore, the first establishment ought to be commenced on a scale of considerable extent, and then they could afford to procure the best managers that the northern States can furnish.

We wish not by this remark, to convey the idea that small establishments cannot be made profitable. On the contrary, these are the ones that will do most to improve the general condition of the community. The committee have thus, at greater length than they could wish, presented their views on the policy of introducing the manufacturing system into N. Carolina. They firmly believe that it is the only course that will relieve our people from the evils that now so heavily press on them. We have nearly reached the lowest point of depression, and it is time for the reaction to begin. Our habits and prejudices are against manufacturing, but we must yield to the force of things, and profit by the indications of nature. The policy that resists the change is unwise and suicidal. Nothing else can restore us.

Let the manufacturing system but take root among us, and it will soon flourish like the vigorous plant in its native soil; it will become our greatest means of wealth and prosperity; it will change the course of trade, and in a great measure, make us independent of Europe and the north.

Nature has made us far more independent of them than they are of us. They can manufacture our raw material, but they cannot produce it. We can raise it and manufacture it too. Such are our superior advantages, that we may anticipate the time, when the manufactured articles of the south will be shipped to the north, and sold in their markets cheaper than their own fabrics, and when the course of trade and difference of exchange will turn in our favor. The committee at this time are not aware that it is within the powers of this General Assembly, by a legislative act, to forward the introduction of the system into N. Carolina. They however recommend a granting of acts of incorporation to companies for manufacturing pur-

poses as often as suitable opportunities may be made.

All of which is respectfully submitted. CHS. FISHER, Chairman.

JACKSON MEETINGS.

On Friday, the first day of February, the citizens of Northampton county, formerly in the election of ANDREW JACKSON as President of the United States, convened at the Court House, for the purpose of expressing their opinion upon the President's message, and to appoint Delegates to represent this county in a Convention to be composed of delegates from several counties of the district, in order to nominate a candidate for Elector of President and Vice President; when Benjamin B. Blaine Esq. was called the Chair, and Messrs. Richard H. Weaver and John White were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman and thereupon on motion, Col. W. B. Lockhart, Dr. Isaac Hall, Shilley Tisdale, Jos. M. S. Rogers and B. B. Gary, Esq. were appointed a committee to prepare a preamble and resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting who, after retiring, made, by their Chairman, Col. W. B. Lockhart, the following report.

The committee appointed to prepare a preamble and resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of this meeting, beg leave to submit the following:

That, in the opinion of this meeting, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, has the confidence of a great majority of the freemen of this State, and no doubt is entertained by us, that he will receive their votes at the next Presidential election, in preference to the present Chief Magistrate of these U. States. Yet, upon a question so momentous as that which at present agitates the nation, in regard to the next Presidency, a decent respect for the opinions of those who are opposed to us, in sentiment on that subject, requires that we should set forth some of the grounds of our opposition to the present incumbent, as well as some of the reasons which govern us in our choice of Andrew Jackson; therefore we are opposed to John Quincy Adams as President of the United States.

First. Because we are of opinion, that having been chiefly educated and since resident abroad, among Kings, Princes and Nobles, whose habits, principles and governmental doctrines, he has so far imbibed as now openly to advocate them, he is unfit duly to appreciate the blessings of our republican institutions, or to preside over a nation of freemen.

Secondly. Because being thus educated, and taught the principles of government by his father, once President of the United States, whose administration was familiarly termed "the reign of terror," and whose monarchial and aristocratical doctrines he vindicated in his work on the Constitution of the United States, which led to the passing of the "Alien and Sedition laws;" the raising of standing armies in time of peace; the laying a "direct tax," without necessity, on the good citizens of the United States; and whose administration was cut short, because of these measures, we are of opinion he seeks to re-establish the administration of his father by treading in his footsteps; and that by assuming powers not delegated, and having a patronage ten fold increased, he will become more dangerous.

Thirdly. Because being the leader of the great Northern Federal party in 1807, which was distinguished for its almost treasonable opposition to the republican administration of Mr. Thomas Jefferson, he deserted his party for personal aggrandizement, or in fraud, and at this time gives his confidence to those, whom he pretended to desert; thereby evincing a want of firmness of purpose, and a base dereliction from political honesty, in order to deceive those to whose political doctrines he pretended to be converted.

Fourthly. Because having been appointed to more foreign missions, and having received more of the people's money (yet he never received an appointment from the people) than any other man in the U. S. he has never succeeded in any negotiation unaided by others; thereby evincing a want of that diplomatic skill of which his supporters so loudly boast; and also evincing a capacity better suited to the art of composition and the flourish of rhetoric, than the management of the weighty concerns of State.

Fifthly. Because, whilst a public minister abroad he charged the government with double outfits and double salaries, in the same year, for expensive journeys which he never performed; for family travelling expenses, and/or carriages; and being refused the amount of such charges by the proper accounting officer, he became a public defaulter; and when, afterwards, he was appointed to a seat in the Cabinet, he settled his own accounts with himself, and thereby obtained the amount of his charges against government; against that government, which, whilst thus abroad, he had vilified and abused, as being "weak and peevish," thereby evincing a want of personal and moral honesty, as well as a want of patriotism.

Sixthly. Because his present eleva-