

Catawba Journal.

VOL. IV.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1828.

[NO. 166.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By LEMUEL BINGHAM,

At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS IN CHARLESTON.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues the above line of business at his old stand on Edmondson's Wharf, where he is prepared to attend to the sale of produce committed to his care, upon which liberal advances will at all times be made; or to the execution of orders for GOODS.

Wm. J. Wilson, Esq. or in his absence, the agent of the STEAM BOATS, Joseph H. Townes, will receive and forward, without delay, all Cottons consigned to me by the way of Cheraw, and will be prepared to make advances on such consignments, if required.

HENRY W. CONNER.

Charleston, Nov. 1, 1827.—Smt173.

The Editor of the Western Carolinian will insert this advertisement for three months, and forward his account to me in Charleston.

Thomas Trotter

IS appointed Agent for *Votes & McIntyre* for Charlotte, and will receive all orders directed to them for Tickets and shares in Lotteries before the public.

Sept. 29, 1827.—50

New Watches & Jewellery.

Thomas Trotter & Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have received and offer for sale a few gold and silver patent lever Watches, (gentlemen and ladies) a few good plain Watches, warranted; gentlemen and ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; some handsome Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Pearl and Filigree, and Paste in sets, &c. &c.; all or any part of which we will sell low for cash.

Clocks and Watches repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted to perform. Cash given for gold and silver.

N. B. We expect to receive in a short time some elegant Military and plated Goods, &c. Charlotte, May 14, 1827.—50

Committed to the Jail

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 6th day of August, 1827, a negro man who says his name is TARTON, and that he belongs to a man by the name of Claborn Cook, living in Granville county. The boy is large and very black, and stammers very much in speaking. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN SLOAN, Sheriff.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1827.

Cooper & McGinnis, Henry Fair and Margaret his wife, Silas Campbell and Matilda his wife, heirs at law of Joseph Todd, deceased.

Judgment \$3 25, levied on land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the above named defendants are not inhabitants of this State: It is ORDERED by the court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that they appear at February Sessions next, then and there to show cause why the land of the said Joseph Todd, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy the above judgment and costs.

Witness, Isaac Alexander, Clerk of our said Court, at Charlotte, the 4th Monday of November, 1827.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

6169—pr. adv. \$2 75

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Remedy for Intemperance.

A SUPPLY of Dr. Chambers' justly celebrated Remedy for Intemperance, has been received, and is for sale at the Post-Office, at the New-York prices.

Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. January 1, 1828.

A...Thomas Alexander, Wm. J. Alexander, Henry Allison, Dr. John Ambler, Sample Alexander, James T. Ashbury.

B...James C. Braley, William M. Bostwick, James Brown, Capt. Black, James M. Black, Pinkney Roles, John Black, Allen Baldwin, Upton Byram, Robert Barnett, A. Brevard, Allen & Baldwin, J. L. Brooks, John Barnett, sen.

C...Benjamin Cohen 2, William Constock, James Cook, Samuel D. Cowen, John Coston, Samuel Conner, Harriet E. Caldwell, Charles Culvin, William Carson, James D. Craig, Azariah Col um, Thomas Colless, Jesse Clark, Jeremiah Clontz, James Caldwell.

D...Dr. D. R. Dunlap, Daniel Davis, James Davidson, Col. John H. Davidson, William Duncan, James Dinkins, Thomas Dance, John Duffey, Mrs. Obedience, Dinkins.

E...Charles Elms 3, John S. Emerson, Stephen T. Emerson.

F...William H. Folger 4, Joseph Flinn 2, Robert Faires, Isaac Flankin, William Flinn.

G...Col. Robert Gamble, Turner Garret, Thomas Gillespie, Willis Gibbs, Mr. Gallant, Rev. Isaac Grier, Alexander Greer.

H...Daniel Hyams, Dr. John M. Happoldt, Whitmill Hooks, C. E. Henderson, Sam B. Hill, Andrew Hipp, Thomas Harris, John Henderson, sen. Moses J. B. Hays, Thomas Houston, Thomas Hutchinson, Col. Henry Hoover.

J...William Jamison, Isaac Jamison.

K...William A. Kerr, Marcus Kennedy, Robert B. Kerr, James Kirk, Susannah Kesiah, George B. Keese, Roswell King.

L...James Latta, Elizabeth Locke, John Little, Theresa Jenmond.

M...Nancy Mathes, Elizabeth Mason, James Murphree, Ann F. McLure, William Monteith, Alexander Meek, Dick McCorkle, Guy Maxwell, Elizabeth McKee, James Mills, John McQuay, Ephraim Mitchell, John A. McLane, Hugh McDowell 2, Margaret McLeland, William J. Morrison, David McDaniel, P. Morris, Samuel Montgomery.

N...Hugh Neely 2.

O...Nathan Orr 2, Alexander Osborn.

P...Rev. Walter S. Pharr, Richard Peoples, John C. Pharr, Dr. Wm. J. Polk 2, George W. Polk, Marshall T. Polk, Mary Potts, David Phifer.

Q...Cyrus Queary.

R...Joseph Reed, Doct. Joseph Ross, Isabel or Rachel Robinson, Alexander Robinson, Polly Robinson.

S...Thomas Spratt, Adam Springs 2, Edward Sharp, William Sharpley, Robert Sloan, James Stevens, John D. Smith, Joseph Smith, John Simpson, James Stone.

T...J. H. Taylor, John H. Thomas, James G. Torrence, Wiley Traylor.

W...James Wilson, John G. Wilson, Thos. Winchester.

WM SMITH, P. M.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Lincolnton, N. C. January 1, 1828.

A...Frederick Abernathy, James Altom, Robert Alexander, Miss Elizabeth Abernathy, Moses Abernathy, James Abernathy.

B...Abner Berry, Mathias Barringer, Mrs. Kesiah Brevard, Jonas Bradshaw, William Burke, Abram Bollinger, Absalom Brown, Abram Bennett, Thomas Berry, John M. Bradley, Joseph Brown.

C...Polly Cox, Jephtha Clark, Superior Court Clerk, John Campbell, Thomas Chise, Joel Cowen, Daniel Christenbury, Henry Carpenter.

D...Archibald Dellingham, Thomas Davis, Isaac Davis.

E...Mr. England.

F...Thomas Ferguson, Daniel Finger, James Falls.

G...John Glen, Jerry Goodson, Peter Gibbs, Robinson Gooden, Joseph Green, John Graham.

H...John Hoyle, John Howel, John Huggens, Henry Harmon, Alexander Hill, Frederick Harvel, Elizabeth Hoover, Peter Harmon, James Banks.

I...Jonathan Ingold, George Ikard, K...Adam Kiser.

L...Jacob Link, David Lutz, Richard Lewis, John Lohr, Isaac Lorraine, John Long, Henry Long.

M...Daniel McGee, Isaac Mabry, Peter Martin, Michael Miller, Frederick Moore, Marmaduke Maples, Thomas Mims, James Montgomery, William Matthews, Job R. McCulloch, Aaron Moore.

N...F. Nicholas.

P...William Peany, Solly Peillo.

R...John Reichel, Michael Rayne, James A. Robinson, Samuel S. Ray.

S...John Seaford, John Shinn, Margaret Summey, Solomon Stroup, Thomas Sherret.

T...Therence, Absalom Taylor, James Townsend, David Throaburge.

V...Alexander Vickers.

W...Elsey Wright, Maxwell Warlick, John Wilson, Jonas Winslow, Thomas Wilkins, William Wilson, F. Willis, Aaron Wheeler.

Y...David Young.

D. REINHARDT, P. M.

3167.

Notice.

HAVING just returned from the South, whether I counterplate removing, in a short time, I request those indebted to me, to call at my shop, where I can at any time be seen, and make payment; and those to whom I am indebted, to call for settlement.

THOS. L. JOHNSON.

Jan. 7, 1828.—51.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Duncan Campbell, deceased, whose notes have become due, are requested to call and make payment; and all those indebted to myself, who know in good faith, the money ought to have been paid before this time, are informed that longer notice will not be given; as the said Duncan Campbell, he has run off; he is broke, and of necessity every instance, to my loss.

WILLIAM SMITH.

January 3, 1828.—1665

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

Legislature of North-Carolina.

MR. FISHER'S REPORT

ON MANUFACTURES AND GROWING OF WOOL, Made to the House of Commons of North-Carolina, on Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1828.

The Select Committee, to whom was referred the Resolution, on the subject of Cotton and Woollen Manufactures, and on growing of Wool in North-Carolina, have had the same under consideration, and

REPORT—

That the subject of the Resolution is one, which deeply concerns the citizens of this state, and is vitally connected with their best interest and prosperity. A crisis is at hand, when our citizens must turn a portion of their labour and enterprise into other channels of industry; otherwise, poverty and ruin will fall on every class of our community. It is a lamentable fact that the people of North-Carolina are indebted to one another, and to the Banks to an amount appalling to the mind, that looks to consequences. According to recent statements, the debts due to the local institutions, alone, amount to \$5,221,877; and, in the absence of data, we believe it will not be an over estimate to say, that the debt due the U. States Office at Fayetteville, will swell the amount to six millions of dollars. In addition to this, we esteem it a moderate calculation, that the people of North-Carolina owe to merchants, to usurers, to note-shavers, and to one another in general, the further sum of four millions, making in all ten millions of dollars. Many of these debts were contracted at a time, when a more prosperous state of things held out better prospects of easy and speedy payment; but the great fall in the prices of agricultural products, has not only reduced the value of every species of property, but, as a consequence, has, in effect, doubled the debts of individuals.

Owing to the want of navigable streams in our state, leading to good marts, hitherto but few of our agricultural products would admit the expense of carrying to market. Cotton and Tobacco from the interior, are almost the only articles that will bear transportation, while rice and naval stores, on the sea-board, are the principal exports. When the prices of these articles were up, the farming interest of North-Carolina presented something like the appearance of prosperity; but a great depression has taken place in their value, and at this time, they are scarcely worth producing. The loss of the West India Trade has lessened the demand for lumber. Tobacco is now taxed in the British markets, more than 600 per cent. while the demand for cotton, our other great staple, does not keep pace with its increased production. Every year, new sources of supply are opened in our own, and in other countries.—Egypt, Greece, the British East India possessions, and South America, are all well adapted to the culture of the article. If the planter in North-Carolina can barely afford to raise cotton at 5 cents per lb. he must soon be driven from its culture altogether, by the farmers of the west, whose new rich lands enable them to produce it with less labour and expense. Thus, while the exports of these, our great staples, have rapidly fallen off, our importations of various articles continue nearly the same, or at most do not diminish in a corresponding ratio with our exports. The consequence is, that the balance of trade against us, for several years past, has greatly increased. To meet the debt created by this balance of trade, the notes of our banks are carried to the northern cities, where they cease to perform the part of money, but like other merchantable commodities, are sold at a discount of 4 to 5 per cent. on their nominal value. The notes thus sent to the north, are soon returned on the banks, when another loss of 4 or 5 per cent. is sustained by these institutions in procuring such funds as will be taken by the northern holder. The annual tax thus paid to the northern cities, is by no means inconsiderable, and in its effects on the banks, and through them on the people, greatly add to the difficulties of the times.

The balance of trade against us produces another state of things on the mind of our citizens, which threatens not only the ruin of our local institutions, but as an inevitable consequence, bankruptcy and distress throughout the community. The United States Bank at Fayetteville, receives in payments the notes of the local banks, but pays out none but her own. The consequence is, that nine tenths of her issues are sent to the north, to meet the debt created by the balance of trade; while the debts due her, are always paid in local notes. The notes thus flowing in on that office, are returned in quick succession on their respective branches, and

these institutions sustain a loss in procuring funds to meet these perpetual runs. The extent of these runs from that quarter, are not limited by her discounts; and in the course of the year, they amount at least to half a million of dollars. Thus the local banks of North-Carolina annually pay 4 or 5 per cent. on all their notes collected by this mammoth institution. Already one of the local banks, that of Cape-Fear, finds it impossible to get on under the pressure of the United States Bank at Fayetteville; and the President and Directors have called a meeting of Stockholders, with a view of winding up their business and surrendering their charter. The local banks are thus forced to curtail their discounts, and withdraw from circulation a part of their notes, which have the effect to press their debtors, at a time when bad crops and low prices diminish their ability to pay.

This creates a distress, that impels thousands of our citizens to abandon their hopes in their native state, and seek relief abroad, where better prospects are opened to them. If in transplanting themselves from their native soil, they better their condition, it is certain that their friends who remain behind, are left in a worse situation. Every man who moves to the west, is not only a loss to the state, but carries off with him a part of our circulating medium, which makes it scarce here. Your committee might point out other effects arising out of the course of trade, uniting to produce a state of embarrassment never before equalled in North-Carolina, but time presses on their labors and admonishes them to omit all unnecessary views of the subject.

The situation of our people, being as thus represented, the enquiry presents itself, how is it to be ameliorated and changed for the better? It is certainly true that something may be effected by individual economy, but this alone will not accomplish the important end. Nothing but a change of system can restore health and prosperity to the community at large. It is certainly a correct maxim in political economy, that every state or nation should be able to feed and clothe itself. Such, however, has not been our case. With immense tracts of fertile soil, the best and most productive in the Atlantic States, many of our citizens in the Eastern parts of the State, for several years past, have been in the practice of purchasing Flour made at the North, and feeding their negroes with pork shipped from New-York. While every fall large droves of Tennessee and Kentucky Hogs are sold in the southern and middle counties. Even at this moment, while we are pending these remarks, there are several droves from that quarter in this city, and a good portion of the money paid by the members of the Legislature for their board and lodging, will be carried directly to the west, in exchange for an article that we can raise as well at home.

With all the materials and element for manufacturing we annually expend millions in the purchase of articles manufactured in Europe and at the North, out of our own raw materials. While under this state of things, we have been growing poorer, the manufacturers have been growing rich. The individual who buys more than he sells, whose expenditure is greater than his income, sooner or later must reach the brink of poverty and bankruptcy. The remark is equally true as to a state or community.

In setting about to ameliorate our condition, the first step is to adopt some system that will enable us to buy less and sell more,—that will enable us to supply within ourselves, our own wants and necessities. And here, we remark, that in its effects on us, it is all the same, whether we buy from Europe, or the Northern States. Our trade with Europe is through the Northern Cities, and the profits of that trade, whether outward or inward, are mostly made at the North. But how is this important revolution to be accomplished?—We unhesitatingly answer—by introducing the Manufacturing System into our own State, and fabricating, at least to the extent of our own wants. We go further. Instead of sending off at great expense of transportation, our raw material, convert it into fabrics at home, and in that state, bring it into market. In this way, our want or navigation will not be so severely felt, for it will cost no more to send off \$10,000 worth of the fabric, than it will \$10,000 of the raw material, and of course, the expense will be less felt as it will be divided among a larger amount.

North-Carolina, during good crop years, is estimated to have shipped for the North and Europe, through her own ports and those of her sister states, at least 80,000 bales of cotton. Eighty thousand bales, at \$30 per bale, amounts to \$2,400,000. But 80,000 bales, thus worth \$2,400,000

in the raw state, when converted into fabrics, are increased in value four fold, which will make the sum of \$9,600,000, or \$7,200,000 more than we obtained for it.

Again—it is not thought extravagant to estimate, that the people of North-Carolina annually consume, in cotton manufactures of various descriptions, one fourth of the crop shipped from the State—equal to 20,000 bales. If so, then the manufacturers pay us for our 80,000 bales, by sending back, of our own raw material, 20,000 bales in the manufactured state, retaining, for their trouble, and the use of "scientific power," the remaining 60,000 bales; which, when converted according to the admitted rule, will bring them \$6,200,000. Now if the raw material was wrought up among ourselves, this immense sum would be made by our own citizens, and would diffuse wealth and prosperity among all classes. As it now is, we lose it, and the profits are enjoyed by Old and New-England.

But the profits arising from the process of converting the raw material, are not the only advantages attending the system. Another is, that it will take from Agriculture some of the surplus labour, and turn it into other pursuits. It will convert producers into consumers, and thus create at home, in the bosom of the community, good markets for the products of the Farmer.

To a community having good water communication, these neighbourhood markets are not so essential; but to N. Carolina, which is without such means, their importance is incalculable. The introduction of the manufacturing system would give employment at home to our people, and arrest that tide of emigration, which is bearing off our population, our wealth and enterprise, and leaving those who remain behind, poor and despirited. It would build up flourishing villages in the interior of our State, and improve, not only the physical, but the moral and intellectual condition of our citizens. This is not speculation; the same causes, under similar circumstances, will always produce the same effect. Look to the North—visit their manufacturing villages and establishments, and you find a contented, happy and prosperous people. By way of example, we point to the town of Lowell, in Massachusetts. Six years ago, its present site was unoccupied by the dwellings of man. Since manufactories have been there erected, a town has sprung up of neat and commodious buildings, with a population of 6,000 souls. There are several churches for public worship, and schools for the education of the children. Look also to Waltham, to Taunton, to Patterson, to Manyunk, and a hundred other places in the New-England and Northern States, where this system is diffusing wealth and prosperity and improving the moral condition of society.

But, it may be asked, are the circumstances of our State such as to render practicable the introduction of this system among us? We answer, they are. The hand of nature itself seems to point out North-Carolina as a region of country well adapted to manufactures. Cut off from the ocean by a sand board coast, her rivers filled with shoals and obstructions along their whole extent, and their mouths inaccessible to large vessels, she never can be greatly commercial. On the other hand, her climate and soil are equal to those of any of her sister states, and she abounds with all the facilities necessary to manufacturing arts.

The following may be considered as the elements indispensable for building up and sustaining manufacturing establishments:

1. The raw material out of which the articles wanted are fabricated.
2. The power necessary to give motion to the labour-saving machinery, employed in manufacturing.
3. Labour, at prices that will afford profit.
4. Provisions, cheap, of good quality and abundant.
5. Climate, healthy and mild.
6. Skill and Capital.

1. *The Raw Material.*
Cotton.—The soil and climate of North-Carolina, except the mountainous regions, are well adapted to the growth of the great staple; and for the past ten years, her exports of this crop, as before stated, may be estimated at 80,000 bales. The quality of the staple has been pronounced, by some of the most skillful manufacturers at the North, to be equal or superior to any raised in the United States of the same species—that is, of the common short staple. The fibres are not so long, but in texture they are finer and more silky than further south or west. It seems to be a principle in cotton to grow finer in staple as it goes North. Thus, the Mexican Cotton, in its progress to the north, loses something in length, but makes it up in fineness. This raw material, then, is abundant in North-Carolina, where it may be had without the expense of transportation. The advantages of having the raw material on the spot, are much more important than at first may appear. First, the expense of transportation