

and for the use of the operatives, than here. 2d. The operatives have to be more thickly and expensively clothed. And 3d. The streams often freeze up and stop operations altogether.

In North-Carolina, we have a milder climate; our streams but seldom freeze. In point of healthfulness, the western section of the State is not inferior to any part of the Union; and when the swamps in the east are drained, the same may be anticipated of that section.

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 manufactures were first introduced into New England, the want of knowledge and skill in the business was as much felt there, as we now feel it here. Indeed, they labored under greater disadvantages than we do; for they had to import their superintendants and mechanics from Europe, while we have them nearer at home. They found it difficult, owing to the laws of Great 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 our 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 manufactures 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 modest 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 a prejudice, or from a want of a knowledge of the superior advantages enjoyed here, that should not be the case, then there is yet a way by which capital in sufficient amounts may be collected, to move 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 its 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 the 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 continents 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 increase 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 protection, 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 can be unprofitable. On the contrary, the small ones that we 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 North-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 a 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 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 any legislative act, to forward the introduction of the system into North-Carolina. They, however, recommend the granting of acts of incorporation to companies for manufacturing purposes so often as suitable applications may be made.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CBS. FISHER, CHAIRMAN.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, JAN. 14, 1828.

Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1828; read twice and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Lumpkin, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, made the following report, which was laid on the table.

The Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred a resolution of the 8th inst. instructing them "to inquire of any of the Indian Tribes within the Territorial jurisdiction of any of the States, have organized an independent Government within the said States, and if they find that any attempt of the kind has been made, to inquire into the expediency of reporting to this House, such measures as they may deem necessary to arrest such permanent location."

Report, That they have satisfactorily ascertained that the Cherokee Indians have organized an independent system of Government, with a view to a permanent location in the States where they now reside. The Committee have seen their Constitution in a printed form, and if that instrument is to be relied on, as embracing the views of the Cherokee Indians, no doubt can be entertained of their determination to locate permanently in their present abode. They declare, amongst other things, that their present boundaries shall forever remain unalterably the same, and that the sovereignty and jurisdiction of their Government shall extend over the country which they occupy at this time.

In reference to the concluding part of the resolution, the Committee are of opinion that the Government of the United States has no right to interfere with the form of Government adopted by the Cherokee Indians, so far as relates to the government of their own people. Nevertheless, the Committee are of opinion, that good faith and justice requires this Government promptly to disavowenance the formation of such Government, so far as it may in any degree assume a permanent jurisdiction over the soil, or in any way attempt to alter the tenor of which they have heretofore held their lands. Because an idea of this kind must prove fallacious and injurious to the best interests of the Indians themselves; and the sooner they are assured that this cannot be permitted, the better it will be for them, and they will the more readily come into the views of the Government, and join their brethren in the West.

The only expedient mode which has occurred to the Committee to arrest the permanent location of these Indians, is to be found in the exercise of a liberal and candid policy on the part of the U. States towards them.

To arrest the idea of a permanent location of the Cherokee Indians within the limits of the State of Georgia, the motive is peculiarly strong arising from the compact with that State; whereby the United States are bound to extinguish the Indian title to the lands within it, whenever it can be done on reasonable and peaceable terms. With a view to the fulfillment of this contract, and to the peculiar circumstances which have grown out of the case, your Committee would earnestly recommend that a generous and liberal provision be made to accomplish that object, as the best course which can be pursued by the United States, to prevent conflicts which may disturb the harmony of our own citizens, and prevent the degradation and ruin of the Indians.

The following resolution, offered on Friday by Mr. Sloane, was taken up:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to furnish this House with a copy of the proceedings of a Court Martial, which commenced its sitting at or near Mobile, on the 30 day of December, 1814, for the trial of certain Tennessee Militia men; together with a copy of all the orders for the organization of said Court, as well as those subsequently issued in relation to its decisions; and to inform this House whether there is in the War Department any evidence that those militia men were called into service by virtue of any special order of the President of the United States; or whether, in pursuance of the powers vested in him, by the law of the 15th of April, 1814, the President did make any general regulation, as to the period of time the militia called into service, under the provisions of that act, and the act to which it is a supplement, should be held to score; and if so, the time at which that regulation was made; and whether the President did give, through the War Department, any order directing the length of time that the detachment of Tennessee Militia, of which the men tried by the addressed Court Martial at Mobile formed a part, should continue in service; and also to state under what laws those men were drafted, and what laws of the United States were in force at the time they entered the service.

And also to furnish copies of any correspondence in the War Department between the President or Secretary of War and the Governor of Tennessee during the late war, on the subject of the time which the drafted militia of said State should be required to serve in the armies of the United States.

Mr. Wickliffe said this resolution related to a matter which had been for a long time engaging the public ear. The mover had given the House no information as to the peculiar object of his resolution. He had risen to ask of the gentlemen to state what is the object, whether it is legislative or otherwise, to which the resolution is directed. He was always disposed to second any call for information on subjects connected with the interests of the public, or the duties of the House; but not knowing the precise object of the resolution, he would thank the mover to state his views.

Mr. Sloane said it was true this subject had very much engaged the public attention; and he thought that fact alone would have been deemed sufficient to justify the introduction of the resolution. It is a subject which has engaged the public attention for months past. The state comes on one side had been met by statements on the other. His object was to get in full information on the subject, and his subsequent course must entirely depend upon the nature of the information obtained. At present, he only wished to have the facts. We are told by those most interested in the inquiry, that the facts are in the Department. If so, he was desirous that they should be put into the possession of the house.

Mr. Wickliffe said, the only object then which had been avowed, was to settle the great points in the controversy which had been so long carried on in the newspapers. He had been desirous to ascertain if there were sufficient reasons to justify the introduction of the resolution, and to make the House acquainted with the true grounds of the inquiry. Whether what had been stated in reply was sufficient to lead the House to adopt the inquiry, he would not say. He had hoped that no subject would have been introduced which was calculated to exasperate, or give an impetus to the public feeling abroad; but that we should have been permitted to legislate on the legitimate measures before us without any excitement growing out of the political question which now agitates the country as to the two distinguished men who are candidates for the Presidency. But he was not averse now, or at any other time, to a call, even through the medium of the House, to inform public opinion upon a question involving in some degree the conduct of one of these candidates, so that we have the full information required. In order to obtain the documents, the whole documents, and nothing but the documents, he would move to amend the resolution, by striking out all after the word "decisions," and inserting the following words:

"And also to furnish copies of all papers, letters, and documents relating to said Court Martial, copies of all orders, general or special, made or issued by the President of the United States, or by the Secretary of War, concerning or relating to the length of service of the detachment of Tennessee militia, detailed under the orders of the Governor of said State, issued on the 20th day of May, 1814, and afterwards placed under the immediate command of Lieut. Col. Philip Pitkin; also copies of the muster and pay rolls of said militia, which may be on file in the Department of War."

Mr. Sloane said he could not agree to the amendment, or he willingly would do so. His object would be to cut off a great part of the information which was called for by the original resolution. His object was to discover if the President of the United States did at any time during the war issue an order. With that view, in the latter part of the resolution he had called for all the correspondence on the subject. He considered this a very important part of the information sought, and therefore he could not agree to an amendment which cut that off.

Here the speaker stated that the hour allowed for motions and resolutions had elapsed.

Mr. Martin moved to print the resolution and amendment; which was agreed to.

ALBION AND SEDITION LAWS.

Mr. Hamilton said he had given notice that he should call up to day the Resolutions he had some time since laid on the table, relative to the Alien and Sedition

Laws. But as the House was engaged in an interesting discussion on a private bill, which it was desirable to bring to a close, and as his friend and colleague had given notice that he should ask the House on Wednesday to take up the consideration of the Appropriation Bill, he would not trouble the House at present, to go into the discussion of his resolutions. When the more pressing and important business before the House should be disposed of, he should take the first occasion to bring up his resolutions.

TOLL GATES.

Mr. Buchanan said it would be recollected, that at the last session, when the bill for the repair of the Cumberland Road was reported, it provided for the erection of toll gates. That was at a late period of the session. Soon after the bill was reported by the Committee, he had given notice of his intention to move an amendment to make a retrocession of the road to the States through which it runs, if they would accept it, on condition that they should keep it in good repair, without any unnecessary increase of the toll. The bill, as passed last session, contained only a simple appropriation. The Committee had reported a similar bill, at the present session, containing the same provision respecting toll gates. He now gave notice, with a view to prevent delay, that he should move an amendment similar to that which he moved at the last session, and which he now desired to send to the table, in order that it might be printed for the information of members.

On motion of Mr. Smyth, the orders of the day were again laid on the table, to enable Mr. Buchanan to make his motion.

Mr. Buchanan then moved to print his amendment, which was ordered.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. A. Smyth then gave notice, that on Monday next, he should move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, in order to take up the resolutions which he some time since submitted to the House, on the subject of the amendment of the Constitution.

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9.

The packet ship Napoleon arrived from Liverpool yesterday afternoon, bringing us London dates of 23d and Liverpool of 24th Nov. The hour was too late to admit of giving even in postscript, any intelligence by her. The truth is, however, we in common with the public, are disappointed that these papers do not furnish any intelligence upon the only absorbing topic in Europe—the course of the Grand Seignior after hearing of the battle of Navarino. Up to the 23d Nov. in London, and the 22d in Paris, no accounts whatever have been received from Constantinople subsequent to the intelligence of the battle, though of the blockade of Navarino by the combined squadrons, the Porte had received news and without apparent emotion or change of purpose. In this period of keen suspense, every sort of rumour had its hour of circulation, to be discredited, and surpassed by that of the next hour—all equally false. These, of course, we shall not waste the time of our readers by repeating. The only thing positive concerning the squadron, is a statement in the Times, of the 23d November, made on the authority of an eye witness, that they had left the harbor of Navarino without impediment; but whether bound, was not known. The anxious interest therefore, with which, in this country as well as in England, the effect upon the Mussulmans of the Christians' armed interposition, is looked for, is yet to be gratified. Meantime, piracy under the Greek flag has increased to such a degree, that the British Government have issued orders to their cruisers to capture and detain every sort of armed vessel under the Greek flag, except those that shall appear as strictly national ships of war duly commissioned. The interval between the accounts of the battle and those of its possible consequences, seems to have given opportunity for calmer reflection; and if we may judge from the vehemence with which it is assailed and repeated in the ministerial papers, that Admiral Codrington's conduct is most entirely approved by the government and the public, it would seem fair to infer, that this satisfaction was not so universal nor so clear. The Times, however, positively asserts, in contradicting a contemporary who said that Admiral Codrington was about to be recalled, that so far from this being the fact, the only reason why he had not been made a peer for his conduct at Navarino, was, that no precedent could be found for enabling any man for an action, however brilliant, that preceded a formal declaration of war.

On the 23d November, there were many rumors afloat on the London Exchange, which had the effect of keeping the market, throughout the day, in a feverish state. The first was an improbable story of the Turks having destroyed a part of the combined fleet in the harbour of Navarino. Then came a report, that nearly all the Franks at Patras had been massacred, and that the crews of several vessels had been seized, and put in irons. In addition to these, it was stated that letters had been received, in London, of a very late date, from Berlin, which, if they be credited, are of the utmost importance. They state that war was inevitable—that Austria was making the most formidable preparations—and that Prussia was to assist with 50,000 auxiliary troops, for whose services she was to receive a part of Russian Poland.

In France, the elections have taken a very unexpected turn; and according to the latest accounts, of 244 deputies newly elected, 53 only were ministerial. The Chamber consists of 4—there remained, therefore, 185 to be heard from; and unless these should almost all be, what in the state of feeling evinced by the other elections, cannot certainly be anticipated, favorable to the ministry, it

would be left in a minority; and reasoning from the analogy of English precedents, be compelled to resign. It is certain, that M. de Villele has succeeded in making himself and the King's government, most unpopular in France.

COLOMBIA.

We have received our files of Bogota papers to the 22d of November; and we regret to learn, that one of the papers published in the new Republic is to be immediately discontinued.—The Editor's valedictory is neat, and contains wholesome advice to the Colombians, which should be treasured up, and often consulted. The immediate causes of the discontinuance of the paper are thus alluded to by the editor:—

"The awful calamity which has afflicted this city and its environs, has determined the proprietors of this paper to put into execution what they have for some time past had in contemplation. Having established it for the purpose of contributing to the diffusion of useful knowledge throughout the country, and of augmenting the commercial and political relations of Europe with Colombia, they persisted in their purpose with steadiness, and omitted no sacrifice for the attainment of their object. Regardless of personal gain, they have been induced to continue its publication for the last year, at an enormous loss to themselves, in the fond hope that it might lend its feeble but hearty aid to the re-establishment of peace throughout the Republic. It is probable that they would have persisted, had not the convulsions of nature confirmed what had long been suggested by prudential considerations, and rendered it impracticable to defer any longer the moment which was to announce that its appearance would cease."

THE EARTHQUAKE IN BOGOTA.

From the Constitutional of Nov. 22.

On Friday last, at about a quarter past 6 p. m. this city was visited by a severe earthquake. The shock threw down the towers of the Cathedral, injured almost all the Churches, the palace and other public buildings, and has reduced to a heap of ruins many of the private dwellings.—Scarcely a house has been left uninjured, and a considerable number are not inhabitable. We regret to say that these calamities have been aggravated by the loss of lives, the precise number of persons who have been killed we are unable to state, although we heard that on the day after, fifteen had been interred in the cemetery of this city. Several others have suffered injury, and not a few were dug the same evening, out of the ruins.

Although perhaps not so severe a shock as that which befel the city on the 11th of June last year, it has been incomparably more destructive, from its duration, which was at least three quarters of a minute, and from the weakened state of the buildings in consequence of the former earthquakes. This city, indeed, has suffered so severely, that it will be long before it recovers what it has lost; and the alarm which this continuance of the convulsions of nature has excited, will not be easily surmouned. It is impossible to guess even the amount of property destroyed, although it must be immense; here are many who estimate it at a out six millions. Some idea may be formed of it, when we state, that the proprietor of the house in which we are now writing, and which is one of the largest and best situated in the capital, would be glad to dispose of it for the building materials.

The authorities deserve the utmost credit for the zeal they have manifested for the preservation of order on this melancholy occasion. The police was not disturbed for a moment, and notwithstanding the temptations to plunder which were afforded by a scene of havoc and confusion like that which followed the earthquake, we have not heard of a single attempt at robbery. His Excellency the Liberator President, visited the principal quarters of the town, and attended by a few persons, rode about the streets to take measures for the tranquillity of the inhabitants until past midnight.

A company has been established for the navigation of the Magdalena by steam, patronised by the Liberator.

Things have been restored at Guayaquil, and the constitutional regime has been entirely re-established under General Flores, as appears by official documents.—Balt. Gazette.

Painful Occurrence.

Mr. Oliver G. Kane, Secretary of the National Insurance Company, in Wall Street, put a period to his life last night, by shooting himself through the head, with a pistol.—The ball entered at one ear and passed out at the other and lodged in the wall. He took a room at one of our public Hotels, shut himself up, and first made an attempt upon his life by taking laudanum, but it failed in the effect intended. About 2 o'clock this morning, it is supposed, he resorted to the pistol to accomplish his object. At a late hour this forenoon, Mr. Kane not having left his room, the door being fastened inside, and no one answering to the calls made, it was at length determined to force open the door, when the lifeless body was discovered in bed, with the head mangled in a shocking manner, the pistol lying on the bed beside it.

A. V. Evening Post.

Flight.

Mr. Niles, in his Register of the 15th ult. states that a "grave and revered senator," of the United States, had adopted as his own, and given to the nation as a part of his speech, in the most dignified legislative body in the world, several pages of a pamphlet written many years ago by Mr. Niles himself. The said Senator is not of Mr. Niles' politics, but diametrically opposed to him on the question of the national protection of Manufactures. It would be amusing to read the speech and pamphlet in parallel columns. The name of the Senator and that of the author of the East Room letter, ought to be kept secret, for the credit of the country and the body to which they belong.

Alex. Gazette.

An Irishman's Answer.—An Irish counsellor being questioned, by a judge, to know for whom he was concerned, replied: "I am concerned for the plaintiff, but am employed by the defendant."