

DANIEL H. CRESS

REQUERS all persons indebted to him by note of hand, book account, or otherwise, to make payment immediately, or their debts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

He expects from the North, in a few days, an assortment of GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods, Cutlery, Crockery, Hard Ware, Groceries, &c.

which he is disposed to sell low for cash, or on short credit.

Salisbury, Jan. 15th, 1828. 98

SEIDLITZ and SODAIC POWDERS.

WILEY & CO. have on hand of the above Powders, and will continue to keep a constant supply during the season, by the gross, dozen, or single box.

Salisbury, Jan. 18, 1828. 98

The powders are put up according to the method prescribed by the London Pharmacopoeia.

LOST.

ON Thursday morning, 22d instant, between George Ury's and Concord, a small Morocco POCKET BOOK, pretty much worn, containing fifteen or eighteen dollars in Newbern and Cape Fear bills; besides several valuable papers, all of which are not recollectd.

January 31st, 1828. 201.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD!

RAN away from the plantation of Mrs. Trotter, near Salisbury, SAM, a bright mulatto boy, about 30 years of age, and near six feet high. He is stout and well made; has a down cast look, and a little inclined to stoop in the shoulders.

January 1st, 1828. 4103

THE Greenborough Patriot and Milton Gazette, will insert the above advertisement 4 weeks in their papers and forward their accounts for payment.

LAND and NEGROES, for SALE.

ON Wednesday, the 20th day of February next, will be exposed to public sale on the State House Square, in the city of Raleigh,

110 valuable Slaves,

late the property of John Haywood, Esquire, deceased & a large portion of them young likely boys and girls. Amongst them are several very valuable carpenters, Blacksmiths, and other mechanics, and several valuable house servants.

Tracts of Land

In the neighborhood of Raleigh, affording situations for buildings, well watered, and would suit Gentlemen from the lower country who may desire healthy summer residences.

The sale will certainly take place, and will be continued from day to day until the whole property is disposed of.

JOSEPH PICKETT, JAS. F. TAYLOR, WM. ROBARDS, Commissioners for the State of N. Carolina. Raleigh, Jan. 6, 1828. 5102

HOUSE AND LOT, NEGROES, &c.

WILL be sold, at public auction, on Wednesday, the 20th of February next, in the town of Statesville, a House and Lot, together with the necessary out-houses, and in addition thereto a safe and commodious blacksmith's shop, situated in a pleasant part of the village, near the best public well.

Also, One Negro Man, two negro women, and one child. Terms 12 months credit, bond and security required. M. L. HILL, Trustee. January 1, 1828. 6102

SHERIFF'S SALE OF NEGROES.

WILL be sold for cash, at the court-house in Salisbury, on Monday, the 18th of February next, the Plantation whereon Samuel Young now lives, lying on Third Creek, adjoining John Young, Wm. B. Wood, and others; containing about 200 acres of as good Land as any in Rowan county, about 175 acres cleared, much of which is fresh, all under good fence; and there are on the premises convenient and suitable buildings of all kinds required on a large farm.

Also, will be sold on the same day and place, 33 likely NEGROES, consisting of 3 men, 2 women and children. All sold as the property of said Samuel Young, to satisfy sundry executions in my hands for collection. Price adv. \$1.50. F. SLATER, D. Sheriff. January 9th, 1828. 5101

NOT RAN AWAY!

RAN away from the subscriber, at Peterburg, Va. Georgia, on the night of the second of January, one negro man, and his wife. The fellow is rather of a yellow complexion, stout, and well made; his name is Isaac, and will both probably make for Virginia; the woman is black and likely, and is called Rose; they both carried several suits of apparel, and several blankets and quilts. JOHN D. WATKINS. Jan. 3d, 1828. 3101

SHERIFFS DEEDS.

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.

POETRY.

The OMnipotence of DEITY.

The following highly poetical and beautiful lines, are from a new work, entitled "The Spirit and Manners of the Age."

Above—below—where'er I gaze, Thy guiding finger, Lord, I view, True'd in the midnight planer's blaze, Or glistening in the morning dew: What'er is beautiful or fair, Is but thine own reflection there.

I hear thee in the stormy wind, That turns the ocean wave to foam; Nor less thy wondrous power I find, When summer airs around me roam: The tempest and the calm declare Thyself—for thou art every where.

I find thee in the noon of night, And read thy name in every star That drinks its splendor from the light That flows from mercy's beaming car: Thy footstool, Lord, each starry gem Composes—not thy diadem.

And when the radiant orb of light Hath tipped the mountain tops with gold, Smote with the blaze, my wearied sight Shrinks from the wonders I behold: That ray of glory, bright and fair, Is but thy living shadow there.

Thine is the silent noon of night, The twilight eve—the dewy morn: What'er is beautiful and bright, Thine hands have fashion'd to adorn: Thy glory walks in every sphere, And all things whisper, "God is here!"

SECRET DEVOTION.

I love to steal awhile away From every cumbering care, And spend the hours of setting day In humble, grateful prayer.

I love in solitude to shed The penitential tear, And all his promises to plead, Where none but God can hear.

I love to think on mercies past, And future good implore, And all my sighs and sorrows cast On him whom I adore.

I love by faith to take a view Of brighter scenes in heaven; Such prospects of my strength renew, While here by tempests driven.

Thus, when life's toilsome day is o'er, May its departing ray Be calm as this impressive hour, And lead to endless day.

EXTRACT.

Around me rolls a nameless mass, A sea of anxious men, I watch them as they onward pass, Hundreds and thousands ten. Misguided race! I grieve to see That, reckless of futurity, You seek destruction's den; I grieve to think how soon this scene Shall be as it had never been!

I look amazed upon the world: Here Wisdom holds its state; There War's red standard is unfurl'd, And monarchs talk like Fate; While blistered hearts are every where, And shapes of famine and despair On all sides congregate; O God! 'tis wondrous there should be Such madness and such misery."

MANUFACTURES, WOOL, &c.

The following Report was made to the House of Commons of the Legislature of this state, on the 1st of January last, by Charles Fisher, Esq. member from Salisbury, who was chairman of the select committee on the subject:

The Select Committee, to whom was referred the Resolution, on the subject of Cotton and woollen Manufactories, and on the 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 farther sum of four 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 payments; 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 ex-

cess 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 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 8 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 monied concerns of North Carolina, 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 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 homes and 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 scarcer 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 inquiry 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 penning 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 aliments 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 of 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 of navigation will not be so severely felt, for it will cost no more to send on \$40,000 worth of the fabric, than it will \$10,000 of the raw materials, 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 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 \$7,200,000. 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 neighborhood markets are not so essential; but to North-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 dispirited. 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 effects. Look to the north—visit their manufacturing villages and establishments, and you find a contented, happy and prospering 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 manufactures 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 Manunk, 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-bound 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 the 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 labor-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.

[To be continued.]

CURIOUS AGRICULTURAL FACTS.

Forty years since, Lord Egremont's seat was a wild forest of 800 acres, covered with furze and stunted timber, and not worth five shillings (112 cts.) per acre. It now lets for thirty shillings (672 cts.) per acre. 10 quarters of oats (80 bushels) and five (40 bushels) of wheat, are raised on an acre of land, on which a sheep would have starved before the enclosure. Little more than 50 years since, Clumber Park, part of old Sherwood forest, and containing 4000 acres, was a bleak, dreary, unproductive heath. In 1760, improvement commenced, and the heath disappeared. The Duke of New Castle built a mansion and planted 2000 acres. These 2000 acres now produce thriving timber, of very large dimensions. The remaining 2000 yield excellent crops of different grains and grasses. Besides other live stock, the sheep fed on this forest, a half century since perfectly barren, amount annually to at least four thousand.

Upwards of six millions of acres of waste land in Britain, have been brought into cultivation within the last century—eleven parts out of twelve, in the reign of George the third. In the reign of Anne, 1438 acres—of George 1st, 17,760—George 2d, 3,018,778—George 3d, 5,686,400, and George 4th, (to 1827,) 300,800 acres. The fee simple of these six millions, at 28 years purchase, has added 252,000,000/—or \$1,000,000,000 to the national wealth. N. Y. Albion.

There is nothing that rouses the resentment of a generous heart more than unjust accusations of the amiable and the innocent.