

MR. FISHER'S REPORT
ON MANUFACTURE AND GROWING OF WOOL
Made to the House of Commons of North-Carolina,
On Tuesday, June 1, 1828.

The Select Committee, to whom was referred the Resolution, on the subject of Cotton and Woollen Manufactures, 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 \$5,291,877; 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 insurers, 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 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 markets, 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 8 cents per lb, he must soon be driven from his 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 bank, 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 moral 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 debt 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 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, tending 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 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 elements for manufacturing, we annually expend millions in the purchase of articles manufac-

tured in Europe and at the North, out of our own raw materials. While under this state of things, we have been growing poorer, the manufacturer, 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 of navigation will not be so severely felt, for it will cost no more to send off \$40,000 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 \$50 per bale, amounts to \$4,000,000. 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 \$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 Patter-son, 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-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 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.

I. The Raw Material.

Cotton.—The soil and climate of North-Carolina, excepting the mountainous regions, are well adapted to the growth of this 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, abounds 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 is saved. This is equal, on an average, to 25 per cent on the present prices, or to 24 cents per lb, or \$7 50 per bale, on all shipments, either to the North or Europe. Thus the 80,000 bales sent from North-Carolina, cost for transportation, \$600,000, which would be saved, if manufactured on the spot. An establishment at Lowell, Patterson or Blackstone, consuming 500 bales, must pay annually for transportation, \$3,750 which would be a clear gain to a similar establishment in North-Carolina.—2d. Another advantage in our favor is, that the Cotton here would be delivered in the seed. Cotton taken from the gin is in the best state for spinning. Besides, we should save the bagging, roping and wastage—all of which, Mr. Donaldson of Fayetteville, estimates equal to ten per cent, in our favour.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Mr. Parris submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to communicate to the Senate (so far as may be compatible with the Public interest) any information in his possession relative to any alleged aggression on the rights of the citizens of the United States, by persons claiming authority under the Government of the Province of New Brunswick.

Mr. Rugges from the Committee on Finance reported a bill for the relief of Francis Larche which was ordered to a second reading.

[This bill appropriates a blank sum to compensate Francis Larche for loss of a slave who was killed by a cannon ball at New Orleans, while in the service of the U. States.]

On motion of Mr. Macon, the Senate went into Executive business; and when the doors were opened, the Senate,

On motion of Mr. Eaton, adjourned to meet on Thursday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Mallory from the Committee on Manufactures, reported the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Committee on Manufactures be vested with power and authority to send for persons and papers.

Mr. McDuffie objected to the resolution as out of order.

The Speaker decided that as the resolution was the report of a Committee it was in order.

Mr. Mallory said that it would be proper to make one or two remarks in regard to his own views, of the resolution which had just been offered. Having discharged his duty to the Committee by offering the resolution, he felt that he had now a duty to discharge to himself. He would do this in a single word. He had opposed the passage of the resolution in the Committee, and although he had offered it in obedience to the instructions of the Committee, he should give it his opposition in the House.

Mr. Strong considered that the Resolution was a very extraordinary in its character. Such was the impression which had been made upon his mind when the resolution was read, and perhaps that first impression may be wrong. He would be glad however, if some member of the Committee which had instructed that the resolution be offered, would state some reason why that Committee is required to be clothed with powers to send for persons and papers. Cogent reasons ought to be given before so unusual a proposition should be acceded to by the House.

Mr. Wright of Ohio concurred with the last gentleman as to the extraordinary character of the resolution. He was not certain that such a resolution may not have been offered before, but if so he was not a ware of the fact. What was its object? We have no information on the subject.—The chairman of the Committee himself is of opinion that it ought not to be adopted.—The gentleman from New York who had just spoken had called upon some member of the committee for information. No response had been made to the call.—What then is the object of the resolution? Is it intended to operate upon any individual connected with the manufacturing of any article? If so before the House should be called on to give its sanction to the proposition the facts upon which it is predicated ought to be laid before the House.

Mr. Stevenson stated that as one of the members of the Committee who had voted for the resolution, not as one who had proposed it, he would state one or two of the reasons which had induced him to agree to it. Numerous memorials had been presented to Congress praying an increase of the tariff, but they were contradictory as to the facts upon which the prayer of the memorials were founded. They make assertions, but do not enter sufficiently into details to enable the committee to draw any conclusive opinions from their statements. The object of the resolution is to invest the Committee with power to send for persons and papers in order to obtain such information as would enable the Committee clearly to determine on what articles additional protection is required, and having obtained that point to fix the quantum of protection which is proper or necessary.

The question was then taken upon the passage of the resolution, by Ayes and Noes when there appeared,

Yeas.—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Alston, J. Anderson, Archer, Armstrong, J. S. Barbour, R. F. Barbour, Barlow, Barney, Baringer, Bassett, Belden, Bell, Brent, Bryan, Buchanan, Bunker, Cambreleng, Carter, Claborn, J. Clark, Conner, Coulter, Daniel, T. Davidson, Davis, De Graff, Deane, Dorsey, Dwyer, Duncan, Earl, Friday, Floyd of Va. Floyd of Ark. Fort, Forward, Fry, Gale, Garrow, Gilmer, Greene, Gurley, Haile, Hall, Hamilton, Harvey, Hayes, Hobbs, Holmes, Igham, Isaacs, Keece, Kern, King, Kramer, Lecompte, Lea, Livingston, Lumkin, Magee, Mable, Martin, McCoy, McDuffie, McKinnon, McKean, McKee, Mercer, J. Mitchell, T. P. Mitchell, J. C. Mitchell, T. P. Moore, G. Moore, Nuckolls, Oakley, Orr, Owen, Palk, Ramsay, Randolph, Ripley, Rivers, Roane, Sheppard, A. Smith, Spring, Stanberry, J. S. Stevenson, Stergiers, Stover, Thompson, Trezvant, Turner, Van Horn, Verplanck, Ward, Wickliffe, Wolfe, S. Wright, Yancy.—102.

Noes.—Messrs. S. C. Allen, S. Anderson, Bailey, Baldwin, N. Barber, Barker Barlow, Barnard, Bartlett, Bartley, L. C. Bates, E. Bares, Beecher, Blake, Brown, Buckner, Buck, Burgess, Butnam, Chase, James Clark, Condit, Creighton, Croninsheld, Culpeper, J. Davenport, Dickinson, Dwight, Everett, Gorham, Hallack, Mealy, Hodges, Hoffman, Hunt, Ingersoll, Jennings, Johns, Lawrence, Lefler, Letcher, Little, Locke, Long, Lyon, Mallory, Markwell, Martindale, Marvin, Maxwell, Maynard, M'Intire, M'Lean, Merwin, Mercalf, Miner, Newton, O'Brien, Pearce, Phelps, Pierson, Plant, Reed, Richardson, Russell, Sioane, O. H. Smith, Sprague, Stewart, Storr, Strong, Swann, Swift, Taylor, Tracy, E. Tucker, Van Renssaler, Vinton, Wales, Washington, Whipples, Whitelsey, Wingate, J. J. Wood, Silas Wood, Woods, Woodcock, John C. Wright.—88.

The resolution was therefore adopted,

Millinery and Mantua-Making.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they have lately received from New-York a very handsome assortment of Articles in the above line of business, and will be pleased to sell for cash, or to punctual customers, on a short credit, as low as any that can be purchased in this city. Their Goods being all of the best quality, they hope to be able to render entire satisfaction to those who please to call on them.

Millinery & Mantua-making executed by them in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

S. S. & M. A. E. PULLIAM.
23 oawit
Dec. 5.

Wake Forest Female School.

WANTED for the above, a lady well qualified to instruct in the useful and ornamental branches of learning. Letters, stating terms, qualifications and references, addressed "to the Postmaster, Wake Forest, N. C." will be duly attended to.

NOTICE.

THE Certificate for 22 Shares of the Stock of the Bank of Cape-Fear, in the name of Joshua G. Wright, and the Certificate for 3 Shares, of said stock in the name of Susan Wright, being lost, application will be made for the renewal of said Certificates at the expiration of three months from this date.

SUSAN WRIGHT,
Adams' Postoffice,
JOSHUA G. WRIGHT,
SUSAN WRIGHT.
January 4, 1828.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Raleigh, January 1, 1828.

- Persons applying for letters, will please say they are advertised.
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Andrews Patsey | Lapsley Wm. J. |
| Atkins Hutchins | Loane H. T. |
| Austin Green | Lilly Archibald |
| Andrews David | Lakeyere John F. |
| Avera Sam'l | Levy George |
| Anderson Walker | Landon John R. |
| Alston Geo. L. | Leach John T. |
| Brissington John B. | Liles Harris |
| Baker Major Seamer | Lindsay Alexander |
| Bradfield David | Manney Dr. James 2 |
| Boyd James | Martin John 3 |
| Boyd Margaret | Martin John 3 |
| Barham Robinson 2 | Morris John |
| Brownrig Wm. | Morgan Samuel B. |
| Bonner Hezekiah | Mews John |
| Baker Dr. Isaac | McGair Rev. Alex. |
| Bolton Sherod | Mendenhall John C. |
| Burns Bates | McAlpin Duncan |
| Burdie Dr. Bennet | Murden Fanny |
| Benton Ezra K. | Marshall Robert L. |
| Bauman Timothy | Moore Lemuel W. |
| Bates John P. | Marriott Mary |
| Bryant Jesse | Miliken Susan |
| Bennet John | McCullers Harriet |
| Boman Morris | Moss John K. |
| Bryant Gen. Jos. | Nash Frederick Esq. 2 |
| Bowers Osborne | Nance James |
| Barker Gray | Nall John |
| Broadwell Freeman | Newton James |
| Baras Matilda | Nixon Phineas |
| Briggs John J. | Nelson Pope |
| Bullock Mrs. Celia | Norwood Augustin |
| Boon Gen. | Olive Guilford 2 |
| Call Henry | Patterson Samuel F. 4 |
| Brook Rev. Moses | Pemberton Sylvester 2 |
| Bugget Elisabeth | Pleasant Mary 2 |
| Battle Jane | Powell John 2 |
| Burton Robert | Pugh Martha |
| Bearden Serena | Pickens J. H. |
| Blount John G. | Petiford Alfred |
| Cook Lem'l 2 | Powell Wm. |
| Clarke David 2 | Parker Willie |
| Chiles Gen. A. 2 | Pope Simon |
| Carpenter Ruben | Prince Ediz Beth |
| Delacy John D. 4 | Porch Bridges |
| Dews Thos. | Price Thomas 2 |
| Dunn Bohing | Page Anderson |
| Daniel Wm. K. | Reaury John |
| Dodd B. D. | Roberts Thomas 2 |
| Dowdy Lemuel 2 | Rhodes Elijah |
| Erans Wm. | Robertson Wm. |
| Eason John | R. x John |
| Freeman Lucy | Rhodes Richard |
| Freeman J. N. | Robert Monier |
| Freeman Wm. | Rhodes Wm. B. |
| Fortune Alex. H. | Rice Luther 2 |
| Fortune R. C. | Rollin Richard |
| Frear Robert | Rains Chas. |
| Ferrell James | Rich Zach. |
| Fenner Arthur | Ragsdale Benjamin |
| Frost Valentine A. | Reeder F. 2 |
| Fowler Wm. B. | Sanders Romulus 2 |
| Fletcher Joshua | Spain Frederick |
| Ford John | Smith Samuel D. |
| Finley Murfin | Ship John |
| Green Wm. heirs of | Spivey Phebe 2 |
| George John | Stevens John |
| Graves John C. | Simms Berry |
| Gaskin Dms | Shum Sarah |
| Green Wm. A. | Smith Harrison |
| Graham E. E. | Scott Hannah |
| Green Samuel | Sting Joshua |
| Gough James 2 | Soungclaw Samuel |
| Gully Briant | Sexon Thomas |
| Grady Davison | Snellings Curtis 2 |
| Grady James | Slade Bridget |
| Hutchins Isaac 2 | Stephenson S. 3 |
| Johnson Lewis | Smith R. A. |
| Head James | Stance Everett |
| Hooper Jas. H. | Shaw G. |
| Hooper Louisa | Sexton James |
| Hudson Jas. | Smith James |
| Hinton Lucy 2 | Stephens Elizabeth |
| Hall Hon. John | Shaw Joseph |
| Howell Thos. | Tay or James A. |
| Hutchins John | Turner Jesse |
| Hinton Francis P. B. | Thompson J. mes |
| Hawkins John D. | Thompson M. |
| Holland John S. | Thompson John |
| Homes Phill | Tipper Berry |
| Henderson Alexander | Thompson Care Ann |
| Harney John | Underwood Wm. |
| Hinton Geo. W. | Usher James |
| Hinton Cesy | Upchurch N. |
| Hamilton Robert 2 | Utley Aden |
| Hinton Joseph | Williams Wm. 2 |
| Hugh Emely | Wellord Enoch |
| Hendon Josiah | Wilson E. L. |
| Hugh Landers A. | Wright Jesse |
| Holden Benj. | Wright Joseph |
| Hinton David | Wright John |
| Hinton Dr. R. | White Beniah |
| Hobson Josiah R. 2 | Wood Martha |
| Holanman Lewis 2 | Western Sun Lodge 3 |
| Jasper P. N. | Wynn Robert |
| Jones Thomas | Wood Tabitha |
| Jones Lewis | Willer M. S. |
| Jones John | Williams Thomas |
| Jon's Jesse | Warren Martha |
| Jones David | Warren Henry |
| Jones Martha | Whitaker Sarah |
| Ingersoll Moses | Wedding Sh. drack |
| King Thomas D. | Walton Timothy |
| Kelly Nath'l | Watts Kwell |
| Kennon Wm. | |

Williamsboro' Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 7th January 1828.

Boarding can be had with the Principal or in the most respectable families in the village and neighborhood. The strictest attention is paid to the morals and literary improvement of the students.

A. WILSON, Principal.

The Tarboro' Free and Education Society, will please insert the above three times and forward their accounts to the subscriber for payment.

Williamsboro', Dec. 1827. 52 64.