



AND North-Carolina State Gazette.

Ours are the plans of fair and faithful Peace,
Unwarped by party rage, to live like Brothers.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1809.

Vol. X.

No. 523

From the Pittsburg Commonwealth of Aug. 3.

PROSPERITY OF THE WESTERN COUNTRY.

A cursory view of the Principal Manufactories in and adjacent to Pittsburg, (Penn.)

We feel a peculiar pleasure in taking this hasty glance at our rising manufactures, whose increase and success we sincerely pray for, believing it the surest and most solid basis on which our country can rest its future independence and happiness: not throwing out of view, by any means, the culture of our forests, and the requisite improvements in agriculture; for these, with manufactures, like man and wife, must go hand in hand. Let the agriculturist and manufacturer, therefore, join hands, and by the jarring world defiance: let them sit down together under their own vine and fig tree, and enjoy the fruits of their honest labors; whilst the maddened nations of Europe are destroying each other, and spreading death and desolation over some of the fairest portions of the globe.

We should like to have taken a more extended view of the manufactures of the Western country, had our information been adequate, or the contracted nature of our limits permitted. We must content ourselves with what follows, and beg indulgence for any miscalculations or errors which we may have undesignedly committed.

Glass works.—Of these we have three in the same operation, and the fourth at New Geneva, 50 miles up the Monongahela river. Two of these in town make all kinds of flint glass, tumblers, wine glasses, decanters, &c. to the amount of a \$30,000 annually. The other two make green bottles, window glass, &c. to the value of, say \$60,000 annually. Stone or pit coal is their fuel, which costs five cents per bushel.

Cotton Mills.—We have two, one works 90 and the other contemplates working 230 spindles. They manufacture cords, chambrays, jeans, dimities, checks, tickings, girthings, &c. to the value of about \$20,000 annually. The machinery is set in motion by the power of horses. Both have wool, carding and picking machines under the same roof. There are a few smaller cotton mills through the country, and increasing; wool carding machines are numerous, some going by water and others by horses. Cotton from the Mississippi country brought to this place, sells at 20 cents per pound. [We are informed that 537 spindles are at work in Shippensburg, (Penn.) which spin 88 dozen, or 44 lbs. of cotton yarn daily.]

In Lexington, (Ken.) there are several cotton cloth, duck and bagging manufactures on large scales, which it is said, work up 800 tons of hemp into bagging annually, besides vast quantities of fashionable cotton wares. One was erected in Frankfort, but it was unfortunately burnt down, and has not been rebuilt, notwithstanding the generous offers made for that purpose by the mechanics and others of the place. The one at Louisville was also consumed, but by the generous exertions of the mechanics of the town, it has been rebuilt, and is in complete operation again.

The Legislature should endeavor to prevent by exemplary punishments, the conflagration of established manufactures.

Buttons.—We have a manufactory of white metal buttons to the extent of 40 or 60 groce per week, and can be extended. Of the buttons made at this manufactory, one of our merchants tells us he expects to sell 2000 groce in the course of this year.

Iron grinding mill.—One has recently got into operation for grinding flat irons, axes, scythes, chisels, &c. and being attached to the air foundry, will be a considerable saving in the carriage of heavy articles from the sea ports.

Ironmongery.—Of this there is about 12 to \$15,000 worth made annually of chisels, claw hammers, steel yards, shingling hatchets, drawing-knives, cutting knives, shovels, tongs, hammers, gimblets, augers, squares, door handles, jack screws, files, stock-locks, spinning-wheel irons, axes, hoes chains, kitchen ware, &c. Scythes, sickles and augers, are made in great numbers throughout the country.

From late experiments it has been found that butt-hinges, and anvils can be made here to advantage. The face of these anvils are cast on a thick, cold iron plate, which renders them as hard as the steel faced anvils, and at less than

one third of the price of wrought anvils. They are called stock cast anvils. Our smiths begin to use them, and highly approve of them. Ingenious and well contrived iron bark mills, are cast at our air furnace, together with large quantities of Hollow ware, mill irons, &c. and lately cast 70 tons of cannon ball for the U. States. We have seen a handsome small file piece of its casting. Blistered and Crowley steel is made at Bedford in this state; the extension of this manufacture, and a spade and shovel manufactory is much wanted in this country. We have seen neat pen knives made here, and we believe as good and as cheap as those imported of the same patterns.

Nails.—We have several manufactories of these in town, which make about 300 tons of cut and wrought nails of all sizes annually. The manufacture of nails is considerable throughout this country, Ohio and Kentucky.

Bridle bits and stirrups.—A manufactory of these has been recently established in town, and bids fair to do well.

Tin, copper and japanned wares.—We have six manufactories briskly carried on, which are supposed to manufacture wares to the value of about \$30,000 worth annually. Copper stills, a very heavy article in this line, are made in numbers. Copper and tin wares are manufactured considerably in Brownsville, Charlestown, &c. and more or less in Ohio and Kentucky.

Wire weaving.—This business is carried on to a very considerable amount. Sieves, riddles, screens, &c. could be made we should suppose, in sufficient quantities to supply the whole western country. Was wire drawn here, it would be attended with considerable advantages. There is also a wire weaver at Brownsville.

Glass cutting.—This business has been recently established by an ingenious German, (E. Schum.) formerly glass cutter to Louis XVI late king of France. We have seen a six light chandelier, with prisms of his cutting, which does credit to the workman, and reflects honor on our country, for we have reason to believe it is the first ever cut in the United States. It is suspended in the house of Mr. Kerr, inn-keeper, of this place.

Increase of weavers.—In the year 1800, there were but 5 looms in Pittsburg, in 1807 there were 18, and at this time (1809) we have 44. It is calculated they weave about 59,000 yards annually, of linsey woolsey and cotton and linen mixed, which is worth upon an average 66 cents per yard, amounting to \$38,940. There was also considerable quantities of rugs, table-cloths, rug carpets, coverlets, &c. woven.

Linens.—About 80,000 yards of flaxen linen, coarse and fine, brought to the Pittsburg market yearly, averaging from 25 to 40, and some at from 75 to 100 cents per yard, (the two last qualities are increasing in quantity) besides about 10,000 yards of cotton and linen mixed, and 5000 yards of linsey-woolsey; all made in this and the neighboring counties, by the industrious families of farm houses.

We feel a pleasure in having seen a fine piece of linen made by a lady of this place—it spun 6 doz. cuts to the pound, and is 1600 in quality; it sold for 150 cents per yard. We have seen another piece spun by another lady of Alleghany county and wove by her husband, beautiful in quality and texture. If we had a few spinsters, such as these ladies, our country would soon be relieved of the heavy expence of importing linens from Europe. There is no doubt but we have hundreds, nay thousands of excellent spinsters, but they are as lights under a bushel, hid for want of encouragement to shew themselves: now is the time—let them throw off the mantle; their country calls for their noblest exertions. Let it no longer be foolishly and roundly asserted, that the American flax will not make, nor can the American women spin, fine linen. The assertion is a libel on our country.

Fine Thread.—We are happy to find that fine and beautiful thread is now brought to our market. We have seen some of 12 dozen cuts to the pound, about the quality of No. 28 imported.

Woolen Cloth.—We have seen a beautiful piece of fine black cloth made by Mr. John D. Bassa, of Zelenople, Butler county, Penn. a German gentleman of enterprise. It was made from his Merino sheep, and will bear a comparison with imported cloths, such as we buy from our merchants at from 8 to 9 dollars per yard. We have also seen

a piece made by Col. David Humphreys, of Connecticut, which does honor to the patriotic exertions of its worthy manufacturer; a man whose name will be engraven on the minds of his fellow-citizens, for his noble labors in the encouragement of the domestic manufactures of his country, particularly his rapid improvement of the breed of sheep, by the introduction of the Merino breed. There is a good deal of the coarser woollen cloths made by our farmers for family use. Some flannel is also manufactured.

The Philadelphia Domestic Society, we are informed, have for sale, very handsome woollen cloths, calicoes, and all kinds of cottons. Our western merchants we should suppose, ought to give this society, and all others of the kind, every encouragement.

Rope walks.—We have but one, and this on a small scale; there is one at Brownsville and one at Wheeling, on a tolerable large scale. In Lexington, and at Louisville, Falls of Ohio, there are several on a very large scale. At Cincinnati, Ohio, there is a rope walk whose proprietor advertises for 500,000 lbs. of hemp, at five dollars per hundred wt.

Snuff & Segars.—There are 5000 lbs. of Rappee and Scotch Snuff, and 800,000 segars manufactured here annually, principally of Kentucky tobacco.

Flour & Whiskey.—Of these articles, a vast and unknown amount is made throughout this country. There is, however, too little foreign demand for the former, and too great a home consumption of the latter for the good of the inhabitants.

A house full of machines.—At the lower falls of Big Beaver creek, there are an oil mill, fulling mill, a mill for boring and grinding gun-barrels, a wool carding machine, a nail factory, and a mill for sawing whet-stones, all under one roof. At the same place, are a cotton carding machine and spinning jenny, an ingenious machine for cutting and forming at one stroke, cotton card teeth, a machine for cutting large screws for tobacco presses and fulling mills, and one for making fullers shears. The greater part of the above machines are made by David Townsend, an indefatigable and ingenious mechanic, and one of the firm.

Boat & ship building.—Kentucky & New-Orleans boats, keels, barges, skiffs, &c. are made in great numbers on all our rivers. And there now is a vessel of 150 tons building on the Alleghany river, about ten miles above this place, by Mr. Robbins. Considerable ship building has been carried on at Marietta and other places on the Ohio, but the business has been slackened by the change of our commercial affairs with Europe, whose system of commerce seems to be that of war and plunder, our peace and justice. These principles are now at issue (and time they should be) and the Great Dispenser of Events only knows where it will terminate.

Pipes & Queen's ware.—We have a pipe factory in town, and there is a good kind of queen's ware made at Charlestown, Brooke county, Va. together with stone wares: stone wares are also made at Wheeling and other places. Earthen potteries are numerous.

Woolen & cotton cards.—There is a factory of these at Brownsville, and one for cotton cards is now erecting at Ed-dyville, on the Cumberland river (K.) by Matthew Lyon.

Paper.—We have two extensive paper mills, one on Big Redstone and the other near the mouth of Little Beaver Creek, which manufacture good paper of different kinds to the value of about 25 or 30,000 dollars worth annually. But they do not supply as much as the markets stand in need of. Much of this article is yet brought over the mountains. There are six paper mills we are informed in the state of Kentucky, one of which goes part of the year by the force of steam. We seriously admonish our good house-wives and their little daughters to save all clean linen and cotton rags, for without these no paper can be made, and without paper books cannot be printed. A good price will be given for them by all the printers of this place.

Steam mill.—A mill of this kind has been recently erected in town, and of a construction and mechanism that does honor to human invention. It is calculated for three pair of stones, which is estimated will make 100 barrels of flour in 24 hours. The running gears are all of cast iron, of which there is

near 10 tons about it. The two cylindrical boilers, which are of wrought iron, are 26 feet in length and 27 inches in diameter; they consume about 20 bushels of coal daily, which cost one dollar. The mill is owned by Owen and Oliver Evans of Philadelphia, & has cost them, it is said, \$14,000.

Salt.—There are 300,000 bushels of salt made annually at the Onondago salt works, in the state of New-York. The two works on Big Yellow Creek, Ohio, make about 3000 bushels annually. The salt works below Chillicothe, say 3000 bushels. In Kentucky there are 15 licks, at which are made about 60,000 bushels. King's salt works, bordering Tennessee, make, say 25,000 bushels. The saline works in the Indiana Territory, 15,000 bushels a year. The works newly set into operation in Butler county (Penn.) by Thomas Collins, Esq. make about 2,000 bushels; amounting in all to about 420,000 bushels of an annual internal supply. And it is thought double this quantity could be made, were these works carried on to their full extent.

The report of Albert Gallatin, of January, last says "The annual average of imported and consumption of salt, is almost 3,000,000 bushels, weighing each 56 lbs equal to 75,000 tons, and requiring, in fact, 125,000 tons of shipping for its importation."

Bar iron & castings.—Our country is rich in furnaces and forges. Within 60 miles of this place, about 4,000 tons of bar iron, 18,000 tons of pig and castings, and 400 tons of slit iron, made annually. Exclusive of what is made at these forges, about 500 tons of rolled and bar iron come to our market annually from forges in the mountains.

Shots.—There is an old factory of this article at the lead furnace in Louisiana territory, and we understand a factory for patent shot is about to be erected on a very large scale there. [There are two patent shot factories in Philadelphia, which make vast quantities of this article.]

Powder.—We have several powder mills in this country; but their supplies are not equal to the consumption. Considerable quantities are brought from the manufactories over the mountains.

Saddlery.—This business is carried on briskly; to the value of about 40,000 dollars worth of saddles, bridles, &c. are manufactured here annually; and in Kentucky, we are informed, it is still more extensive.

Cheese.—This article is made in New Connecticut, Ohio, to a very considerable amount, and exported to Kentucky and to this place. Considerable quantities of good cheese are, however, made by the industrious farmers of this neighborhood and disposed of in our market. Mr. Robbins, about a mile from town, it is supposed, makes in three dairies, 9,000 pounds annually, at 12 1-2 cents per pound, is \$1125.

Boots & shoes.—These are made in this place to the amount of about 35,000 pairs of shoes, and 15,000 pairs of boots annually. The most extensive manufacturer in this place is Mr. James Riddle, whose annual sales are considerably above \$7000. Women's shoes, however, are not made to any considerable extent. A considerable shoe factory is carried on at Harmony, Butler county (Penn.) a handsome village settled by Germans.

Hats.—We have a great internal supply of hats manufactured throughout the western country. Mr. Abraham Watkins is allowed by the best judges, to manufacture hats equal to any in the U. S. or perhaps in the world.

Stockings.—But few of these are made, except those knit in private families, and these of the coarser kind of woollen stockings and socks—they are, however, increasing.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Treasury Office, August 1st, 1809.

THE Sheriffs and other Revenue Officers of the State aforesaid, by a punctual and faithful discharge of the duties required of them by law, in regard to the collection & payment into the Treasury of Taxes and other public dues for the current year, will do themselves credit, and foreclose the possibility of penalty or forfeiture—Should any unfortunately fail in this very essential point, they will bear in mind that the Public Treasurer has no opinion with respect to the course to be pursued, his duty being imperative; and that therefore all such will be proceeded against according to law, and in the Superior Court for the County of Wake, which will happen in October next.

JOHN HAYWOOD, Pub. Treas.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

From German and Danish papers received at Baltimore by the *Eutaw*, from Sykt.

MANHEIM, JULY 14.

The fifth and sixth instant are famous in the history of the war. The Emperor Napoleon, on the 5th, crossed the Danube with his numerous army, the sixth began the most memorable battle that ever was fought. It was near Neusiedln that the French army obtained a complete victory.

According to the news from Munich, a courier had arrived the 9th July, announcing 30,000 prisoners already taken. Letters from Carlsruhe, state the number of prisoners taken on the fifth and sixth of July to be 40,000. The 7th, the remainder of the Austrian army was pursued. Other letters, to the 7th, state the number of dead and wounded to be 50,000. The Bavarian and Saxon troops covered themselves with glory.

CARLSRUHE, JULY 12.

Captain Sauter is just arrived, as a courier extraordinary, bringing the news of a grand battle gained by his Majesty the Emperor of the French, over the Austrians, the 6th and 7th of July.

LINTZ, JULY 8.

The victory is now decided, the fourth courier has just arrived and brings us this important news. The Archduke Charles is mortally wounded; and the Archduke Lewis is also wounded; 16 Generals killed and wounded or made prisoners; upwards of 30,000 men shared the same fate; 100 cannons were taken. In the beginning of the battle, the right wing of the enemy was driven out of its batteries, the centre was next forced. The retreat of the enemy towards Hungary is cut off. The slaughter was dreadful; the field of battle is covered with dead and wounded. The enemy is closely pursued. The great drama will be finished in the course of the present month.

WOLKERSDORF, JULY 7.

After the battle of Wagram, the enemy's army fled in great disorder, and is pursued in every direction. Our vanguard is at two leagues from Nischolsburg. His Majesty's headquarters are at Wolkersdorf, precisely at the same place where the Emperor of Austria was the night before. This unfortunate Prince looked from the mountain Hebersbrunn, at the battle, & as soon as he saw it to be lost, went back to Bruenn.

The inhabitants state the amount of dead and wounded to be very enormous. This army, which amounted to 200,000 men, is reduced to about 45,000 men. The amount of their dead is stated to be about from 45 to 50,000. The dead bodies of 20 Generals have been found on the field of battle.

MUNICH, JULY 9.

The 5th and 6th inst. will ever be memorable. Yesterday, after skillful manœuvres, all the enemy's fortifications were carried; he was driven to the plains and pursued three miles from the Danube.

To day the enemy has been attacked on the heights of Wagram, Baumensdorf and Neusiedln. All the united forces of Austria have been completely beaten. The victory was decided at 10 A. M. Her losses, in prisoners, cannon and standards are enormous. We have lost no officer of any note. The Emperor is in good health.

The Fr. Gen. Molitor has been detached from the Grand army to protect Dalmatia.

COPENHAGEN, JULY 21.

The last news received from the Austrians themselves attests their defeat. The following letter has been forwarded from Machren, dated 9th July:

"On the 5th, the French made a violent attack on the left wing of the Austrians. The city of Enzersdorf was consumed in the evening of the 4th. Early on the 5th, at Morgen, the French crossed the Danube, with 56,000 men, near Fischamend. While the Austrian right wing resisted the French army, the left was falling back, fighting. On the sixth the attack was renewed with the left wing, which was in a short time overpowered. The Austrian army was obliged to retire to Bismberg. By the crossing the Danube at Fischamend, the division of the Archduke John was cut off, and was unable to assist the left wing of the main army. News from the French head-quarters mention, that about 40,000 prisoners and 100 pair of