

**COTTON MANUFACTURES.**

An Extract from the Report of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, made to the House of Representatives, at the S. Feb. 13.

The committee were conscious, that they had no ordinary duty to perform, when the House of Representatives referred to their consideration the memorials and petitions of the manufacturers of cotton wool. In obedience to the instructions of the House, they have given great attention to the subject, and beg leave to present the result of their deliberations.

They are not a little apprehensive, that they have not succeeded in doing justice to a subject so intimately connected with the advancement and prosperity of agriculture and commerce—a subject which enlightened statesmen and philosophers have deemed not unworthy of their attention & consideration.

It is not the intention of the committee to offer any theoretical opinions of their own, or of others. They are persuaded that a display of speculative opinions would not meet with approbation. From these views, the committee are disposed to state facts, and to make such observations only as shall be minutely connected with, and warranted by, these.

Prior to the years 1800 and 1807, establishments for manufacturing cotton wool had not been attempted, but in few instances, and on a limited scale. Their rise and progress are attributable to embarrasments to which commerce was subjected, which embarrasments originated in causes not within the control of human prudence.

While commerce flourished, the trade which had been carried on with the continent of Europe, with the East-Indies, & with the colonies of Spain and France, enriched our enterprising merchants, the benefits of which were sensibly felt by the agriculturists, whose wealth and industry were increased and extended. When external commerce was suspended, the capitalists throughout the Union became solicitous to direct their capital. A portion of it, it is believed, was directed to the improvement of agriculture, & not an inconsiderable portion of it, as it appears, was likewise employed in erecting establishments for manufacturing cotton wool. To make this statement as satisfactory as possible—to give it all the certainty that is susceptible of attaining, the following facts are respectfully submitted to the consideration of the House. They show the rapid progress which has been made in a few years, and evidently the ability to carry them on with certainty of success, should a just and liberal policy regard them as objects deserving encouragement.

In the year	Bales of cotton manufactured in manufacturing establishments.
1800	500
1805	1,000
1810	10,000
1815	50,000

This statement, the committee have no reason to doubt, nor have they any to question the truth of the following succinct statement of the capital which is employed, of the labor which it commands, and of the products of that labor:

Capital	\$ 40,000,000
Males employed, from the age of sixteen and upwards	10,000
Women and female children	66,000
Boys under sixteen years of age	24,000
Wages of one hundred thousand persons, averaging 150 dollars each	15,000,000
Cotton wool manufactured, ninety thousand bales, amounting to	27,000,000 lbs.
Number of yards of cotton, of various kinds	81,000,000
Cost, per yard, averaging thirty cents	\$ 24,000,000

This rise and progress of such establishments can excite no wonder. The inducements to industry in a free government are numerous and inviting. Effects are always in unison with their causes. The inducements consist in the certainty and security which every citizen enjoys of exercising exclusive dominion over the creations of his genius, and the products of his labor; in procuring from his native soil, at all times, with facility, the raw materials that are required, and in the liberal encouragement that will be accorded by agriculturists to those who, by their labor, keep up a constant and increasing demand for the produce of agriculture.

Every state will participate in those advantages. The resources of each will be explored, opened, and enlarged. Different sections of the union will, according to their position, the climate, the population, the habits of the people, and the nature of the soil, strike into that line of industry which is best adapted to their interests and the good of the whole; an active and free intercourse, promoted and facilitated by roads and canals, will cause; prejudices, which are generated by distance, and the want of inducements to approach each other and reciprocate benefits, will be removed; information will be extended; the union will acquire strength and solidity, and the constitution of the U. S. and that of each state, will be regarded as fountains from which flow numerous streams of public and private prosperity.

Each government, moving in its appropriate orbit, performing, with ability, its separate functions, will be endeared to the hearts of a good and grateful people. The states that are most disposed to manufacture, as regular occupations, will draw from the agricultural states all the raw materials which they want, and not an inconsiderable portion also of the necessities of life; while the latter will, in addition to the benefits which they at present enjoy, always command, in peace or in war, at moderate prices, every species of manufacture that their wants may require. Should they be inclined to manufacture

for themselves, they can do so with success, because they have all the means in their power to erect, and to extend, at pleasure, manufacturing establishments. Our wants being supplied by our own industry and industry, exported to other parts of the world, pay for foreign manufactures, will cease.

The value of American produce at this time exported, will not enable the importers to pay for the foreign manufactures imported. Whenever the two accounts shall be fairly stated, the balance against the United States will be found to be many millions of dollars. Such is the state of things, that the change must be to the advantage of the United States. The precious metals will be attracted to them; the diffusion of which, in a regular and uniform current, through the great arteries and veins, of the body politic, will give to each member health and vigor.

In proportion as the commerce of the United States depends on agriculture and manufactures, as a common basis, will it increase and become independent of those revolutions and fluctuations, which the ambition and jealousy of foreign governments are too apt to produce. Our navigation will be quickened, and supported as it will be by internal resources, never before at the command of any nation, will advance to the extent of those resources.

New channels of trade, to enterprise, no less important than productive, are opening, which can be secured only by a wise and prudent policy appreciating their advantage.

It want of foresight should neglect the cultivation and improvement of them, the opportune moment may be lost, perhaps for centuries, and the energies of this nation be thereby prevented from developing themselves, from making the boon which is proffered, our own.

By trading on our own capital, collisions with other nations, if they be not entirely done away, will be greatly diminished. This natural order of things exhibits the commencement of a new epoch, which promises peace, security and repose, by a firm and steady reliance on the produce of agriculture, on the treasures that are embodied in the earth, on the genius and ingenuity of our manufacturers and mechanics, and on the intelligence and enterprise of our merchants.

The government, possessing the intelligence and the art of improving the resources of the nation, will increase its efficient powers, and enjoying the confidence of those whom it has made happy, will oppose to the assistant of the nation's rights, the true, the only invincible arm, the unity of will and strength. Causes producing war will be few. Should war take place, its calamitous consequences will be mitigated, and the expenses and burdens of such a state of things will fall with a weight less oppressive and injurious, on the nation. The expenditures of the last war were greatly increased by a dependence on foreign supplies. The prices incident to such a dependence will always be high. Had not our nascent manufacturing establishments increased the quantity of commodities, at that time in demand, the expenditures would have been much greater, and consequences the most fatal and disastrous, alarming even in contemplation, would have been the fate of this nation. The experience of the past teaches a lesson never to be forgotten, and points emphatically to the remedy. A free government should heed its administrations, or the independence of this nation will be exposed to "the shafts of fortune."

The American manufacturers expect to meet with all the embarrasments which a jealous and monopolizing policy can suggest; they have good reasons for their apprehensions; they have much at stake. They have a large capital employed, and are feeling alive for its fate. Should the national government not afford them protection, the dangers which invest and threaten them, will destroy all their hopes, and will close their prospects of utility to their country. A reasonable encouragement will sustain and keep them erect; but if they fall, they fall never to rise again.

The foreign manufacturers and merchants know this; and will redouble with renovated zeal the stroke to prostrate them. They also know, that should the American manufacturing establishments fall, their mouldering piles—the visible ruins of a legislative breath, will warn all who shall tread in the same footsteps, of the doom, the inevitable destiny, of their establishments.

Providence, in bountifully placing within our reach whatever can minister to happiness and comfort, indicates plainly to us our duty—and what we owe to ourselves. Our resources are abundant and inexhaustible.

The stand that Archimedes wanted, is given to the national and state governments—and labor-saving machinery tenders the lever—the power of bringing those resources into use.

This power imparts incalculable advantages to a nation whose population is not full. The United States require the use of this power, because they do not abound in population. The diminution of manual labor, by means of machinery, in the cotton manufactures of Great Britain, was, in the year 1810, as two hundred to one.

Our manufacturers have already availed themselves of this power, and have profited by it. A little more experience in making machines, and in managing them with skill, will enable our manufacturers to supply more fabrics than are necessary for the home demand.

Competition will make the prices of the articles low, and the extension of the cotton manufactures will produce that competition.

One striking and important advantage, which labor-saving machines bestow, is this, that in all their operations they require few men, as a reference to another part of this report will show. No apprehensions can be seriously entertained, that agriculture will be in danger of hav-

ing its efficient laborers withdrawn from its service. On the contrary, the manufacturing establishments increasing the demand for raw materials, will give to agriculture new life and expansion.

The committee, after presenting a number of other considerations to the House, conclude their Report with the following Resolution: Resolved, That from and after the 30th day of June next, in lieu of the duties now authorized by law, there be laid, levied and collected on cotton goods, imported into the United States and territories thereof, from any foreign country, whatever, per centum ad valorem, being not less than—cents per square yard.

**GEORGIA SUGAR.**

Extract of a letter to a member of Congress—politely communicated for Niles' Weekly Register.

"The cultivation of the Cane is rapidly extending with us. I have received some information on this interesting subject, which I suppose, may be gratifying to you.

"Maj. Butler, of 85 acres cultivated by 17 hands, produced 140,000 lbs. sugar, and 75 hds. molasses.

John M'Queen has planted 18 acres in Cane—average product 20,000 canes per acre—5000 canes the average product of a quarter of an acre, yielded 600 gallons of juice, which boiled down, made 672 lbs. sugar and may lose 50 lbs. in draining, leaving 622 lbs. or 2488 lbs. of sugar per acre.

Let us look at these products and see what they amount to, at the present prices for sugar and molasses.

140,000 lbs. sugar, (worth on the spot) 17 cents	\$23,800
75 hds. molasses, at \$80	6,900
Product of 85 acres & 12 hands 18 acres at 2488 lbs. per acre—44,794 lbs. at 17 cents	\$7,613 38
Say 28 hds. molasses, at 80 ds.	1,840 00
Product of 18 acres & 5 or 6 hands	\$9,453 28

\$39,253, the product of 33 hands, is for each hand \$1706. There is no gold mine equal to this!

But sugar and molasses may not hold their present prices—the duties will be reduced, and the cost of freight and charges lessened by the continuance of peace. Good sugar, however, cannot easily be lower in the U. S. than 10 cents, the (old) duty included, and it is believed West-India planters cannot profitably furnish it here at so low a rate. And when the product of these crops, raised on 103 acres by 23 hands (allowing the sugar at 10 cents per pound, and the molasses at 40 ds. per hhd.) would be 21,978 ds. or 213 ds. per acre, and 961 ds. per hand.

When we get to exporting sugar—when it becomes a staple article of our commerce, like cotton, its value may depreciate equal to the duty that will probably be continued upon it, (2-1-2 cents per lb.) but still, it will be a most profitable crop.

Thus do the bounties of God to our country unfold themselves and point to Independence.

**WM. W. MASON,**

In the Star Buildings, Raleigh; HAS just received a large additional supply of GOODS.—Which makes his Assortment very complete. And he assures the Public they shall be sold cheap—very cheap, cheap enough in all conscience.—The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine them, & are more earnestly exhorted, if they regard good penny worths, to buy and to buy freely.—Now is the time, for the Goods are very briskly going—going! and will ere long be gone!!!! As poor Richard says—  
"Buy while you may,  
"No morning sun lasts the whole day,"  
February 22, 57 Sw

**NEW GOODS.**

**CLAPP & PENNY**  
Have just Received from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, & Petersburg.

A Large and General Assortment of DRY-GOODS AND GROCERIES

WHICH they are NOW OPENING and offer for SALE at said Clapp's, in GUILFORD County, N. C. near the New Brick Church. The following are amongst their Assortment, viz. Superfine London and French Cloths; Pelise Cloth; Silks of all colours and qualities; Satin, Silk, and Straw Bonnets and Hats, of the Newest Fashions; an Elegant Assortment of Second Cloths; Superfine London Cassimere; Second ditto; Plain and Ribbed Stocking; Imperial and Bedford Cord; Black Florentine and Satin Striped Vestlets; Point and Duffel Blankets; Coatings and Kersey Moreskin; Baize and Bearskin; Plains and Kersey; Lisbon Coating; Swansdown Vestings; Figured & plain Rattinet; a quantity of Irish Linen; Superfine and Second Long Cloths; India and Domestic Cotton; Manchester; Flannels; Silk Cashmere Shawls; Levantine do; Damask do; Black and White Lace Shawls; Black and White Veils; White Lace Handkerchiefs; Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hosiery; Course do; Fancy and Plain Muslins; Silk Gloves of different colours; Gingham and Calicoes; Scotch Plaids; Linen and Cotton Cambric; Long Lawn; Bombazettes and Bombazines; Russia and Irish Sheeting—Elegant and common Furniture—Chintz—Wellington Cord—Bandana, Madras and Cotton Handkerchiefs—6-4ths, 8-4ths, and 10-4ths Linen Diaper—Gilt and Plain do—Elegant Gilt Buttons—Knitting-Cotton—German Flutes—Bar Ware—Knives and Forks, assorted—Rum, Wine, and Brandy, &c. Also, a Good Assortment of Watches, French and English, Chains, Seals, and Keys; and an Elegant Assortment of French and Philadelphia made Jewellery of the Newest Fashion, &c. &c. All the above Articles will be disposed of for Cash or Country Produce, such as Wheat, Flour, Brandy, Whiskey, Pork, Lard, Butter, Hoeswax, Tallow, Tow Linen, Rags, Feathers, Shoe Thread, and Furs, &c. &c.

**STRAY OR STOLEN.**

FROM the subscriber, on the 3d instant, a BAY HORSE, about 5 or 6 yrs. 2 inches high, with a white spot on his left side, light mane, and tail, rubbed with stripes, these spots and centers intensely well, and his head high, with a good roman nose, 7 years old next spring. Any person who will deliver said horse to me, or give such information that I get him, will be handsomely rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid.

MICHAEL JOHN KITTRELL,  
Granville County, Feb. 19 57 Sw

**RUNAWAY NEGRO.**

RAN AWAY from the Plantation of the subscriber, on the 9th instant, a NEGRO FELLOW between 30 and 40 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; has a yellow complexion, is neatly and well made, can handle the broad axe well and is a tolerable Cooper and Shoemaker—His name is AUSTIN. When sharply spoken to, he stammers a little.

Whoever shall apprehend the said Negro and lodge him in any Jail, so that he may be recovered to the Owner, shall receive a Reward of Twenty-five Dollars.

SHAD STALLINGS,  
Duplin County, Feb. 16 57 Sw

**TEN DOLLARS REWARD.**

DEPARTED FROM THIS POST, on the night of the 22d of December, 1815, DANIEL MOSES, a private in Capt Wm. Wilson's Company of Artillery.

The said DANIEL MOSES, was born in the Province of Maine, about forty years of age, five feet eight and an half inches high, with hazel eyes, black hair, dark complexion, and by occupation a farmer.

The above reward, with all reasonable expenses, will be paid, on his being delivered to me at this post, or the Commanding Officer of any Military Post within the United States.

N. G. WILKINSON,  
Lieut. & Comdr. of Art'y. Commanding,  
Fort Hampton, N. C.  
January 23 1816 55-5

**NOTICE.**

THE Auditors appointed by the last General Assembly to settle and allow the claims yet remaining to be settled and allowed—which grew out of services performed by Officers or Soldiers of the local or detached Militia, called into the service of the State or of the United States, from North Carolina, in the years 1813, 1814, and 1815; and to settle and allow the claim, for transportation of troops from one part of this State to another; for munitions of war, ordnance, arms and accoutrements; for provisions furnished the troops; and, in fine, to settle and allow all just claims of what kind or nature soever, arising from the calling out of the Militia as aforesaid, and for the payment of which no provision is made by the laws of the United States; Hereby Give Notice, that they have commenced the business assigned them, and will continue to receive and pass on claims of the above description, at the State House, from the present time, until the first day of November next.

In all cases of claim not made by Officers for their pay, nor vouched for by the Muster Rolls, the individual making such claim, must support it by his own oath, and by the certificate of the proper Officer, whether of the Line or Staff; and in every other instance of claim, the best possible proof which the nature of the case admits of, will be required.

BENJ. B. SMITH, Sec'y. of the Board of Auditors.  
Raleigh, 8th Feb. 1816. 55-11

The Editor of the Fayetteville American, Peoples' Friend, Wilmington Gazette, Newbern Carolinian, Federal Republican, and Edenton Gazette, are requested to insert the above advertisement in their respective papers, six weeks successively, and forward their accounts to the Treasury Department.

**NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,**

18th January, 1816.

THE Board of Naval Commissioners will receive, until the 1st day of April next, proposals for furnishing the following description of articles required for navy use, viz. Cannon, carronades and cannon locks, Ball, round, grape, canister and lead, Saltpetre, sulphur Cannon and priming powder Muskets, pistols, swords, boarding pikes and battle axes

Copper—Sheeting assorted, say 1-8 of 12 ozs. 1-8th of 24 ozs. 1-8th of 26 ozs. 1-4th of 28 ozs. 1-4th of 32 ozs. and 1-8th of 34 ozs. Copper bolts, spikes, sheathing mills—assorted. Lead in pigs and sheets Anchors from 500 to 8000 lbs. Iron Kettleheads Hemp, American Twine—whipping, sewing and seine Iron, for shipping Staves—lager-pipe, hoghead and gang cask Bunting Seamen's clothing—hats, shoes, trousers, shirts and jackets Flannel and wild-bore for cartridges Lignum vitae and paints To be delivered either at Washington, Boston or New-York.

Persons tendering a supply of any of these articles, will be pleased to state particularly the kind—the greatest and the least quantity of each article they may be disposed to furnish—and on the envelope of the tenders they will endorse the substance of their proposals in the following form.

"Proposals to furnish for the use of the Navy, made by—

the Navy Commissioners, in consequence of 18th January, 1816."

With those whose proposals may be accepted, and in cases where the articles are not to be immediately delivered and paid for, the contractors will be required to give satisfactory security for the performance of their contracts, and it will be well for the contractors to accompany their tenders with the names of the persons disposed to become their sureties, and evidence of their competency.

On the first day of April next, and not before, all the tenders will be opened and acted upon.

JOHN RODGERS, President of the Board of Navy Commissioners. 55-1A

**LAND FOR SALE.**

I WILL SELL six or seven hundred Acres of LAND adjoining the town of Warrenton.

January 11, 1816. JOHN HALL.

**UNION TAVERN, RALEIGH.**

THIS well known Stand, on Fayetteville Street, near the Courthouse, is again open for the reception of Company. The Subscribers solicit the patronage of their friends and the Public. Travellers and gentlemen passing through or visiting this City, are respectfully invited to call at the Union—where they will find comfortable Rooms—clean Beds, choice Liquors, and a Table supplied with the best of the country affords. Also good Stables, forage, &c. A few regular BOARDERS can be accommodated.

PARSLEY & LANCASTER,  
January 24, 1816.

**RAN AWAY,**

From John B. Powell's, in Warren County, N. C. April, 1816.

A NEGRO WENCH NAMED FAY, raised in that County, aged about 40 years, rather yellow complexion, 5 feet and a half high, some of her front teeth missing, a scar on her forehead below her eyebrow, occasioned by the cut of a knife. Carried off a quantity of good clothes, some silk. The said wench now belongs to the estate of Thomas Stackhouse, dec'd. FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD will be given on delivery of said Negro to me at Warrenton, or THIRTY DOLLARS if secured in any jail so that I can get her.

THOS. BRAGG, Administrator.  
Jan. 15th. 1816. 52-11

**NOTICE.**

THE subscribers having qualified at Wake County Court, February term, as Executors to the last Will and Testament of Redding Jones, dec'd, earnestly request all those indebted to said dec'd, to come forward and make immediate payment. And those having Claims, to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be in bar of their recovery.

EDWARD PRIDE, } Ex'ors.  
JAMES GRANT, }  
Feb. 20, 1816. 57 4w

**NOTICE.**

On Wednesday the 15th of March next, at the late Dwelling House of Redding Jones, deceased,

WILL BE SOLD to the highest bidder, all the PERISHABLE PROPERTY of said dec'd, consisting of Horses, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep—Also, Corn, Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, &c. Nine months credit will be given. Bonds with approved security will be required. The Sale to continue from day to day till all is sold.

EDWARD PRIDE, } Ex'ors.  
JAMES GRANT, }  
Feb. 20, 1816. 57 4w

**CHURCH TO BE BUILT.**

THE undersigned are authorised as commissioners to contract for the Building of a Brick Church in the city of Raleigh, 66 feet by 44—26 feet pitch, with a Steeple. The work will be divided into the following distinct contracts.—1st, For the delivery of the Rock, rough and down, for the foundation, caps, sills and steps. 2d, For the delivery of the Brick. 3d, The laying of the rock and brick (or the two latter may be united in one contract) 4th, The floor and roof complete. 5th, The window frames, sashes, shutters, door-frames and doors (or the two last mentioned may be united in one contract) 6th, The Steeple.

The attention of the best workmen is invited to this subject, and proposals are solicited at an early day, as it is intended to have the work done in proper style and with all possible despatch.

The residue of the interior work is reserved for a future contract.

B. Daniel, W. Scott,  
W. Shaw, J. S. Raboteau,  
T. Emond, H. Potter,  
Wm. Boylan,  
Raleigh, 13th Feb. 1816. 56—

**LAND IN ROWAN.**

The subscriber offers for sale the following TRACT OF LAND within the Fork of the Yadkin. He invites persons who wish to purchase to come to that section of the state to find pleasantly situated, fertile, and cheap FARMS.

A Tract of 195 Acres, a fine stream and Mill Seat. Rents at present for 200 bushels Corn a year, delivered at 6 miles distance.

A Tract of 400 Acres, of which about 200 are low grounds. This is not under culture.

A Tract of best Upland, with a sufficient quantity for Meadow; in all 153 acres.

A Tract of 144 Acres, thin, but fine for Orchards.

Several other Tracts; among them a Lot, on which is a good Store, with Shelves, Counter, &c. at Mocks Old Field; at which place there is at present but one Store and no other within the Forks of the Yadkin.

GEORGE MUMFORD,  
Salisbury, Nov. 23, 1815.

**STATE of NORTH-CAROLINA,**

Warren County.  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions  
November Term, 1815.

James Riggan, and Clement Reeves, Ex'ors. of Darby Riggan, against Benjamin Forbes.

Original Attachment.

Return, "Levied this Attachment in the hands of Edward J. Jones and George Murphy, and summoned them as Garnishees."

IT appearing to the Court that Benjamin Forbes the Defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, That Publication of this Suit be made for three months successively, in the Raleigh Register, that unless the said Benjamin Forbes make his appearance at our next Court to be held for said County, at the Court-house in Warrenton, on the fourth Monday of February next, and reply or defend said suit, the property levied on will be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

WILL GREEN, c. w. o. c.  
51—3m