National Intelligencer.

& WASHINGTON · ADVERTISER.

VOL. VIII. WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. NO. 1251.

FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1808. PAID IN ADVANCE.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

In presenting the following valuable information to our readers, we cannot withold from them a statement made to us lately by a very respectable character, who has passed the summer in Rhode Island. He says that the ardor with which manufactures are prosecuted there is astonishing, that in the course of the year at least 30,000 spindles will be at work, which, on a moderate computation, will produce manufactured goods to the annual value of two millions of dollars.

FROM THE ENQUIRER.

Extract of a letter from Providence Rhode Island, to a gentleman in this city, dated July 24, 1808.

" I may observe, that if the manufacturing society in Richmond should want aid in getting the Engines which are actually necessary in the process of this art; I mean the art of the cotton spinning. This is the place and the only place where they can be had so good and so cheap. An engine which I was told in Philadelphia would cost $230 may be had at this place for $150. The greater part of this machinery for spinning is made by the operation of the water on those engines, which make the work much more accurate, cheap, and the dispatch great. I do suppose that $500 would be about the cost of all the tools and engines which would not be got or made in Richmond. It would be pleasing to every well-wisher to his country to see what steps are taken at this place, in spinning, weaving, &c. it being the only place on the continent where the art is to perfection executed."

" If you should conclude to have the engines made at this place, I could do it perhaps with more convenience than any other person, as I have got into a manufacture where all the different machines are made, and where I could get the castings done upon the best terms."

From the same to the same, dated, Providence R. I. Aug. 15.

" I would set in and have a mill by the spring, which would have about 150 spindles, and have the carding frames made also; and there are mills enough in and about Richmond."

" It probably will cost 8 or $900 to get the cards and the engines. Great improvements have been made in the art of making the cards. The whole operation is now performed by one stroke of this engine, that is, the teeth are cut and put into the leather at a stroke of the engine. I have not seen it, but if I could go there with a little money, I could see it and have one made. I am truly desirous to have it in my power and would prefer it in my native state to display my information in this art."

The following Queries were addressed by a gentleman of this city.

1st. What will it cost in machinery to set in motion to the best advantage, 1,000 or 100 spindles to prepare yarn (including carding, &c. &c. &c.) ready for the looms for cloth and stockings.

2nd. How many persons will be necessary to attend to the above, and what description of persons, grown and young, and the hire or wages at which they may be got.

3d. What sized houses will be necessary, and the probable cost of erection to put the machinery in motion on the large and small scale.

4th. What sized water wheel and the quantity of water in cubic inches, and the pressure necessary to carry 1000 or 100 spindles, &c.

5th. How many pounds of cotton and of wool can be manufactured of a described fineness and value when spun, &c. in each of the above machines in the usual manner of working, that is, in other words, what will each spindle do daily, and the worth of its labor.

6th. What is the number of spindles worked in the largest manufactory in Rhode Island, the number of hands employed, their probable cost per day, week or month, and the quantity of materials wrought up, and their value when manufactured (independent of weaving); note also, whether the persons employed feed themselves or draw rations, if rations, of what they generally consist?

7th. What is the cost of looms and weaving per yard single cloth and double cloth, both cotton and wool yarn, single and double?

ANSWERS.

To the Gentlemen who are about to build a Factory near Richmond, Virg. for the purpose of spinning cotton yarn.

SIRS—By experience we have proved that a force of power equal to 1—500lb. will drive 100 spindles with all the preparatory machinery full speed. By this standard, the power required to drive any number of spindles with the quantity of water may be found by the height of the fall (reckoned from the surface of the stream) and the radious of the water wheel.—Ans. to enquiry 1 and 4.

A building 54 feet long and 37 feet wide, two story high, will hold 1000 spindles, with the preparation machinery to supply them—Ans. to enquiry 3.

The number of persons to attend 1000 spindles and the preparation machinery thereto, will not exceed the following statement. Eight men, eight girls or women above 16 years old, and thirty children, boys and girls from 10 to 16 years old.—Ans. to enquiry 2.

A thousand spindles well attended, will open 200lbs. of yarn per day, by working 11 hours, of the quality containing ten hanks or skains to the pound; the neat profits whereof according to the prices of yarn here in Rhode Island would be 100 dollars.—Ans. to enquiry 5.

The prices given to grown persons are various, from one to two dollars per day, with and without rations; to girls or women, from seven to nine shillings per week without rations. Answer to enquiry 6.

A loom here costs about $26, the prices given for weaving are from 6 to 12 cents per yard. Answer to enquiry 7.

1000 spindles with the preparation machinery warranted good would not cost less than $19000 if built by me.

I am, gentlemen,

Your most obedient, &c. &c. &c.

SAMUEL OGDEN.

From the same to the same.

Providence, (R. I.) August 24.

" Mr. Ogden in making out these answers, has used the utmost caution to allow the abundant plenty of hands to attend this work. He has allotted to them less work for the day than is generally done. The lowest calculation of profits upon the capital put in to erect the works and also the active stock to carry on the spinning, have not been less, I am told by the clerks who kept the books, that 300 per cent. have often been made.

" Mr. Ogden, several weeks past, commenced the preparing plates for engraving the cases or plates in order to defuse the art of cotton-spinning. He has advertised in the Providence papers that he intended to publish a treatise on that subject, but the opposition of the inhabitants, whose minds have been much inflamed on the subject has been truly discouraging to the subject."

The inclosed Advertisement is taken from a Providence paper:

NOW preparing for the press, and will in a short time be publised *A Treatise on Cotton-Spinning*, with a complete set of plates in which every description of *Preparation and Spinning Machinery*, on the most improved construction, will be laid down, with references, so as to make it easy to a common capacity, to construct and build the whole or any part of said machinery:

BY SAMUEL OGDEN.

Providence, July 23.

This work is to be bound in calfskin, & shall not exceed three dollars.

From the same to the same.

Providence, August 25.

" I have been impatient for several days, impressed with a desire to send to Virginia a specimen or two of cotton-yarn, which I have not before sent, preparing for stockings, some two threaded, and some three threaded; it will be a good example for the people of your country to follow, which I believe will be exampled in every part of the United States in a short time—more desirable establishments could not be defused at this or any period of time. It not only prepares us to clothe ourselves with the comforts of our country, but is the greatest accumulation of wealth that ever has or ever will be in all probability under any institution—and as the profits have been represented to me, I cannot resist the inclination I have to inform you—but by many will be said to be a vastly exaggerated statement. I am told by the clerks who kept the books, that not less than 120 per cent. per annum or yearly has been made where attention has been observed, and in many instances 300 per cent.—this is upon the whole stock expended and in action.

" The gentleman, who I am now engaged with, has almost daily and perhaps more than daily application for machinery for the carding and spinning of cotton. He has lately engaged to prepare a large parcel for a gentleman in Vermont, about 200 miles from this place; an association at Boston has been entered into for the erection of a considerabl manufacture, near that place, and various other parts of the union.

" RICHARD HARRIS."

Charleston, August 27.

The following letter was received yesterday by David Ramsay, who has been so obliging as to hand it for publication.

SIR—Having recently observed in the Carolina Gazette, the formation of a company for the purpose of picking, carding, spinning, &c. of cotton, and various kinds of useful clothes, we have taken the liberty to inform you as President of the company, that we are in possession of a machine of entire new construction, which we believe is well calculated to promote the interests of such an institution. To enable you to estimate, with as much correctness as the present time will afford, the merits of this machine, we submit to your consideration the following facts:

That this machine (the Columbian Spinster) is calculated to pick, card & spin cotton by one continued operation, receiving the cotton in the seed and delivering it in the spool:

That the construction of the machine is so small, as to admit of one, of 30 spindles, being worked in a room of 10 feet square:

That we have reason to believe each spindle will average one cut per hour, while the machine is in operation:

That one hand is fully competent to attend a machine of that size:

That the yarn spun by this machine is equal to that spun by the Jenny or the Mule:

That the Columbian Spinster is of permanent construction, its principal moving parts being made of cast steel:

That this machine, though of delicate structure, does not require more skill in its management than that of persons of common acquaintance with the business:

That it admits of the size of the thread being varied from that of ten hundred to that of four, or perhaps three:

That in the course of 30 days it will be in our power to inform you, with certainty, the rate at which the machine will work, as in that time we shall have made a fair trial of it when impelled by water.

We are, with sentiments of much respect and consideration, sir, your obedient servants,

CUNNINGHAM HARRIS,
JAMES HARRIS,

Harrisburg, Lancaster District, (S. C.) August 17, 1808.

Alexandria, October 12.

TURNPIKE ROADS.—We have the pleasure of mentioning that the undertaker has compleated his contract with the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company, in making a paved road from the alms-house lot, adjoining the town of Alexandria, to the entrance of the bridge across Potomac river, and we are persuaded it will bear a comparison, in neatness and construction, with any paved road in the United States: the magnitude of the work reflects considerable credit on the undertaker, in its being completed in so short a space of time.—This road will render the distance from Alexandria to the capitol a little over six miles, and in travelling it affords an interesting view of Alexandria, the Navy-Yard at the Eastern Branch, the City and Georgetown, nearly the whole distance; and as this is the first commencement of a turnpike road from the great capital of the United States, it ought to entitle it to the particular interest and attention of Congress, because in making turnpike roads there are many difficulties to encounter, for men being too much the creatures of habit, when their habits as well as interests are combined, it renders it almost impossible to separate them; thus those who are interested in some favorite route of an old road, will oppose, in every shape, a change, however much it may contribute to public accommodation and convenience; but the different parts of the district of Columbia may hereafter become bound together by easy access, by turnpike roads and reciprocal interests; and thereby exhibit to the United States at large, the advantage of effecting the same object, by a sense of mutual interests, arising from easy modes of mutual intercourse and mingled commerce; it has long been an interesting subject of contemplation by the general government, the commencement of a turnpike road through the continent; and considerable difference of opinion has arisen as to the place of commencing such a work of reform; certainly no place can be more proper than the centre of the union; and as this laudable undertaking has been commenced at a proper point by individual enterprise, it is to be anxiously hoped that the representatives of the nation will in future contribute their aid to the furtherance of so desirable an object, by holding out every possible inducement to individuals to embark their money in this kind of public improvement and convenience.

SENTIMENTS OF GEORGIA.

To the Democratic Republicans of Chatham County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—With the view of promoting unanimity among you, we have been requested to nominate four citizens, whom we may suppose would be acceptable to you as members to represent the county in the next general assembly.

Sincerely devoted to the principles of republicanism, and believing that those principles only can secure our happiness as individuals, as individuals or as citizens, we have proceeded to discharge the duty assigned us, and selected candidates in whose talents and political tenets we think the utmost confidence may be reposed.

At all times, but more particularly at a crisis like the present, & *when a party exists, prescribing no bounds in their opposition to our national government*, it becomes us to support, as our political agents, men firm to our constitution, to republican principles, and to the welfare and true interest of their country.

This party, opposed to our national administration, is arrayed under the appellation of FEDERAL, and is the more zealous and rancorous in proportion as it has wisdom and justice to combat.

We have chosen no individual attached to this sect of politicians; nor can we be charged with singularity in this course of conduct. The *federalists* never give their support to a *republican* candidate, if they find a *federal* candidate possessing a little fleeting popularity to oppose him. They concentrate their strength on such occasions, direct its operation with energy and system, and are never known to desert their political friends.

Why should not the same unanimity animate you? Are you not equally as solicitous for the maintenance of your principles as the federalists are for the maintenance of theirs?

Nor have we chosen politicians who affect a moderation equally friendly to republicanism and to federalism.

We conceive that no citizen can, at the same time, be a *sincere republican* and an *honest federalist*; for, with the latter are associated principles, which tend to a prostration of our republican system.

The federalists are also, at this moment, by an abuse of the petitioning prerogative, stirring up discontent against the national government, for the wise, just and salutary measures which have been adopted by the supreme authorities of the nation.

We have therefore selected, as fit persons to represent you, individuals whom we regard as INFLEXIBLE REPUBLICANS.

The electors for this state, of President and Vice-President of the United States, are chosen by her legislature, and will be appointed at their next meeting.

Believing that the great body of the people, properly estimating the value of liberty, and justly appreciating the blessings which flow from our republican form of government, as wisely administered, are enthusiastic in their desire that JAMES MADISON should be elected the next President of the United States, we have chosen for their consideration, men whom we conceive will decidedly promote that desirable object; and unless you depute persons devoted to Mr. Madison, you will, as far as depend on your members, defeat the hopes and wishes of the American people.

These are among the many reasons which have induced us to nominate,

FRANCIS COURVOISIE,

as *Senator*; and

Joseph Bryan,
Thomas Telfair, and
Moses Sheftall,

as *Representatives*, from this county, to your next legislature.

And, as Representatives from this state to next Congress of the United are elected at the same time we would also nominate for your consiconsideration,

Col. Geo. M. Troup,
Dr. W. W. Bibb,
Major J. E. Houstoun, and
Capt. H. Cobb,

as gentlemen every way worthy your support.

Chatham county has ever been distinguished for the patriotism of her citizens; and, with a few exceptions, her representatives to the legislature have for many years past been composed of sound & consistent republicans. We trust, on this occasion, that she will be true to the reputation which she has heretofore sustained.

Republicans, you are only required to act with firmness and unanimity, and success will ever follow your wishes.

William Stephens,
Thomas U. P. Charlton,
W. B. Bulloch,
A. Pemberton,
John Ehpinger,
Andrew M'Lean,
Timothy Barnard, jun.
Patrick M'Kenty,
Joseph Stutz.

Committee appointed by a meeting of democratic Republicans.

Lexington, Sept. 13.

A petition, of which the following is a copy, was agreed on at a meeting of naturalized citizens residing in the town of Lexington.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled.

The petition of the Subscribers

Humbly Sheweth,

That his Britannic Majesty having by his proclamation of the 16th of October, 1807, claimed the allegiance of all persons who may have been born in his dominions, who were not inhabitants of the United States at the period of the revolution; disregarding the laws of naturalization of other countries, impressing into his service his pretended subjects, and treating as traitors such as may take up arms against him in the service of their adopted country; we being thereby precluded from the privilege of following commercial pursuits on the high seas, in safety, even from one port in the union to another, as we should be liable to be torn from our families, and constrained to risk our lives in a contest in which we have no interest, and our property would be subject on the same principle, to capture and confiscation, by any power at war with Great Britain—

Therefore we, your petitioners, (availing ourselves of the right of citizenship) although we are highly satisfied with, and have the fullest confidence in the exertions of the government of the United States, to protect her citizens of every denomination, humbly conceive, that we may supplicate your firm resistance to this unnatural and unjust assumption.—Whilst we declare, that although we do not presume to dictate the measures to be adopted on your part, best calculated to afford us relief, we pledge ourselves, that whatever may be the result, we will support our country with our lives and properties in all extremities; although wish