FEDERAL GAZETTE,
AND
BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY J HEWES,
Opposite the Post-office, St Paul's lane, Baltimore

Daily paper $7, *Country paper* $5 *a year.*
All advertisements appear in both papers.

DOMESTIC ARTS.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

The committee appointed in a public meeting of the citizens of Baltim re, held at the merchants' Coffee-House, on the 7th inst. for the purpose of collecting information relative to, and devising a plan for the establishment of Woollen and cotton manufactories; having several times convened to deliberate on the subject of their appointment, and having been favored with, and examined a variety of communications from gentlemen in different parts of the country, containing very useful remarks and observations on the practicab lity of carrying so desirable an establishment into operation—beg leave to offer the followidg exp sition of their impressions on this interesting subject, to their fello -citizens.

Your committee are convinced that a crisis of all others, the most favourable since the United States became a nation, for the establishment of manufactories has arrived; a period when, if they judge correctly of public opinion, it is with very few exceptitions in favor of making the experiment. But in an undertaking of this nature, the real and supposed difficulties to be encountered, have heretofore been thought so numerous as to be insurmountable; it has therefore become the duty of this committee to ascertain what these difficulties really are, and whether they have not in time past been greatly magnified either through timidity, or by those whose interests were opposed to such establishments. The objections which have been offered may perhaps be condensed into the following—

1st. The impracticability of finding persons qualified to construct and finish labour-saving machinery.

2d. The difficulty of producing suitable characters to conduct and superintend such establishments.

3d. The scarcity of certain raw materials.

4th. The high price of labour.

5th. The ant of sufficient capital, and

6th. That, even after all the preceding obstacles had been overcome, one still greater would be found to exist in procuring a market for such articles as might be fabricated.

Although the committee may be incompetent to obviate and remove all these difficulties and objections, yet if in the succeeding remarks they are fortunate enough to point out the futility of some, and weaken the force of others, they will rest satisfied that the time consumed in throwing these observations together has not been misapplied, and will have the satisfaction of believing whatever may be the effect of the present report on the public mind, that they have endeavoured to render their fellow-citizens a service by this feeble attempt to urge the propriety and expediency of an establishment, which they are convinced would tend to promote the general welfare.

Taking then the bject in the ordinary state they would answer to the first.—That since this business has been agitated, the letters received by the chairman and others containing offers of service from persons of avowed experience, declaring themselves competent to construct and finish any machine necessary in carding, spinning and weaving cotton or wool, go most completely to refute this objection.

The same documents are applicable in removing the second difficulty, viz. that of procuring suitable characters to conduct and superintend the work; and although some doubts may have remained on this part of our subject, yet we feel confident that an attentive perusal of the letters referred to, will effectually remove them; for ourselves, we consider the fact as completely ascertained as the former. The third objection is one which we cannot so easily overcome; to remove it entirely is at present impracticable. It is true our country produces some wool, but your committee are aware that the quantity is by no means sufficient for the supply of an extensive manufactory. yet they believe enough may be obtained to commence and carry on an undertaking on a small scale, which is perhaps all we oughtat present to calculate upon or attempt to set on foot as relates to this article. But if it was once generally known that a market for the purchase of wool would be regularly kept open and sufficient encouragement given to farmers and others for encreasing the quantity and improving the quality, no doubt can be entertained that in a few years considerable supplies might be obtained of that kind used in the fabrication of midling and common cloths. There being articles of primary necessity ough first to claim attention.

Should our present political difficulty be, as by many expected, encreased to an actual warfare, establishments of this kind become absolutely necessary, even ing the very troops who might be o fight our battles; in that case y be questioned that a bounty owed either by the federal or nent, for the growth & improvety of so essential an article as uld this last expectation not constant and encreasing demn cloths, may be relied on to afford sufficient stimulus to those concerned.

As respects the article of cotton, nothing further need be said, than that it is produced from our own soil in such quantities, and offorded for sale at so low a rate as to be a profitable manufacture, even to private individuals without capital.

The 4th objection has, by many persons & some of considerable experience, been tho't entitled to more weight than the committee feel sensible of, or can attach to it. They are not ignorant that the nominal price of labour is considerable, but they believe its comparative and actual value is little greater here than in some other countries where manufacturing is carried on to great extent. To form a correct judgment in this case, it becomes necessary to ascertain, whether the labourer or tradesman in this country who receive from forty to one hundred and thirty three cents per day, their boarding being furnished can procure more of the actual conveniences of life, such as cloathing, furniture etc. than the same description of persons can in England, on a salary of from 1 shilling to 2 and 6 pence sterling, for the same portion of labour. Your committee have no data at hand which will positively determine this question; but from the best information obtained on the subject, they feel a strong conviction that the difference, if any, is very trifling; but suppose it was considerable it would be more than counterballanced in the manufactory of cotton, by the reduced price at which we can procure that article. The committee recommend to those who are in the habit of complaining of the exorbitant charges of our labourers and mechanics, to reflect for a moment on the small comparative value of money amongst us—they also beg leave to remark, that in an undertaking of this kind, the estimates of the annual value of labour ought to be very differently formed, from those which are made for a day or a week on board our vessels, or on our wharves; in the one case it is transient and uncertain, in the other it would be permanent and stationary; hence those embracing the latter would be disposed to render their services at a much lower rate than under the precarious circumstances of the former. Hereafter an attempt may be made to shew that the number of labourers will be greately encreased, consequently the value of their services will be proportionably diminished.

Leaving, then, for the present, this part of our investigation, we come next to answer the fifth objection—namely, the want of sufficient capital. Here, as as in the former case, we apprehend the difficulty is less *real* than *imaginary*; it is a fact known to many that our monied institutions were never in a better state as to specie, than at present, and it may with equal confidence be asserted, that no public establishment of common magnitude, has long languished in this country for want of suitable support, where any reasonable expectation of success in the undertaking at no very remote period, could be pointed out; and as your committee believe, that to insure success, it is only necessary to embrace the means within your power; they would also suppose it rather uncharitable to suspect that an undertaking of such general importance as the one now under consideration should not find advocates in abundance, willing to embark sums sufficient to execute the work on the broadest scale which may be proposed to them.

They are not without assurances from different quarters that if a plan similar to that which will hereafter be submitted to your consideration was laid before the public it would be subscribed to with avidity. The co operation of a few influential individuals to aid in our labor, would doubtless procure all the capital required at a very early period; & as an inducement to those who may yet be unacquainted with the subject, we venture to assert that all the coarser fabrications from cotton wool can be manufactured cheaper here than in Great Britain. In reply to the sixth and last objection, your committee beg leave to state, that should we unfortunaetly be involved in a war, our necessities would not only compel us to become our own manufacturers, but would furnish a market at the door for all our fabrications. War, however, is an event which the committee seriously deprecate, and are willing to cherish the hopes of peace to as great an extent as any of their fellow citizens; assuming then for the moment an assurance that this calamity will not overtake us, but that either the embargo or non-importation acts continue in force, and the measure will still be indispensibly necessary; now if any of the above predicated events do occur, some of which may be calculated almost certain, there could be no possible difficulty in vending all we contemplate to manufacture, and more, at a generous price, such as would leave a handsome profit, to the credit of the establishment. Heretofore capital has been wanting to enable those embarked in such pursuits, to offer their fabrications on the same terms of credit as were given by importing merchants: this circumstance has been more detrimental to the success of such undertakings than any other.

Your committee are strengthened in that opinion by several letters now in their poseession, even as relates to the manufacturing of woollen cloth; one of them from a gentleman of veracity and intelligence, who has made the experiment for himself within the last three years, states, that the result was a thorough conviction that the business "would be *lucrative* with good management of a capital sufficiently large to avoid the losses incident to a necessity of making forced sales." Again in the possible event of a general peace in Europe, a large proportion of our external commerce would be suppressed, hence a great number of those heretofore employed in the shipping department must be left destitute of the means, heretofore used for support, and many articles of clothing formerly purchased abroad will be required at home; this will increase the consumption of our fabrications, while from the same source the number of laborers will be multiplied; and in the same ratio will the value of their services be diminished; a still further increase of quantity and diminution in the price of labor may be calculated on as resulting from the same source, when our export trade is restricted within the narrow limits of a peace establishment, the pursuits of farming and agriculture will grow less valuable, and no more of the earth will be cultivated than is found necessary to supply the demand for produce; this in many parts of the country will leave a considerable number unemployed, a portion of whom, no doubt, would cheerfully engage on moderate terms in such an establishment; taking it then as granted that several of the above events are even more than probable, and that the consequences here pointed out will as inevitably flow from them, it cannot be denied that the consumption of our manufactures must greatly increase. This we consider as a very material item in the chain of facts and circumetances which tend to justify your committe in recommending the proposed measure to be carried into immediate execution.

Having now gone through with our answers to the objections stated in such manner as we hope will be, in some measure, satisfactory to all who are not inimical to our own views, and who read the preceding and following remarks with a desire to possess themselves of such information as the committee have been enabled to collect on the subject, We come next to speak of the proposed measure in general terms.

That the time will come when the United States *must* and *ought* to *manufacture* her own supplies of clothing and other necessary articles, if she is ever to become completely an *independent nation*, few, if any will attempt to controvert; the principal difference in opinion appears to be respecting the time and manner of commencing these operations.

Your Committee are not only disposed to believe, but are convinced, that the period has arrived, when it would be proper to make a beginning; taught by present experience to apprehend that our intercourse with the countries of Europe may be frequently interrupted; we should think ourselves sceptical, longer to resist a conviction of the necessity we are under to prepare for furnishing the requisite supplies at home, and should also feel ourselves wanting in patriotism to doubt the practicability of obtaining among our fellow-citizens a sum sufficient to ensure the execution of our plan. The measure is *laudable*, it is *necessary* and merits, as we trust it will receive, the approbation and support of the wealthy and influential. To those we first address ourselves, because we know that much is in their power; but our vie s and wisher are, to unite as much as possible every class of the community in this undertaking. The aspect of our political horizon is too gloomy to admit of our resting in a state of self-security, it is the part of prudence to meet the threatened danger; without proportionate preparation, a listless apathy may prove extremely prejudicial.

It has before been stated that the present is a favorable crisis for commencing a manufacturing establishment. Some proofs of the fact have already been offered, should more be required they are at hand:

1st. Because we have heretofore been dependent on foreigh nations for many articles of absolute necessity, which it is now in our power to fabricate.

2d. Because we have an abundant supply of certain raw materials, the native growth and produce of our soil, which foreigners have been accustomed to take from us at almost their own price, and to charge what they please for the same articles in a manufactured state.

3d. Because it is now impracticable, and may hereafter be very difficult, to export their articles to any advantage.

4th. Because either in case of a war between ourselves and any of the nations in Europe, of a general peace throughout the world, large proportion of our population would be thrown entirely out of employment, consequently some means must be devised for their support. Here an appeal might be made to every candid mind, whether any medium more rational or more likely to be beneficial to them or the community, can be suggested than that on which we have been called to deliberate.

We speak from the pressure of conviction, feeling as we do for our country, the necessity, and convinced as we are of the practicability of the measure, it is with pleasure the present opportunity is embraced to offer our sentiments on the occasion. Some persons of very respectable standing in society, and great general experience having expressed doubts as to the success of any such establishment, where a large number of individuals are concerned, the committee in order to obviate this difficulty, beg leave to call the attention of their fellow-citizens to the manner in which turn pike roads in our own and the very neighboring states, have been cut and paved. To the course pursued by companies associated for the purpose of erecting very extensive bridges, such as those over the Schuylkill and the Delaware. To the plan adopted by the Manhatten company in New-York, the Watch companies both in Philadelphia, and this city. All of which are associated on principles nearly similar to what we propose: They would then ask whether these associations have not in several instances, embraced objects as complex and difficult, and which required as great, if not greater, extent of capital than the one now under contemplation? and they venture to add, that none of these gave greater promise of being really useful or of affording a better interest to subscribers.

To remove all further doubts on the occasion, the public are reminded that no very serious difficulties have ever been experienced in any of the above associations from the necessity of entrusting their business to be conducted by managers, or directors, chosen from among the stockholders; nor do they learn that any greater delay in executing the several works in which they have been engaged has resulted from that necessity.

On the contrary, it is believed that where a few persons of integrity, and in other respects well qualified to perform the service for which they are selected, and furnished with the requisite funds, will in general execute and carry into effect plans and undertakings of this sort, more expeditiously, and with no greater expence, than when the work is private and interesting to themselves principally: first because the undertaking being public no director would think his own partialities ought to be gratified to the same extent as if it was of a private nature; hence a variety of little jarrings and much unimportant debate is avoided, which frequently retards the progress of business more than the most necessary deliberation on matters of much greater import.

Second because directors or managers are always accountable to those who place them in office, and know that any neglect of duty or mal-practice on their part will end in disgrace and exposure in public view; hence, both the hope of acquiring reputation, and the fear of punishment operate as a stimulous to the mind.

That we can, from amongst our citizens, select persons qualified to manage such an establishment, ought not to be doubted; this fact being admitted, what then is left to discourage us from prosecuting the work? Shall we answer nothing but our fears that money vested in this way will produce less interest than in *Bank* or *Insurance stock*; & are we so selfish as to reject all undertakings whose positive proof cannot be adduced that they will be lucrative? For the honor of our city and the country at large it is hoped that this stigma will not rest upon us.

Your committee fearful that the length of their report will render it tiresome—this, as well as their method, the reader is solicited to excuse, and permit them to add a few ideas, the substance of which has long engaged the attention of several worthy fellow citizens, who are anxious to make this establishment subservient to one of the most praise-worthey purposes—viz. an *asylum* for the poor—many of whom are even now in a suffering condition; these, whatever may have been their foibles are still human beings—and shall they stretch forth the supplicating hand in vain? No—forbid it charity, forbid it benevolence!—These are yet entitled to the protection of the community; but this, alas is two frequently denied them; and reduced as they often are to the last stages of distress and misery, it is a fact by no means surprising, that their very errors and vices grow out of their poverty and wretchedness much more frequently than their viscious habits reduce them to indigence, in the first instance.

To relieve these with a benevolence worthy the people of Maryland, we think ought to constitute a powerful inducement to set on foot our undertaking, upon a scale sufficiently extensive to employ all she indigent (capable of bodily labour) in our vicinity. Experiments of this kind in other cities and in other countries have succeeded to admiration, surpassing even the most sanguine expectations of their projectors. Witness the establishments at the Poor & Work-houses in Philadelphia; and those set on foot under the auspices of our countryman, count Rumford, in Bavaria.

If there were no others, these alone would furnish sufficient testimony of the utility and great benefit to be derived from such institutions.

Let us then endeavor to interest our legislature, by inviting them to become stockholders, on behalf of their constituents, in the fund proposed to be raised for this valuable purpose. Let the shares into which the stock is divided be small, and subscribed for in all the counties in the state, so shall we ensure to the establishment *customers* for its fabrications from every quarter, by interesting a large number in the success of our experiment; and as many who now subsist partly on public charity, may contribute a portion of labour towards carrying on the work, it is presumed we shall experience much less difficulty in that particular than has been apprehended, especially as our plan may hereafter embrace the erection of suitable buildings for their accommodation, and the purchase of every necessary for their support at the lowest wholesale rate.

Should this part of our proposition ultimately succeed agreeably to our wishes, which is confidently expected, we feel a pleasing presentiment that the subscribers to this fund will, in process of time, be hailed as *benefactors* of the human race, and authors of a great national as well as individual benefit.

Although the manufacture of cotton and wool may and ought principally to occupy the attention of such an association, yet the more effectually to accommodate that description of persons last mentioned, it might be found strictly proper to devote a portion of capital to other objects. Your committee may be too sanguine; but feeling as they do, it would excite no surprise if, in less than seven years, our wealthy merchants and farmers should find this a very desirable school of industry and useful information, where they may be anxious to send their sons, for the acquisition of a knowlecge far more useful in common life than tedious counting-house calculations, dry studies of the law, or medical disquisitions. We admit the great utility of these sciences, but deny the necessity of multiplying the nominal professors of them, believing that our country already teems with them to overflowing. It is respectfully suggested, that the time cannot be very distant, when something more beneficial must be resorted to.

In behalf of the committe,
(Signed)
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
Chairman.

A stated quarterly meeting of the Baltimore Mechanical vlounteers will be held at Peck's hotel on Saturday evening next, at 6 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

JOS. K. STAPLETON, Sec'ry.
January 26.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS,

Communicated for the Federal Gazette.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means: accompanying a bill authorising the raising of an additional number of seamen for the service of the United States: presented Jan. 25, 1808.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 19, 1808.

SIR,

I have the honor to inclose the copy of a letter from the secretary of the navy, together with an additional estimate of five hundred seamen, and the provisions for the same, for one year, amounting to one hundred and thirteen thousand nine hundred and fifteen dollars and seven cents.

I have the honor to be,
Respectfully,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

Hon. George W. Campbell,
Chairman of the Committee of Ways & Means.

[COPY.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
January 18, 1808.

SIR,

The estimate of the expense of the navy for the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, forwarded to you on the nineteenth October, one thousand eight hundred and seven, was made under the impression that nine hundred and twenty-five seamen, which is five hundred less than the laws authorise the executive to employ, might be sufficient for this year.

The president, however, has this day directed an additional estimate, comprehending all the seamen authorised by law, and not estimated for in my first estimate for the navy service, for this year, be prepared and submitted to congress. I, therefore, now transmit to you herewith such additional estimate; by which it will be perceived, that to enable the executive to employ the whole number of seamen authorised by law, there will be required in addition to the sums stated in my first estimate, for "pay and subsistence of the navy," and for "provisions," the following sums, that is to say:

For pay and subsistence of the navy,	$ 72,000
For provisions,	41,915 07

Which sums, added to the amount of these items in the original estimate, increase them as follows, that is to say:

For pay and subsistence.

Original sum estimated,	$ 296,048 00
Am't of additional estimate	72,000 00
Whole amount required for pay, &c.	$ 368,048 00

For provisions.

Original sum estimated,	$ 120,850 03
Am't of additional estimate,	41,915 07
Whole amount required for provisions,	$ 162,765 10

I am, respectfully,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed)
ROBERT SMITH.

Hon. A. Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury.

ESTIMATE of the pay of 500 seamen, and the provisions for the same, for one year.

Forpy of five hundred seamen for one year at twelve dollars per month,			$ 72,000 00
PROVISIONS.			
455	barrels of beef,	at 15 dollars per barrel,	$ 6 825
390	do. pork,	at 20 do.	7,800
130	do. flour,	at 8 do.	1 040
13000	pounds of suet,	at 20 cents per pound,	2,600
150688	do. bread,	at 4 dollars and 50 cents per cwt.	7,183 96
3750	do. butter,	at 20 cents per pound,	750
26000	do. rice,	at 6 do.	1 560
9750	do. cheese,	at 18 do.	1 755
406 1-4	bsh. of beans,	at 1 dollar and 25 cents per bushel,	507 81
1625	gall's of molasses,	at 75 cents per gallon,	1 218 75
1625	do. vinegar,	at 20 do.	406 25
1407	do. spirits,	at 90 do.	10 266 30
			41.915 07
			118.915 07

Extract of a letter from MATHEW LYON, M. C. to his friend in Kentucky.

"Inclosed you have the National Intelligencer of the 23d ult. which contains the embargo law, and Mr. Smith's statement of the proceedings of congress thereon. You will perceive thereby that I voted against the bill, on which I should have made no comment, nor on my opposition to it had not that paper contained a string of observations censuring my vote, and calling on those who opposed the bill to give praise, glory and confidence to its supporters.

"It is there called a strong measure. I must confess it is so, as it respects the sacrifice of individual property, and credit; it is a strong measure, as it respects the diminution of our revenue and national resources; but I considered it weak, as it respects Great Britain, against whom, according to Mr. Smith, it is most pointed; although the president's message and the communication on which the embargo is founded, say nothing about embargoing against the British. While they can obtain a share of provisions for their West-India possessions, from Canady and Nova-Scotia, and lumber in abundance; while our coasting vessels, carrying provisions from one port to another, may be *blown off*, as they call it, and reach the West-Indies; while British vessels may come into our ports in ballast, taking in