



POETICAL ASYLUM,

MARIA;

Or Reflection in Adversity.

SWEET was my father's kiss to me,
When nightly I was sent to rest;
How joyful then I climb'd his knee,
And bent my head to have it blest!

And when the blushing morning came,
Refresh'd from balmy sleep I rose;
O how I lov'd to lip his name,
And near his chair my station chose!

Then oft my infant heart,
Oppress'd with brooding fears & care,
Left others lov'd should steal a part,
Of fondness I could never spare.

The fairing gay was still for me,
And many a treasur'd cake I found;
His gifted doll I dress'd with glee,
With spangled silk and ribbons bound.

My task perform'd—my lesson learn'd,
Recounting how I spent the day,
The promis't penny duly earn'd,
Light-hearted, then I danc'd away.

My seat was by him in the bower
That open'd to the landscape wide,
Where oft he pluck'd the blooming flower,
And on my brow the emblem tied.

An arm to me was welcome still,
Where'er we health & pleasure sought,
And as we trac'd the mead or hill,
I mark'd his magic turn of thought.

He bade the strains my soul inspire,
That charm'd him from the immortal
page;
And kindling with the muse's fire,
He felt the bard's delicious rage.

My morn of life unclouded rose,
Kind parents strew'd my path with
flowers;
Soft pleasures lull'd me to repose,
And cheerful watch'd my waking hours

But ah! my noon is overcast,
To me hath dire misfortune come;
I shrink before the chilling blast;
I wander now without a home.

Yet, O forgive him Powers above!
Who led me to the fatal snare,
Who made me slight a father's love,
And lightly prize a mother's care.

But cold in dust my parents sleep—
My piercing woes they cannot see:
Oh! that those burning eyes could weep
For those who wept so oft for me!!

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury on American Manufactures from the interesting views exhibited of the rapid progress made in this great branch of national wealth, merits general perusal.—We regret our inability at once to insert it entire. Preserving this for a subsequent paper we present the concluding part of it, which indicates the steps which in the opinion of the Secretary, ought to be taken to advance domestic manufactures.

From that imperfect sketch of

American manufactures, it may with certainty be inferred that their annual produce exceeds one hundred and twenty millions of dollars. And it is not improbable that the raw materials used, and the provisions and other articles consumed by the manufacturers create a home market for agricultural products not very inferior to that which arises from foreign demand. A result more favorable than might have been expected from a view of the natural causes which impede the introduction and retard the progress of manufactures in the U. States.

The most prominent of those causes are the abundance of land compared with the population the high price of labor, and the want of a sufficient capital. The superior attractions of agricultural pursuits the great extension of American commerce during the late European wars, and the continuance of habits after the causes which produced them have ceased to exist may also be enumerated. Several of those obstacles have, however been removed or lessened. The cheapness of provisions had always to a certain extent, counterbalanced the high price of manual labor; and this is now in many important branches nearly superseded by the introduction of machinery; a great American capital has been acquired during the last twenty years; and the injurious violations of the neutral commerce of the U. S. by forcing industry and capital into other channels, have broken inveterate habits and given a general impulse, to which must be ascribed the great increase of manufactures during the two last years.

The revenue of the U. S. being principally derived from duties on the importation of foreign merchandise these have also operated as a premium in favor of American manufacturers, whilst on the other hand the continuance of peace and the frugality of government have rendered unnecessary any oppressive taxes, tending materially to enhance the price of labor, or impeding any species of industry.

No cause indeed has perhaps more promoted in every respect, the general prosperity of the U. S. than the absence of those systems of internal restrictions and monopoly which continue to disfigure the state of society in other countries. No laws exist here directly or indirectly, confining man to a particular occupation or place or excluding any citizen from any branch he may at any time think proper to pursue. Industry is in every respect perfectly free and unfettered; every species of trade, commerce, art, profession and manufacture being equally opened to all, without requiring any previous regular apprenticeship, admission or licence. Hence the progress of America has not been confined to the improvement of her agriculture, and to the rapid formation of new settlements and states in the wilderness; but her citizens have extended their commerce through every part of the globe, and carry on with complete success even those branches for which a mono-

poly had heretofore been considered essentially necessary.

The same principle has also accelerated the introduction and progress of manufactures, and must ultimately give in that branch, as in all others, a decided superiority to the citizens of the U. S. over the inhabitants of the countries oppressed by taxes, restrictions and monopolies. It is believed that even at this time the only powerful obstacle against which American manufactures have to struggle, arises from the vastly superior capital of the first manufacturing nation of Europe, which enables her merchants to give very long credits to sell on small profits, and to make occasional sacrifices.

The information which has been obtained is not sufficient to submit in conformity with the resolution of the house, the plan best calculated to protect and promote American manufactures. The most obvious means are bounties increased duties on importation, and loans by government.

Occasional premiums might be beneficial; but a general system of bounties is more applicable to articles exported than those manufactured for home consumption.

The present system of duties may in some respects, be equalized and improved so as to protect some species of manufactures without affecting the revenue. But prohibitory duties are liable to the treble objection of destroying competition, of taxing the consumer, and of diverting capital and industry into channels generally less profitable to the nation than those which would have naturally been pursued by individual interest left to itself. A moderate increase will be less dangerous and if adopted should be continued during a certain period; for the repeal of a duty once laid materially injures those who have relied on its permanency, as has been exemplified in the salt manufacture.

Since however, the comparative want of capital is the principle obstacle to the introduction & advancement of manufactures in America it seems that the most efficient & most obvious remedy would consist in supplying that capital. For altho' the extension of banks may give some assistance in that respect, their operation is limited to a few places nor does it comport with the nature of those institutions to lend for periods as long as are requisite for the establishment of manufactures. The U. S. might create a circulating stock bearing a low rate of interest and lend it at par to manufacturers, on principles somewhat similar to that formerly adopted by the states of N. York and Pennsylvania, in their loan offices. It is believed that a plan might be devised by which five millions of dollars a year, but not exceeding in the whole twenty millions, might be thus lent without any material risk of ultimate loss, and without taxing or injuring any other part of the community. (*Nat. Int.*)

Boston May 22.

France and the U. States.
Letters of the 28th ult. from France state, that Mr. Armstrong

has terminated his correspondence with the French government without coming to a successful issue. Matters have proceeded so far, that he has chartered a vessel on purpose to convey home himself family and suite. It was his intention to have taken his passage on board the John Adams, but there was a want of accommodation.—Mr. Armstrong takes his departure the moment he receives an answer to some despatches, recently sent over to Mr. Pinkney. The British government on application from Mr. Pinkney, has agreed to forward the answer with a messenger in a cartel. The prevalent opinion among the commercial politicians is, that there will be war between France and America and peace between the latter country and England.

Britain and the U. States.

It is fully understood that the John Adams took out the stipulations upon which the marquis Wellesley and Mr. Pinkney agreed to adjust all differences, subject to the sanction of the American government; and this appears the more certain, from intelligence which has recently transpired, namely, that Mr. Morier has been appointed to succeed Mr. Jackson as British plenipotentiary in America. Mr. Morier has lately been employed as British consul in the Morea; and is nephew to the gentleman of the same name who is secretary to the Persian embassy.

To the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser.

Boston, May 24.

Gentlemen—By the Iris, Captain Conway arrived at Salem, a Dublin paper of April 9th containing London dates to the 6th, has been received. At that time the city of London was in an uproar respecting the affair of Sir Francis Burdett, who had not then been committed to the tower, and refused to yield obedience to the warrant of the speaker of the house of commons. The tower guns had been loaded and the guards doubled. A mob has broken the windows of many distinguished ministerialists, and further riots were expected. A meeting of Sir Francis Burdett's constituents had been called.

Armstrong had engaged a passage in a private vessel, the John Adams not affording him sufficient accommodations. Accounts from Paris in London were to the 28th of March. Mr. Armstrong had forwarded a letter to Mr. Pinkney, to which an immediate answer is required and to its transmission the British government had afforded facilities. A war was expected between France and the United States.

Mr. Morier (formerly minister at Constantinople) is appointed by the British government to succeed Mr. Jackson as minister to the U. S. and the John Adams frigate brings out terms of adjustment for ratification." [Don't believe it]

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