

(comprising all classes); but we have also in view as our ultimate objects, the same great national interests as have been contended for by the New England Society for the promotion of manufactures and the mechanic arts, which we subjoin:—

“This Society received its charter from the State of Massachusetts, in 1826, and it being thought proper to reiterate the purposes of its existence, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted, at a recent meeting:—

“Whereas, the country at present is suffering under great financial distress, which not only presses heavily upon the resources of the capitalists, but in many cases is felt more sharply and severely by temperate, thrifty and industrious workmen, in the withdrawal of their accustomed employment, causing privation and anxiety in many deserving households; and

“Whereas, The causes of this distress are to be found, to a great extent, in the excessive importation from abroad, during some years past, and in a growing taste for foreign luxuries, opposed alike to high-toned patriotism and sound political economy, and

“Whereas, It has ever been the aim of the Society not merely to develop the resources of New England, but to foster those principles of forecast, industry and thrift which are the sources alike of national strength and individual prosperity, and

Whereas, the present seems a fitting occasion for distinctly enunciating the principles upon which the Society was founded, and the objects at which it has ever aimed, and of impressing their importance upon the whole community, whether interested in agriculture, commerce, manufactures, or the mechanic arts, therefore,

*Resolved*, That this Society earnestly recommends to the American people to encourage, by all honourable means, the industrial and productive energies of our own land, to stimulate the industry of our own countrymen, and thus aid to the natural and healthy development of the unparalleled resources and capacities of our favoured country.

*Resolved*, That a state of national isolation would not be desirable if possible, nor possible if desirable, and while for many articles both of necessity and luxury, we must ever be indebted to foreign countries, more largely endowed with natural and created advantages for producing them, that competition would be most unwise, yet, in those cases where a branch of home industry requires only patience and self-denial to be developed to a state of healthy activity, we hold that the producers of our country have a right to exact this sacrifice at the hands of the consumers, and that both would be benefited thereby.

*Resolved*, That each country has, by the ordinance of God and the course of events special facilities for certain forms of production, and it is well that all mankind should have the benefit of these facilities. We are proud to acknowledge our obligations to the Old World in things material, as well as in things intellectual. In many kinds of production, especially in the arts that decorate and embellish life, and minister to the sense of beauty, we recognize the superiority of older and more mature communities; *but we deprecate and*