report of Secretary Gen. Hamilton, on Domestic Manufactures, communicated to the lower House of Congress in January 1790. It takes up all the objections which have been brought forward against the introducing manufactures into the United States and in an able and lucid manner completely refuting them. As a specimen of the spirit of the report, and to shew the absurdity of some federalists who have charged the democrats exclusively with promoting Domestic Manufactures, merely out of prejudice and hatred to British commerce, and not rather to sound policy, arising from the continued embarrassments we experience with foreign intercourse, as well as the oppressing policy of Europe in an unequal exchange of our raw materials for her manufactured commodities leaving an enormous balance of trade in her favor.

"The expediency of encouraging manufactures in the U. States, which was, not long since deemed very questionable, appears at this time to be pretty generally admitted. The embarrassments which have obstructed the progress of our external trade, have led to serious reflection on the necessity of enlarging the sphere of our domestic commerce: the restrictive regulations which in foreign markets abridge the vent of the increasing surplus of our agricultural produce, serve to beget an earnest desire, that a more extensive demand for that surplus be created at home. And the complete success which has rewarded manufacturing enterprize, in some valuable branches, conspiring with the promising symptoms which attend some less mature essays in others, justify a hope, that the obstacles to the growth of this species of industry, are less formidable than they were apprehended to be; and that it is not difficult to find in its future extension, a full indemnity of any external disadvantages which are, or may be experienced, as well as an accession of resources favorable to national independence and safety."

He further adds that from the restrictions and impediments thrown in our way to the emissions of her own commodities—"In such a restriction we cannot exchange with Europe on equal terms, & the want of reciprocity would finally if persevered in on the part of Europe, & submitted to on our part, would expose us to impoverishment, compared with the opulence to which our political and natural advantages authorize us to expect. 'Tis for the nations, whose regulations are alluded to, to judge for themselves, whether by aiming at too much, they do not lose more than they gain. 'Tis for us to consider by what means we can render ourselves least dependent on the combinations, rights and wrongs, of foreign policy.

"It is no small consolation, that already the measures which have embarrassed our trade, have accelerated internal improvements, which, upon the whole, have bettered our affairs. To diversify and extend those improvements is the surest and safest method to indemnify ourselves for any inconveniencies which such has a tendency to beget. If Europe will not trade with us upon equal terms, and respect our rights, the natural remedy is, to contract our wants, and suspend our intercourse with her."

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

ENGLISH TRADE AND TAXES.

Liverpool, July 3, 1809.

Notwithstanding the heavy supplies which have been received during the last three weeks, our market has in several instances, very perceptibly improved. This event is the more gratifying, inasmuch as it was unexpected, for the prevailing impression, at the first appearance of your vessels was, that a further reduction would ensue, before any revival could be reasonably expected. The market was unquestionably very bare of American produce, and as the prices had fallen to a standard, comparatively low, the dealers and consumers were induced, from these circumstances, to purchase very freely. Sales, to a large extent, have, consequently been effected, as many of the holders were, at the same time, anxious, by availing themselves of the existing disposition, to guard against that reverse, which the heavy supplies, daily expected, might be calculated to produce. This extensive demand combined with a temporary suspension of any very considerable imports, appear to us the principal causes to which this favorable change may be ascribed. It is also deserving of attention, that, owing to the great number of ships now in port, and the consequent difficulties in discharging, much of the produce which has arrived is not yet actually in the market; and hence it is generally supposed, that the improvement which we have noticed, will not be permanent, for, as soon as the dealers have acquired a tolerable supply, the present demand will in some degree subside, and a decline naturally ensue, while the imports continue unrestricted. On the other hand it may be expected that the arrivals will hereafter come forward in more regular succession, and although in a given period, the aggregate of the supplies may be nearly equal, yet, the effects of an accumulating stock, from being less sensibly perceived, will, it is hoped, be partially diminished. Much however will depend, as at all other times, on the relative proportion existing between the demand and the supply, of which the progress of events alone, can enable us to form a correct estimate.

The long suspension of intercourse with your country *depriving us of the requisite supplies of Cotton and at the same time materially diminishing the extent of the demand for our manufactures, had imposed serious hardships upon those engaged in that trade*—These evils being now apparently in a fair way to be removed, our cotton works are once more busily employed, and both spinners and manufacturers are prosecuting their respective departments with spirit and activity, under the expectation that the prospects for the manufactured article will gradually improve. There has, in consequence been a brisk demand for the raw material, chiefly by the regular trade. The speculators, it is understood, have bought very little; conceiving the prices would still be lower, they were not prepared to expect so early an advance. In the course of the last three weeks, upwards of 22,000 bags have been sold, of which there may be about 12,300 bags of American cottons. The total quantity imported from all parts into this place, since the 10th ult. has been about 52,000 bags, of which 35,400 bags are from the United States. The common cottons are principally the objects of attention, although the fine descriptions are also in fair demand. Good Uplands have obtained 14 3-4 *a* 15d. and one very superior parcel has reached 15 1 2d. New Orleans, according to quality, have sold at 1*s.* 4*d.* *a* 1*s.* 5 1 2*d.* Sea Island, middling to fine, 1*s.* 10*d.* *a* 2*s*—and very fine 2*s.* 1*d.* *a* 2*s* 3*d.* per lb. For the last two days, sales have not been so readily effected, and these prices could scarcely now be realized. With regard to the future prospects, there are various opinions, but it may be expected that, while the prices are moderate the demand will, upon the whole, be extensive, although, as usual, subjected to occasional fluctuations, arising from the changeable character of the times. We apprehend, however, that the heavy imports, which are constantly coming from the Brazils, and the anxiety with which they are occasionally pressed upon the market, may interfere with the sale, and consequently depreciate the value of American cottons, particularly certain kinds of Sea Islands. It may also be worthy of remark, that many of *our manufacturers* who have a regular trade with the United States, considering that our relations are still unsettled, and believing that your market is largely stocked with cotton goods, *have concluded to ship very cautiously*, until affairs are in a state more calculated to inspire confidence.

The demand for tar has lately been considerable, and as the prices are now pretty moderate, both speculators and dealers have bought largely; it may be quoted at 26*s* *a* 28*s.* per barrel. Should our regular supplies from Sweden suffer any interruption, while the ports of Russia continue shut against us, *it can scarcely be expected that the quantity which is produced in America will be equal to the consumption.* Calculating on these circumstances, the prospects are, upon the whole, very favorable. The stocks of Turpentine having been *almost entirely exhausted*, the distillers were under the necessity of coming into the market very freely, and from the competition which was naturally excited, the prices have been materially advanced; the good soft qualities are now worth 19*s.* *a* 20*s.* per cwt. For some time past large supplies of French spirits of turpentine have been imported through the medium of Holland into the London market; the quantity we believe, may be equal to the produce of about 18,000 barrels, this will doubtless militate against the demand which we might have otherwise experienced from that quarter. About the beginning of the year spirits of turpentine sold as high as 28*l.* *a* 30*l.*; prices so extravagant and tempting, could scarcely fail to secure a supply, in opposition to all restrictive measures; as this inducement is now removed by the article having fallen to 5*l.* *a* 5*l.* 5*s.* per cwt. the imports, it may be expected, will naturally decrease.

The fine qualities of rice are bought pretty freely by the grocers at 24*s* a 26*s* per cwt. It cannot, however, be supposed, while our export demand is suspended, that our internal consumption alone will be adequate to that abundant supply which has usually come from the U. S.

The demand for flour is regular and extensive; some parcels from Baltimore have been sold as low as 43*s* 6*d.* New York, Philadelphia obtain generally, 45*s.* *a* 47*s.* per barrel. Wheat is extremely dull; the prices of American may be, nominally 12*s.* 6*d.* a 13*s.* per seventy pounds. So long as flour can be bought, comparatively lower, wheat will, of course, be neglected. Both these articles, for two months past, have been regularly on the decline. When the deficiency in the wheat crop of 1808 is considered, and at the same time our total exclusion from all foreign supplies, the depression is surprising, inasmuch as it was unexpected. The alarm, which the prospect of immense arrivals from America has excited, is perhaps, the only explanation which can be given of the fact. But since it has acquired more importance, in the public estimation, than the case seems to justify, we shall endeavor to place the matter in a clearer light. The quantity of wheat imported into this place, since the 10th inst. is about 66,000 bushels, besides 59,000 barrels of flour, being in aggregate equal to about 302,000 bushels of wheat. Although to some, who take Liverpool only into consideration, these imports may appear heavy, yet, if a more comprehensive view is taken of the subject, we shall find, that, compared with the consumption of the kingdom, they lose much of that consequence with which they have been invested. To make this still more evident, let us suppose that our population is about 9,000,000, and estimating the average consumption of each individual at 8 bushels, annually, the total quantity imported here would scarcely furnish two days subsistence. The effects, then it appears, rest almost entirely on idea, and not on any real or relative magnitude; but however evident this may be, it is insufficient to obviate the effects of that opinion, which has taken possession of the public, of the extent or continuance of which we can form no calculation. As so much now depends on the state of the weather, our future prices will be governed more by this than by any other circumstance.

Ashes have been very much depressed. The best pots were sold as low as 41*s.* a 42*s.*, and pearls at 49*s.* a 50*s.* per cwt. Although the market is rather improving, the buyers will scarcely venture to purchase extensively, until they can ascertain with more accuracy, the supplies which are expected from Canada, and the quantity which may yet be imported from the U. States.

Very few of the tobaccos, which have just arrived, are yet discharged; but should they prove of good quality, (which is extremely scarce) the manufacturers seem disposed to purchase freely at the present prices. James's river 2 1-2*d.* a 7*d.*—Potomac 2 1 4*d* a 5 1 2*d*—Rappahannoc 2*d* a 4 1 2*d.*—& stemmed 6 1 4 a 8*d.* per lb.

The season for sowing flax seed being now closed, those parcels which have lately arrived, or which are still to come forward, must of course, be used for crushing. About 1,200 casks have accordingly been sold to the manufacturers at 11*s* 6*d* a 12*s.* per Winchester bushel.

The arrivals of staves have been considerable; but as they were extremely scarce in all parts of the country, the demand has been extensive, & uncommonly brisk; the prices, particularly of barrel, have rapidly advanced, and New-York white oak are now worth 16*l.* 10*s.* a 17*l.* Philadelphia have been sold at 17*l* 10. & higher prices are still asked—Hogshead may be quoted at 22*l.* a 26*l.* according to quality; and pipe at 27*l.* a 33*l.* per M.

Timber having been, for a long time very much wanted, several cargoes, recently arrived, have been bought as soon as they were loaded & the demand continues regular and extensive. We believe that the orders which have been received from the country dealers only, would be sufficient to take off all the common pine, which has yet been imported, provided contracts could be made at 3*s.* per foot, which is the extent of their present limits.—The market is, however, considerably higher, and Massachusetts pine may be quoted 3*s.* 2*d.* a 3*s.* 4*d.* & pitch pine 4*s.* a 4*s.* 3*d*—Oak logs 4*s.* a 4*s* 2*d*—Hard wood 3*s* 3*d.* a 3*s.* 6*d.* per foot. Pine plank 5 1 2*d.* a 6*d.* per foot of two inches thick. And boards 3 1 2*d.* a 4*d.* per foot of one inch thick.

The decree which prohibited the importation of colonial goods from Holland into France, being rescinded, has, in conjunction with the present state of affairs in Germany, given rise to various surmises, and encouraged a few of our merchants and manufacturers to hope that, by the removal of some of the existing difficulties, a communication with the continent through the medium of Heligoland, would be rendered less hazardous; however slender it [illegible] this prospect may be, it [illegible] has operated rather in favor of cotton and tobacco. But, as this conjecture rests almost entirely on presumptive grounds, we may reasonably suppose that the exporters will wish to see their way more clearly, before they embark in speculations which may finally close in disappointment and loss—a termination which, in similar cases, has been but too frequently experienced.

We annex an account of the principal articles imported here from America since the 10th ult. and also of the total imports of the same kinds of produce in the year 1807, which we hope, may be interesting, as it will afford you the means of judging what proportion the supplies of the former bear to those of the latter period.

A bill consolidating the duties of customs has passed both Houses of Parliament, of which we subjoin an extract containing the duties payable on the principal articles of American produce imported into Great Britain from and after the 5th July, 1809, to which we refer you.

We are respectfully,
Your assured friends,
WM. & RICHD. RATHBONE.

IMPORTED INTO LIVERPOOL,

Comparative view of twenty one days and one year.

From the 10th to the 30th June, 1809, inclusive.		*From 1st Jan. to 30th Dec. 1807, inclusive.*	
Cotton	35,400 bags	Cotton	142,400 bags
Wheat	66,000 bushels	Wheat	624,[illegible]60 bushels
Flour	59,000 barrels	Flour	128,590 barrels
Turpentine	9,900 do.	Turpentine	18,775 do.
Tar	9,540 do.	Tar	12,72[illegible] do.
Ashes	7,260 do.	Ashes	12,7[illegible]7 do.
Rice	5,575 tierces & casks	Rice	8,97[illegible] tierces & casks
Tobacco	2,[illegible]65 hhds.	Tobacco	5,83[illegible] hhds.
Besides 12 cargoes of timber and 900 M. staves.			

A Schedule of the duties of Customs payable, from and after the 5th July, 1809, on the Importation, into G. Britain, of the following goods produce of the U. States of America. The temporary or war duties are to continue in force during the present war, and for 6 months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	IN AMERICAN VESSELS. Present duties.	IN AMERICAN VESSELS. Duty to be paid 6 months after the close of the war	IN BRITISH VESSELS. Present duties	IN BRITISH VESSELS. Duty to be paid 6 months after the close of the war	AMER. VES. Dollars.	AMER. VES. Cents	PER.
Ashes	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 4 8	0 3 0	2	18	Cwt.
Bark Quercitron	0 0 8	0 0 6	0 0 8	0 0 6		34	do.
Bees Wax, unmanufactured	2 16 0	2 2 0	2 16 0	2 2 0	21	98	do.
Cotton	1 5 0	17 [illegible]	0 16 1	0 8 7	9	48	100lb.
Deer Skins, undressed	0 0 0	0 [illegible]	0 0 6	0 0 ½	8	48	Skin.
Flour, when the average price of wheat on importation is under 63s. per quarter	0 9 0	0 6 9	0 9 0	0 6 9	3	50	Cwt.
at or above 63s. but under 66s. per quarter	0 2 0	0 1 6	0 2 0	0 1 6		67	do.
at or above 66s. per quarter	0 1 4	0 1 6	0 1 4	0 1 0		42	do.
Flax Seed	0 0 4	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 3		12	Bushel.
Indian Corn, if the aggregate average price of Barley at the port of importation, is under 31s. 6d. per quarter high duty per quarter	1 10 0	1 2 6	1 10 0	1 2 6	7	67	Quarter.
at or above 31s. 6d; but under 33s. per quarter, first low duty, the quarter	0 1 8	0 1 3	0 1 8	0 1 3		66	do.
at or above 33s. per quarter, second low duty per qr.	0 0 4	0 0 3	0 0 [illegible]	0 0 3		13	do.
Indigo	0 0 4	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 3		12	lb.
Pig Iron	0 14 8	0 11 0	0 14 8	0 11 0	3	3	Ton.
Pitch, the last of 12 barrels, each barrel not exceeding 31 1-2 gallons	1 5 4	0 19 0	1 4 0	0 18 0	9	79	Last.
Rosin	0 4 8	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 3 0	1	9	Cwt.
Staves, not exceeding 36 inches long, 3 inches thick, 7 wide	0 11 4	0 8 6	0 11 0	0 8 3	4	41	120
from 36 to 50 in. long 3 in thick, 7 inches wide	1 1 4	0 15 0	1 0 8	0 15 6	8	30	do.
from 50 to 60 do. do. do.	1 8 4	1 1 3	1 7 4	1 0 6	11	2	do.
from 60 to 70 do. do. do.	2 1 4	1 11 0	2 0 4	1 10 3	16	8	do.
upwards of 72 do. do. do.	2 8 0	1 16 0	2 5 8	1 14 [illegible]	18	67	do.
☞ As Staves imported from the U.States do not exceed 1-2 in. in thickness, they are to be charged with *one-third* only of the above duties							
Tar, the last of 12 barrels, each barrel not exceeding 31 1-2 gallons	0 19 4	0 14 6	0 18 0	0 13 6	7	53	Last.
Turpentine, common	0 3 8	0 2 9	0 3 8	0 2 9	1	42	Cwt.
Tobacco, may be deposited in the king's warehouse without payment of duty							
Timber, Pine, 8 inches square or upwards	1 8 8	1 1 6	1 7 4	1 0 6	11	15	Load.
Oak, do. do.	1 7 4	1 0 6	1 6 0	0 19 6	10	61	do.
Beech plank, two inches thick or upwards	2 2 6	1 11 6	2 1 0	1 10 9	16	33	
Oak, do. do.	2 10 8	1 18 0	2 9 0	1 16 9	19	70	do.
Beech boards, under two inches and under fifteen feet in length	3 18 8	2 19 0	3 15 4	2 16 6	30	83	do.
Do. 15 feet in length or upwards	7 17 4	5 18 0	7 10 8	5 13 0	61	19	120
Oak boards, under two inches thick and under 15 feet in length	7 17 4	5 18 0	7 12 0	5 14 0	61	19	do.
Do. fifteen feet in length or upwards	15 14 8	11 16 0	15 4 0	11 8 0	122	37	do.
Lath wood, under five feet in length	2 2 8	1 12 0	2 1 0	1 10 9	16	59	fathom.
Do. five feet in length or upwards	3 2 4	2 6 9	3 1 0	2 5 9	23	69	do.
Wheat, if the average aggregate price is under 63s. per qr.	1 13 4	1 5 0	1 13 4	1 5 0	12	17	Quarter.
at or above 63s. but under 66s. per quarter	0 3 4	0 2 6	0 3 4	0 0 6	1	30	do.
at or above 66s. per quarter	0 0 8	0 0 6	0 0 8	0 0 6		25	do.

Remarks of the Democratic Press.

We have added to Messrs. *Rathbone's* very intelligent letter and price current, a column reducing the sterling money paid as duty, for goods imported into the United Kingdom, into dollars and cents. It is our wish that whilst the mercantile interest are conversant in the *nominal currency* of G. B. the *tiller of the ground* should likewise know to what it amounts in our *real coin.*

Our readers will observe the enormous tax on our great staple commodity, *Cotton*—9 1-2 cents per pound. It is well known that almost all the cotton shipt from the U. S. is for American account—the duty is, therefore, for that very reason, so exorbitant as to bear no proportion to any article which we import from England, although all the articles we import from that country are likewise for our own account. It is worthy of the intelligent reader to observe that the duties in British and American bottoms on *flax-seed, indigo, pig-iron, & turpentine,* are the *same.* These articles will by a reference to Messrs. Rathbone's letter be found to be in great demand, and of the *first necessity.*

But the most important consideration is the enormous revenue, which G. B. derives from the productions of this country. It is in vain to say these imposts are taxes on the consumers. A few remarks on the article of cotton will completely silence every observation of that nature. It is a fact that when cotton paid in G. Britain a duty of three pence sterling per pound, the price of that article was generally much *higher* than at the present moment, when the duty is so greatly encreased; as the far greater part of the cotton shipped from this country is for American account and as the excess of duty must necessarily operate against the net proceeds, unless the price of the article increases in proportion—it follows that the present very heavy duty is an indirect but efficient tax on the industry of our planters. Viewing this imposition as one of our many grievous complaints against G. Britain, the statement about to be given will shew the *force* and policy of the embargo, in one of its strongest points of view.

It is acknowledged that the embargo was the result, as well of the iniquitous English orders in council of November 1807, and January 1808, as of the French edicts issued about the same time; its object was therefore to coerce the belligerents by the most effectual means in our power, to do us justice, and to respect our neutrality. Suppose we take the imports into Liverpool for the year 1807, as a criterion of quantity for the present year, and estimate the duties thereon according to the present tariff, and allowing that Liverpool imports as much as all the other parts of G. B. and Ireland in.