From the Quebec Gazette.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

APRIL 17, 1809.

This day at 2 o'clock, the House went up with the following address to his Excellency the Governor General:

"TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES HENRY CRAIG, &c.

"*May it please your Excellency,*

"We, his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council of the province of Lower Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to return you, our humble thanks for your speech from the throne.

"We pray your Excellency to accept our humble acknowledgements, for the information which you have been pleased to give us of the pending discussion between his majesty's government and that of the United States of America, in which the interests of this province are so materially involved.

"We feel with your Excellency, that the conduct of the American government, (so far as we are acquainted with it) has carried with it no indication of a conciliatory disposition, tho' it might have been expected reasonably, that the more the subject was discussed, the more the true interests of America would have become obvious to the people of that country at large, and that, induced by these, an accommodation, honorable and advantageous to both parties, might ere this have taken place. We feel, also, with your excellency, that the act by which after the 23th of May next all intercourse with Great Britain and France is prohibited, (though passed as a substitute for the embargo,) as a measure which originated in pity to the suffering of their own people to whom the embargo was infinitely more injurious than it was to those against whom it was directed. We feel, also, with your excellency, that as a measure of hostility, this is even more strongly marked than the embargo itself, and that coupled with the language, which was held by the leading people during the discussion it underwent, as well as on every other occasion, in which England was adverted to during the session of congress, it furnishes no ground on which we should be led to a departure from that vigilance and caution which in our peculiar situation have hitherto been thought so necessary; we therefore beg leave to assure your excellency, that we shall most readily and most heartily co-operate in the renewal of those acts, which, with a particular view to this object, were passed during the last parliament, and in any other measure which in this respect may be deemed expedient.

"The hearts of his majesty's faithful legislative council, enjoying the full benefits of British freedom, could not but glow with sympathy in the glorious cause in which Spain has drawn the sword. Our interest is deeply increased by the interference of his majesty's arms, yet no transaction affecting the loyal efforts of that kingdom, however distant the scene, or however we may appear unconnected with its objects, can be indifferent to us. We humbly trust, with your excellency, in the gracious interposition of Providence in favor of a gallant people, contending against the worst of tyrannies: but should he, for purposes unknown, finally doom them to fall, we will proudly remember, that our common parent, Great Britain, has discharged a duty which cannot but be pleasing in his all benevolent eye; and the extent of the assistance which she has afforded them and the magnanimity with which she has stepped forward to share in their dangers, carries conviction to the world, that she fights not for herself alone.

"We beg leave to offer to your excellency our sincere congratulations upon the delivery of the Portuguese nation, (so long and so faithfully the friends and allies of Great Britain) from the most intolerable oppression, by the successful victory of Vimeira, and the subsequent evacuation by their merciless enemy; events which have added to the lustre of his majesty's arms, and demonstrated that the exertions of Great Britain against the common oppressor, are most disinterested.

"We should be wanting to ourselves, as to your excellency, if we did not offer our particular thanks for the high satisfaction which you have been pleased to express upon the prosperous and advantageous state in which this colony has shewn itself during the preceding year. The singular policy of the American government, by a general embargo, has called forth and made us acquainted with the resources of Canada; and we fully concur with your excellency in opinion, that a perseverance in the industrious pursuits which it has occasioned, will render the advantages derived from it in time to come a source of wealth and importance to this favored province."

TUESDAY, 18. At the hour appointed, Mr. Speaker and the House went up to the castle of St. Lewis with their address to his excellency the governor in chief, which is as follows:

"May it please your excellency,

"We his majesty's dutiful and loyal subject, the representatives of his province of Lower Canada, in assembly met; beg leave to return our thanks for your excellency's speech at the opening of the present provincial parliament.

"Under the probability which existed, at the time your excellency prorogued the last provincial parliament, that circumstances might shortly take place under which you would be desirous of availing yourself of legislative assistance, it became a measure of wise precaution to hasten the election of a new house of assembly, in order that, in such event, no inconvenience might be experienced from the interruption that must otherwise have ensued, on the expiration of the term for which the last house had been chosen.

"It was impossible, then, to forsee that the pending discussion between his majesty's government and the U. States, involving so materially the interests of this province, should remain so long without being brought to a more decided issue. It might reasonably have been expected that the more the subject was discussed, the more would the true interests of America become obvious to the people at large of that country; and that, induced by these, long ere this, an accommodation advantageous to both parties might have taken place. We truly lament that the conduct of the American government has carried with it no indications of a conciliatory disposition.—We observe that in pity to the sufferings of their own people, to whom it was infinitely more injurious than it was to those against whom the measure was directed, they have raised the embargo, and have substituted an act by which, after the twentieth day of May next, all intercourse with Great Britain and France is prohibited. We entirely coincide in opinion with your excellency, that, as a feature of hostility, this is even more strongly marked than the embargo, and when coupled with the language held by the leading people, during the discussion it underwent, as well as on every other occasion in which England was adverted to during the session of congress, furnishes additional ground for that vigilance and caution, hitherto thought so necessary; and your excellency may rely on our cordial and prompt co-operation in the renewal of all those acts, about to expire, which may be necessary for the support of his majesty's government, and the safety and tranquility of the province, as well as in every other measure deemed equally expedient.

"In these eventful times, no transaction, however distant the scene, or however unconnected we may appear to be with the object, can be indifferent to us; and your excellency renders justice to our feelings in believing that our hearts glow with a generous sympathy in the glorious cause in which Spain has drawn the sword, even were our interests not greatly increased by the interference of his majesty's arms. We devoutly implore the gracious interposition of divine providence in favor of a gallant people, contending for their dearest rights against the worst of tyrannies; but should he, for purposes unknown to us, finally doom them to fall, Britain may at least console herself with the reflection, of having discharged a duty which cannot but be pleasing in his all benevolent eye; while the extent of the assistance she has afforded them, and the magnanimity with which she has shared their dangers, must carry conviction to the world, that she fights not for herself alone. The Portuguese nation have already experienced this truth, in their delivery from the most intolerable oppression by the successful victory of Vimiera, and the subsequent evacuation of their country by their merciless enemy: As these events have added lustre to his majesty's arms, they are subjects of congratulation and peculiar satisfaction to us, having occurred in favor of a people so long and so faithfully the friends and allies of Great Britain.

PATENT KNAPSACKS.

THE Subscriber having obtained from the United States, a patent for an improved KNAPSACK, which in point of durability and convenience, has been pronounced by the best judges infinitely superior to any hitherto in use. The officers of the different volunteer companies in the United States, are respectfully solicited to adopt them. They may be had in any quantity, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms by

JOHN P. LHERBETTE, 81, Maiden Lane, New-York,

To whom applications addressed by post may be made, or to B. H. Latrobe, at the city of Washington.

May 19—cop4m.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, MAY 22.

The beautiful Frigate ESSEX, *Capt. Smith*, left the Navy Yard yesterday, bound down the river.

The Bridge over the Potomac was on Saturday opened. Although not entirely finished, it is sufficiently so for safe passage. We learn that the Directors have permitted the passage to be free for a few days, when the Bridge will be completed.

In proof of the attention of country gentlemen to the improvement of their breed of sheep, we learn that two young rams were shorn at Northampton, the seat of *Osborn Sprigg, Esq.* of Prince George's Co. a few days since, whose fleeces averaged nine and a half pounds and whose carcases 186lbs. each. At the same time and place the fleeces of six ewes, with twin lambs, averaged eight and a quarter pounds. The fleece of one of the ewes weighed 12lbs.; the whole of the wool being of a remarkable fine fibre and length of staple.

ELEVENTH CONGRESS.

LIST OF MEMBERS COMPOSING THE SENATE OF THE U.S.

New-Hampshire.
Nahum Parker,
Nicholas Gilman.

Massachusetts.
Timothy Pickering,
James Lloyd.

Rhode-Island.
Francis Malbone,
Elisha Matthewson.

Connecticut.
James Hillhouse,
Chauncey Goodrich.

Vermont.
Stephen R. Bradley,
Jonathan Robinson.

New-York.
John Smith,
Obadiah German.

New-Jersey.
John Condit,
John Lambert.

Pennsylvania.
Andrew Gregg,
Michael Lieb.

Delaware.
Samuel White,
James A. Bayard.

Maryland.
Samuel Smith,
Philip Reed.

Virginia.
William B. Giles,
Richard Brent.

Kentucky.
Buckner Thruston,
John Pope.

North-Carolina.
James Turner,
Jesse Franklin.

Tennessee.
Joseph Anderson,
Jenkin Whiteside.

South-Carolina.
Thomas Sumter,
John Gaillard.

Georgia.
John Milledge,
William H. Crawford.

Ohio.
R. J. Meigs.
One vacant.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE *HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES* According to states.

New-Hampshire.
Daniel Blaisdell, John C. Chamberlain, William Hale, Nathaniel A. Haven, James Wilson.

Massachusetts.
Ezekiel Bacon, Orchard Cook, Richard Cutts, William Ely, Gideon Gardner, Barzillai Gannett, Edward St. Loe Livermore, Benjamin Pickman, Josiah Quincy, Ebenezer Seaver, William Stedman, Samuel Taggart, William Baillies, Jabez Upham, Joseph B. Varnum, Laban Wheaton, Ezekiel Whitman.

Rhode-Island.
Richard Jackson, Elisha R. Potter.

Connecticut.
Epaphroditus Champion, Samuel W. Dana, John Davenport, Jonathan O. Mosely, Timothy Pitkin, jun. Lewis B. Sturges, Benj. Tallmadge.

Vermont.
William Chamberlin, Martin Chittenden, Jonathan H. Hubbard, Samuel Shaw.

New-York.
William Denning, James Emott, Jonathan Fisk, Barent Gardenier, Thomas R. Gold, Herman Knickerbacker, Robert Le Roy Livingston, Vincent Matthews, Gurdon S. Mumford, John Nicholson, Peter B. Porter, Erastus Root, Thos. Sammons, Ebenezer Sage, John Thompson, Uri Tracy, Killian K. Van Rensellaer.

New-Jersey.
Adam Boyd, James Cox, William Helms, Jacob Hufty, Thomas Newbold, Henry Southard.

Pennsylvania.
William Anderson, David Bard, Robert Brown, William Crawford, William Findley, Daniel Heister, Robert Jenkins, Aaron Lysle, William Milnor, John Porter, John Rea, Matthias Richards, John Ross, Benjamin Say, John Smilie, George Smith, Samuel Smith, Robert Whitehill.

Delaware.
Nicholas Van Dyke.

Maryland.
——— Brown, John Campbell, Charles Goldsborough, Philip B. Key, Alexander M'Kim, John Montgomery, Nicholas R. Moore, Roger Nelson, Archibald Van Horn.

Virginia.
Burwell Bassett, William A. Burwell, Matthew Clay, John Clopton, John Dawson, John W. Eppes, Daniel Sheffey, Thomas Gholson, jun. Peterson Goodwyn, Edwin Gray, Michael Swoope, John G. Jackson, Walter Jones, Joseph Lewis, jun. John Love, J. Stephenson, Thomas Newton, Wilson C. Nicholas, John Randolph, John Smith, J. T. Roane, James Breckenridge.

Kentucky.
Henry Christ, Joseph Desha, Benjamin Howard, Richard M. Johnson, Matthew Lyon, Samuel M'Kee.

North-Carolina.
Willis Alston, jun. James Cochran, Meshack Franklin, James Holland, Thomas Kenan, William Kennedy, Nathaniel Macon, Archibald M'Bride, Joseph Pearson, Lemuel Sawyer, Richard Stanford, John Stanley.

Tennessee.
Pleasant M. Miller, John Rhea. One not certain.

South Carolina.
Lemuel J. Alston, William Butler, Robert Calhoun, Robert Marion, Thomas Moore, John Taylor, Richard Winn, Robert Witherspoon.

Georgia.
Wm. W. Bibb, Howell Cobb, Dennis Smelt, George M. Troup.

Ohio.
Jeremiah Morrow.

DELEGATES FROM THE
Mississippi Territory, George Poindexter.
Indiana Territory, vacant.
Orleans Territory, J. Poydras.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

REFLECTIONS

Arising out of the present condition of American politics and business, respectfully submitted to the general and several governments of the U. States, Legislative and Executive.

The recent situation of the U. S. has occasioned the government to prove the great importance of our consumption of manufactured goods. At the same time the comparative safety and comfort of the manufacturers, in a season of commercial embarrassment, was manifested. The prices of the fruits of cultivation and of the natural productions of the earth were maintained in proportion as the steady consumption by our manufacturers was great or small. Foreign manufacturers remained here, and received additions from abroad. Foreign merchants and seamen departed from us. The body of manufacturers received recruits from the body of merchants and their associates, and of the navigating citizens. The manufacturers evinced a common cause with the government against the illegitimate measures of the belligerents. Some at least of the merchants and of the commercial districts did not evince such feelings. A part of the belligerents dreaded the operations of our manufacturers, and relied, avowedly on those of the mercantile citizens and commercial sections of our country. Our military supplies were rendered far more sure, cheap and abundant than in the revolutionary war by means of our manufacturers in many very important instances. The actual and continual employment of every American production, called a raw material, except cotton, by our present manufacturers, has been ascertained. The increase of the cotton manufacture by labor-saving mills and machinery has been very considerable. Cotton substitutes for flaxen, hempen, silk and woollen goods have been very numerous and important, and are increasing.

The excitements of the planters in 1786 by the friends of manufactures *to cultivate cotton*, and the subsequent invention of the cotton gin, have led us to ascertain, *that we can produce more cotton than the consuming world can wear*. While the disorders of Europe have raised the Merino wool to three prices, being more than three hundred and fifty cents, in the country which has supplied us with our fine cloths, the same troubles and the enterprize of our citizens have given us the breed of sheep. We have gained lead in profusion by means of Louisiana, and can have no difficulty in making the whole of the simple, easy and useful manufactures of that raw material. It will be of peculiar importance in substitutes for copper and brass. The immense extension of our frontier will ensure us the raw materials produced by the Indian trade. The great natural magazines of coal in Virginia, Pennsylvania, and other states, will attract the arts and trades into their vicinity, and, by means of roads and canals, will be diffused thro' other parts of our country. The manufactures dependent on bark, lime and potash are favored in the U. S. by the great abundance of those necessary instruments. The use of steam as a *moving power* in manufactures will soon follow the intimate acquaintance with steam engines, which the times promise. Rapidly as book printing has spread, we make all the necessary types, and some for exportation. The hatting business is considerably improved by our manufacture of the trimmings, which used to be imported, and by the acquisition of the Merino and Bakewell wool of Spain and England. The American pottery is improved by the acquisition of artizans, and the discovery of earths for the wares of the English Staffordshire character. Great improvements have been introduced in the sawing and turning of mahogany and other woods, and of marble and other stones, in turning metals, the casting of balls, of cannon, of stoves and of hollow ware. It is supposed that these and other metal manufactures demand *three times* the quantity our mines yet produce. If we consider the fuel, forage, buildings, and ground required by the furnaces, forges, foundaries, smith's shops and other metal works, the importance of manufactures to the landed and farming interest will appear great.

We have become deeply sensible of the duty of instructing women in something beyond the culinary art and the needle. They now more generally than ever, card, spin, weave, bleach, dye, knit, gild, paint, draw, tambour, embroider, and attend to the manufactures of the farm and the dairy. They greatly aid the tailor, the shoe-maker, the upholsterer, the hatter, the saddler and other artists in their work. *It consists entirely with the wisdom and goodness of the American governments to nurse the manufactures that increase the honest resources of our female citizens—the deprived orphan, the bereaved widow, and the wife incumbered by an unworthy husband.* Females do not suffer by domestic confinement, nor form unruly mobs. As a body of manufacturers, they are capable of giving us a quantity of piece goods equal to the whole we receive for consumption from Europe. We hear of thirty thousand manufacturers thrown out of employment, as an evidence of the distress produced in one country of Europe by our embargo. Let us remember, that the women of America, above fourteen years of age, are more than fifty times thirty thousand, and that they are our tenderest connexions—our most loved relatives—our best and truest friends. Enable your women to be independent, and virtue flourishes, morality blossoms like a rose and vice decays. All the arguments against the unhealthiness and violence of manufacturing towns vanish before the argument of habitual domestic or household manufactures, universally pursued; and the employment of women *in their own shops* strengthens greatly this very strong ground.

The invention of *Odiorn*, to cut and head nails, enables us to make with ease, at a reduced price, our whole supply. This article has sustained a complete revolution, and is settled forever in our hands. The noise of an European mob of nail makers of the year 1775, is substituted by the rattle of a score of mills, in as many American country positions, tended each by a dozen artists and laborers, who can make without opportunity of mobbings or chance of sickness from confinement, our whole quantity for consumption and shipment. This most useful manufacture, which cheapens the construction of every ship, barn and house we build, *demands* of the landholder *more iron*. Our country obtains a better and surer price for its raw materials at home, and the purchaser for foreign markets is actually outbid. The manufacturers have in this case, become *the pedestal*, on which alone stands the landed Colossus of the U. States. So of flax, hemp, hides, skins and wool, for we import more of each, than we send to the foreign world. Cotton alone demands considerable aid. It is the interest of the planter and the manufacturer to cherish the home consumers of this raw material. Rhode Island has proved it possible to conduct the British cotton manufacturing mills in the U. States. She has succeeded. She multiplies them. She extends them into the adjacent townships of Connecticut and Massachusetts. The looms of Pennsylvania are employed on the cotton yarn of the Rhode-Island spinning mills. Charleston and Baltimore, and East Jersey and Connecticut have caught the spirit. Penn-