mination by the Senators and Representatives in Congress.

We do not say that a consultation among the members of Congress, respecting the persons to be recommended as candidates for the two highest offices of the nation, may not in some extraordinary crisis, be proper. But the propriety must arise from absolute necessity. Even then, we doubt whether it can be completely justified. The people ought to exercise their right of election without any undue bias; and is it not the evident intention of such consultations, to produce a bias? Besides, in the event of there being no election by the electors, the choice of the President devolves on the House of Representatives, and that of the Vice-President on the Senate: Should the House of Representatives not succeed in electing the President, the Vice-President will become the chief magistrate; hence the impropriety of nominations by the members of Congress, is more glaring, as it may become the political interest of the representatives to prevent an election by the electors, and of the Senators to frustrate any choice by either. Nor is this all; a danger of more than ordinary magnitude arises from the influence which may be used by the President, over meetings of any individuals at the seat of the general government. The hope, or the promise of office may be employed to induce a nomination either of himself, or of a favorite successor, and it requires but little sagacity to foresee the consequences of such corruption.

So conscious were the members who attended the late meeting, of the weight of objections which might be urged against their proceedings, that they have thought it proper to publish an exculpatory resolution, proposed by Mr. Giles, of Virginia, and unanimously adopted. They have declared, that in "making their nominations, they have acted only in their individual characters as citizens;" this is very true, because they could act in no other, without a breach of their oaths, and a direct violation of the letter of the constitution. But was it not intended that those nominations should be enforced by the sanction of congressional names?—They proceed to assert "that they have been induced to adopt this measure from the necessity of the case, from a deep conviction of the importance of union to the republicans throughout all parts of the United States, in the present crisis of both our external and internal affairs." We trust we have shewn that no such necessity exists, and that an union among the republicans, in favor of any individual, is not important.—We acknowledge that the aspect of our foreign affairs is unpromising. We are perhaps on the eve of a war with one of the great powers of Europe; we are therefore strongly impressed with the difficulties of our situation. In such a crisis it unanimity in the choice of President is necessary, that choice should be directed to a man, eminently calculated by his tried energy and talents, to conduct the nation with firmness and wisdom, through the perils which surround it; to a man who had not in the hour of terror and persecution, deserted his post and sought in obscurity and retirement, a shelter from the political tempest; to a man not suspected of undue partiality or enmity to either of the present belligerent powers; to a man who had not forfeited his claim to public confidence, by recommending a shameful bargain with the unprincipled speculators of the Yazoo companies, a dishonorable compact with fraud and corruption. Is James Madison such a man? We ask for energy, and we are told of his moderation; we ask for talents, and the reply is his unassuming merit; we ask what were his services in the cause of public liberty, and we are directed to the pages of the Federalist, written in conjunction with Alexander Hamilton and John Jay, in which the most extravagant of their doctrines are maintained and propagated. We ask for consistency as a republican, standing forth to stem the torrent of oppression, which once threatened to overwhelm the liberties of the country; we ask for that high and honorable sense of duty, which would at all times turn with loathing and abhorrence from any compromise with fraud and speculation; we ask in vain.

But farther. One of the reasons, assigned by Mr. Jefferson for declining to stand again as a candidate for the chair of the chief magistrate, is the propriety of a rotation in that office. The great advantage of this principle of rotation is, that by appointing as a successor to the present officer, a man not immediately connected with him, the acts of the administration may be impartially reviewed; those measures which tend to promote the public good will be adopted, and those of a contrary tendency, which from the fallibility of human nature may have been pursued, will be abandoned, and if necessary exposed. All other rotation is a mockery.

We do therefore in the most solemn manner protest against the proceedings of the meeting held in the Senate Chamber on the twenty-third day of January last, because we consider them—

As being in direct hostility to the principles of the constitution:

As a gross assumption of power not delegated by the people, and not justified or extenuated by any actual necessity:

As an attempt to produce an undue bias in the ensuing election of President and Vice-President, and virtually to transfer the appointment of those officers from the people, to a majority of the two Houses of Congress.

And we do in the same manner protest against the nomination of James Madison, as we believe him to be unfit to fill the office of President in the present juncture of our affairs.

Joseph Clay, Va
Abram Trigg, "
Jno. Russell, N.Y
Josiah Masters, "
George Clinton, jr. "
Gurdon S. Mumford, N.Y
John Thompson,
Peter Swart, "
Edwin Gray, Va
W. Hoge, Penn.
Samuel Smith, "
Danl. Montgomery, "
John Harris, N.Y.
Saml. Maclay, Penn.
David R. Williams, S.C.
James M. Garnett, Va
John Randolph. "

City of Washington,
February 27th, 1808.

The following forms an important addition to Blodget's Statistical Manuel, which those who posses that work will do well to annex to it.

Summary of Exports from the United States for five years from Blodget's Statistical Views.

PRODUCE.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.
Of the Sea,	2,635,000	3,420,000	2,884,000	3,116,000	2,804,000
Of the Forest,	4,820,000	4,630,000	5,261,000	4,861,000	5,476,000
Of Agriculture,	32,995,000	30,890,000	31,562,000	32,375,000	37,832,000
Of Manufactures,	1,655,000	2,100,000	2,525,000	2,707,000	2,120,000
Miscellaneous,	300,000	430,000	155,000	445,000	468,000
Total Domestic,	42,405,000	41,470,000	42,387,000	43,504,000	48,700,000
Foreign articles.	13,585,073	36,231,597	53,179,021	60,283,236	59,643,558
Total Exported.	55,990,073	77,701,597	95,566,021	103,787,236	108,343,558

Extract.

Fort Stoddert on the Mobile River, January 29th, 1808.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that agreeably to your instructions of the 31st July, 1807, I have surveyed and marked a way for a road from the head of the Muscle Shoals, Tennessee, to the Cotton Gin port, head navigable waters of the Tombigbee river, near the Chickasaw nation, distance 69 miles. I have also explored the route from the lower end of the shoals to the head waters of Bear creek, near where the last will intersect the first mentioned route; distance from lower end of the shoals to Tombigbee river, 74 miles nearly; and from connecting this with a survey which I made in 1802, by order of General Wilkinson, I find the distance from Colbert's ferry to the Cotton Gin port 62 miles—and 45 miles from what is deemed the highest point of navigation on Bear Creek, about 25 miles South of Colbert's to the Gin port. About 25 to 30 miles of each of the last mentioned routes are not yet surveyed or marked, as I deemed it expedient to have those parts re-explored, in order the better to ascertain the most eligible ground for a road. The first mentioned route is, therefore, the only one completely laid off, along which an excellent road may at a moderate expense be opened. I am persuaded, that in good weather one hundred active pioneers would open from 6 to 10 miles per day, so as to permit an easy passage for waggons loaded at the rate of 500 lbs. for each horse of the team. For the greater part of this route, I saw no ascent or descent that exceeded 7 degrees. From the head of the shoals to the N. E. sources of Bear Creek, distance 35 miles, is as nearly level as could be wished, either for making a good road or for cultivation. The land is firm, and the soil which in places is mixt with gravel, is deep and of a dark red color, thinly timbered with hickory and black oak, with little or no underwood, except on the margins of some of the creeks and branches, and there only in small strips—about 7-8 of this distance I find to be upland of the first quality, intersected by beautiful gravelly bottom creeks and rivulets of excellent water, none of which appear to form any serious obstacle to the intended road. From the 35th to the 46th miles, across the head waters of Bear Creek, the country is too hilly to admit of a good road for carriages, by going near a straight course—but by waving the course in conformity to the slopes of the ridges, all will be crossed without an ascent or descent of more than 13 1-2 degrees. The land is stony in places, but generally strong, and well timbered and watered. From the 46th to the 75th mile, I find low waving ridges, firm land and thin greyish and redish soil—oak, hickory and pine timber, but little underwood. The route for the greater part of the distance is on the dividing ridges between the waters of Tennessee and Mobile, and between two large branches of the Tombigbee river; and consequently not subject to the inconvenience of crossing water courses, save one small creek, and a few rivulets which will require but little bridging or causeway. From the 75th mile to the Cotton Gin port, the land is firm and nearly level, and of a good quality, having hickory, oak and some pine timber, and is intersected by several small rivulets with gravelly bottoms. We here run a small distance from the low grounds of, and parallel to a stream or river called Lunecisto, which in 1802, I explored up to the mouth of 20 mile creek, about 25 miles N. N. W. from the Gin port, and about 45 miles from Colbert's ferry, and 23 miles from the highest navigable waters of Bear Creek, S. of Colbert's. At the mouth of 20 mile creek, Lunecisto is 28 yards wide, increasing in size to its mouth, where it is from 50 to 55 yards wide. It is generally from 3 to 12 feet deep, gravelly, sandy and clay bottom and gentle current. The passage is however considerably obstructed by fallen and drifted timber which in many places extend nearly across the stream, but which may be easily removed by cutting loose the largest and longest trees when the river is low, and at the next rise of the water they will be drifted down. Between the mouth of Lunecisto and 20 mile creek, the former receives two large creeks and several small ones. The low grounds of Lunecisto are generally from one to three miles wide, the greater part of which overflow annually, but there being little or no current, the soil receives no injury, but is in many places benefitted by these inundations; and I am persuaded if the river was cleared of fallen timber, it would not only afford safe and easy navigation for boats, but by giving a free passage to the water, obviate in a great degree the injury, which the spring freshes would doubtless do the cultivator of these lands, and afford for the culture of cotton, corn and rice, thousands of acres of rich land that would now be deemed useless but for the excellent timber with which it abounds. My survey strikes the river at a handsome bluff on the left bank, at the Gin port, a short distance below the juncture of the Lunecisto and Town Creek; here I find high land and open wood on both sides the river; which renders this a most eligible crossing place for a road; as well as a suitable place for a commercial seat. The river is 62 yards wide and 8 to 12 feet deep, current at the rate of 2 miles per hour, and free of obstruction.

The road from Natchez to the state of Tennessee, might be much improved by passing from the head waters of the *Big Black,* at the *Pigeon Roost,* North Eastwardly, direct to this place, and hence along my new survey to the head of the Muscle Shoals; or after crossing Bear Creek to the foot of the shoals. This road would be of great utility to those who travel to East Tennessee, or North Eastwardly thereof, and more particularly for the conveyance of the mails of the United States from the seat of government to Natchez, as by this means the distance from S. W. Point to Natchez, would be shortened nearly 100 miles; and a much drier and better road be made than the one now in use, for between this place and Tennessee there is not a water course, but may at all times be crossed without danger or difficulty, even in times of the highest freshes, by the help of foot logs, and none of them bordered by swamps that will require a causeway, save a small branch of Sipsey, which may for 60 or 70 perch require it. In dry weather, or when the rains are not immoderate, these creeks will not, any of them, take a horse above the knee. I have reconnoitred a considerable part of the country, betwixt the Gin port and the head waters of the Big Black, and am of opinion that it will admit of an excellent road. I found no inhabitants on the route from Tennessee, or within ten miles of the Gin port, but was assured by several Cherokee and Chickasaw Indians, that so soon as we should commence opening the road, they would immediately settle at convenient places for raising corn and other necessaries for travellers. Several Cherokees have designated different places, where they promise to settle in the course of the present year, along the way, as far as Bear Creek ridge, which they call their Southern boundary.

I was unable to purchase at the Gin port suitable canoes for descending the river, and was obliged to construct two for the purpose, which my recruits effected in three days. I then commenced a survey of the river down to Oak Noxaby, to which place from the mouth of Suita Bogue, was sometime ago surveyed by Silas Dinsmoor, Esq. A rise in the river of about 4 foot above low water, prevented a complete examination, and puts it out of my power to give an exact account of the ordinary depth and velocity of the water; for it continued to rise as I descended to St. Stephens, where it is near 10 feet deeper than usual in dry weather. The inconveniences which attend the navigation of this river appear to be confined to the two following, viz. first, the trees which grow near the edge of the water and lean obliquely over it. These trees at short turns and where the river is divided by islands, lean over the strongest part of the current, and many of them bending up the river, receive small boats betwixt them and the water, where the side next the tree is sometimes pressed so far under it, as to receive water and overset or sink. But these trees may easily be removed, or may always be avoided. The next obstacle, and all that seems worth notice, is small islands which in several places divide the river into 3 to 5 channels. At these islands the velocity of the current is near 3 miles per hour, and at some of them I found the water no more than 5 1-2 foot deep; by which it appears that in low water, these places are less than two feet deep. Except at these islands the river is from 8 to 20 feet deep, and widening as we descend from 60 to 120 yards. The bottom of the river at all shoaly places is composed of gravel, sand or clay. Near the bluffs we sometimes found the bottom composed of the soft, chalky, greyish rock, which forms the base of most of the bluffs, with a nearly smooth surface, as if worn so by the water itself. I found no grit or other sort of stone, except in very small quantities and in but few places, and none that would in the least interrupt the navigation of the river. I have not yet had time to adjust my notes or finish my calculations, and cannot at present give you the exact distance from the Gin port to this place. It is however something under 330 miles, as the river meanders; the greater part of the way bordered with excellent lands; and upon the whole, one of the most interesting channels of communication for commercial purposes in the Western or perhaps any other country, for an equal distance from a sea port to the interior.

My pack horse party have not yet arrived, and having some small payments to make them, cannot at present complete my accounts for the expenses of the tour—but shall forward them, together with my notes and sketch of the route from S. W. Point to this place, as soon as practicable.

I have the honor to be,
With the greatest respect,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed)
ED. PENDLETON GAINES,
Capt. 2d. Regt. U. S. Infantry.

The honorable
H. DEARBORN,
Secretary at War.

Extract of a letter dated Fort Wayne, Jan. 23.

"The conduct of the duly appointed agents of the British nation in Upper Canada, is little short of actual cause of war. For near a year past they have been stirring up the Indians in this country, with seditious insidious speeches to the prejudice of our government, and three months ago they sent messages and belts to the Indians in the neighborhood of Lake Michigan; telling them they must soon *wade up to the ancles in blood against the Americans.* Infamous and abandoned must that government be that has recourse to such *allies.* Should war take place, I hope we shall soon put it out of their power to tamper with the Indians to our prejudice, as the first object of our arms will doubtless be to wrest Canada from them."

The reader is desired to correct an error, which occurred in the copy of the letter of Lieut. SPENCE sent for publication. It will be perceived that a material error has crept into the letter as published in the last N. of Intelligencer, from false punctuation and the omission of the word "*motives.*"—Properly corrected, the letter will read—"It would have bore more the complexion of candor had he stated that I never (to the best of my recollection) had seen Dr. Bollman in the house of Mr. Clark but once at a dinner of which many participated. After nearly a month's residence in New Orleans, I have never felt a reluctance in disclosing *motives,* views separate from and unconnected with col. Burr, and such as I intend no man of spirit shall reflect upon with impunity, induced me to realise an excursion, &c."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

The House met this morning at the usual hour; but information being given that the SPEAKER was indisposed, and could not attend, the House, after some discussion, adjourned till to-morrow, Ayes 66.

Messrs. Smilie, Blount, Quincy, and Davenport supported the motion for adjournment and Messrs. Dawson, M. Clay, Sloan, Campbell and Stanford opposed it and wished to chuse a Speaker pro tem.

The observations of gentlemen on each side of the motion, were directed almost entirely to precedents. It was generally considered as a mark of respect to the Speaker to adjourn for one day in order to ascertain whether it might be necessary on the next day to appoint a Speaker pro tem. The gentlemen opposed to adjournment wished to appoint a Speaker pro tem, in order to proceed with business; but precedents were produced in which the House had adjourned one day or more in like cases.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5.

At the usual hour on this day the House met; but it being understood that the Speaker was not at present able to attend, and that he would probably attend on Monday, the House immediately adjourned.

New York, March 8.

The ship Pamptico, captain Milrea, arrived at this port last evening, left Nantz on the 16th January, and brings to the Office of the Mercantile Advertiser, Paris papers to the 6th, inclusive. We have carefully examined our files to that date, without being able to select one article of political importance. Bonaparte arrived at Paris on the first of January from Milan. Capt. Milrea reports, that the Emperor was expected at Bordeaux in a few days, on a visit to the sea-coasts.

An embargo had taken place at Bordeaux, Rochelle, and Antwerp, and was hourly expected at Nantz.

A violent earthquake, of more than half an hour's continuance, had been felt throughout the coast of Barbary, particularly at Algiers, which had done considerable damage.

An article from Hamburgh announces the intelligence that an English squadron, under the command of Admiral Hood, had presented itself before Marstrand, a city of Sweden, and demanded the occupation of that port and fortress, with what success does not appear; but the inference is palpable, that England expects Sweden will be compelled to join the continental coalition.

BANK OF COLUMBIA,
25th February, 1808.

In conformity to the charter of this institution an Election will be holden at Semmes' Tavern, in George-Town, on Monday 21st March next, for twelve Directors, to serve for one year from that day.

By order of the President & Directors.

WM. WHANN, Cash'r.

ep21st Mar.

FOR SALE,

To any gentleman from the Southward, Two likely young NEGRO fellows, and a Boy, about twelve years old.—

Enquire of the Editor of the National Intelligencer.

March 4—7t

4000 *BUSHELS*
BEST RICHMOND COAL,

NOW landing from on board the sloop Laurel, at Charles King and Co's. wharf George Town. Apply to Wm. O'Neale, square 78, city of Washington, or to Josiah Tayton, on board. Those who are indebted to W. O'Neale may be supplied, if they pay off their former accounts, and not otherwise.

WM. O'NEALE.

March 4—3.