# American,

Commercial Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, BECEMBER 4, 1807. It is pretty generally understood that our illustrious president will decline a re-election. This determination of Mr. Jefferson has given rise to a series of discussion in several republican prints on the choice of a successor. It also brings into operation the leading traits of the features of republicanism, which we so highly prize-rutation In office. Having only principle in view, we wish to be understood as pleaged to that character only who shall be supported by the great body of the republicans of the union, unassisted by federal influence. Among the several pieces we have seen on the subject, we think the following worthy of a serwus · and attentive permant. In the selection of candidates, we would merely observe, that no local distinction ought to preclude the man of merit from an advancement to office, as it is impossible that a particular residence can convey to the mental facalties, greater power of thought, integrity of character or energy in action. Sentiments of locality engender in the mind jeanousy and distrust, which ought to be carefally guarded against, as it is one of the quicksads which can only serve on which to wreck our national barque. We

#### BICHMOND ENQUIRER.

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#### THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

Though Mr. Jenerson has not notified his Intention of returns from the presidential -chair, in his last biessage to Unigiess, yet Fit seems to be printy well established that -- ach is his intrution, and it is highly probaemble that he will avail himself of some subse--quent communication during the present sesesion of Congrets to make it known to his connery. In the estimation of his best triends, Ethis great man owes it to his country, whose Republican institutions he has so uniformly promoted, to retire from the heim of State; and he owes it too to his own unrivalled glo-. ry, which no act of his life has ever termished in the slightest degree, and which -anly requires this one disinterested sucratice 2 30 make it immortal.

But shall be not obey the voice of his countr, which has so repeatedly called him again to the chier, through so many public meetings of the people, and so many addresses of the legislature of the union! The anweris, no. It is not cortain, that the republicans of this country are in favor et any man's communing to fill the chair, though - that may be Mr. Jenerson himself; because their voice has never been distructly collec-'sed, by public registers, such as were open--ed by Bonaparte in France, nor have the e who are attuched to the principle of rotation, ever publicly expressed thou sentiments. I is besides the duty as it is the privilege of great men to arrest the progress of the public mind, when it is engaged in the pursuit of -zerrozeous principles, at whatever sacrifice of their own individual interest and whatever - risk of idearring the resentment of their country. It is to be hoped too, that we shall never see the time in this country, when any man - shall think himsett authorised to plead the invitations of a part of the public voice as a reason ter his centinning in this high office. Would it be difficult for an antriguing man,

-- Tike Burr, if such a man should unfortunate-Way be made President, to raise au artificial voice in some section of the U.S. pretend rethat his services were required by his counis try and labour to keep himself perpetually in power ' avery man anows that such is not the case with respect to the addresses pre-4. mented to Mr. Jefferson: but every man also knows how easy it is for the best of actions we so be quoted as preredents for the worst. As to the next question which occurs;

"The is to be the successor of this illustrious man; it is perhaps fortunate that so little dis · cussion has taken place: for discussion might produce contrariety of opinion, and - this again would be productive of schisms and divisions in the republican party. It is perhaps the only advantage which has re-. salted from the attack on the Chesapeak and Aaron Burr's trial, that these have furanished some other employment to the public .. euriosity, and diverted the public mind from this peculiarly delicate and interesting sub-

Yet whatever be the cause, the conse-. quence is certain, that little discussion of the merits of different candidates has taken place in the public prints. A few squibs have appeared in the sederal papers; but the republican papers have hitherto preserved a marked and dignified silence; except one short essay which appeared in the Charleston City : Casette : and two other elaborate essays, one in the Baltimore Evening Post, and the other within a few days past in the Washington "Expositor. In the last, the names of James . Muuroe, and James Madison are mentioned as the candidates for the Presidency; but The preferrence is given to George Clinton. Henry Dearborne, John Langdon, Levi Lincoln, Samual Smith (of Baltimore) Nuishaniel Macon and governor Milledge of Deorgia ero quoted as the candidates for the FVice-Presidency.

. But it in perhaps impossible to avoid some collision and acibsm on this interesting subject; and all-that is to be expected from the different candidates is that they should abetain from ell intrigue, tampering, bargain-And mid stipulating for votes now, to give of-Sees hereafter; and all that is to be expec-- sed from their supporters is, that they should mingle as much as possible toleration & forbearance with their apposition towards each other. Let it be their first great wish to do nothing but what promotes the general good; -and their great object, to keep the republicans firm and individual, so as coutinually to present a Macedonian Phalaux against their sommon political enemies. With all these presiduons, however, it is to be apprehended that much of the warmth and much of the contrariety of opinion, which arises from o-"thet great-concerns, should mingle their in-; Ausace is this peculiarly important appoint-

"Is it not wonderful, however, that a much more: interesting question than this has not eccapied more of the publick attention ! and that instead of attending so much to the men Ministell, the constitution of the office itself . should except all observation ? Does not the importance of the first completely depend ampon the last? and yet while we are quarrelling about the next President, while we esp perhaps becaking forth into animosities med divisions (whose dangers so man can enticipate) is not wonderful that the erroman produit after langentiel courses,

ils exorbitant und antirepublican powers, shoul be compleiely forgotten? Why not lay the axe to the root of the tree at once ! and by boidly cradicating the cause itseli, to arrest those evils which in some less fortunate crisis, may prove eminently fatal to our union or to our liverties!

Why are the States so likely to be jealous of each other in all that relates to the appointment of a President? It is because the Presidem is so high an officer; it is occause he possesses so much power and may possess ittor so long a time | Ketrench this authorisy; prevent the possibility of its continuing so long in any one maividualss hands, and you apprive each state of the principal source of their derive to see it in the hands or its own citizens, of the principal source of their jealousy and auspecton?

Why is the same remark applicable to the different parties of men, who support their own invocite candidate? It is precisely to the same reason; a fear of seeing such a high office in any other hands, than show which they may conceive the best qualified to di-

Our Chief Magistrate possesses infinitely more power than is required by the Executive Department, or that is compatible with the liberties of the republic. Who that cou templates his authority, can possibly tolerate the idea of this President with regul powers ! "The live cutive power (says the constitution) shall be vested in a President of the United States of America." Well, be it so. But what is Executive power? Is at the mterareter of the laws? No; that is the proviane of the judiciary. Is it to be a legislater ! No; that belongs to Congress. What then is an Executive Officer? Why, he ss to hald the sword, as Congress bolds the purse, and the Judiciacy holds the scales of Justice. He is merely to execute the laws; and perhaps (though with much diffidence be it spokent he ought to make those laws only, commonly called Treaties, which establishes the relations of the inh ibitants of one country with those of other

But how completely incompatible is this abstract model of repair team is accutive power er, with the powers of our President. He forms a ocanch of the Lie somere power, by having a qualified negative over the laws of Congress. It's we les a mass et patronage, in the appointment to so meny and sately important offices, as better suits a monarch than the officer of a requience

This orgunization is contrary to the genius of republic. It proceeds upon the miserable hyperages that one man elected for feur years possesses more virtue, more intelligence, and more incorrespondity than an assemily of merricus at Congress; who are more frequently responsible to the people

Let the competison be drawn between the State Constitutions of Virginia and Pennsylvania, the first was said to be drawn from the model of the Federal Constitution. Certainly no man can hesitate to prefer the former. From our own governor, we have nothing to apprehend, whereas Gov McAean has been able in produce the most alarming effects upon the posities of Ponnsylvania.

The powers of the President would be however less alarming, if hey were only of a shorter dutation. Eut as the constitution now stants; a man by successive elections, may be President for life. This organization on has never failed to excite the jealousy of the best patrons in this country. Witness the subsequent amendments, which were proposcal by the Virginia Convention that adopted the constitution, among which it is recommended "that no person shall be capab'eof being president of the U. S. for more than eight years in any term of sixteen years." Witness the warming wrice of the venerable Edmund Pendleton, who substantially declared that it was not sufficient to have overset John Adams's ruinous administration, and that " the Danzer was not over" until the President was cut down to a period of four

When some amendments of this sort are engralted upon the Constitution, the crisis of electing a new President will be much less turbid, and his powers will be much less portentous to the liberties of this country, than they are at present. Let the republicans make this attempt now, when the iriend of liberty is at the helm of state. And it is hoped, that when heretires from that helm, he will leave it as a lastlegacy to his country, to abridge the sphere or at all events the pussible duration of the presidential power.

The underwriters at Llayd's Cuiles-House, London, have presented two elegant Silver Cups of exquisite workmanship, to Messrs. Harvey and M'Knae, of Philadelphia, for their extraordinary exertious in preserving some property from on board the ship Missisippi, Skidmore, from Loudon to N. York, which was driven on shore of N. York, last

The ship Intrepid, Hutchinson, of and from Philadelphia for Tonningen, sprung alcak on the 3th ult. and foundered on the 7th. The captain and crew, eleven in number, were fortunately saved by the humanity of captain Calligo, of the sch'r Thomas, and have arrived sale at Lieverly.

A letter from Virginia to the Editor of the Aurora, states that Burr is about to scille in Richmond, the residence of Chief Justice Marshall, and commence the practice of law.

FROM THE BOSTON DEMOCRAT.

Those who are in the habit of justifying the extraordinary measures of G. Britain on the ground of " im/scrious necessity," would do well to consider whether she was driven to such necessity, er whether she plunged headlong into it.

There is a wide difference between the recessity of a man who is attacked while pursuing his lawful occupation, and the necessity of one who has got into difficulty by burglariously cutering another's house.

If it can be made to appear that the part which Great Britain has taken in the wars of Europe during the eighteen years past, has been entirely desensive, then we may allow some weight to the plea of " imperious necessity."

But what is the fact? Was the invasion France by the armies under the dukes of York and Brunewick, a defensive mea-

At the dawn of the revolution the peothe of France had, with a mighty and unanimons effort, thrown off the chains

cumulating for ages, and cast them into the furnice. These, as the flames & subsided, might have cooled into a shapele s and neglected mass, but for the interference of Britain, who st. uck while it was in the highest state of malleability, and produced the sword which now hangs over her devoted head!

Yes, while the public mind in France was thoroughly hested, and susceptible of almost any impression, the invading arms of Britain stamped upon her a military character.

Had this unformed, yet susceptible mass been first struck by a new and cunning sectarian, France would have been now as emmently fanatical as she is militury. But providence had reserved the occasion for a display of its awful re-action The tyrants of Ex one lab red to pros trate republicanism, and re-establish mmarchy in France—they have succeeded, to their sorrow. The greatest pimish nent that providence inficts on the wicked her is filling the cup of their winder to the

The military character of France would not have predominated, had it not been forced out. Precis ly at the time when all her em gies were e ti ely awake, and ready to act in conce t at the first unpulse, Britain gave that impulse; France found it necessary to fight, and all her energies were directed to that employment. And had not this military spirit prevailed, Bonsparie would necess fily have been still in co partive obscurity -that spirit begat him; an he very dutificily maintain d his porent!

These are the natural and inevitable effects of the imusion of France, at such a crisis;—and these also (together with the substities of England and the conditions she has since toric door the continent against France's are the cause, of the prosome consend of France over the consensus, the accumulation cobstructions to the commerce of England, and 1 hort, of the very necessaries wind afficie her a protext for ne vinvas o scandinew enormities of every description.

Are the necessities of the unfortunate and the vicious to be confounded? Can the distresses occasion ... by crimes justify the commission of new ones? Shall a man take advantage of his own wrongs? It not, the accessities which Britain has in the internal government of another nation can'in be urbed in justification of new outra, e.

A letter from Cadiz, by the Actenn, states, that in consequence of an expectation of the centing ace of war, colonial produce has a cena start—that the French and Spanish wests were really for sea, and only waiting for a squadron from Cartingena, which was to join themthat vestels had been chartered at Catiz to go to Lisbon, to carry British subjects and their property to Englaud-Mew-York Gaz.

The Jamaica Courant of the 4th u't. mentions that an embargo had been had on all vessels at S'. Vincents, in consequence of a force naving been sent from Barbadoes to take possession of the Danish islands of St. Croix and St. Thomas.

# COMMUNICA ION.

" Blessed are the dead who sie in the Lord." Departed this he on Tuesday evening the 24th uit. a his lut residen e in Harford county, Mr. GEORGE GARRETSON, aged 65 years, an eminent member of the Methodist Society for nearly thirty years. He has left an arcient widow and many relations and fichtes to depiore his loss.

Newspaper panegyrick hotil become so common, tha time readers who had not the pleasure of Mr. Garretson's acquaintance, an have not witnessed his remarkably kind hospit lity, may suppose that what is here said of the deceased merely as follows as a matter of course—But those who were acquainted with him, knew him to be "an Irraciite indeed, in whom there was no guile. The widow's and the orphan's friend, he always contributed iris and e to the relief of the distressed. These good qualities he possessed in an enment degree. He laboured with his own hends daily, un! I the middle of April last, when he was attacked with the palse,, which disease put a pe iod to the existence of this excel Jent man. No doubt remains with the writer of this, but he has received tie, comfortable salutation of " well don: thou good and fait iful servant; thou hist been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things; enter thou into the joys of thy Lord."

WASSINGTON, Dec. 2. We have received the following as the purport of Mr. Canning's answer to Mr. Munroe. As this statement is altogether derived from public rumor, we should decline inferting it, but for the areat importance of the subject, and from the right of our readers to be informed even of rumors so in eresting, especially when

credited by intelligent men. The Note is faid to state-That the British government has always claimed and exercised the right to take British seamen wherever found -That recording to the modern usage of civilized nations, national vessels were not liable to warch-That Great Britain will conform to this usage-That for the affair of the Chelapeak reparation will be made, and a minister sent to the U. States for that purpose-No hint is giv en as to the nature or extent of the reparation -On the contrary it is expressly flated, that the claim of the American government to reparation is lessened by the refusal to deliver up their men, and by the President's proclamation, both of which are confidered as acts of hostility on our part-That the minister sent to the U.S. would be exprelely inflructed not to blend with and shackles which tyranny, had been ac- I the effair of the Chesapeak enther the imprefament of stringer, of any print - 2014th of diffits

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ends berween the two edunt. iet. The letter is in a figle more haughty than conci intory, and calcula ed rather to increase than lessen the sentiment of indignation so gen rally excited by the unprincipled con luct of Great Britain towards neutrals generally, and particularly towards the U. States, Nat. Intel-

Nonrolk, Nov. 26.

We are told that on Sunday morning a British 74 and two frigates anchored in Lynhaven Bay: that officers every day since then landed from them near the Pleasure-House, (whose name we do not at present wish to mention) has had the temerity of supplying them with some necessiries; intimation of which has been given to Brigadier General Matthews. He ald.

### CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, December 2.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the navy, transmitting, agreeably to a resolution of the house of the 16th ult. a statement of the supplies purchased for the use of the navy during the last 3 years in the different ports of the United States by the respective navy agents together with the emoluments and commissions allowed on the same; which, with the docu ments accompanying it, was owlered to

Mr, Randolph could have no objection that any law of the United States should beamended, but he could not consent that congress should make laws for theregulation of the Chesapeake Bay. If he under. stood the gentleman, there were some defect in the municipial law of Maryland; but would that authorise congress to legislate for that state. He contended that the states of Maryland and Virginia had ac incurrent jurisdiction over the waters of the Cheapeake, and no other power on

be plinted. Mr. M'Creery presented a petition from the Journeyman Hatters of the city of Billim re. prayi g that an additional du y may b laid on imported Hats. Refer, ed to the committee or commerce and

ma ujactures. Mr. Van Rensselaer, presented a petition from Samuel White, of new York stating that he had some years ago forwirded ac neiderable sum of mo eyin the U. S. Mailto Bostin, which had been taken out by a Post Master; that after a pursuit of 30 days he had apprehende l the said Post-Master, and had him bound o er for trial; that before he trial came on the Post-Master had again absended, in consequence of which his recognizance itad been forfeited; and that the money was now in the treasury of the U.S. He therefore prayed remaneration. Referrod to the Post-Master G neral.

Mr. Pack presented the following resolution; Reso ved that the committee to whom was referred so much of the President's message as relates to our intercourse wit the Indian Tribes, be instructed to enquire where r any, and, if any, what asterations are necessary in the act for regulating our intercourse with tie Indian tribes, and for preserving peace on our frontiers; with leave to report by bid or otherwise. Agreed to.

Mr Montgomery offered the following resolution: Resolved, that a committee bo appointed to enquire whether any, and, if any, what amendments are necessary in the law for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States; with leave to report thereon by bill or otherwise

Mr. M. said that he had been indu ced to other this resolution by a circumstance which had recently taken place. The ship Othello, bound from Liverpoo to Biltimore had been intercepted by pirate, attacked and boarded; she was some time in the possession of the pira e, but was afterwards abendoned. A number of volunicers from Bakimore had gone in pursuit of the picate and taken her. Mr Harden, part owner of the Othello, and who was in her at the time she was captured, had been examined by the judge of the district court. He had in his hand the opini n of the judge, which was transmitted to the executive of Maryland; and it stated that the court had not cognizance of the offence, He had also a copy of the opinion of J. T. Chase on the subject, which was, that the court of Maryland could not take eognizance of the offence. In consequence, the court of Curvert county, where the prisoners had been sent, had discharged them, and they are now at large. He thought a power to punish such au offence ought to be rested somewhere; it was of great importance to the city of Baltimore. A man committing a robbery on the highroad, he said, could be punished by the aws of the land; while another may fit out a picaroon, and commit piracy with

Mr. Quincy was in favor of the resolution. It offences committed within the Chesapeake were to be regulated by a particular state, it was in power of that state to commit the peace of the nation. If a body of militia should march into any state, and commit depredations therein, it would certainly be the duty of congress to apply the remedy.

Mr. Montgomery said that he thought it his duty to offer this resolution. He did not say that there was a defect in the Law of the United States; but he only wished a committee to be appointed to

enquire whether the law pras desective.

Mr. Randolph was still of opinion that this motion was made in an improper place; that it ought to be made in the legislature of Maryland. The gentleman says that the offence had be a committed in the Chesapeake bay, and that the laws of congress did not provide for its punishment---very true; because congress had no jurisdiction over the Chesapeake bay.

Mr. Key thought it improper in congress to legislate upon this subject, if indeed they had the power. Certainly the legislature of Maryland had power to legislate upon it. That state had formerly a general court, with power to take cognizance of all offences committed within the jurisdiction of the state; but the legislature had about four years ago passed a law annihilating that court, and distributing its powers among the different county courts: he believed the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Montgomery) was well acquainted with that law! They had thus deprived themselves of the power of taking cognizance of the offence here complained of, and they now applied to congress to remedy the evil.

Mr. Montgomery read the opinions above alluded to; when the question was taken on the resolution, and it was agreed to without a division. A committee of 7 members ordered to be appointed for the purpose.

The bill to extend the right of suffrage 'n the Mississippi territory, and for other purposes, was read the third time; and, after about an hour's discussion, the quesa ion was taken by ayes and noes, and the bill passed; ayes 73, noes 55.

The bill authorising the erection of a bridge over the Potomac was a third time read and passed; ayes \$5, noes 43.

The house went into committee of the whole on the resolutions offered by Mr. Randolph yesterday.

Mr. Rundolph said that upon the subject of the first resolution he hoped there were but one sentiment in the house, as he was confident there was but one sentiment in the nation. (Mr. R. was interrupted by the chairman.for the purpose of calling the house to order, and then told nim he light proceed.) Mr. R. said he believed there was no occasion to proceed, because there could be no occasion for any member to address a deliverative budy which was unwilling to listen to him-It was a mocking of legislation; he had often been astonished at the perseverance of those who would persist in boring the house with observations, which it was not dispused to hear. But, he asked, who enjoyed the benefits of the carrying trade, about which the nation was two years ago to be plunged in war? Men who had litely emigrated to this country with their capitals; men who would not come forward in defence of the liberties of the country, altho' the gibbet stared them in the face. And were the men who had purchased by their blood the independence of the country, and the rich plains to the westward of Allegany, less entitled to potection than men of yesterday? He said that the situation of these gallant men was a standing monument of the ingratitude of the country.

Mr. Quive y objected to the last clause of the resolution. Even admitting it was disgraceful,' he was unwilling to say so by a resolution of that body. He was opposed to casting a stigma on the nation. He therefore moved to strike out the words 'disgraceful to the,' and insert in the,' so that the resolution would read Resolved, that provision ought to be made by law for the adequate and comfortable support of such officers and soldiers of the late revolutionary war as may be still living in a state of indgence, in a country which owes its liberty to their

Aster some discussion, Mr. Quincey's motion was agreed to.

A debate of some length then took place on the resolution as amended, when on motion of Mr. Smille, the committee f the whole rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again .. And then the house adjourned, (about 4 o'clock.)

# Port of Baltimore.

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CLEARED. Brig Eliza Ann, Rathall, Guadaloupa Sloop Industry, Morgan, New-York

From the Merchants' Coffee House Books. December 3.

Arrived, sch'r Dotchester, Gover, from St. Barthelomews.

Also brig Ann. Benkin, 75 days from Rotterdam-ballast-to James Biaysi, -Sailed in co. with ship Ranger, Sherburne, of Baltimore, for Dundalk (Ireland) brig Amer.can. Gross, of Higham. for Boston.—Lest ships Hunter, Forster, of Charleston; Bainbridge, Neal, of Philadelphia, uncertain; Shessield. Davis, in 6 days for Norfolk, Frances and Mary, Price, of and for New-Bedford in 6 days; Alonzo, Clark, of New Bedford; Recovery, Webb, of Salem, uncertain; brig Orient, Jenney, of New-Bedford, uncertain. The ship Union, Remington, of Providence, Rhode-Island, sailed 10 days before the Ann, for Guerusey .- Spoke, Nov. 16th, lat. 33, N. long. 66 20, W. ship Harriot, of Nantueket, from New-Orleans, bound to Liverpool, out 44 days; the same day, spoke an American. big 3 days from Bermuda, bound to New-York, Mov. 21th, lat. 35 9, N. long. 70 3%, W. spoke a brig 4 days from Rhode Island, bound to Havanna. .

Boston, November 22. Arrived, ship Pilgrim, Allen, 15 days from Equimere. Coutain A. reperts that the sch.