AMERICAN,

Commercial Daily Advertiser.

Daily 7, and Gazzere 5 dollars per annum. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3 1805.

Charles Wirgman TAS Removed to No. 49, Water-street, near L the Custom House-

Where be offers for sale, 170 gross of Porter Bottles 20 casks of Sad Irons 300 boxes Negro Pipes

5 cases Hats, assorted 6 baskets of very best Double Gloucester Cheese

6 dox. Iron Tea Kentles, assorted A quantity of Iron Bolts, do. sizes, and A quantity of spirit, copall & japan varnishes. march 19

Broker's Office.

HE subscriber offers his services to his Triends and the public in the above line having obtained the necessary credentials, and taken an assistant William Boyce. His office for the present is a few doors from Market-street, in Tripolet's alley, where business will be conducted with secrecy and dispatch

WILLIAM GREER.

WANTED. Union and Alexandria Bank Stock

Marine Insurance Stock for sale. Money advanced on good paper on the shortest notice. A handsome assortment of Diapers for sale on inviting terms. dot co

M. Tiernan & Co.

252, Market-streeet, HAVE FOR SALE, CIX hundred pieces brown, blue, red and flag Usmisons HANDKERCHIEFS

India Musicas, Senshaws and Lutestringswhich will be sold very low for money or apbroved bater.

An extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and HAHDWARE, on the usual low termsand by the first arrival from England, they exmed a complete assortmentof Spring Goals. A quantity of the first quality Ginseng for sale.

march 12 Luke Tierran & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE, GENERAL assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, best Crowly Steel, Spades and Shovels, Frying pans, &c .-German Linens by the bale, India Muslins, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c.

Several javoices of Hardware, Plated Saddlery in small cases, Manchester Goods, Tapes in trunks, Hats in cases, 3 bales best superfine Lonian Cloths, several bales Cassimeres, Cloths, Swansdown, Blankets, &c. &c. all of which will be sold very low, to close sales-By the first arrivals, they expect the supply of Spring Goods.

60 tiercas new RICE for sale. march 20

Geo. C. Muller,

Imo doors below the Custom House, TYAS imported per the late arrivals from Eu-And repe, and on hand from former importa-Cress Lis Morlaliz

Dowles Platill's royals, extra fine

Fine ditto Prowa holland, Gingama Cambrics, flowered muslin Table Cloths, bed ticking and 43 bales hessians flaxen and hempen linen.

Holland sail duck, ditto bolting cloths, gin cases, I quor cases, dimijohns, hollow glass, assorted; gold and silver watches, quills, bags, &c .- all of which will be sold at the usual credit, or in barter for West India produce. much 16

Salt-Petred Hams.

Isaac Phillips & Co.

Hise on Hand, for Sale, 1 QUANTITY of Salt-Petred Hams, of their own curing, in nice order for exportation, or famil: use.

500 bbls. 1st and 2d quality rye Flour Loston No. 1 Pork

New York prime Beef ad quality Butter, in good order for exportation 2000 hushels Turks Island Salt Red Clover Seed, Whiskey, Apple and Peach

Brandy, &c. march '8

No. 1. -

A judicious writerremarks, that "to live with zatisfadien to one's self and others, to procure as many cemfor's of life as are consistent with our mental and bedily constitution, and to avert impending danger, or, in other words, to preserve garselves from the injurious attacks of texternal agents, are nearly the whole of what relates to the practical part of human life " If then to live with sat sfaction to ourselves & Ethers is so desirable, how can we accomplish is when deprived of ross which is more to be esteemed than gold and treasure ?-that which enlarges the soul-tout which, when possersed, larger little more to be wished i. r - that which sepen wanted is the greatest of wants--- even shar which is the greatest of all blessings, namely HEALTH! The principal source of misery. then being the loss of this great jewel, it behoves us to find a remedy for those diseases which have hitherto baffid the skill of the Facolly mamely nervous, consumptive, and hypockoudrise. If any one man has ever been more spicessful than another, it is Dedor So. lomon, who has brought his CORDIAL BALM Ser Gilban to such prefection that it never falls of removing the worst and most crabbed disorders of this nature. If always exhilirates and cheers the spirits; and invigorates the whole frame, Soch a medicine, for its healing, balsamic, triendly, and sanstive qualities upon the Establitated constitution, deserves the wondrous encouragement it meets with from all ranks who have been fortunate enough to have recourse to

Paraphlets on its efficacy delivered gratis by the agents Mesers. WARNER & HANNA, comer of Market and South Gay-streets, Baltitimore-and sold in bottles, price three dillars

Where may be had Eplomon's Guide to health. oprice one dollar, and the celebrated Anti Peti-Likex for the Scurry, Sprofula, Luis. &c, price 3'd Paras bottle, with copious directions for March 30

Leghorn Straw Hats, A few dizen of a Very Superior Quality,

For Sale at ROBERT DUNN'S Whole and Retail Millenary Store, NO. 34, MARKET-STREET.

25-Leghorn Bonnets Pressed.

Fresh Teas.

125 Chests of Teas, are just received, per schooners Dorothy and Amicus, from New-York, viz.

50 do. Young Hyson Vern's cargo just Jentitled to dwbck. 15 do, Hyson

Also, per the above vessels, 2000 pieces Yellow, and 500 pieces blue NAN-KEENS. of an excellent quality, entitled to drawback,

> For sale by CHARLES GHEQUIRE, and H. KUNCKEL. march 28 d10t

REMOVAL.

William Ryland HAS REMOVED from No. 102 to 143. Mar ket-street, apposite the Bank of Baltimore-

Where be offers for sale, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY. PLATED AND COMMON SADDLERY JAPANNED AND BRASS WARES, FOWLING PIRCES & PISTOLS.

An assortment of low-priced JEWELRY. January 23

REMOVAL.

Samuel O'Hara, HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,

ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed . HIS SHUP from No. 7, south Liberty, to No. 34. north Gay street, opposite John O'Don-

He begs his friend; and the public to accept his sincere thanks for the many favors he has received, and hopes by his assiduity to merit a continuance.

He has just received a large stock of the best colors, and has employed a number of good workmen, which will enable him to execute all orders in his line on the most reasonable terms.

All orders left for him either at his shop, No. 31. North Gay street, or at his dwelling, No. 7, South Liberty street, will be attended to with punduality and executed with neatness. N. B Rooms done in water colors and ceilings in statuary white, upon pleasing terms. march 25

Post-Office.

Baltimore, March 24, 1805. THE public are hereby informed that the Mails for Piscataway and Port To. acco. will hereafter be closed every Tuesday and Friday at half past 5 o'clock, P. M. and that mails for those offices classed under the head of Mails for Leonard Town, Uc. in my bill of the 1st of January last, will be closed every Tuesday at half past 5 o'clock, P. M. with the Port Tobacco mail.

CHARLES EURRALL. march 26

John G. & C. Beck, CONFECTIONERS,

TAVING lately opened their Confidionary 1 at No. 124, Market street, Baltimore, take the liberty of offering their services to their friends and the public in general. They will undertake to furnish complete desserts, or any part of them, upon a few days notice.-They will be constantly supplied with the best sweetmen's, sugar plumbs, all sorts of ice creame, Jellies, de. Orders received will be punctually attended to, and executed upon the most reasonable terms.

march 29

REMOVAL.

Henry Wilkins,

DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY, WWAS removed to the north side of Market Street, No. 136, in the square between Calvert and Light streets, the ninth house below the Bank of Baltimore, late'y occupied by Mr G. Grundy. A very extensive assortment of I)rugs will be constantly kept up, and attention paid to every command.

Twenty crates of British vials for sale by the crate, 18 casks sait petre refined, by the cask. Anti Bilicus Pills and Essence of Mustard, as

. THE SHOP will in suture be kept open until 9 o'slock at night. march 26

To Rent.

S I intend declining the retail Grocery business, for the present, I will Rent the HOUSE in which I now live, to a good tenant. The situation is equal, if not superior to any in this city, for the wholesale or retail Wet or Dry Goods business. The store is large and convenlent, and a cellarunder the whole of the house

KENNEDY LONG N. B. If I tent my house, I will sell my stock on reasonable terms. march 9

Will be sold.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, (at 11 o'clock) THE 4th instant, by public sale, a two story FHAME HOUSE, with sundry back buildings in good repair, situated at the heal of the basin. near the corner of the intersection of York and Lewis streets, and running parallel with said Lewis street to Guilford alley, near M Doneugh's wharf. Persons diposed to purchase can view the premises any time before the sale, and the terms will be made known at the time of sale.

April 2

This Day is Published, And for sale by S. BUTLER & G. KEATINGE Evans's Report,

Of the Trial of the Hon. SAMUEL CHARE

From the (Richmond), BNQUIRER.

THE PRESENT POLICY. OF THE FEDE- ginta influence was now the federal talis- February for the Well Indies. RAL PARTY.

FRUITFUL'in resources, and indefatigable in their zeal, the federal party have scarcely ever despaired of recovering from their defeat. No sooner is one error refuted and one trick exposed, than their ingenuity or their artifice have readily supplied them with others. Gifted with the fecundity of the fabled Hydra, their blood falls to the earth, only to generate new montlers. Following in their turn the fate of their parent, these have been unable to withstand the power of touth: and the federal party are now left to the 60 chests Hyson Skin) Of the ship Se- unavailing regret, that in spite of their multiplied expedients, in spite of their indefatigable zeal, they have scarcely partaken of a folitary triumph. Previous to the commencement of Mr.

Jefferson's administration, they represented the republican party as the friends of France and revolutionary anarchy, and as the enemies of Britain and good government. Taking thefe traits as the ground work of their picture, they drew a scene of the probable policy of our administration and the condition of our country, fraught with the most harrible images. In a few months we were to be engaged in a sanguinary war with Great Britain, and entangled in a base alliance with France. Navies were to be built : armies to be raised: taxes were to be levied upon the deluded people. Even if this feene should not be realised, their prophetic imagina. tion was ready to draw as melancholy a picture of our internal relations. The principles of the republican party were said to be copied from the revolutionary Jacobins of France. Their political opponents were to be denounced, proscribed, perhaps immolated on the guillotine. The rights of property were to be violated; and the confiscated estates of the proscribed, were intended to reward the Rober i spierres and the Dantons of the day. What has now become of these glowing images of foreign degradation and internal diffress? They have faded like the vitions of the night, before the dawn of experience. Connected by treaties of friendliep with Great Britain and France; neither involved in war with the one, nor entangled in alliances with the other, we have commanded the respect of both, and of all Europe. At home, we are enjoying a mild and benisicent administration. Perfecution is gnawing her own chains. Where the public weal is supposed to demand a change of measures, reformation takes the place of revolution; and fecial order is maintained by the laws, as well as by the habits of the people.

With fuch illiberal infinuations on the views of the republican party, they blended more illiberal attacks upon the private character of the president. They descended to the recelles of his private conduct vainly expecting to find those defects in the man which they had in vain attempted to detect in the publicofficer. There was scarcely a vice in the whole catalogue of human infirmities, which they did not tri umphanily attribute to him. Fearless of God, he was said to be in continual sear of man. He had prophaned the vestibule of conjugal love. Under an air of the most sanctified simplicity, he was difguising the most ambitious and extensive defigns. The fattidious critics of the adminittration, thinking nothing beneath them, even erected themselves into a contemptible court of fashion; and arraigned at this terrible tribunal even the texture of his coat and the hue of his hose. Impotent and contemptible criticisms! That perfection is not the attribute of man, is what the friends of Mr. Jesserson have never denied: that Mr. Jesserson possesses more illustrious virtues, than most other men, that he has rendered more substantial services to America, than almost any other man; this is the position which his friends are anxious to maintain, and which the people have ratified by a triumphant voice. In four years there is scarcely a single friend who has deserted his cause; while numbers of his former enemies have honorably acknowledged their mistake by enlisting under its banners. Deleated in such impotent projects the

federal party of the north next determined to vary the method of their attack. Unable to accomplish their objects by a complete combination with the fouth, they resolved to pursue the old maxim of ty. rants, and conquer by dividing. They new attempted to excite a jealouty among the republicans of the north towards the republicans of the south. They descanted upon southern ambition and nothern degradations. They represented the people of the South as the natural rivals and the assual masters of the North. Virginia in particular was said to be secret acquirtried to eke out these constructive charg. | dy. es, by recurring to recent facts. They produced Pierce Butler's letter to the legislature of South Carolina, to plainly distanced by the goadings of disappointed

ed feelings. The tocsin was founded man, by which they hoped to work a change of the administration, if not a distheir private circles; it was employed in | rumors are without soundation. their public meetings. "May the dominion of Virginia be limited by the constitution, or at least be the Delaware," was a set toast, given by 180 sederalists of Bos-But this charm was employed in vain. The tederalists of the north could never inspire the republicans with similar appre hensions. The presidential election a last decided the extent of these impres sions. And what has turned out to be the result? That New Hampshire, Masfachusetts, Vermont and Rhode Island, four out of the five New England states. which gave an unanimous vote. against Mr. Jesterson in the year 1800, have now given an unanimous vote for him.

To what great purpose then have the federal party exer.ed all their ingenuity. With 14 votes inly, out of 176, in the election of a President: their influence lost in the Senate and Mouse of Representatives: directing the decisions of only three Legislatures in the union; they exhibit a striking instance of useless and perverted effort. In this desperate situation, where is the remedy, which can preserve them from destruction? Is there any other alternative offered to their choice, than to res gu their opposition, and submit the uncontrouled superintendance of affairs to the opposite party? Is there in fact any practicable policy which can promile them relief, in this disconsolate condition?— There is fuch a policy; it is the only policy too, which they can pursue; and it is a policy, which may be productive of considerable benefit to them, if the repub-

lican party will permit them to pursue it. So long as the federal party bore any consider bla ratio to the republican party, the members of that party were united by a sense of mutual danger. Every man was willing to facrifice some part of his own interest, or some small shade of opinion to the good of the whole. But it was predicted, that the downfall of the federal party would be followed by the division of the republicans. Contending sects who unite for the fear of a common enemy, have been observed to separate from eac other when the enemy is defeated, and the same destiny was predicted to befal the members of the republican party.

NEW YORK, March 30. from Hull, we have received an addition appears that his projects have been disof London papers, but not later or more | c vered by the Court of Madrid. It is interesting advices than those brought by said that before his departure, he was the Liverpool Packet. The courier of obliged to give up all his decorations; February 6, mentions, that on the prece- he is sorbidden to set foot on the terriding evening, in parliament, some perso- tory of Etruris, of Spain, and of France, nal allusions arose between Mr. Pitt, and and it is stated that he kept up a criminal Mr. Fox. The latter accused Mr. Pitt correspondence in Spain; in short, they of inconfistency, or change of opinion with | speak of a conspiracy; they have seized respect to the late admiralty board, he hav. his papers, and are about to examine ing taken no steps to investigate its pro- them. ceedings since he was in power, though when out of power he had laid heavy charges against it.

Mr. Pitt replied, that every opinion la had entertained of that department while had been in office. He retorted, by expressing surprise that Mr. Fox should bring the charge of inconfistency. He referred to the former coalition between Fox and himself in parliament to impeach lord North whenever it was in his power: he had even expressed such horror with regard to his lordthip, that he finuld be afraid to fit in a room with him But when lord North was tu-ned out, Mr. Fox formed the famous coalition with him by which they were jointly enabled to seize on the government-and so far from bringing charges against him, held him up as the most virtuous of men and the ablest of flatesmen.

Mr. Pox replied, that there was nothing in the transaction alluded to that could give HIM pain, on a retrospect of his conduct.

Mr. Pit was content to leave the transaction to be judged of by the world.

A London paper states that Bonaparts is about to cross the Alps a second time. His Mamelukes and his body guards had already lest Paris. The sole avowed purpose of the journey is the elevation of his brother to the throne of Lombardy, which has been offered by a deputation of the Italian republic. It is however believed that his intention is to put himself at the head of his army to attack and break the Austrian cordon of troops already the subjeel of diplomatic discussion. For some time troops have been fitting off from the eastern and south east parts of France. The ing this transcendant influence. They ap- Italian troops at Boulogne and along the pealed to her reluctance in embracing the western coast of France are understood to present constitution; they appealed to the have returned to Italy. The belief is second section of the first article of that | that Bonaparte, finding a war with Austria instrument; to her opposing the princi- inevitable, means, according to his cuspal acls of the two anterior adminis rati- tom, to ilrike the first blow .- That he ons; to every measure of the present admi- intends to drive the Austrians from the nistration, for so many proofs of Virginia | Venetian possession, and annex them to ambitton and Virginia influence. They; his brother Joseph's kingdon of Lombar-

that in this kingdom of Lombarty will be; 23d the French forces re-embarked and merged, the republics of Liguiria and it was supposed that the Beet had gone Lucca, the kingdom of Etruria, and even round to Prince Rupert's Bay but it afambition. They condescended even to the territories of the church, (his holiness | terwards, appeared they bad sailed for cite the authority of. Mr. Elliott of Ver- | being ellewhere provided for.). Naples | Guadeloupe-on the receipt plahis inmont; be who stands forth as an awful it is added, will be the last of Italy | formation at Martinique state of beaton of the danger, of facrificing the annexed to the Lombardy kingdom in this March, the embargo was taken off and public interests to gratify our own infulate gizantic plan.

The troops of horse and 1000 men were through the New England states. Fir- to embark at Spithead about the middle of

The London opposition Aints continue to hint at changes in the ministry, the solution of the union. It was employed removal of Mr. Pitt, Lord Melville, &c. in their public prints; it was employed in and the ministerial prints to fay that thefe

Some extraordinary circumllances are mentioned, but obscurely respecting the kingdom of Etruria. The banishment of the Etrurian minister and some domestics ton, at a festival given to Mr. Gore. of the palace, among others a cook belonging to the queen and the infant king of Etruria.

A letter from Donagadee, Sunday evening, lays "This morning, about four o'clock, a ship from New York, laden with tar, turpentine, pitch and timber, was drove on thore about two miles to the northward of the South rock light house, and went to pieces. The Captain is reperted to be drowned, but the rell of the crew are faved. Part of the cargo is expecled to be faved." The following are the details of the

diffgrace of the late Prime Missis er to the Queen Regent of Etruria: M. de Labrador, the Spanish Minister, received a courier from his Court on the 8th of December; he directly went to the Queen with the dispatches he had just received, and had an audience of two hours. Immediately on his quitting the Queen, her majesty ordered the guard of her apartment to be doubled, as also those of the Young King and the Infanta, and desired that no person should be admitted into those spartments. The officer of the Guard, astonished, aiked, " But if his excellency the Minister Salvastico should coma?" The answer was, "He will come." The Minister, however, arrived at eight wclock in the evening, knowing nothing of what had passed in the Palace: he was immediately informed, and would instantly have retired to his apartments, but the guard prevented his entrance, and he, at the same moment, received an order to quit the Palace of the Quen, the city, and the states of Etruria. He was obliged to get into a carriage the same night, but as the line drawn on the floatiers to prevent the communication with Legiorn, would permit no person to pass, he retired to a country house of his Secretary Cambi, who shared his disgrace. When the minister left the city, the guard was placed in the usual manner, and they dismissed the servants of the Count, particularly his two cooks. The cause of that disgrace is a my very; but it is believed that the foults of this Mi-Foreign News-By the Ann, Coit, | nister are of the most serious nature; it A French conscript lately found means

to desert. In one of the passes of the Pyrennees he was stopped by the French military commander, who asked him whence he came? From Malaga, reout of office, had been confirmed since he plied the man, who had never been beyond the first Spanish villages. The commander, alarmed at the name of that city, where the yellow fevere was then at its height, sent the deserter im-North. Mr. Fox had repeatedly pledged | mediately over the frontier into Spain, under an escort, and to his no small satifaction.

> PHILADELPHIA, April 1. By the Supercargo of the brig Sally and Jenny, from St. Pierrer, Marinique, we have been obligively tavoured with the following details:

"On the 19th February in the night,"

French fleet consisting of one vessel of 110, two of 80, and three of 74 guns. with turce frigates wid two brigs, but no transports, having on board about 3,500 men, arrived at Fort-Royal, Martinique On the 20th, an embargo was laid on all? the shipping in the different harbours of the Island, -O: the 21st, the fire: passe ed S. Pierres on their way to the Island of Dominica, where they arrived on that sams night.—On the morning of the 22d, opened their batteries on the tow n of Rousseau.—The town was not sume moned to surrender previous to the ste tack, but it seems to have been the intention of the French Admiral to have carried it by a coup de mains The town was defended by a small fort that overlooks it, in which Governor Prevot, and a lew of the militia of the town were stationed; they made a brave desence for nearly five hours, and then retired. with the inhabitants to the fortification. at Prince Rupert's Bay on the other side of the Island. The town of Roussean was near two-thirds destroyed by lite, occassioned as was supposed, by the wadding of some of the guns from the fort .- The French landed about evening. and took possession of the fort and the remainder of the towo. Our informant is confident that no contribution was levied, as has been reported, because the inhabitants had generally acd before the Anticipation goes further, and states French landed On the morping of the