

**AMERICAN,**  
AND  
**Commercial Daily Advertiser.**  
Daily 7, and Gazette 5 dollars per annum.  
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1805.

**REMOVAL.**

**William Ryland**  
HAS REMOVED from No. 102 to 145, Market-street, opposite the Bank of Baltimore—  
Where he offers for sale,  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**HARDWARE, CUTLERY,  
PLATED AND COMMON SADDLERY,  
JAPANESE AND BRASS WARES,  
FOWLING PIECES & PISTOLS.**  
Also,  
An assortment of low priced **JEWELRY.**  
January 23

**Geo. C. Muller,**  
Two doors below the Custom House,  
HAS imported per the late arrivals from Europe, and on hand from former importations,  
Creas a la Morlaix  
Dowlas  
Platillas royals, extra fine  
Fine ditto  
Brown holland, Gingams  
Cambrics, flowered muslin  
Table Cloths, bed ticking and  
43 bales Hessians, flaxen and hempen linen.  
Also,  
Holland sail dock, ditto bolting cloths, gin cases, liquor cases, dimijohns, hollow glass, assorted; gold and silver watches, quilts, bags, &c.—all of which will be sold at the usual credit, or in barter for West India produce.  
march 16 4ta6w

**John Latour**  
Offers for Sale at his store, corner of Water and Commerce streets,  
120 pieces listados  
200 do. platillas  
100 do. brown Holland  
100 do. creas and dowlas  
300 do. white rolls  
30 do. ticklenburg  
50 do. ravens duck  
Russia sheetings  
Sail duck or canvas  
Flanders linen  
Bed ticken  
Silk gloves, extra long  
Basias  
Bourbon gurrans, and  
Nankeen.  
Also,  
11,000 wt coffee } entitled to drawback  
11,000 wt cocca }  
Brown sugar  
White do in boxes  
West India cotton  
Castile soap  
Sweet oil  
Claret  
Brandy of Cogniac  
Ditto of Bordeaux  
April 5 4ta6w

**C. S. Konig,**  
Light street, opposite Bank street,  
HAS received per the General Mercer, captain Miller, from Varel, an assortment of  
**GERMAN LINENS,** consisting of  
Flaxen Tecklenburgs  
Do. Onaburgs  
Messias  
Brown Rolls  
White do.  
Platillas  
Which he offers for sale on the usual terms.  
March 13 d3t 2aw8t

**Lottery Adventurers**  
IN BALTIMORE and its vicinity, are respectfully informed, that the NEW-YORK LOTTERY has commenced drawing, and will continue drawing daily till the whole of the tickets are drawn; and those gentlemen who wish to purchase tickets, by remitting New-York, Philadelphia, or Branch Bank notes in letters (post paid) directed to the Permanent Lottery Offices of  
**G. & R. WAITE.**  
No. 64, and No. 38, Maiden Lane, N. York. may have tickets, or parts of tickets, forwarded them warranted undrawn, properly testified to be so; or if the 25,000 dollar, or 10,000 dollar prizes are drawn at the time the remittance is received, the money if requested, will be faithfully returned.  
Present Price of Tickets and Shares.  
D C. Whole Tickets 8 00  
Half do. 4 12 1/2  
Quarter Tickets 2 12  
Eighth do 1 25  
But as the drawing progresses, and if the high prizes continue in the wheel, the price will advance.  
A List of all prizes drawn will be sent to the Editors of the AMERICAN weekly.  
G. & R. WAITE.  
New York, April 6 (12) d

**A Teacher Wanted,**  
IN the Harrison-street Academy. One who is conversant in Arithmetic and is a good penman. Apply at said Academy to  
**W. C. COCHRAN.**  
April 16 d4t

**J. ANDERSON,**  
No 6, South street, Baltimore,  
BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced the WHIP, CANE and SPECTACLE making business, in all their various branches, and has on hand, which he offers for sale, on low terms, the following articles:—Whips of all kinds, Cane with and without swords, Spectacles mounted in silver, plated, tortoise shell, steel, &c. Pebbles in silver, Concave Spectacles, and Eye Glasses in tortoise shell and horn, Goggles with green and white glasses, Reading glasses, magnifying glasses, Burning glasses; morocco, black, leather, steel and other Spectacle Cases; and intends to keep a neat assortment of the above articles at the above place.  
New Glasses put in old Spectacle Frames  
N. B. Part of the above STORE will be RENTED, on reasonable terms.  
April 11 d4t

**Salt Petred Hams,**  
IN good order for shipping or family use, for sale by  
**SCOTT & McLELLAN,**  
No. 47, Howard-street.  
April 16 d5c10t

**Gun Powder.**  
**PHILADELPHIA** Inspected GUN POWDER, for sale by  
**JONATHAN HUDSON.**  
April 10 4c6t

**Notice.**  
THE partnership which heretofore existed under the firm of Eisslen & Horne, is this day dissolved.  
**CONRAD EISELEN.**  
April 10 (11) 4c6t

**The House and Lot**  
ON the York Turnpike Road, which was occupied by the subscriber the two last summers, will be let, if immediate application is made.  
**M. McBLAIR.**  
April 14 d

**40 KEGS**  
**Of Good Butter,**  
For Sale by  
**JAMES FOY,**  
No. 84, Dugan's wharf.  
April 12 d8t

**Ben. & Geo. Williams,**  
HAVE received and for sale, at No. 3, Bowley's wharf,  
20 casks Malaga Wine  
200 barrels Prime Pork  
100 kegs Lard  
75 kegs Butter  
10 half tierces Rice.  
April 16 d4t

**For Sale.**  
WILL be landed this day, at the head of Gay street dock, the cargo of the brig **Martha and Mary,** consisting of,  
97 hhd. 3 tierces and 30 barrels Muscovado SUGAR.  
21 hhd. and 3 tierces White clayed do. and 5,000 lbs. of Martinique Green COFFEE.  
Apply to **JOHN & SAM. STUMP.**  
April 10 4c4t

**Alexander, Webster & Co.**  
HAVE FOR SALE,  
44 BOXES CHINA, Viz.  
11 large boxes China, enamelled and penciled, containing 300 pint bowls each.  
1 do. containing 200 white and blue do.  
23 half boxes do. containing 300 pieces each, evening cups and Saucers, enamelled and penciled.  
9 boxes Tea Sets, containing 72 pieces each.  
April 15 4c4t

**Rice, Rum and Sugar,**  
The subscribers have just received, per schooner **H. Zara,** and offer for sale,  
148 Tierces } PRIME RICE  
37 half Tierces }  
Also at private sale,  
47 hhd. New England Rum,  
35 hhd. excellent Muscovado Sugar.  
**LEMMON & CAMPBELL.**  
April 16 d4t

**Chas. Ghequier & H. Kunckel,**  
HAVE just received, per Schr. Harmony, from New-York,  
263 Chests TEAS imported last month, per Ship Severn, from Canton, consisting of HYSON, YOUNG HYSON, HYSON SKIN & SOUCHONG.  
Also,  
2000 pieces Yellow } NANKEENS.  
500 do Blue }  
The whole entitled to drawback and for sale, at moderate prices.  
April 16 d8t

**Benjamin Chastellier,**  
BROKER,  
GRATEFUL for the encouragement received since his commencement in the above line, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues at No. 18, Bank street, where business will be transacted with the greatest discretion and dispatch. All kinds of stock bought and sold; money procured on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms for approved paper.  
April 16 d12t

**Charles Wirginan**  
HAS removed to No. 49, Water-street, near the Custom House—  
Where he offers for sale,  
170 gross of Porter Bottles  
20 cases of Sard Irons  
300 boxes Negro Pipes  
5 cases Hats, assorted  
6 baskets of very best Double Gloucester Cheese  
6 doz. Iron Tea Kettles, assorted  
A quantity of Iron Bolts, do. sizes, and  
A quantity of spirit, copall & japan varnishes.  
march 19 d

**O. & J. Fuller,**  
At their wholesale and retail Shoe-Warehouse,  
80 Market street.  
Have received from their Manufactory, A Part of their spring assortment of SHOES, which, together with their former extensive assortment they offer for sale on the usual terms. They daily expect from their manufactory a large additional supply of Shoes.  
They also expect by the first arrivals from London, an assortment of Ladies' Kid and Morocco Slippers.  
April 13 4c4t

**Salt-Petred Hams.**  
**Isaac Phillips & Co.**  
Have on Hand, for Sale,  
A QUANTITY of Salt-Petred Hams, of their own curing, in nice order for exportation, or family use.  
Also,  
500 bbls. 1st and 2d quality rye Flour  
Boston No. 1 Pork  
New York prime Beef  
2d quality Butter, in good order for exportation.  
2000 bushels Turkeys Island Salt  
Red Clover Seed, Whiskey, Apple and Peach Brandy, &c.  
march 18 4aw6t

**COMMERCIAL & OTHER**  
**BLANKS,**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT  
**THIS OFFICE.**



(By Authority.)

**AN ACT**  
To extend jurisdiction in certain cases, to the territorial courts.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the superior courts of the several territories of the United States, in which a district court has not been established by law, shall in all cases in which the United States are concerned, have and exercise, within their respective territories, the same jurisdiction and powers which are by law given to, or may be exercised by the district court of Kentucky district; and writs of error and appeals shall lie, from decisions thereon, to the supreme court for the same causes, and under the same regulations, as from the said district court of Kentucky district.

**NATH. MACON,**  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
**JOS. ANDERSON** President  
of the Senate, pro tempore.  
March 3, 1805,  
APPROVED,  
**TH: JEFFERSON.**

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.  
**STAT: OF HOLLAND.**

The misery of Holland is extreme; the distresses of the inhabitants are daily increasing, and their discontents increase with them. They are oppressed with taxes which even had they the means, they have no inclination to discharge; because they know they would not be applied either to promote the advantages establish the security, or assert the honor of their country.

Whatever little jealousies may occasionally have arisen between Holland and this country, the Dutch people never have forgotten, that next to their own valor, they owed the original establishment of their liberty and independence to the assistance and protection of Britain. They are aware too, that if ever they are to recover that glorious character, it must be by the aid, and from the hand of Great Britain. Can it be wondered, then, that those impolls should be paid with reluctance, the produce of which is to be applied to the destruction of that power to which alone they look for the re-establishment of their commerce, their liberty, and their constitution?

We have often occasion to allude to the oppressive and exactions exercised by the French upon the inhabitants of that devoted country. That they are manifold and intolerable, the following detail will sufficiently prove. A slight perusal of it must convince any unprejudiced reader that misery in that country is in a progressive state, and that the few persons who still possess property in Holland, must very soon be ruined.

Comparative statements of the taxes in the Batavian Republic, upon an annual income of a person having property in the Dutch funds, and having property in foreign funds:  
A person having 100,000 florins in Dutch Debentures, at 2 1/2 per cent per annum, receives for interest 2,500 florins.  
Taxes upon this property for the year 1805.

	FLORINS.
One half per cent upon property, the 100,000 florins in debentures being estimated at their present value, at 32,000 florins	160
N. B. this tax is laid for 8 years	
Two per cent. upon income, of 2,500 florins	50
Five per cent. upon income, (a tax laid for twenty five years)	125
One per cent on capital, being the second installment for 1804	230
Four per cent. on property, new tax for 1805	1280
Half per cent. on property being a town tax	160
<b>Total, florins</b>	<b>2095</b>

By which it appears, that a person possessed of 100,000 florins, Dutch Debentures, giving him an income of 2500 florins, or about 227 1/2 a year, has only 37 1/2 a year left to live upon; and he is still forced to pay all other taxes besides.  
A person being a subject of the Batavian Republic, and possessing property in foreign funds to the amount of 10,000 florins, at 5 per cent. receives for interest per annum, 500 florins.

One half per cent upon property, the capital of 10,000 florins being valued at 95 per cent. (this tax for eight years)	47 10 0
Two per cent upon income,	10 0 0

Five per cent. upon income, (this tax for 25 years)	25 0 0
One per cent. upon property, second installment for 1804	15 0 0
Four per cent. upon property, new tax for 1805,	380 0 0
One half per cent. upon property, being a town tax.	47 10 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>£ 605 0 0</b>

By which it appears, that a person possessing 5000 per annum in foreign funds, must fell out capital to the amount of 1050 value, in order to pay his taxes, which exceed his income by that amount; and that he must then fell out more capital in proportion to his expences, upon which he is also obliged to pay all the other existing taxes upon goods, lands, stamps fer-vants, horses, sales, houses, &c. with an additional ten per cent. on the whole.

Thus a Dutchman, upon an income he deprives from Batavian funds, pays about 85 per cent. in extra taxes; and upon the income he derives from money vested in foreign funds he pays 120 per cent. in extra taxes, and is still obliged to pay all the old established taxes, with an additional ten per cent. upon them besides.

From "Winter Evenings, or Lucubrations on Life and Letters"—By Dr. Knox.

**OF THE AMBITIOUS MAN.**

To minds not duly enlightened by christianity, this world appears of such value, that there is no labor or danger which they refuse to undergo, however inconsistent with religious duty, for the sake of obtaining a conspicuous place in it.

It indeed this were our home, and not our inn, it would be desirable to be laboring after power and pre-eminence. But as we are only in our journey, and that a short one, it is not worth our while to contend with eagerness, or embroil ourselves in rivalries, for the sake of a little elevation above our fellow travellers. Death will bring us all to a level in a few years; and they who in an humble sphere shall have made their peace with God, will then be honored with distinctions, in comparison with which earthly honors are but mockery.

Yet I do not deny that man has natural tendencies to ambition, as well as to pleasure and to avarice. And they may certainly be gratified with innocence while they transgress not moderation, else they would not have been implanted in the human heart.

The principle of ambition in man is a desire of power left he should be oppressed, and of honor left he should be despised, but the desire of power becomes the lust of dominion, and of respect, unbounded pride.

I mean to comprehend under the name of Ambition, not only the avidity of the conqueror, and the aspiring aims of the hero and statesman, but that love of distinction in common life which produces a restless and an envious pride.

A transient survey of the world evinces that a great number of the human species place their chief good in being admired by each other.—The fashionable world, by whom I mean those who follow fashion in all her extremes, seem to have no other wish but to appear pleasing or great in the eyes of persons honored with the same denomination. View the parities of a court, or a frequented watering or bathing place, and you will easily see that the first endeavor of the greater part is to be noticed and admired. Scarcely any extravagance, or affectation in dress or behavior, is so absurd as not to be adopted if it contributes to obtain distinction. Virtues, vices, religion, irreligion, charity or selfish parsimony, fluctuate in the degrees of estimation and abhorrence in which they appear according to the capricious decision of fashion; and many seem not unwilling, for the sake of attracting notice, to sacrifice their best hopes, their most indispensable duties, at the shrine of this fanciful deity.

This is a love of the world which all who entertain any right sentiments must condemn as equally forbidden by reason and religion. In so great a love for the admiration of mere mortals, and those too the silliest of the race, there cannot be found the two great virtues required in every good man, piety to God, and beneficence to our fellow creatures. Ambition creeps as often as it flies. Its mean servility to the great, and its contempt of the poor, are utterly repugnant to the spirit of christianity. Its connivance at vice, and even compliance with it for interested purposes, its time-serving duplicity are no less inconsistent with moral virtue. Its constant attention to its objects, to courting the great, and to seeking opportunities of access to the powerful, occupy too much of the time and thoughts to permit a due degree of attention to God, and to such duties as our own personal frailties and the want of society demand.

Excessive ambition is chiefly visible in the political world and in the professions. The mercantile part of mankind are employed in amassing wealth, and seldom think of raising their families to rank and honor but by raising a fortune.

In the clerical profession ambition too often allures her votaries to a behaviour entirely unbecoming as well as irreligious. But I cheerfully turn from a tender topic. Let us examine the profession of the law.—As by a strange abuse, civil and hereditary honors have been particularly lavished on this very secular profession, more than common ambition is found

in the profession of the law. Such is the eagerness of pursuit in this profession, that the mind seems to be chained down, during the whole period of life, to worldly concerns. The professional business of itself is indeed entirely secular; and there is a private concern at the same time going on, the aggrandizement of a name and family, which added to the public labors, leave little time and attention for religion. The world admires the abilities and assiduity of the successful lawyer; and it would be surprising if the world did not admire its own ardent votaries. The title perhaps at last arrives, and the successful candidate dies worn out with the labor of courting this world. With respect to the other, he must offer as an apology for his inattention to its concerns, that he had no time to think of it. But in the eye of sensible and considerate men, what is the applause of the world, a coronet and a family ennobled, in comparison with the objects proposed to our hopes and endeavours by Christianity? Many things are commonly done in the law, of which it may be candidly said, that they are hard and unchristian if not absolutely dishonest, even by the most celebrated professors of it, in the course of a long and multifarious practice. If christianity be true, so long and warm an attachment to the world, its business, and its rewards cannot be venial.

Those who engage in political concerns, and aspire at civil honors usually pursue their objects with an ardor which engrosses the whole mind; and consequently leaves no room for attention to religion. How shall they work out their salvation with fear and trembling, whose days and nights are given to the study of politics, and the paying court to patrons in power? Ability in the senate, and success attending a long course of exertion, appear objects of such magnitude, that every thing which religion has to offer is diminished on comparison, and too often esteemed only the contrivance of priestcraft co-operating with the arts of government.

I all along proceed upon the hypothesis that Christianity is true; and that being the case all the ambitious excess, that is, all who pursue fame and grandeur without attention to the King of King's are in a deplorable state, though they may shine with stars, ermine, ribbons, and coronets.

**NORFOLK, April 8.**

By captain Hannah of the brig Thomas from Grenada we have received the St. George's Chronicle of the 8th ult. from which we have copied an article relating to the conduct of the French Squadron. In the same paper we also read a proclamation declaring the island of Grenada under Martial Law; and another ordering the matters of all slaves, who are mechanics, to have them enrolled, and held in readiness for the public service, &c. &c. By these it appears that they have strong expectations of a visit from the French. Captain H. mentions also that it was reported before he sailed, that a French Squadron of six sail had appeared off Barbadoes.

Captain Swaine of the schooner Lapwing from Bermuda, states that a vessel just arrived from Barbadoes, had reported that a Squadron of six ships had made its appearance off that Island, which was first supposed to be English, but that it was found to be a French division, consisting of two ships of the line and four frigates. This must be a second detachment of French ships, as at the time of its appearance the Squadron of Minisiss or as other reports call him Maleffis, or Melfesses, must then have been off St. Kitts or Nevis.

Capt. Swaine left at St. George's his B. M. sloop of war Driver.—The report of her being lost, must therefore, have been without foundation.

A gentleman, whose veracity may be depended on, handed us the following list of the Spanish navy on the 25th of January.

At Cadiz,	Ships of the line,	25
	Frigates,	8
Ferrol,	Ships of the line,	16
	Frigates,	5
Carthagens,	Ships of the line,	11
	Frigates,	7
America,	Ships of the line,	4
	Frigates,	11
<b>Total,</b>	Of the line,	53
	Frigates,	29

**CHARLESTON, April 2.**

Accounts from Cape Francois, by capt. Richards, state, that the Haytian army had gone against Santa Domingo. They were said to amount to 40,000 men, in four divisions; the main body under the command of Christophe, consisting of 24,000 men. Dessalines, the Emperor, had marched at the head of these, until they reached St. Yago, an inland town, of considerable strength—a council of war was then held, when it was determined to storm the city.—The Emperor, however, was requested not to risk his life in the attempt; and the direction of the siege was given to Gen. Brava, who, after a desperate and bloody conflict, succeeded in carrying the city; not, however, without considerable loss.—It was rumoured that Gen. Brava was mortally wounded, and had lost 1000 of his best troops. The French and Spaniards found in the city. It was supposed, were all put to the sword.