AMERICAN,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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SATURDAY, October 1, 1803.

Calhoun & Lammot,
No. 92, Baltimore-street,
Have received by the Diana, and Fame from Liverpool, and Atlantic from Hull,
A complete assortment of
Fall and Winter Goods.
And by the Aeolus, from Bremen,
Ticklenburgs, Osnaburgs, Hessians, Rouans, Platillas, Listadoes and Dowlass, which they offer for sale on the usual credit.

Also, on consignment,
Six small bales of best London superfine Cloths, and one bale of superfine coatings, which will be sold very low.
september 25 dlot eo10.

Muir & Slubey,
No. 79, Smith's wharf,
Has imported from London and Liverpool, the different Vessels,
Shot, large sizes
Gun Powder, F. B.
Bar and Sheet Lead
White Lead, in oil and dry
Red ditto, do. do.
Yellow Ochre, in oil
Fig Blue, Seine Twine
Real London Crowley's Steel, No. 3
Sheet Iron, single, double and treble
Best London Pewter, in small casks
Refined Salt Petre, Allum
A few pieces superfine black & blue Cloths
A few cases Hats, coarse and fine.
september 14 dtm

INDIA GOODS.
Michael Graham,
HAS just received on consignment from New York, and for sale on his usual terms, 80 bales INDIA GOODS, consisting of

Burboom gurrahs	Mahard gunges
Mew mamoodies	Blue cloths
Alabad emerties	Blue gilly hndkfs.
Cownpore cassahs	Sooty romal ditto
Beshwah Guzena	1409 pieces nankeen
John litty sannahs	4 cases seersaws, assorted

ALSO,
1 bale bedtick, 3 cases white thread, assorted
1 case millinetts, and an invoice of French Goods, consisting of silks, cambricks, hosiery, gloves, &c.
N.B. The whole of the above goods, entitled to drawback.
August 6 d

J. Eichelberger & Co.
At the south east corner of Market & Howard-sts.
Have received by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool & Hull, an extensive assortment of

7-8 and 9 8 calicoes and chintzes	Men's and Women's Woodstock & beaver gloves
9-8 and 6.4 jaconet and cambrick muslins	Nuns, colored and Osnaburg thread
9-8 dyed cambricks	Bombazeens, bombazets, wildbores, moreens, calimancoes & durants
White & printed marseilles	Superfine and second cloths, cassimeres & coatings
Dimities	Flannels and dometts
Striped ticken	Colchester and bocking baises
Cambrick and Norwich shawls	Men's women's and children's fine and coarse hats in small cases.
Lawn and linen pocket handkerchiefs	
Pullicat & Madrass do.	
Ladies rich embroidered silk hose	
Silk, cotton and patent nett braces	
Rose and point blankets	

They have also,
Modes, pelongs, sarsenets, florentines, silk shawls, sewing silks, ribbons, swansdowns, manchestry, &c. and daily expect further supplies by the Fame from Liverpool, and the Eliza from London. september 19 d

NOTICE.
THE subscribers having this day entered into partnership, the business in future will be carried on under the firm of *Schultze & Vogeler.*
JOHN E. SCHULTZE,
RUDOLPH VOGELER
Who have imported in the brig Perseverance, capt. Wm. Selleck, from Varel, and offer for sale on reasonable terms, at their store, *corner of Commerce and Pratt streets,* the following GOODS:

Ticklenburgs, Osnaburghs	assorted.
Bielefield Linen	
Plasillas Royales	
Bretagnes	
Rouans	
Estopilles Unies	
Creas a la Morlaix	
Dowlas, in 1-1 and ¾ pieces	
Brown Holland	
Listadoes	
Checks No 2, and	
Checks and Stripes.	

september 22 d4w

Luke Tiernan & Co.
Have received by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool and Hull,
A CONSIDERABLE PART OF THEIR
FALL GOODS,
Consisting of cloths, cassimeres, swansdowns, coatings, flannels; rose, duffel and point blankets, farmanghts, kerseys, kendal cottons, manchestry, stuffs, muslins, shawls, pic nic gloves and mitts, silk shag, hardware, cutlery, &c. &c. which will be sold on their usual low terms.

Also by the package,
4 bales low priced blue cloths
7 do. assorted colors
6 do. do. cassimeres
12 do. do. swansdowns
3 cases dimities
12 do. manchestry
60 bales rose blankets
12 do. point and duffel do.
6 do. bear skins
6 cases plated saddlery
6 trunks cardinals
Fine and coarse Hats, in cases
All remarkably well assorted in small packages and will be sold at a low advance for approved notes. They expect the remainder of their Fall assortment by the first arrivals.

On hand,
A good assortment of India muslins, &c.
Georgia cotton, hemp
74 barrels bref, Baltimore inspection
135 do. rosin
58 do. spirits turpentine
240 do. and 100 half barrels Flour.
N. B. They expect by the first vessel from Bremen, an assortment of German Linens.
september 17 mw&fSot

The subscribers
Have received per the ship Juno, from Tonningen,
2 cases Estopillas
8 do. Glass ware, consisting of decanters, tumblers, &c.
1 do. Looking Glass Plates, assorted, from 8.10 to 36.20.

Also, received from Philadelphia,
Bourbon Gurrahs
Sootie Romals
Luchipon Baftas
Bandanna Handkerchiefs, 1st quality
Low priced blue and crab Forests.

And on hand,
A large assortment of British and German Goods, which will be sold very low for approved acceptances. SPERRY & BARNES,
183, Market street.
september 19 dlm

India Goods
FOR SALE, on accommodating terms, at the Warehouse of *Mr. Ephraim Kingsley,* No. 101, Bowly's wharf, consisting of
Burboom Gurrahs
Jannah Emmerties
Luckipore Baftas
Chittabuly ditto
Blue Gilly Handkerchiefs.

Also.
Fine BROAD CLOTHS, &c.
JOHN M. MINER & Co.
september 11 d

John M'Kim, junr.
No. 108, Market-street,
Has just imported in the ship Six Sisters, from Liverpool,

Low priced deep blue Cloths	Assorted in bales.
Superfine do. do.	
Deep blue Cassimeres	
Scarlet do	
White do	

Also per the ship Swift, via Norfolk, from London,
Turkey red Pullicat handkerchiefs
Threads, assorted, white and colored
Calico checks, cotton and linen checks.

And per the ship Ori, from Liverpool,
Ginghams, Dimities
Pullicat and romal handkerchiefs
Calico, cotton and linen checks.
Aug 21 eo

Matthew Carey,
Bookseller and Stationer, No 29 Market street,
HAS just received, via Philadelphia, a general supply of BOOKS, European and American Publications, in the various branches of science, and ancient and modern literature. THEOLOGY, LAW, POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, MEDICAL and VOYAGES, many new Works, and scarce tracts, are comprised in this assortment.

M. C. is always supplied with an extensive assortment of School Books and Stationary to suit the country, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

Also,
Almanacs for 1803, English and German, by the gross, dozen or single.
september 28 eo6t

FOR THE AMERICAN.
To the Voters of Baltimore.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

"BE NOT DECEIVED" is the language made use of by persons you have a right to suspect; suffer them not to "*palm on you the most inconsistent*" and fallacious production that ever appeared in print—Witness a string of errors and nonsense under the signature of a "*Republican of the Sixth Ward,*" in last Friday's American. He says, "*£200 of real or personal property in this state is the qualification*"—Whereas it requires £500 that a man qualified, yet his property laying west of Howard-street, is not to be elected merely from that consideration;—he also denies the unanimity of the nomination at the meeting in the Sixth Ward, for members to represent them in the first branch of the city council, "when the fact was," *that at said nomination,* there was not a dissenting voice "although the chairman was opposed to the amendment." He says the intention of that meeting met a powerful objection;—if he had said pitiful it would have been nearer the truth, for some instances occurred when but *one* or *two* rose in opposition, and on the very article that the friends to the amendment were divided, the *negative consisted of an inferior minority.*

As to the amendment, I think it incomparably superior to any existing provisions in the charter:

1st. Where it enacts the method of *balloting* in place of *viva voce.*

2d. Where it leaves the choice to the people instead of electors.

3d. Where it legally disqualifies the mayor from serving longer than three years, until a lapse of two, in this instance copying the constitution of Maryland relative to the governor—contemplating a rotation—Thus cutting up, by the roots, the deep growth of the aristocracy of office in an influential member, and affording the opportunity of a display and greater variety of talent.

4th. That it reduces the exorbitant qualification of the first and second branch of the city council, and introduces thousands of the most useful, the most active and intelligible of the community to the notice of their fellow-citizens, in place of the favored few under the old aristocratic order, who are now sternly commanded to retire, that they want a few grains of common sense, as lacking a little property to make them respected as public functionaries. "*There's the rub.*"

5th. That no person, acting under the authority of the corporation, shall hold two places of honor or emolument, as expressly in collision with our republican institutions.

6th. That the subordinate officers, acting under the provisions of the charter, shall be nominated, conjointly, by the first and second branches of the city council, in place of solely by the second branch—Thus preventing the influence of said officers from attaching exclusively to the mayor as formerly, when commissioned by him during his pleasure; and to bow in humble obedience to his fiat.

And as to much of the original charter as is inconsistent with or contrary to the said amendment, is repealed, so that which gives and force to the amendment and not inconsistent with or contrary to will be preserved; for which purpose, an extract from the original charter may be here introduced, to explain and obviate every difficulty of commissioning and displacing disobedient and refractory officers, whether in the first, second or last week of their session; where it delegates these general powers: "The corporation aforesaid shall have full power and authority to pass all ordinances necessary to give effect and operation to all the powers vested in the corporation of the city of Baltimore," which embraces every point of contention, and as the expression in the 9th section of the amendment can only refer to the time being, to the existing vacancies, or which may be vacant, in the first week, it evidently contemplates and places the power of change where it should be; to make it mean otherwise would be nonsense.—Thus, citizens, it is hoped you will give your suffrages to those candidates alone who are decided friends to the amendment—that you will blast and wither this fruitful source of aristocracy forever—that you will shew yourselves ready to embrace the most patriotic, the most interesting recognition of your rights, ever presented to your choice in your corporate capacity—The cavils of dogmatism; the sneers of federalism and aristocracy; the bickerings of ignorance, or the domineering contumely of purse-proud wealth to the contrary

NOTWITHSTANDING.

From the POLITICAL OBSERVATORY.
Mr. Editor,

THE REVIEW OF
Jefferson's Administration,
BY "HUM"

Which is circulating through all the most radical papers, seems to be a tissue of the old home-spun calumnies repeated over and over again; and and said to be written by Mr. Fisher Ames.

I shall pass over in silence what he says on political intolerance, removing from office men of talents, reducing the Judiciary to the same situation Washington left it, &c. as every one in the Union knows that those sinecures, which were abolished were entirely useless and supported at the unwilling expence of the community, and created to increase executive patronage in the late administration.

He mentions many large sums of money wantonly spent by Mr. Jefferson, and among the rest the sale of the bank shares, thereby giving away 152,070 dollars by Gallatin's misconduct—How now, Mr. Fisherman, is your hook so well baited that no one can see the deception? I fancy you are like some of your party in this part of the country, who will read nothing but federal newspapers. Had you read the official Report of the secretary of the treasury printed by order of congress in December 1802, you would have been better informed, and I think you would not have dared to mislead the public mind.

In that report I find these words—"Of the five thousand shares in the stock of the bank of the United States, originally subscribed by the United States, 2780 shares had been sold in the year 1796 by virtue of the act intitled. "*An act making provision for the payment of certain debts of the United States;*" and for the purpose of discharging a part of the debt due to the *bank.* The remaining 2,220 shares were now, under the same authority, sold at 45 per cent. advanced; the 1,287,500 dollars which they produced were, in conformity to the provisions of the said act, applied towards discharging an equal amount of that part of the debt which had become due to the bank before or during the year 1796; and the purchaser of the stock sold, at the same time, to the treasury, an equal sum in bills on Holland at 41 cents per guilder; the securing of which large amount, at that rate was the inducement on the part of government to dispose of the bank stock on those terms. As the dividend usually received on the bank stock sold, and the annual interest payable on the debt due to the bank, thus extinguished, were nearly equal, the July half yearly dividend on the stock was in fact the premium paid for the purpose of effecting the remittance; and government has thereby been enabled to obtain, without raising the price of exchange, the whole amount wanted to meet the payments due in Holland, till the month of September, 1803."

The secretary of the treasury, Mr. Gallatin, when he came into office on the first day of April, 1801, had no more delivered to him than dolls. 1,794,044 58 your report to the contrary notwithstanding, stating it to be 3,000,000.

Now observe the report of the commissioners of the sinking fund, printed in the same document,

"*At a meeting of the commissioners of the sinking fund, on the seventh of June, 1802, present, the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury, and the attorney general of the United States;*

The secretary of the treasury reported to the board, that provision has already been made to meet nearly all the demands which will become due in Holland, during the course of the present year, but, that it is necessary to make immediate provision for the payments on account of principal and interest which fall due there, during the first five months of the year 1803, and amounting to four millions, four hundred and thirty-nine thousand eight hundred and thirty guilders, and payable at the following periods, viz.

1st of January,	872,700	guilders.
1st of February,	986,350	do.
1st of March,	601,000	do.
1st of June,	1,979,780	do.

That from the great diminution of trade, between this country and Holland, he has ascertained during his late excursion to New York and Philadelphia, that it is impracticable to obtain bills on Holland to that amount. That the rate of exchange is already forty one cents per guilder, and that any attempt on the part of the government to procure the large amount now wanted, would indubitably raise considerable the rate of exchange: That if it shall be attempted to remit by the way of England, the loss will be also considerable, the present rate of Exchange with that country, being now above par and raising, and would indubitably be enhanced, should government come into the market for large purchases; and the rate of exchange between England and Holland, being, by the last advices, ten guilders eight stivers per pound sterling, nor likely to become more favorable, which supposing the whole amount in bills on England to be procurable (which is not believed to be the fact) at 168, would, including the commission of one per cent in England, amount to forty-three and a half cents per guilder; that the bank of the United States having been applied to, has refused to undertake to contract for making the necessary remittance; and that the two only considerable offers made to the Secretary, are now submitted to the board, viz.

The Manhattan Company offer to remit the whole, at the rate of forty three cents per guilder.

Alexander Baring offers to remit guilders 3,140,487 16¼ payable in Amsterdam, at the following dates, viz.

1st of January 1803,	605,000	guilders
1st of February,	683,000	do.
1st of March,	425,000	do.
1st of June,	1,425,487 16¼	do.

and at the rate of forty-one cents per guilder, provided however, that the United S. shall sell to him the two thousand two hundred and twenty shares of the bank of the United States, owned by the United States, at forty five per cent. advance, or at the rate of five hundred and eighty dollars per share; which last proposition is recommended by the secretary of the treasury, as the most eligible; as exclusively of the advantageous rate of exchange, thereby secured, the transaction will not have any unfavorable effect on the rate of exchange generally, and by so considerably diminishing the demand, will enable the United States to obtain what is still wanted at a reasonable rate: and because in his opinion, the price obtained for the bank shares, is more than could be obtained, were they thrown into the market for sale, and more than their intrinsic value.

WHEREUPON, it was resolved, by the board "That the secretary of the treasury be authorized to sell the shares of the stock of the bank of the United States, belonging to the United States; and that the proceed thereof be applied to the payment of the capital or principal of any part of the debt of the United States, which had become due to the bank of the United States before or during the course of the year 1796, and which remains still unpaid, in conformity to the provisions of the act entitled, "An act making provision for the payment of certain debts of the United States," passed on the 31st day of May, 1796."

(Signed) JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.
ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the treasury.
LEVI LINCOLN,
Attorney general.

Let me ask the public, whether there can be any loss in the sale of the bank shares? they being sold at 45 per cent. advance, each dollar went at 145 cents. Does bank stock fetch that in London in the English funds? they go at about 42 *under par;* and the reason why ours fetch 45 above are many: first ours draw 6 per cent. interest, and our debt is fast paying off, as the principal of each instalment is ready at the time it becomes due, and the interest quarterly paid, and cash remains in the treasury. Great Britain's money in the fund is at 3 per cent. six hundred millions sterling in the rear by the best information; in their annual payments they pay no part of principal nor all their interest; in the midst of war their funds are altogether uncertain.

Baring & Co. might well exchange their money in the British funds for guilders, pay our debt in Holland and take our bank shares at 45 per cent. above par. They will then be sure of the cash when called for, and draw a greater per cent. for their money. The credit of this nation is preferable to any in Europe. We have no occasion to establish 8 per cent. loans, and in future, if economy be used as at present, our debt will be all paid off soon, and our national credit will admit of 4 per cent. loans beyond a doubt.

TSIGENONGHWARORIS.

P. S. The 2,780 shares of the bank, sold in the year 1796, I understand were sold *at par.*

THE THERMOMETER.
An article has appeared in the transactions of the American Philosophical Society, tending to prove that the change in the thermometer, always indicates an approach to land. The following is an extract from it:—"On the 22d of August, late in the evening, the water fell in temperature four degrees to 64; on the next day at noon, having fallen to 62, and suspecting that we might be in soundings, though no alteration had taken place in the colour of the water, I induced the captain to sound, but no bottom was found at 140 fathom; on the 24th it will appear by the chart to have fallen to 58, and on the 25th to 55, about which time we were undoubtedly on Jaquet, or False Bank, and on the 26th having fallen to 51 at eight A. M. and assumed a green cast, I was desirous of sounding again, but in consequence of the ill success attending our former attempt, and not yet placing any reliance on the thermometer, the captain was unwilling to loose time in sounding, supposing that we were only approaching Jaquet or False Bank; but the next day having spoke a banker, he informed us that we were on the Grand Bank, and that Cape Race bore W. N. W. 150 miles. Upon sounding at noon we struck the ground at 37 fathoms. Here let me remark, that our reckoning as shewn on the chart has been well kept, and that the thermometer has with great precision indicated our situation; on the 21st at noon, in a supposed branch of the Gulf Stream 72 degrees—22d, approaching Jaquet Bank, and at no great distance from it, 68 degrees—23d, still nearer 62 degrees—24th, on the edge of the Bank 58 degrees—25th, on Jaquet Bank 55 degrees—26th, on the Grand Bank 52 degrees.—Thus at this season of the year is there a difference of 20 degrees of the thermometer between the water on the Bank, and in the same latitude in the ocean, not far to the east of it.

"Our captain, a sensible and observing man, as well as a very experienced mariner, struck with the regular gradation of the thermometer on the approach of the Bank, and convinced of its having pointed it out long before he had suspected his arrival upon it, from this time paid much attention to the thermometer. He found, as I had foretold, that it would equally, shew by the rise, when we had quitted the bank, and observed that as it would still more accurately define the limits of the Gulf Stream, as it was hotter than any other part of the ocean, he might with great advantage make his passage to New York by following the northern eddy of the stream. This eddy he knew to exist, but was unacquainted with the limits of it, and knew not how to ascertain them, except by the thermometer. We pursued this eddy pretty accurately, having made good the latitude of New York in long. 69, in about nine days from quitting the banks, and every day performed nearly equal and good days work.

"In this course from Newfoundland the Thermometer indicated, every where, the approach to danger; on the 5th of September, the vicinity of Sable Island Banks caused a fall of 70 degrees; and on the 7th, a bank not marked in any chart I have seen, caused a fall of 11 degrees; upon sounding on this bank the ground was struck in 55 fathoms, white sand, with some specks of red and black. Captain Allyn was so much pleased with the accuracy of the thermometer, and with the security in which he had sailed for some time in consequence of it, and so clearly perceived the advantage to be derived from it in many instances, that he declared he would never more go to sea without one.

"The track of the Fair American appears to have lain very near to Jaquet Island, which in Governor Pownall's chart is marked as very doubtful; a good look out for it was kept for several days, but with no effect; this may so far tend to confirm the suspicion of non-existence.

"The journal from America to England, does little more than confirm the previous observations made in this track; the thermometer fell no less than 20 degrees on passing to the south east of Newfoundland, and rose again nine degrees in the same longitude where, in our outward bound voyage, we supposed ourselves to be crossing a branch of the Gulf Stream. The fall from hence of the thermometer, as the coast of Europe is approached, is very remarkable and uniform."

Mary Stapleton,
At the sign of the three Pigeons, 12, Calvert-street,
Has opened a handsome assortment of
Dry Goods,
Purchased in Philadelphia and this place principally for cash, and will sell them at reduced prices to all who chuse to favor her with their custom.
september 20