American,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1806.

Hancock & Norris,
No. 193, MARKET-STREET,
HAVE received per ships Fame and Othello, from Liverpool, a general assortment of
Hardware, Cutlery & Saddlery,
Suitable for the town and country trade.—They expect a further supply per the Diana and Six Sisters, which will compleat their assortment
september 17 2w0t

John B. Jauffret,
[illegible] Gay-street,
HAS received by the last importation,
100 chests Young Hyson, Hyson and Imperial TEA, which he offers for sale on accommodating terms for good notes.
september 30 co15t

For Sale—cheap,
A SECOND hand GIG, with HARNESS complete. For particulars, apply at this office
september 4 d

George W. Field,
No. 157 1/2, BALTIMORE-STREET,
HAS FOR SALE,
By the package or piece,
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Merchandize,
Among which are,

Blankets,	Halter's Cords,
Flannels,	Pins,
Bazes,	Threads,
Bennet's Cord,	Irish Linens,
Pressman's Cord,	Osnaburgs,
Fancy Prints,	Platillas,
Mohair Plush,	Bengalia Linen,
Plaids,	Dimities,
Coatings,	Handkerchiefs.

INDIA GOODS.

Gurrahs,	Mamoodies,
Sannas,	Cosseas,
Baftas,	Lutestrings,
Nansapoor Chintz,	Taffalies,
Checks,	Sensonets, &c. &c.

The principal part of these Goods being purchased in India, will be sold low for cash or approved paper
september 6 frsm

Taylor & Gough,
No. [illegible] Street,
Have now received a very extensive assortment of
DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF

Superfine [illegible]	Long Checks of different kinds,
Plain and Twilled Thicks,	Striped Silk & Taffeta,
Long and Short Shawls,	Striped Muslins of different descriptions,
Bengals Cord & Velvets,	Cotton Checks
Casimeres	Sooty Romals,
Blankets,	India Book Muslin,
Bocking Bazes,	Bandanas,
Worsted and cotton Hosiery,	Black and colored Lutestrings & Sarcenets,
Colored Camels Hair Shawls,	Silk Gloves & Sarcenets
Cotton Twilled and Plain do.	Silk Handkerchiefs,
Cotton Romal Handkerchiefs,	Black Silk Velvet,
Calicoes,	Cotton Counterpanes,
Velvets, Cords & Fustians,	Ladies & Gentlemen's Silk Hose, plain & Lace Clocks,
Madras Handkerchiefs,	Linen Cambricks,
Plain Long & Leaded Dimity Sprig Muslins,	Stuffs,
Camboric and Cambray Muslins,	Dowlas,
Camboric and Common Dimities,	White and brown Platillas,
White and Colored Threads,	Britannias,
Buttons and Tapes,	White & brown Ticklenburgs,
Persian Satins,	Brown & white Rolls,
Colored Bindings,	Irish Linen & Sheetings,
Ladies & Gentlemen's Beaver Gloves,	Silk and Cotton Suspenders,
	Russia Sheeting
	White and black Laces,
	Bobbinets,
	Silk Shawls, &c. &c.

And expect a further supply of Western Goods by the Ellen.

A part of the above goods were imported and the rest were selected in the Philadelphia market, and it is to be presumed, can be sold upon such low terms, as only need a call from those disposed to purchase—Wholesale and Retail dealers are invited to call.
October 3 d8tco8t

JUST RECEIVED
Per the schooner Harmony, from New York, and for sale,
110 barrels Mackerel, by
— DINSMORE & MOORE.
On hand in Store,
20 barrels Pickled Salmon,
30 do do Bay Fat Mackerel,
Hogs Lard and Butter, in small kegs, fit for exportation.
2 cases German Rouars, entitled to debenture,
India Silk, Romal Handkerchiefs,
Irish Double Linens,
Calicoes and Coints,
Which is offered at reduced prices by piece or package to close sales.
ALSO,
4th proof well flavored Bordeaux Brandy and Holland Gin.—With a general assortment of Groceries, &c. &c.
August 4 d

Dancing Academy.
JOHN B. DUCLAIRACQ, respectfully acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of Baltimore and its vicinity, that he is engaged to teach DANCING at Mrs. Groombridge's and Mr. Brown's Academies, and that he proposes opening a school at Mr. Mithau's, Market-street, near the bridge, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Dubbin, where those parents and guardians who may be pleased to honor him with their patronage, may be assured the greatest attention will be paid to their improvement and propriety of behavior.
In addition to the other fashionable dances and steps, John B. Duclairacq will teach the Cotillion, as composed by the famous Vestris.
Days of tuition at his public school, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 3 o'clock, for Ladies and 6 for Gentlemen.
To commence on Tuesday next the 7th instant.
October 1 2aw4t

To the Voters of the City and County of Baltimore.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been solicited by a number of my friends in the city and county, to offer myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election, and feeling a consciousness that I possess the necessary qualifications to discharge the duties attached to that office, I now come forward and respectfully solicit your votes and interest at the ensuing election; assuring you, that, if I should become your choice, I shall make every exertion to discharge the duties attached to the office with punctuality, integrity and humanity, as far as may be consistent with the interest of those whom may have the honor to serve.

JOHN KERNS

To the Voters
Of the City and County of Baltimore.

GENTLEMEN,

THE subscriber having devoted several years of his life to obtain a knowledge of the SHERIFF'S business and duties, as Clerk to the three gentlemen who have successively filled that office, and in that capacity endeavored to render every satisfaction to the public, he hopes his character and conduct on enquiry, will be found such as to meet the approbation of his fellow citizens, whose support he respectfully solicits at the ensuing election for SHERIFF; should he be successful, he pledges himself to execute the duties of the office with industry, fidelity, and humanity.

The public's humble servant,

JOHN HUNTER.
september 11 d

William Merryman
Informs his friends and the public in the city and county of Baltimore,
That he continues to solicit their patronage for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election.
October 3 d

We, the subscribers, of the city of Baltimore, do hereby certify, that Mr. William Merryman has acted towards us, as his conduct, in an honorable and upright manner—and has settled with us, we believe to the utmost of his ability, and to our satisfaction.

We are convinced this failure in business proceeded not from his own misconduct, but from those misfortunes incident to trade.

And further, after the insolvent act was passed in his favor, he gave every opposition to use it to our injury, but made us his creditors, such liberal proposals as to convince us of his correct intentions towards us.

P. Hoffman & Son,	J. Hoffman,
Luke Tiernan & Co.	George Brown,
Cox & J. Conaway,	Coleman & Lippincott,
S. & L. Wethered,	Philip P. Lee,
Walter Jenkins, for W. Jenkins & Co.	Jas. Chalmers, for J. Chalmers & Son.
Kent and Brewer,	

FOR THE AMERICAN.

I was informed yesterday by several persons, that a report was industriously circulating thro' the city, that I had no expectation of obtaining the office of SHERIFF at the ensuing election, and had thrown my interest into the scale of Mr Merryman.

Justice to myself, and I respect for the advocates of my election, oblige me in this public manner to contradict so unfounded report—at the time I have not attached my interest to Mr. Merryman or any other particular candidate but still continue to solicit the suffrage of the voters of the city and county—and if elected, shall avoid rectitude of conduct the best return I can make my fellow citizens for the confidence reposed in me.

JOHN BOULDIN.
October 2, 1806 d

TO THE VOTERS
OF THE
City and County of Baltimore.

My Friends & Fellow Citizens,

HOWEVER unpleasant it may be to my feelings, justice to myself and a regard for truth, require that I should address you previous to the approaching Election. This is a duty which nothing but absolute necessity would constrain me to fulfil—but I find I must either sink under a load of false accusation, or rescue myself from its baneful effects by a public vindication. Amongst my fellow citizens, to whom I am not so intimately known, it has been insiduously and industriously circulated, that I am a man destitute of moral and religious principles—an infidel in the doctrine of Revelation, and an avowed Deist—for the refutation of this calumny, I can only appeal to those who have known me from my infancy upwards, and to my uniform conduct as a citizen. I rely with confidence that the good sense of the free and enlightened Voters of the city and county of Baltimore, will never suffer me to fall a sacrifice to such vile arts of calumny and detraction.

To injure my Election, it has moreover been alledged, that I am possessed of great wealth, and that the emoluments of the office would be no object with me; this is a charge which I did not suppose the bitterest enemy I possessed on earth would have ventured against me. Instead of holding in the Water Company, stock to the amount of $6000, as has been unwarrantably asserted, I solemnly declare that I am the proprietor only of four shares at at $50 each, upon which $50 have been paid; no, do I own, as has been falsely alledged, two valuable plantations in Baltimore county. I call upon those who have raised, the report to produce any proof, either record or verbal, to substantiate the allegation.

By the dispensations of Providence, a which I do not repine, I have been condemned to a crippled condition for life; and although I trust fully adequate to discharge the duties of the office of Sheriff, yet I am incapable of hard and laborious industry; this consideration it is which induces me to solicit the appointment at the hands of my country, and should I be so fortunate as to meet its countenance and support, I shall endeavor to make a suitable return in the manner of discharging the trust confided to my care.

Henry Trapnall.
October 3 d

Irish Linens.
Alex. Brown & Son,
HAVE received per the Abeona and Fame, a general assortment of
7-8 and 4-4 Linens,
5-4 Shirting,
Diaper,
Long Lawns,
Dowlas, and
Brown Holland,
Which are now opening at their Irish Linen Warehouse, No. 8, Calvert street.
september 11 d6t-co6t

Latest Foreign News,

From Lloyd's to the 16th of August, received at the office of the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

LONDON, August 13.

Of all the projects which Bonaparte ever conceived, of confederation, or rather the agression to the legitimate head of those and of succession to France, is most dangerous that could have been devised. In the midst of peace with Prussia, Austria, he aims a blow at both of them, founds and forms a new Empire, *Juxta in Imperio*, in the heart of the main Empire, creates a new and hostile state to menace and act both against Prussia and Austria whenever will order it; a state not distant, not cut from either of the lofty mountains, not difficult to pass, but placed as it were at their very doors and thresholds, able to march at once into the heart and centre of their dominions. Will it be said that Bonaparte's best and peace are equally and perhaps more dangerous than his war? He calls this act of confederation Rhenish Confederacy, and it is merely those powers and princes whose dominions are on the banks of the Rhine—but this confederacy of the Rhine, and the Margrave and the Duke of Nassau, [illegible] and Berg, is a convenient door open for the accession of every other prince, and he considers the [illegible] to be [illegible] to be [illegible] *enter a great* [illegible] Napoleon is [illegible] the Assembly of Deputies from [illegible] States of [illegible]—We [illegible] assumption [illegible] Emperor of the Confederated States.—The assembly is to [illegible] at Frankfort upon the Maine, which [illegible] lately [illegible] four millions of [illegible] for the preservation of [illegible] independence [illegible] to be given to the [illegible] in [illegible] the Confederation [illegible] Elector Arch Chancellor. In the meantime the French troops are taking possession of the purpose of preventing all opposition to the execution of the new plan. [illegible] of Cassel has [illegible] Bonaparte pretends to keeping his troops in Germany and for making [illegible] upon the Emperor of Germany. This is his system—he will not [illegible] any open war at present against Austria, but by [illegible] her with repeated demands and claims, he will produce [illegible] —The winning in Cassel from [illegible] and he has [illegible] Austria pretext for demanding large sum of money for the [illegible] expence to which the keeping his troops in Germany [illegible] This sum demanded is twenty-four millions; and [illegible] the Austrian treasury is unable at present to discharge. The French troops therefore are proceeding to take possession of Salzburgh, and the [illegible] possession. [illegible] and thus the [illegible] power of Austria will be [illegible] and [illegible] will be less. Is to oppose the establishment of the Rhenish Confederacy.

A large body of French troops seems to be marching to the borders of Hesse and Saxony, with a view of overawing both those Powers. And Prussia! Bonaparte pays a little attention to her hesitations and interests as to the meanest Prince in the Empire. This act of confederation must be done in contempt and defiance of the Cabinet of Berlin, for, it is impossible to suppose that the Prussian Government can view the establishment of such a confederacy, with any other than sentiments of the most [illegible] apprehension and alarm. A new state is suddenly introduced into the empire more powerful than her's is; the princes whom she could influence or command, will not only be entirely withdrawn from her, but if Hesse and Saxony be, as we have no doubt they will be forced to join the Rhenish confederacy, those who were formerly the firmest allies and friends of the Prussian power will be converted into spies upon her conduct, and into engines for controuling and oppressing her whenever the supreme head of the Rhenish confederacy shall think fit. Let any one look at the position of Saxony and Hesse, and of that new Dukedom which has been given to Murat, and he will immediately see how Prussia will be hemmed in and surrounded almost on every side. O, versatility of human affairs! Prussia, who has followed with undeviating constancy one line of policy, the policy of reducing the power of Austria, whose eye has been always directed to the acquisition of one object, who has flattered herself that she could make France her instrument for wresting the imperial crown from the house of Austria, and for placing herself upon the throne of the Cæsars. Prussia has indeed succeeded in reducing the power of Austria, but she has succeeded also in reducing herself to a situation of more than equal humiliation. She could have prevented these fatal effects—she held at one time in her hands the fate of Europe and the world. What fatal infatuation, or what foul treason enfeebled her arms when she could have struck a decisive blow, and effected on the plains of Moravia the deliverance of Europe? Such an opportunity of combining her own glory with the salvation of the world, of carrying her own greatness to the highest pitch and of entitling herself to the gratitude of mankind, was never afforded to any nation. She neglected it, and negociated when she should have fought; sent an ambassador when she should have marched an army, and thus assisted with her own hands in forging fetters for the continent. What would have been the conduct of the Great Frederick, under the same circumstances? But these are painful and afflicting recollections. Bonaparte has owed his present elevation less to his own vigor and genius, than to the feebleness and imbecility of those by whom he has been opposed.

The descent upon the Coast of Calabria is mentioned in a letter from Naples of the 11th ult. Instead of 10,000 British troops having landed, there were only a few troops with 600 galley slaves. They landed on the 4th, but retired soon to their ships, compelled, as the letter says, by General Verdier to embark. It is probable that they meant merely to make a diversion, in which they succeeded. The French [illegible] to be [illegible].

GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

PATERSON, August 1.

This day Mr Bonaparte, Chief of the Empire of France, transmitted to the Diet the following note:

"This day the Chiefs of Germany have declared to the Emperor of the French, at the general diet of Germany, that the bonds which have hitherto kept the Germanic Empire together are dissolved, and that the states which have hitherto composed the Germanic Empire, have from this day forward, been in possession of their full sovereignty. The Emperor of the French, desirous of putting an end to the anarchy which prevailed in the Germanic Empire, and of securing to the inhabitants of the Rhenish states the blessings of a state of peace, which they have been deprived of for many years, has resolved to take upon himself the protection of the states of the Rhine, and to make them a present of the blessings of peace, which they have been deprived of for many years, and to secure to them the blessings of a state of peace, which they have been deprived of for many years, and to secure to them the blessings of a state of peace, which they have been deprived of for many years, and to secure to them the blessings of a state