## American,

## Commercial Daily Advertiser

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THURSDAY, JUGUST 14, 1806

## Fire Insurance.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING RECEIVED POWER AND INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE

PHOENIX COMPANT OF LONDON. Is fully authorised to offect insurance on Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbor, Goods, .. Wares and Merchandize, in any partof the state of Maryland,

FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, On terms so moderate, as will, it is presum-

ed, make it the interest of all to resort to a measure so well calculated to give additional security to commercial transactions, and to afford protection from the injury which Fires have so often occasioned.

In this Office, no insured person is liable to any call to make good the losses of others; but in case of Fire, the Sufferer will be fully indemnified with that liberality and promptness which have always distinguished this Compamy; requiring no other delay (even where presumption of fraud appears) than is necessary to distinguish the honest Sufferer from the frauduent Incendiary.

As a proof of the usefulness of this Institution, and the benefit that individuals have derived from it, it is only necessary to state, that since the commencement of the Office, in 1782, -near Seven MILLIONS OF DOLLARS have been paid to claimants upon their Policies.

The following is published for the information of thuse who reside ut a distance. CONDITIONS OF INSURANCE.

I. PERSONS desirous to make Insurance on Buildings, are to deliver in to the Agent the following particulars, viz .- Of what materials The walls and roof of each building are constructed, as well as the construction of the buildings contigur us thereto-whether the same are occupied as private dwellings, or how otherwise -where situated-also, the name or names of the present occupiers.

Each building must be separately valued, and a specified sum insured thereon—and in like manner a separate sum insured on the proper-Ty contained therein.

All manufactories which contain furnaces, Lilns, stoves, coakels, ovens, or otherwise use fire heat, are chargeable at additional rates.

In the insurance of Goods, WARES, or MER--cnampise, the building or place in which the same are deposited, is to be described; also whether such goods are of the kinds denominated hazardous, and whether any manufactory is corried on in the premises. And if any person or persons shall insure his or their build. ings or goods, and shall cause the same to be | er's. described in the policy otherwise than as they really are, so as the same be charged at a lower premium than would be demanded if the true situation or quality of the buildings or goods were made known, such insurance shall be of

H Goods held in trust, or on commission, are to be insured as such, otherwise the policy will not extend to cover such property.

111. No loss of flamage to be paid on fire happening by any invasion, foreign enemy, civil commotion, riot, or any millitary or usurped power whatever : nor for damage done by fire occasioned by earthquakes or hurricanes; but this company willmake good losses on property burnt by lightning.

IV. Books ar accounts, written securities, billis, bonds, tallies, and ready money, cannot be susared.

V. Jewels, plate, medals, or other curiosities, paintings and sculptures, are not included. in any insurance, unless such articles are specified in the policy.

VI Persons insuring property at this office, must give notice of any other insurance made elsewhere on their behalf on the same, and -cause such other insurance to be endorsed on their policies; in which case each office shall be liable to the payment only of a rateable proportion of any loss or damage which may be sistained; and unless such notice is given, the insured will not be entitled to recover in case

VII. No order for insurance will be of any Force, unless the premium is paid to the agent, or unless, a sum has been advanced, and the agent has deliverd his receipt on account of the office ; and all persons desirous to continue their insurances, must make their future pay ments annually within fifteen days after the day limited by their respective policies, or the same will be woid.

VIII. All persons assured by this company, sustaining any loss or damage by fire, are forthwith to give notice to the company's agent, and as soon as possible after, to deliver in as particular account of their loss or damage, signed will their own bands, as the nature of the case will admit of, and make proof of the same by their nath or affirmation, and by their books of accounts, or other proper vouchers, as shall be reamily required; and shall procure a certifigate, under die liami of a magistrate or saorn notarmorthe city reslistrict in which the fire happened, not concerned in such loss, importingulia they are acquainted with the character and circulatances of the person or persons insured with do know, or verily believe, that he, she, or they really, and by misfortune, without anv.kind of fraud or evil practice, have sustained by such fire loss articlamage to the amount or false swearing, the claimant shall forfeit his claim to restitution or payment, by virtue of his

IR. In case any différence or dispute shall artic between the asmired and the company, touching any loss or damage, such difference may be submitted to the judgment and determation of arbitrators indifferently chosen, whose sward in writing shall be conclusive and hisding to all parties. And when any loss or damage shall have been duly proved, the insured shall receive satisfaction, to the full amount thereof, without allowance of any discount, ices, or other deduction whitever.

Z Persons choosing to insure for seven years. will be charged for six years only ; also, for a Less number of years than seven, will be alloweda reasonable discount:

Pitch, Tarponline, Salipetre, Flax, Hemp, Oils, and Tallow, are deemed hazard. our goods's Thilow meilers, Sosp makers, Brewers, Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, Vinegar and Sweet-makers, Hemp and Flax. dressers, Printing-houses, Coopers, Capenters, Cabinel-makers, Coach makers, Malt-tiouses,

Bakets, Ship-chandlers, Boat-builders, Repemakers, Sugar-refiners, Distillers, Chymists, Varnish makers, Turpentine-works, Theatres, and all- Mills and Machinery, are deemed; extra baxarding, and the rate upon such risks

will be proportionably increased. Ships in port, and their charges; ships building or repairing; also barges, and other small craft, with goods on board, may be insured against fire, at 75 cents for one year-45 cents for six months, aud 37 1-2 cents for three months per 100 dollars.

Barns, Stables, hay and grain contained in them, or in stacks or ricks, and live stock, will be insured at such premium as may be agreed

The rates on buildings, (and on property conained in them) depend so much on the materials of which they are constructed, the purposes for which they are used, and their situation with respect to other buildings that may be deemed hazardous, that particular attention is requested to these circumstances in the orders for in-

In cases requiring a Surveyor's report, or plan of the buildings, where there are several, showing their situation with respect to each other and tootherbuildings, such survey or plan must be furnished by the Assured, or at his expence i but, where a clear description of the property can be given, of which the Agent must be the judge, they may be dispensed with. The Assured is subject to no charge or expence in this Office, except 50 cents for the Policy.

In stating the sums for which insurance may be requested on any property, it should be recollected that indemnity only is the object of insurance against Fire, and that tenefit, or exfected profit or advantage, beyond a just estimate of the value of the property destroyed, is against the principles of the contract.

Orders lest at the Marine Insurance Office, in Second-street, will be attended to

DAVID STEWART. Agent for the Phænix Assurance Company of London.

The Phoenix Company having Agents in Philadelphia, New-York, Charleston, Savanna, and New Orleans, persons having property in those places, are referred to the respective Agents.

July 23. d6t-W10

To let,

WELL finished brick HOUSE, with every convenience attached thereto, situate on the corner of Howard and German-streets. To a good tenant the terms will be accommodating. Apply to G. P. Krouse, or to JOHN M. DOSH,

41, South Charles street. August 12 eod4t\*

Thos. & Sam. Hollingsworth, LIAVE just received by the schooner John and Eley, from Guadaloupe, for Sale,

70 hhds. Clayed SUGAR, 26 lihds. Muscovado do. August 9

Green Turtle Soup,

(X/ILL be served up this, and every other day, during the season, at the subscrib-J CLARK, -

57, Bond-street, Fell's-Point. N. B. Joseph Pilgrim is engaged for the whole season to prepare it. July 3.

Tu7h&Sa SHIP

Chandlery & Grocery Store, No.'9, GEORGE-STREET, FELL'S-POINT.

THE subscriber, formerly of the house of Hugh and John Leckey, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just opened a generalsassortment of the above articles, and hope by his attention to merit at a share of their pronage.

JOHN LECKEY. law3m

French Dry Goods.

Superfine Linen CAMBRICK Pocket & neck HANDKERCHIEFS do. do. Superfine men's and women's white and black silk HOSE, &c &c. &c. For sale, cheap, for cash, or approved notes at sixty days, apply at No. 35, North Frederick-street.

Apprentice Wanted. A LAD from 13 to 15 years of age, who writes a fair hand, may hear of a situation in a Retail Grocery and Liquor-store. One from the country would be prefered. Apply at this

August 7

August 7.

Wanted to Purchase, GOOD Second-Hand CURRICLE or II GIG. Apply at this office. August 13

A Black Man

OLERABLY well versed in Kitchen Gar. dening and taking care of horses, will be informed of a good situation on application at

August 13

Sale of Paradise by, Auction. On THURSDAY,

The 21st instant, at half past 11 o'clock, will be · soid at the vendue-warehouse, at the curner of Second and Frederick-streets, on terms which will then be made known,

THE valuable country seat called PARA. DISE, belonging to the estate of the late Abraham Van Bibber, Esq. containing 300 acres, situated about one mile from the turnpike gate, on the York road. The land is divided into six lots, and the one which contains the dwelling house and improvements, is 51 acres. therein mentioned; and, until such affidavit and The mill with about 7 acres, will be sold senot be payable; also, if there appears any fraud be seen at the vendue office, and the premises be seen at the vendue office, and the premises will be shewn by Mr. Edwards, who resides

THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.

August 11

SHERIFFALTY.

TENRY TRAPNALE begs leave to in I form his friends, and the roters of the city and county of Baltimore, generally, that he still continues to offer himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff; and he again respecully solicits their friendship—and suffrage at the ensuing election. May 27

> William Matthems; HAS FOR SALE 40 tens PIG IRON,

5000 lba Salt Petred HAMS of BACON, suitable for shipping. PORK and LARD.

10 hhds: James Hiver TOBACCO, and a few -kegs manufactured do. August 9

From the AMERICAN CYTIZER.

LINES To see memory of Lieut. JOSEPH MAXWET.E. who died at Sgracuse in the mouth of February

Lamented youth! to fancy's eye Thy lenely foreign temb appears; Sicilian breezes o'er it sigh, ... And evening sheds her lucid tears.

Nurs'd by those tears, ere now, the grass Its rank luxuriance waves so wild, And scarcely marks to those who pass The spot where rests bright honor's child.

There shall no tender mother weep, When eve's dim veil o'erspreads the skies; When night has hush'd the world in sleep No maiden there shall breathe her sighs.

Perhaps not ev'n a humble stone May point the traviller's vacant eye; But journ'ying on he leaves unknown The grave where worth and valor lie.

Oft too, perhaps, in careless mood The peasant rude may wander near, Press, with unhallowed feet, thy sod, And frame his rustic revels there.

Yet sure some fairy hand shall guard Thy ashes from this cold neglect, And, bending o'er the flow'ry sward, Light forms, from inpult, thee protect.

Their siry harps, shall they attime, And widely strike the-dirge-like lay; While high the melanchely moon Pours down her sweetest, saddest rav.

Yes, there beloved, queen of night! Thy beams shall dwell, with fond delay, For gentle, as thy placed light, Was he who owns that bed of clay.

Yet, when by wrong or insult fir'd, His country call'd him to the field By honor's dictates firm, inspir'd He souner would have died than yield.

Oh! had he fall'n in glory's arms, Less bitter then were triendship's tear With laurels crown'd, mid vict'ry's charms He might have prest a prouder bier.

Ye who preferr'd to slav'ry, death, Worthy was he, to share your doom Had such occasion claim'd his breath-With transport, had he sought the tomb.

Where now, the promis'd hour of faine, That hour, foretold by hope and youth, The grave receives his wasted frame, And fancy mourns, o'er sadd'ning truth.

Lamented youth! sweet be thy rest! Oft brought by memory's sacred power, And by her truest pencil drest Thy form shall soothe the pensive hour.

CLARA.

PARIS, June 3 There has been lately published here, a small interesting pampulet, entitled, "An account of the death of Paul 1st." The particulars of the assassination of this unfortunate prince, with the charac-

ters of the principal conspirators, and the active part the cabinet of St. James took in the event, may be found in this work. The style announces a well exercised pen and the facts are presented with precision, one may judge of it by the rapid sketch we now publish: "Paul began his reign by a very impolitic but honorable act—he caused the relics of his father, Peter 3d, to be taken from the convent of Newski, where they

were buried, placed them in the church of the fortress, the sepulcherfof his ancestors, and forced the assussins of Peter to be pallbearers at this new kind of funeral. Having experienced continual mortifications at the court of Catharine during her life, he drove from him every thing that belonged or that was particularly attached to her-the military was the particular object of his cares, but he wanted address to effectuate the reforms he undertook-During the last years of Catharine, discipline had been much relaxed-Paul re-established it in all its severity-The officers of the guards sent in their resignations, and against their expectation, perhaps, saw them accepted-frequent and sometimes minute innovations, served as pretexts to the ill intentioned; and wise men whilst they applauded the just and correct views of the sovereign, blamed his want of management in the suppression of abuses; the great, saw their privileges menaced, and where the tribunals could not reach them, Paul endeavoured to make them submit to laws that governed the common class of people—the nobility impatient of the roke snore his destruction; the people loved and cherished him but the hatred of a handful of men, was made to pass as the sentiment of the public; at the head of the dicontented, were, first the three Zonboffs, the general of cavalry; count Paihen: general Beningson of English origin (the same who commanded at Austerlitz,) general Ouyaroff, col. Tatarinoff, Col. Yesselowitz, and lastly lord Whitworth, the English embassador to Petersburg; The sentiments of Paul with regard to France altered chaily; the campaigns of Italy and Egypt rendered him a passionate admirerzof the military talents of Bonaparte; he had his bust placed in the place of the hermitage, and was often pleased to call it the "Great Man." The return of the Russian prisoners, without Ransom, was particularly agreeable, and completely gained him over to France. The cabinet of St. James's took the alarm, and expressed

its fears to lord Whitworth, whose able mind knew well how to take advantage of before the full execution of his plans, but be took refuge at Koningsburg, and by the sid oftenissaries continued his work every thing, every day, confirmed to him, the perseverence of Paul, in lus design of hostilities with England—inched, a lew days before his death, he had besolved to aim three frigates in the most

eastern part of the empire, at port St. Pe-

ter and St. Paul, of the extremity of the city was on fire, and he came to wike thee apmerous English vessels in that quarter sibut this was only an introduction to a plan, infinitely more vast, for at the same stime, 50,000 Russians were to travers Persia, and by scizing the English funds in India, ruin forever their trade there English policy Lattentive to all the steps of Paul, threw aside all scruples in the means employed to crush him. The expedition to the Sound, is one, among the many proofs of the participation of the English ministry, in the events that led to the death of Paul-the security with which the English entered the Baltic, sufficiently proves that they had expectation of a catas rophe, that favor, and perhaps Nelson did not receive orders to force the Sound, until the destruction of Paul was determined on at London; it was not, indeed, until the 2d of April, (and during the combat) that they were informed at Copenhagen of the death of that prince.

The conspiracy framed against his person was directed by a head cooly organized; and capable at the same time of the most persevering activity-It was Pallien, military governor of Petersburg-the neight of authority, pressed daily with renewed icknomeness on the mind of this was absolute and whose mistrust was extreme, his favor depended upon a single doubt, and became momently more preduke, and represents the necessity of plices. forcing Paul to an abdication, and opposed

belong to the conspiracy myself." really taken part in the plot, he dispatched a courier to Araktscheieff, the former governor of Petersburg, and who then commanded a regiment in barracks, ten leagues from Petersburg. He wrote this officer, that in him he placed his whole confidence and hope, and that if le deferred coming an instant, he was a lost man, for Palhen was betraying him. Paliten stopped this messenger, who, saying he held dispatches from the emperor himself, refused to stop or give them up. The governor affected to doubt the truth of this story, and had them taken by force. Palhen now informed of every thing, saw the danger of delay, and fixed on the next day for the execution of the plot. One cannot sufficiently wonder at the fatality that pursued the unhappy Paul. On the morning of the day agreed on, he was riding in the square Sonvaroff, accompanied by his favorite Kontaizoff, when he was addressed by one of the common people, who at the same time presented him a letter; the emperor's horse happening to rear, he could not reach it him. self, and the letter was received by Kontaizoff-it contained all the details of the conspiracy; but Kontaizoff having changed his clothes to dine with the emperor, forgot to read the letter,

At the hour agreed on, about eleven o'clock on the night of the 22d March, the conspirators to the number of twenthe discontents of a powerful party, to ty presented themselves at the side door serve his own government. This am- of the palace of St. Michael next to bassador was forced to quit Petersburg, the garden-On being refused, alimission they said the emperor had sent for them, as a great council of war was to be held in the morning; the sentinel, deceived by the appearance of so many general officers, gave way to their request—they all mounted ailently towards the apartments of Paul, and stopped at the guard chamber, except Argomahoff, aid-de camp in service, who went alone and cried that

Rumschatsen, and by crutching in the In-tille emperor the cossack who guarded Dian Sous endeavourte get possession of the anti chamber, suffered him to pass; he then knocked at the floor, and named himself; Paul knowing his voice, opened the door by a string that was fitted to the bed ; he stepped back directly to introduce the other conspirators, who only waited the signal to present themselves; the cossack perceiving then, too late, that they simed at the emperor's life, endeavoured to make resistance, but was immediately pierced; he gave notice, however, to his muster as he fell. by crying oul "Treason." The frightened empefor undeavoured to escape by one of the two closets that adjoined the alcove : one led to the lower floor, the other, containing the clothes and arms of the officers would change the face of affairs in their 'detained in the fortress, had no passage through it-to this last his bad fortune or hight conducted him'; he saized a sword, and was scarching for the private stair case of the other closet, when the conspirators enterede: they went straight to the bed and, not finding him, all cried out, "he has escaped?" They aiready believed themselves betrayed, when Beningson perceived him bending behind u screen. Paul, without clothes, and in the highest state of surprise and alarm, presaged the lot that awaited him: but his natural energy did not abandon hims They spoke to him of abdication ; he reman-subjected to a master whose will fused with fury, and recollecting those whom he had covered with honours and rewards, he broke forth in such terrible and touching reproaches, as shook the carious—in his wish to sprengthen him- scrootly of their intention. But at the self, he resolved to place Alexander on mement when the conspirators were at the throne—full of this idea, his first, the emperor's, at that moment, when they care was to banish from the lavor of Paul, calculated most certainly on the aid of all those whom he could not gain- Palhen, he marched to the palace at the Rastapehin, secretary of foreign alfais head of the regiment of guards. It the gave him umbrage, and he had him dis- enterprize succeeded, he came to second missed. Before he ventured farther, it; if it failed, he came to defend bis Palhen wished to be master of the means; master. Meanwhile Platon Zouboff enof justifying himself to Alexander, if he i deavoured to read to the emperor an act should succeed in his designs, and to the of abdication. Paul offered to retouch emperor if he should fail; he endeavored, it; and addresssing himself particularly therefore, to prejudice Paul against the to Platon, retraced his excessive temerigrand dukes Alexander and Constantine, ty and ingratitude—" You are no longer and these again against their father-but | emperor, replied Zontoff, Alexander is having nothing to hope from the submis- | our master."-Paul, enraged, stepped sive and respectful carriage of Alexander, forward to strike him, and his courage he painted him to Paul as already too ' arrested and suspended for a moment the daring and capable of an attempt on his will of the conspirators. Beningson perauthority, and declared, formally, to the ceiving this, reanimated them by crying emperor, that he could not answer for out, "it is over with its—if we suffer his personal safety, unless he gave him him to escape, it is over with us; we directly, an order for the arrest of Alex- must die." Nicholas Zonboff then made ander-Paul, indignant at the conduct of the first blow at his sovereign, and broke his son, signed the order of arrest- | his right arm, and by his audacity drew Palhen proceeds directly to the grand on the irresolute villary of his accom-

The noise now added to this scene of to the constant refusals of Alexander, | horror, and the obscurity of the place, the order he had to arrest him. Although | rendered the actors inaccessible to all Alexander was thunderstruck at the pity; they all fell upon him, dragged sight of this order, he yet could not re- him along, and prolonged his sufferings soire on such hardy measure. This by every species of barbarity their cruelty incertitude was interpreted by Palhen as I could invent, stabbing him repeatedly in authority for him to act: but as he was the most sensible places, until quite exleaving the place of conference, Alexander hausted with their own efforts and rage, . xacted an oath from him, that no sort one among them passed a scarf round of violence should be offered to his fa- i his neck, and strangled him to deathther. About this time, either from a the emperor to the last moment still sense of duty in some, or from the in- crying Constantin! Constantin! When discretion of others, reports of the con- Alexander heard of his father's death, spiracy transpired, and Faul, in a rage, he sunk in a fit of profound sorrow; it sent for Palhen, and told him they were | was in vain they endeavored to moderate aiming at his life, and bade him spare his grief; he rejected all consolation, nothing to inform himself of the parti- and loudly refused the throne. This culars—Palhen answered, "Sire, I know state of things was followed by a convulof it, and to make sure of the guilty, I | sion and tumult that lasted several hours -all the officers of government crowded These words appeared the emperor for to the palace to salute their new sovethe time; but shortly after, he received reign; Palhen, in quality of governor, notice from the procurer general Obalia- | lieaded a deputation, and was spraker; noss, that attempts were making against; the assassin of the father was seen taking him. This new discovery completed his the oath of fidelity to the son-Alexanmistrust; and fearing that Pulhen had der at last gave way to the reiterated desires and persuasions of his distracted family, and of his best servants, who represented to him, that in such circumstances he owed himself wholly to the state. He appeared at the balcony, and was saluted emperor, amidst the acclamations of all his people.

From the Medicial & Agricultural Register!

Dr. Adams,

The following mode of curing butter I believe was practised first in the parish of Udney, Great Britain. An account of it has some time since been published in this, country; it is, however, yet far from being generally known, and many to whom, it is known, have not paid it that attention, which the importance of the thing requires, I have therefore a wish that it may

appear in the Register. Take two parts of the best common salt, one part of sugar, and one part of -saltpetre, beat them up together, and blend the whole completely; take one ounce of this composition for every sixteen ounces of butter, work it well

into the mass, and close it up for use. I he above by some is used in this proportion—ten ounces of sult to sour ounces of clean sugar.

· The following is the commendation given of this mode of practice in the Pennsylvania Earmer ;

"The butter cured with this mixture appears of a rich marrow consistence, and fine color, and never acquires hardness nor tastes salt ; it eats as expect after being kept three years as at first. It must be noted, that butter thus cured requires to stand three weeks or a month before it is fit to be used; if it be sooner opened, the salts are not perfectly blended with it, and sometimes the cooless of the nitre will then be perceived, which totally disappears afterwards."

This mixture will not cost more than about ope cent by the ounce, which is