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35 South Gay-Street Printer of the Laws of the Union.]

Dail: Paper 37 and Country Puper 35 per ann All advertisements appear in both-Papers

SATURDAI, SEPTEMBER 26, 1807.

The Subscriber

Respectfully begs leave to recommend the following proposals of the London Phoenix Fire Company. The season of the year approaches, when danger from that clement is most to be apprehended. The rates of Premidms, will in all cases, be made low, as the nature and situation of property will permit. For the accommodation of Merchants, specific Goods, identified by marks and numbers, may be insured for a less time than the year. Orders left at the office in Secondstreet, any time between the hours of nine A. M. and 5 P. M. will be duly atterded to, and polices issued the same doy.

DAVID STEWART, Agent. Insurances can be made on Buildings, Stores, &c. &c. in all parts of Maryland, the district of Columbia, including Alexandria & its Aclibborhood. Letters on the subject, pest paid, . Idressed to the Agent, shall have immediate attention.

PROPOSALS

From the Phoenix Company of Landon For insuring houses, buildings, stores, ships in hanbor, goods, wares and merchandize, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE. Insurance from loss or damage by Fires hath been found a measure of great importance to the happiness of families, and has given idditional scenrity to commercial transactions. The distinguished approbation with which the public throughout Great-Britain received the improved system of this othes, occasioned frequent application for the inaugadee of property in the principal cities and towns in Europe and America, and induced the company many years since to extend their plan to the continents of Europe and America, and to t'- West-India islands. The Phienix Company can refer to the unerring test of experience to ascertifu their character; and, gratified by the unbounded confidence they have obtained, and for the purpose of facilitating to the inhabitants the means of electing insurance on their property, the directors have been accustomed to insure in any single risk, and have arranged "rates of premium apon the various descriptions of property, whic, they trust, will be found modernies, just and equitable. The promptitude with which this office has adjusted the claims of sufferers, and the solidity of its funds, are so well known that it is nonecessary to offer more of the subject, tean to refer those who desire information, to the merchants of London, with whom they cor-

respond. In this office, no insured person is liale to any call to make good the losses of ohers; but in case of fire, the sufferer will Be fully indemnisted by the company. The company also make good losses on property burnt by lightcing.

RATES OF ANNUEL PREMILMS To be paid for Assurances against Fire.

Hazards of the First Class, viz. Brick or Stone Buildings, covered with

Tiles, Slate or Metal. Furniture er Merchandize not hazardous, contained in such buildings.

For sums not euceeding 10,000 dollars in one

'37 2-1 Cents per Annum per 100 dollars.

Hazards of the Second Class' vir-Buildings having the Four Walis entirely of Brick or Stone, carried through the Roof, and covered with boards or shingles. Furnituse or Merchandize not hazardous

contained in such buildings. Hazardous Goods, viz. Pitch, Tar, Tur-

pentine, Saltpeire, Flax, Hemp, Vils and Tallow, in Bulldings of the first Class. For sams not exceeding 10,000 dollars in one

551-4 Cents per Annum per 100 dollars: Hazards of the Third Class, niz.

Buildings constructed partly with Brick or Stone and partly with Wood, or having either of the Four Walls of Frame Work filled in with Brick.

Ruraiture or Merchandize not hazardous, contained in such buildings.

Hazardous Goods, viz. Pitch, Tar. Turpentine, Saltpetre, Flax, Hemp. Oils and Tallow, in Bnildings of the Second Class. For sums not executing 10 000 Dollars in one

75 Cents per Annum per 100 Dollars.

Hezards of the Fourth Class, viz. Timber or Slight, Buildings covered with Shingles or Boardes At-Furniture or Merchandize not hazardous,

contained in such buildings. Hazzrdous Goods, viz. Pitch, Tar, Tur-

pantine, Saltpetre, Flax, Hemp, Oils and Talley, in Buildings of the Third Class. For sume not exceeding 10,000 Dullars in one

100 to 180 Cents per Annum per 100 Dols. Shiph in port and their Cargoes, Ships boilding or repairing : also, Barges and other small Ctaft, with Goods on beard, may be

Afff Larger same may be insured by special agreement. All buildings, in contiguity to other hazardons building, or in other respocisisituated disadvantageously, will be charged at an extra premium. The rates may also in spine cases be proportiousbly moderated apon timber buildings in the country az whon standing single and detached, or attended with circumstances of peculiar se-

Pr-Tallow-Melters, Sozp-Makers, Brewere. Wilhegar and Sweet-Makers, Hemp and Flat Dressers, Printing Houses, Coopers, Carpenters, Cabinet-Makers, Coach-Makers, Maltafouses, Bakers, Ship Chandlers, Bust Bullders, Robert Blakers, Buger Relimers, Distillers, Obemitts, Varnish-Makers, Darpentine-Works, Theatres, and all Mills and Machinery, are deemed extra-hazardous and the rate upon such risks will be proportionably increased.

Property Line Jacurance. And subscriber having received powers and inand the structions from the ENERHIX COMPANY OF LONDON. La fully able brings to effect insurance

Houses, Buildings, Blores, Ships in Tarbor, Goods Wares and Merchandize, in any part of the Sate of Blaryland.

FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, On terms so, moderate, as will, it is presumed, make, it the interest of alt to rezent to a measure so well-calculated to give edditional security to commercial transactions, and to afford protection from the injuries 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 fally indemnified with that liberality and promptness which have alway: distinguished this company; requiring no other delay (even where presumption of fraid appears) than is necessary to distinguish the honest sufferer from the fraudulent 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 poli-

The following is published for the information - of those who reside at a distance. CONDITIONS OF INSURANCE.

. 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 contiguous thereto-whether the same are occupied as private awellings, or how otherwise—where situated—also, the name or names of the present occopiers.

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

All manufactories which contain furnices, Lilns, stoves, coakels, ovens or otherwise use fire-heat, are chargeable at additional

In the insurance of Goods, Wares, or MERCHANDIZE, the building orplace in which the same are deposited, is to be described; also, whether such goods are of the kind denominated hazardous, and whether any manufactory is carried on in the premises. And it any person or persons shall insure his or their buildings or goods, and shall cause the same to be 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 no force.

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

III. No loss or damage to be paid on fire happening by an invasion, foreign enemy, civil commotion, riot, or any military or usurped power; whatever; nor for damage done by fire occasioned by earthquakes or hurricanes; but this company will make good the losses on property burnt by lighten-

IV. Books of accounts, written securities, bills, bonds, tallies, and ready money cannot be inserred.

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

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

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

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 an account of their loss or damage signed with their own hands, as the nature of the case will admit of, and make proof of the same by their oath or affirmation, and by their books of accounts or other proper vouchers as shall be reasonably required; and shall procure a certificate, under the hand of a magistrate or sworn no ary of the city or district in which the fire happened, not concerned in such loss, importing, that they are acquainted with the character and circumstances of the person or persons insured, and de know or verily believe, that he, she, or they, really, and by misfortune, without any kind of fraud or evil practice, have sustained by such fire, loss and damage to the amount therein mentioned, and until sucb affidavits and certificates are produced, the loss money shall not be payable: also, if there appears any fraud or false swearing, the claimant shall forfeit his claim to restitution or payment by virtue of his policy.

IX. In case any difference or dispute shall arise between the assured and the company, touching any loss or damage, such difference may be submitted to the judgment and determination of arbitrators, indifferently chosen, whose award in writing shall be conclusive & binding to all parties. And when any loss or damage shall have been duly proxed, the insured shall receive satisfaction to the full amount thereof, without allowance of acy dis-

count, fees or other deduction whatever. K. Persons chosing to insure for seven years, will be charged for six years only; also for a less number of years than seven, will be allowed a reasonable discount.

Pitch, Tar, Turpeniine, Saltpetre, Flax Hemp, Oils, and Tallow, are deemed hazardous goods; Tallow melters, Soah makers, Brewars, Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, Vinegar, and Sweet makers, Hemp and Flaxdressers, Printing-houses, Coopers, Carpeners; Cabinet-makers, Coach-makers, Male houses, Bakers, Ship-chandlers, Boat-builders, Rope-makers, Sugar-rellners, Distillers, Chymists, Varnish-makers, Turpentineworks, Theatres, and all Mills and Machine ry, are deemed extra hazardous, and the rate upon such frisks will be proportionably increased.

Ships in port, and their cargoes ! 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; 46. cents foreix mouths, and 071-2 cents forthree months per 100 dollars.

Barns, Stables, Hay and Grain Contained. in them, or in stacks, or ricks and Live Slock will be insured at auch premiums as may be agreed on.

plan of the buildings where there are several. snowing their situation with respect to each other und to other buildings, spelianivey or plan must be farnished by the masured, for my his expende; but where a clear descripsion of the property can be given, of which the agent must be the judge, they may be dispensed with. The assured is subject tong charge or expence in this office, except 50 cents for the

In stating the sum ; or which insurance may be requested on any proporty, it should be recollected, that indemnity only is the object of insurance agrinst fire, and that benefit or expected profit or advantage, beyond a just estimate of the value of the property destroyed, is against the principles of the contract.

Orders left at the office of the Company in Second-street, will de attended to, by DAVID STEWART. Agent for the Phonix Assurance Company

of London. The Phænix Company having Agents .: Philadelphia, New-York, Charleston, Savanuah, and New-Orleans, persons having property in those places, are referred to the respective agents.

September 14. SHERIFFALTY.

Beale Spurrier.

WITH some assurance of support, offers himself ava candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the next election; he conceives himself competent to the duties of the office, and repectfully solicits the patronage of the veters of B drimore county and city. Should the suffrages of his fellow citizens place him in office, he will he p in grateful remembrance the source from whence he obtained it and, although he has not pledges to offer that his official con 'uct shall give universal satis' action, is yet willing to say, that his discretionary powers shall be extrised with moderation, and that he never will be the instrument by which a sacrifice of feeling or property sh allbe made to gratify the caprice of any individual.

Just received and for sale, One ton CUT NAILS, assorted sizes, of a superior quality, and for sale at a reduced

september 23

BRISCOT & PARTRIDGE, We bave for sale,

W&S2m

8 chests Southong Tea, of good quality.

40 puncheons Dominique Rum, of superior flavour, and chiefly 4th proof 500 bis. Susquerama Herrings 50 casks Whale Oil

Turks Island and St. Ubes Salt Window Glass, Verdigrese, Paints & Oil,

&c.—And for sale by SAML. R. SMITH. S-pt. 23

George Lightner, At his Escuvished

TIN AND PINTER MANUFACTORY, Morth Les. O'd-Town, near the Hay-Scales, TNFURMS artifends and the public general-Liv, d. hekt as on hand a large & complete affortment of the best - anufactured TIN and PEWTER, warranted of the first workman. ship. Country Merchants and others will kind it greatly to their advantage to call at the anufactory, as the prices will be made an object to merchants taking aqua tity.

Old Copper and Pewter will be taken payment for neit, and the highest price given. TO RENI,

A large and airy HOU22, with a good Stable Yard, Spring-House, Pump, and a number of improvements, so as to make it an agreeable situation for any gentleman wishing to en joy the benefit of tree air and good water. The terms of Rent will be made very reasonable to a good tenant.

september 44

John Wood & Co.

LIAVE imparted in ships Fame, Abeona, A and Hercutes, from Liverpool, Juniata and Fair American, from Lindon 334 PACKAGES

Cotton and Wool en Goods. Which are officied for sale at No. 18, Calvert

Among which are, Best Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; most fashionaule colors, Swansdown, Bennett Cord, and elegant Toilenette Waistcoating; newest patterns. Coatings, Plains, Frannels, Bockings, Flushings, Blankets, Kers- ys, Kendal Cottons, I indesays; a creat variety of Stuffs, Hosiery, Dunities, Tabby Veivet, President and Censtitution Cords, Black and Olive Velveteens, Fine and Common Printed Calicoes, Fancy and Book Muslins, Cutton Laces, Braces, Umbrelius, &c. &c. September 24

Motice.

A person, lately from Philadelphia, by the name of Abraham Miller, shipped some goods there on board the sloop Hope, Adam Heover, master, for Baltimore. Said goods are now delivered in good order, at Wilson & Thomas's, No. 16, M'Elderry's wharf, where the proprietor may get them by paying freight and charge of this advertisement.

> September 24 Barclay & M'Kean HAVE IMPORTED Fall Goods.

september 24 Hest Fickling Vinegar.

4,000 gallons Genuine Cyder Vhiegar, 500 gallons White Wine ditto, may be had of the subscribet by the hhd. barrel, or less quantity, at No. 49, North Howard freet. William J. Alcock,

Sept. 23

Wanted, TWO APPRENTICES to the COMB-MAKING BUSINESS. Apply to JOHN P. SPIES,

Brandy Alley, near Otterbine's Church. September 24 145 boxes White Cod-Fish. Of a superior quality, just received per schr. Hero, captain Baker, from Boston, and for

> BUFFUM'& GOODHUE. No 84, Bowly's wharf

Sugar and Coffee. 430 boxes white and brown Havanna Sugar, 1570001b Green Coffee, with the The whole entitled to drawback. For fale

Sept 151 ...

ROB, HAMILTON, Corner of Lovely-Lane & Calvers-Arest.

QUEBEC, September 31

In confequence of the proparations for war which have been resorted to in the U. S. duringabe existing distrences between that country and Great Beitain, similar meafures have b. en recently adopted in this part of his ma jelly's dominions.

During the last ten days a levy of one fifth of the militiamen, between the age of 18 and 50 has been effected, Learly throughout the whole province.

The zeal which has been manifested on this occasion, with the exception of here and there a few individuals, will do laking honor to the province of Lower Canada.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22.

Our dispute with England-Our Intelligence

from London is insufficient to enable us to form any thing like a correct opinion, whether the issue of our present discussions with the British government, will be peace or war. Thole who calculate on a refloration of amity as a necessary consequence of Napoleon's Subjugat inist rof the interior. tion of Continental Europe will, if I do not gready misconceive the spirit and miscalculate the resources of the British g vernment, be vally oisappointed. The humili tion of 'the Continent at the feet of the conqueror, may be viewed and in all likelihora will, an additional caute for continuing the war; for it it should prompt him to hold out to ind endeavour to impole upon England hard conditions of prace, fuch an encroach on the independence of the government or on the cifential integrity of the empire, every man of every party would content to lutier the wirst of human ill. to lave his country from the odium and tangs of toreign dominion. The courage of a suif in g brave man is prickt by intolent efforts to indict upon him greater evils. If this be not the tpirit of England, then is Lurope tonk into the vice condition of a tame and relificis si ve speak of England as a number—of national teeli. g and national pride, we have at all a verting to the ellence and form of her government, which, however efforic, and it is dispense enough, varies not a jot the nature of my remarks If France effers to England peace upon fuch te mis as would be accepted we e the European continent differently and better situated, I the und prefum: that it would not be rejeded. From fuch a peac- we have every a. greeable thing to expect, but from a further profecunou . f the war b-tween the two powers what can we anticipate but loft.lity? England at war with France, and France at Peace with ail Europe but England, wou'd lubjest our mer hantmen, in despite of treaty provisions, to a more rigorous fearch, and moit probaby our halbours and territory to fresh infults and outrages. · Cheetham.

A New Phampblet - A pamphlet was yesterday published in this cit, with the tile of " THE Bartist TREATY"; it is dedicated "to th le M bers if Congres ho have the sense to perceive and the spist to sureue the true in cielle of eirceuntry." The writer is a fed rabilt and the pamplet is officed into the word at this janeture with the dou le view cf impairing the well reposed considence of the prople in the patriotilm, di cernment, and integri y of the President, and of kiding the cause of England in our present misunderstand. ing with her. He professes to detail the ful Rance of all the articles of the treaty which the President recently returned to the Court of Si. Jam s's with nt su mitting it to the Senare. In what manner or whence the authar h s chiefned the triaty, I will no now conjecture, bu if he has imparte! the substance of it correctly, is perempter, and indignant rejestion by it.e. President wil verdear him m te than ever to every henest man in America, be his opinion what they may; for, according to the au hor' Hatement, there was annexed tour by the Bri ish governmen. 2 cardition, which, had it been yier ed to on our part, would have degraved he Unit d Sais to their former abje et circumitance of Chicut ! d. pendence. Having tras nouce, a product carby which the auministration is to be demothe and our independence laid with vemility at the foot floor of the English throne, we leave it for he preten with the promise to expose it fully to publie view; which promise we shall pertorm with a checitulnets and zeal proportimed to our atturance that the injury medicated by the author, will recail upon their of whom he is the avowed advocate.

It is ascertained almost to a certainty that the Hon. I-rael - mith, a Senator of the U. S. for the State of Vermont, is eiest d G vernor of that State in opposition to Mr. Lichener, a federalift, who has for many years filled the executive ci air.

The following articles are translated for the Min cantile Advertiser from a late French flafter.

The names of the principal persons put to death during the revolution which took place at Constantinople on the 29th of May.

Fisteen ministers or principal chiess have been sacrificed to popular fury,

1st. Ibrahim-Effendi, Kiaya to the Sultan, savorite of Selim; he was reproached with being one of the authors of the Nisam-Gerid, of protecting the rebels and extortioners of Romelia, of having enriched himself by sharing the proceeds of their pillage; friendly to Passwan-Oglou, and Delli-Cadri, he favored the Servians; a deputy Servian was found at his house; he was secretly a friend to the Russians. It was upon him that the people vented their greatest fury.

2d. H.jy-Ibriham-Eff ndi, Tersana. Testerdar, considered as one of the most zealours partizans of the Russians, and of the Nishm-Gerid.

3d. Inglis-Mahmout-Esfendi, (or English Mahmout,) an old effendi, formerly ambassadur to England, considered as devoted to the English and Russians, author of the treaties with Russia respecting Wallachia and Moldavia

4th. Ricap-Selim-Effendi, secretary of state. 5th. Ricap-Beylicai-Effendi-Reis, minister of the interior; both partisans of the Nisam-Gerid.

6th. Hasanico, custom-house officer, a very rich man, accused of extortion. 7th. Ali-Essendi de Morca, tersana-cmini, who was ambassador in France, during

the expedition to Bgypt. ? (The motives for his proscription are not mentioned.) 8th. Achmet-Bey, Nisque-Gerich Tef9th. Cior-Achmet-Bey, first fromm to.

10th. The private secretary of Selicie The motives for their death are not assigned. They were the friends and pro-

tectors of prince Marosi. 11th. Bastagi-Bachi, Misuse of power at the taking of the channel of the bosphorus.

12th. Jussuf Aga, confident of the Sultanes, mother of Selim, during life, un t minister having the sole control of all state affairs. He was reproached with almost every thing that happened during Selim's reign; he was a great chemy to the French, and he was thought to be the cause of the departure of Marshal Brune from Constantinople.

13th. Chamli-Raid-Effendi, second mi-

14th. Italil-Hasegi, beisbasi of the Nisam Gerid, or general.

15th. Capan Naipi, director of the granames of government.

It is said that the principal chiefs, fellowers of the grand vizier, have been demanded and sent to Constantinople to be p't to death. Rasit-Effendi, collector of the contributions of Servia, and who at the time was at Sophia, has, it is said, shared the same fate.

Some literary swindler at Newburyport, lately sint to the printer of the Herald there, Dr. Jounson's inimitable Ode to Friendship, as original, with a request that h might be published if ina printer should deem it worthy un insertion!!!

PHILADELPHIA, September 23.

Extrast of a letter from Amsterdam, dated in the beginning of August.

"The prefent emperor of Auttria is in suture to beking of B shemia, and the arch luke Charles is to be king of Austria, the arch luke Constant tine, brother to Alexander, comprehending Moldavia, Wallachia, and part of Polani-tha present king of Prussia to have part of his a se minious refinied to him; Murat duke of Berg, to be king of Poland; lerome Bonipirte to be king of Westphilia, and to marry the dingh er and only child of the king of Saxony; Jean Beauliarnois, son of the present emizel. Jofephine, to be king of Holland (Louis Accoleon retiring) Joseph Bonaparte present king of Na- 4 ples to be king of Italy; and Ferdinand the former king of Naples to be reffored, tien present confederation of the Rhine to remain, and a confederation of the Morth to be formal under the patronage of Alexander, whose filter the emperor Napoleon is to marry after regulating his prefent wife."

Neit. Int.

American,

Commercial Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, SETTEMBER 26, 1337.

The roader will perceive under the N. York head an article which announces a new p niphlet on the subject of the lately rejected treaty. The following aro said to be the lea ing points which it embrices. It may fairly be presumed that, if its provisions are proporly represented, the auth r of the publication must have procured the copy of the instrument from the British government or some of its agents; and that the intention is, in truth, cochfical from the government of this country to the people. From such an appeal, however, although it demonstrates the daring insolence of the British ministry, the executive of the United States' can have nothing to sear for the character of his understanding, or the duartion of his

The first article, like the first of that concluded on the 19th November, 1794. by Mr. Jay, is merely formal; and thesecond confirms the first ten niticles of the old treaty. It is, therefore, proper to give a glance at them.

The first, as is already mentioned, is merely formal; and the second is exe-

The third gives to each party the right of passing through the territories of the other, 'n America, except within the limits of the Hit son's Bay Company. Wo fin i in it the following clause. "But it is ... understood, that this article does no: exa tend to the admission of vessels of the United Stat's into the sea-ports, harbors, bays or creeks of his Majesty's said territories, nor into such parts of the rivers in his Majesty's said territories as the between the mouth thereof and the highest port of entry from the sea, except in smallvessels trading bona side between Montreal and Quebec, under such regulations as shall be established to prevent the possibility of any frauda in this respect i Nor to the admission of British vessels from the sea into the rivers of the U. States beyond the highest ports of entry for for reign vessels from the sea. . The river Alississippi shall, how, ver, according to the treaty of peace, be entirely open to both parties: and it is further agreed, that all the ports and places on its castern side, to which soever of the parties belonging, may freely be resorted to and used by both parties, in as ample a manner. as any of the Atlantic ports or places of the United States, or any of the potts or places of his Majesty in Great Bib.

The fourth article, after montioning that as, it is uncertain whether the Mississippi extends so lar to the muthward ins to be interrected by a line to be drawn dus west from the Lake of the Woods,