

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 element is most to be apprehended. The rates of Premiums, with 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 Second-street, any time between the hours of nine A. M. and 5 P. M. will be duly attended to, and policies issued the same day. DAVID STEWART, Agent. Insurances can be made on Buildings, Stores, Ac. &c. in all parts of Maryland, the district of Columbia, including Alexandria & its neighborhood. Letters on the subject, post paid, addressed to the Agent, shall have immediate attention.

PROPOSALS From the Phoenix Company of London For insuring houses, buildings, stores, ships in harbor, 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 additional security to commercial transactions. The distinguished approbation with which the public throughout Great Britain received the improved system of this office, occasioned frequent application for the insurance of property in the principal cities and towns in Europe and America, and induced the company in many years since to extend their plan to the continents of Europe and America, as well as the West-India Islands. The Phoenix Company refer to the numerous testimonials of persons who have insured their property with them, and the unbounded confidence they have obtained, and for the purpose of facilitating the same, and through the means of effecting insurances on their property, the directors have been accustomed to insure in any single risk, and have arranged rates of premium upon the various descriptions of property, which they trust, will be found moderate, 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 unnecessary to offer more on the subject, than to refer those who desire information, to the merchants of London, with whom they correspond. 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 company; requiring no other delay (even where presumption of fraud 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 policies. The following is published for the information of those who reside at a distance. (1) PERSONS desirous to insure 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 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 property contained therein. All manufactories which contain furnaces, kilns, stoves, coekles, ovens or otherwise use fire-heat, are chargeable at additional rates. In the insurance of GOODS, WARES, or MERCHANDISE, the building or place 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 if 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. If Goods are in trust, or on commission, are to be insured as such, otherwise the policy will not extend to cover such property. If Loss or damage to be paid for 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 lightning. If Books of accounts, written securities, bills, bonds, tickets, and ready money can, not be insured. If Jewels, plate, medals, or other curiosities, paintings and sculptures, are not included in any insurance, unless such articles are specified in the policy. If Persons insuring property at this office, must insure with any other insurance made elsewhere, on their behalf on the same, and cause each of the insurances 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. If 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 debited 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. If 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 as 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 jury 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 do 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 such advants 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. If 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 proved, the insured shall receive satisfaction to the full amount thereof, without allowance of any discount, fees or other deduction whatever. If 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 allowed a reasonable discount. If Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Saltpetre, Flax, Hemp, Oils, and Tallow, are deemed hazardous goods; Tallow melters, Soap makers, Breweries, Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, Vinegar, and Sweet makers, Hemp and Flax-dressers, Printing-houses, Coopers, Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Coach-makers, Mill-houses, Bakers, Ship-chandlers, Boat-builders, Rope-makers, Sugar-refiners, Distillers, Clydisters, Varnish-makers, Turpentine-works, Theatres, and all Mills and Machinery, are deemed extra hazardous, and the rate upon such risks will be proportionably increased. If 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; 45 cents for six months, and 37 1/2 cents for three months per 100 dollars. If Barns, Stables, Hay and Grain contained in them, or in stacks, orricks and Live Stock will be insured at such premiums as may be agreed on.

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Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbor, Goods Wares and Merchandize, in any part of the state of Maryland. FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE. On terms so moderate, as will, it is presumed, 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 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 fully indemnified with that liberality and promptness which have always distinguished this company; requiring no other delay (even where presumption of fraud appears) than is necessary to distinguish the honest sufferer from the fraudulent incendiary. 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In cases requiring a surveyor's report or plan of the buildings, where there are several stories, their situation with respect to each other and to other buildings, such survey or plan must be furnished by the assured, or at his expense; 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 expense in this office, except 50 cents for the policy. In stating the sum 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 length or extent of 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 be attended to, by DAVID STEWART, Agent for the Phoenix Assurance Company of London. The Phoenix Company having Agents at Philadelphia, New-York, Charleston, Savannah, and New-Orleans, persons having property in those places, are referred to the respective agents. September 14. dtd:aw

Best Pickling Vinegar. 4000 gallons Genuine Cider Vinegar, 500 gallons White Wine ditto, may be had of the subscriber by the hind barrel, or less quantity, at No. 49, North Howard street. William J. Alcock. Sept. 23. dtd

Wanted, TWO APPRENTICES to the COMB MAKING BUSINESS. Apply to JOHN P. SPIES, Brandy Alley, near Outerbridge's Church. September 24. dtd

145 boxes White Cod-Fish, Of a superior quality, just received per scho. Hero, captain Baker, from Boston, and for sale by BUREN & GOODRUE, No. 34, Bowly's wharf. Sept. 15. dtd

For New-Orleans The Schooner REPUBLICAN, Captain S. M. & Co. Will carry 500 bbls. is a very good vessel, just steamed, and completely repaired, her accommodations for passengers are very convenient, and extensive, having been built for a packet. She is now ready to take in. For freight or passage, apply to HENRY THOMPSON, September 26. dtd

For Liverpool, The Ship HERCULES, Capt. A. H. H. A remarkably good vessel, burthen 340 Tons, only 2 years old, and invariably delivers her cargo free from damage. For freight or passage, having the very best accommodations, apply to HENRY THOMPSON, September 26. dtd

For Bristol, The Ship SIZ SISTERS, For freight or passage apply to CHARLES WIRGMAN, Who has just received by said ship, and offers for sale, Sheathing Copper B at Double Gloucester Patent & Cast Nails Cheese Copper Bolt, assort d Bolted A1 & Porter Tin Plates 1 a then Wars, assort Bar and Bolt Iron, as-Porter Batteries, in hampered Nail, long flat points Some Twine from 6d to 2d 1 bide Bunting, and Hoop Iron, assort Fashionable London Sheet Iron do Jewelry & Watches. The above articles are entitled to draw back, and having been purchased with cash, they will be sold very low. Also By the Barque Amelia, and Brothers Return; from the City of St. Domingo, 1 A quantity of prime Mahogany Logwood, Fustic and Hides. Litterae, via Philadelphia, 160 boxes Hyson Chai tea, which will be sold very low, to close a concern. And on hand, 3000 lbs 1st quality Bar Lead H yanna C-Clce Lillarge, and Venetian Red Mustard Buttes. Spanish Brown September 26. eobt

For Sale, A FARM on Elk Ridge, about 18 or 20 miles distant from Baltimore, within a mile of the Frederick Town Turnpike Road, with a comfortable Dwelling, one other out house, a lime kiln, and a quantity of fruit; it contains 200 acres, with sufficiency of wood for the support of the place, and will make an excellent grazing farm. Also, 296 acres, within six miles of Baltimore, nearly two thirds of which are in woods. For terms, which will be accommodating, apply at Mr. William Child's Store, No. 88, Bowly's wharf. September 26. eobt

George Lightner, At his Established TON AND PEWTER MANUFACTORY, North street, Old-Town, near the Ray-Scales, INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he keeps on hand a large and assortment of the best Manufactured TIN and PEWTER, warranted of the first workman-ship. Country Merchants and others will find it greatly to their advantage to call at the Manufactory, as the prices will be made an object to merchants taking a quantity. Old Copper and Pewter will be taken payment for new, and the highest price given. TO RENT, A large and airy HOUSE, 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 enjoy the benefit of free air and good water. The terms of Rent will be made very reasonable to a good tenant. September 24. dgm

Post-Office, Baltimore, September 26, 1857. Letters for the British Packet Lord Hobart, for Falmouth (via Halifax, N. S.) will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, A. M. on Monday the 5th October next. CHARLES BURRALL, P. S. The inland postage to N. York, will be paid on all letters for the Packet. Sept. 26. d

BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS, August 13. DIFFERENCE WITH AMERICA. On the Order of the day being read to consider the motion of which Earl Stanhope had given notice, and for which the house had been summoned, Earl Stanhope rose and lamented the absence of his Majesty's ministers, (not one of whom except the chancellor was present, and the house was very thin;) this looked as if they wanted to avoid any discussion upon the subject. He thought this conduct was disrespectful to the house, after the notice given, and the summons issued for members to attend. As for himself, individually, he paid no little regard to this invitation; he remembered the time when he was but one in four who voted for the abolition of the slave trade, although this measure had afterwards been carried through the house by a large majority. He should, therefore, at all events, proceed to the discharge of his duty. The subject to which he wished to call their lordships' attention was of great importance, and it relied upon certain general principles. Every one knew that a late unfortunate event had caused dissatisfaction among the Americans, as to the conduct of our naval commanders upon that station; but no one knew whether any, or what instructions had been issued from this country to have occasioned this dispute. If there were any man to be found who wished for the decline of our commerce, and the increase of our tax, and to promote the objects of Bonaparte, to the detriment of this country; such a man would certainly wish for war to take place between this country and America; but if on the contrary, he were a man of virtue and benevolence, and a sincere patriot, who wished well to this country, such a man would lament, as one of the greatest misfortunes which could have befallen it, a dispute with the Americans, which went, at the same time, to involve all our relations with foreign powers. The subject in question, however, was one which ought to be considered upon general principles, independent of this particular occurrence, and whether individual nations were more or less powerful. By the law of nations all were equal. It was the principle which should govern all, and by the factiousness for any particular principle of general policy. On this subject, the most obvious of all the circumstances which rendered it peculiarly important, was a breach between this country and America, would have taken place at the present juncture, when the ports of Europe were likely to be shut against this country; when probably the greatest difficulty would occur in obtaining naval stores from countries which would probably be in a state of warfare with us; also, for many millions were already flowing from this country for the purchase of corn, and provisions, and raw materials, from Poland, Prussia, and Russia, could not be obtained; and if a war broke out from America were also cut off, if now we were visited by a pestilence, or a deadly reptile, which at this very moment exist in America, were making to carry infection to America, a plan for the destruction of which an individual has many years ago demanded of our government, the sum of 100,000 had been granted. We are entitled to a plan for the inevitable destruction of the plague, and particularly of the one of war. The inventor of this scheme was now in America, and it was ascertained that it would not upon an average, cost less to destroy any ship which ever. Another subject, connected with the present, was the great difficulty there would be to make a peace with the various powers of Europe, but upon the principle of justice being administered, in the present instance, to America, and on the footing of perfect reciprocity amongst nations. His lordship concluded his moving. That the principle of equity and com levelled rectly ought to be the invariable rule of a prudent government, with respect to all independent nations, at peace with this country. The Lord Chancellor rose, and said, he trusted he should not be considered disrespectful to the Noble Earl, if he depicted the agitation of this question, and all difficulties as present upon the subject. The circumstances were referred to by the Noble Lord, were undoubtedly unfortunate, but it would, in his opinion, be as unbecomingly wrong to temporarily deny investigation of them, for it was, in the first place, absolutely necessary that the House should have authentic information of all the circumstances, and what they were, and private of them, he could not think it wrong to require such a question. He could assure the Noble Earl and the House, that ministers had been most anxious and anxious with respect to this country's governing itself towards others, according to the law of nations; for it could never be for the advantage of the greatest nation in the world to govern itself upon any other principles. He would only add, that at present he would think it by far the more prudent way to postpone all further discussion on the subject. Earl Stanhope rose for the purpose of thanking the Noble and Learned Lord for the handsome manner in which he had treated the motion. It would have given him great pain if he had truly said a word against it; and he would have been truly sorry if it had gone out into the country and to foreign parts, that there was a disposition on the part of the government of this country to withhold enquiry respecting the conduct of the present breach of friendship between the two powers. But the motion he had offered to the house had been on general principles, without relation to any particular circumstances. Earl Mortimer remarked that the Noble Earl's motion was so generally worded as to contain a mere abstract proposition, and upon this ground it was that he objected to it, because he believed it to be very unparliamentary, as well as very imprudent for either House of Parliament to discuss and adopt general propositions. The Noble Earl (Stanhope) seemed to nod assent. The question upon his motion was then put and negatived.

BOSTON, September 23. FROM THE NORTH OF EUROPE. By a gentleman who came passenger in the Perseverance, arrived here from Russia, we learn, that on the 6th August (a late date from that quarter) twelve English sail of the line, under admiral Gambier, had passed the Sound, and were taking in water at Elsinour; and that in the Catigat, other ships bound up, were met with: That none were permitted by admiral Gambier to land on the Danish shore, excepting one or two of the chief officers; that no expectations were entertained at Copenhagen or Elsinour, of any attack of the English on the Danish possessions; and that the object of the expedition was kept a profound secret; that Stralsund still continued in the hands of the Swedes, and that no new military event

had occurred in Pomerania; that the emperor Alexander had arrived at Petersburg, from the army, with the tidings of peace; but that very few demonstrations of joy were shown, the people being indifferent to political events; that general Bennigsen had been removed from the command of the Russian army, and another (a Russian) appointed in his place; that this event was supposed to have been occasioned by Bennigsen's opposition to the peace; but that his celebrity as an officer continued very great. LATEST FROM ELSEINEUR. Captain Sickeny, of the ship America, arrived last evening in 36 days from Elsinour, informs, that a British squadron lay there the 8th August, consisting of about 20 sail of the line, from 15 to 20 frigates, a large number of ships and brigs, bomb vessels, fire ships, &c. 200 sail of transports, with 40,000 troops. Many of the vessels were loaded with ordnance. Captain S. further informs, that a British minister landed at Elsinour, and proceeded to Copenhagen, to inquire of the Danish government, whether they intended to side with the French or English; and that the answer was, that they intended to preserve their neutrality.

ARRIVAL BY THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL. HENRIETTA FORD, Brigadier General, vice JOHN MONTGOMERY, Esq. of Hartford county, declined. An arrival at Boston has brought London dates to the 15th of August. No letter at the foreign advices via New-York. We have selected several items from the Boston Centinel. It was generally conjectured in England, that admiral Gambier had orders to act as circumstances might require, against any "unfriendly" hostile to Great Britain. On the 14th August, Sir Stephen Sharp, late Consul General in Russia, sat off for London on the P. tersburg with orders, it was said, to call merchant ships to leave that port immediately. The British Parliament was prorogued the 12th August, and it was said would not be convened until after Christmas. The usual speech on the occasion was not read, and a war note; and from its tone, there did not appear any disposition in Great Britain to avoid herself of the Russian mediation. The whole language of the British Ministers in Parliament, continued conciliatory; and the papers and private letters from London, say if war should come, it must come from the American side of the Atlantic. The arrival of the Revue was impatiently expected in England.

A grand festival was ordered in France for Bonaparte's birth day, Aug. 15. The French Senate have congratulated Jerome Bonaparte on his creation to the kingdom of Italy. He was to take possession of his new kingdom on the 30th July; and the Princess of Saxony having refused her hand to Prince Jerome, he was to have been married to the Princess of Wirtemberg, the 15th August. The French Emperor has graciously given to that part of Poland, now called the Duchy of Warsaw, a new Constitution, from the manufactory of the Abbe Sieyes. Thus have those Poles changed their master; and are now subjects of the King of Saxony, who is a subject of Bonaparte; and thus ends the French farce of the re-rotation of Poland. The Duke of Wurtemberg is to be created King of Francoia.

The Prince of Metlenburg has been reinstated in his ancient possessions. A letter received in Boston, dated Liverpool, Aug. 15, says, "the appearance of a rupture with America have subsided, and Admiral Berkeley will be recalled." The Duke of Manchester is appointed Governor of Jamaica. Mrs. Whitlock from America, is engaged at Drury Lane. Mr. F. D. MALLEY takes the liberty of acquainting the public, that the word jovial, which was put in his advertisement relating to his dancing school, was done through a mistake, instead of the word juvenile.

A number of Counterfeit bills of Four Dollars, on Columbia Bank, Hudson, N. York, are in circulation here; they are made payable to W. W. Van Ness, the name being done with the plate. The signatures S. Paddock, president, and Ja's Nixen, cashier, are very well imitated; the paper is thinner and coarser than that of the genuine bills. New London paper. Caution.—It may be productive of some good, to remind persons of the danger of having their pockets picked, in coming from the Theatre in crowds. A gentleman, on Monday evening, while coming from the pit, in a pressing crowd, feeling a pull at his watch-chain, dropped his hand quickly down, and caught the arm of a villain who had attempted to steal his watch. He had a stolen watch in his hand—the owner of which there claimed it. We understand the pick-pocket was secured. No York paper.

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