

PROPOSALS

BY THE
PRESIDENT & DIRECTORS
OF THE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

WHEREAS by an act of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania incorporating the Insurance Company of North America, the President and Directors are authorized to extend their assurance to Goods, Wares and Merchandise, or other personal property in Dwelling Houses, Warehouses or Stores, or to Buildings against the risk arising from Fire, and having ascertained that it is a general desire that Property of this description should be assured from so fatal a risk, the President and Directors of the Insurance Company of North America are induced to offer the following

TABLE

Of Rates and Terms.

Tables of Rates of Annual Premiums to be paid for Assurance against Fire.

No. I. Upon common insurances, or hazards of the first class, within the city of Philadelphia and Northern and Southern Liberties.

Brick or Stone houses, or Stores.
Furniture or Merchandise not hereafter specified as extra hazardous, contained in Brick or Stone Houses.

For sums not exceeding \$5000 dollars at and after the rate of 30 cents for every hundred dollars.

For sums not exceeding \$10000 dollars at and after the rate of 45 cents for every hundred dollars.

For sums not exceeding \$25000 dollars at and after the rate of 60 cents for every hundred dollars.

No. II. As the neighborhood of framed buildings, or other circumstances, may render a risk ineligible which is within the letter of the proposals, the company reserve a right to reject such an assurance at pleasure.

No. III. Upon hazards of the second class.

Houses or Stores of which the walls are not wholly of Brick or Stone.

Furniture, or Merchandise, including extra hazardous Goods, as Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Wax, Hemp, Oil, Tallow, Spirituous Liquors contained in houses or stores of which the walls are not wholly brick or stone.

These last recited extra hazardous articles in any building whatsoever.

Ships whilst building; the premises and property therein contained of Carpenters, Joiners, Coopers, Tavernkeepers or Inholders, Stable keepers, Bakers, Ship Chandlers and Boat Builders, Malt Driers, Brewers, Tallow Chandlers, Sugar Bakers, Apothecaries, Chemists, Distillers, Printers, Oil and Coloursmen, China, Glass and Earthen ware Sellers.

Mills and Machinery: Porcelain, Glass and Pottery Wares in Trade.

For sums not exceeding \$5000 dollars at and after the rate of 75 cents for every hundred dollars.

For sums not exceeding \$10000 dollars at and after the rate of 150 cents for every hundred dollars.

CONDITIONS.

1st. A written application must be left at the Company's Office stating the sum desired to be insured, by whom, and a description of the kind of property, whether Buildings or Goods; what kind of goods, and how much upon each building, or the goods in each, where there are out houses or stores. When Household Goods are intended to be insured the application should specify as follows,

On Household Furniture and Linen

On Wearing Apparel

On China and Glass

On Printed Books

On Liquors

and. The Premium must be paid when the order is given and accepted, the Insurance to commence the instant it is paid, and continue in force so long as the payment shall be annually made at the office before 9 o'clock P. M. on the day when each revolution of the term is complete; or if that day shall happen on a Sunday or 4th July, or any other Holiday kept at the Office, then on the day preceding.

3d. If any other insurance be existing on the same property notice thereof must be given with the order, otherwise the Policy will be void.

4th. Goods held in Trust or on Commission, must be declared to be so held, otherwise the Policy will not cover such Property.

5th. This Company will not be accountable for any loss or damage caused by any Foreign Invasion, or by any Military or Usurped Force, or by reason of any civil Commotion.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds, Securities, Title Deeds, Ready Money, and Bank and other Promissory Notes are not included under any insurance. Paintings, Medals, Jewels, Gems, Antique Curiosities and Mirrors, above 100, each, may be insured by special Agreement.

7th. No Insurance will be made for a less term than One Year.

8th. Persons choosing to insure for Seven years shall be allowed One year's Premium by way of discount; also one-third of a year's Premium upon a triennial Insurance.

9th. When any loss by Fire is sustained on property insured at this Office, the sufferer shall in thirty days furnish the best documents he is able of the value of the Goods damaged or destroyed; this ascertained, the loss within the sum insured, shall be paid without deduction in thirty days after proof thereof.

N. B. It is expected a little experience may authorize the Company to extend assurance from Fire to other Cities; at present they confine this branch of their business to Philadelphia and its Vicinity, in Pennsylvania.

By Order,
EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'y

There is a report in circulation that a vessel arrived at New York yesterday in a very short passage from Europe and brings an account that the French have taken Rotterdam.

Old American Company.

THEATRE—CEDAR STREET.

HALLAM & HODGKINSON respectfully inform the Public, there will be no performance this Evening, at the Old Theatre, in consequence of Mrs. Pownall having met with a severe accident, and a boat-jockey of Mr. Hodgkinson.

TO-MORROW EVENING,
October 18.
Will be presented,
Will be presented, a New Serious Opera, called

TAMMANY; OR, America Discovered.

To which will be added,
(reduced into two acts)
The COMEDY of a

Bold Stroke for a Husband.

The doors will be opened at half after five, and the curtain drawn up precisely at half after six o'clock.

BOX, one Dollar—PITTS, three quarters—GALLERY, half a dollar.

Messrs. HALLAM & HODGKINSON respectfully acquaint the Citizens in general, that every expense has been cheerfully sustained, that might tend to make the Old American Company, worthy a share of their patronage, during the short stay the nature of their engagements will permit them to make here.

Places in the Boxes may be had at the Box Office, from ten to one every day (Sundays excepted) and on days of performance from three to five P. M. where also tickets may be had, and at Mr. Bradford's book-store, No. 8, South Front street, and at Mr. Carr's music-store.

On Thursday,

The 23d Instant,

At the Dwelling House of Patrick

Hogan, No. 183, South Second

Street,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,

ALL HIS

Household and Kitchen

Furniture,

CONSISTING OF

Feather-Beds, Bedsteads,

blankets, sheets, &c. chairs, card-tables,

looking-glasses, an eight day clock, and

irons, shovels, and tongs, window and

bed curtains, several sets open stoves, a

mahogany desk.

Japan'd bread baskets and waiters, pew-

ter and Queens plates and dishes.

A variety of

KITCHEN FURNITURE;

ALSO,

Silver, table and tea-spoons,

Soup Ladle, Silver Can and Cream Pot,

Silver, Tea Tongs, China Cups and Sauc-

ers, Dishes and Plates.

Footman & Co. Auctioneers.

October 17. dt23

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

13th Thermidor, July 31.

On the motion of Andre Dumont,

Hermann and Lhane, two public officers,

were ordered to be arrested; as accomplices with Robespierre.

On the motion of Tallien & Dumont,

Macdret, one of the teachers at the

school of Mars, was ordered to be ar-

rested; and the committee of general

safety was ordered to make a general

examination of the persons employed in

that institution.

Barras, representative of the people,

Commandant General of the armed

force of Paris, to the National Con-

vention.

"The more important the powers in-

trusted to me by the Convention, the

more eager I am to resign them, since

the danger which occasioned my nomi-

nation is totally dispelled. I have tra-

versed Paris, have visited all the prin-

ci pal posts, and I find the duty done with

an exactness truly Republican. I as-

sure the Convention that all is calm;—

that Paris is in perfect tranquility. The

people saw the deepness of the abyss dug under French liberty; the people applauded the punishment of the hypocritical conspirators who had usurped their confidence. For to the people the republic is every thing; individuals are nothing; and the Convention is their watch word.

"Accept, then, Citizen Colleagues, my resignation of the office of Com-

mandant General of the armed force of Paris. I shall forever retain a profound

sense of gratitude for the confidence

which the National Convention re-

posed in the hour of peril; and I shall

never forget the energy and the zeal with

which the brave National Guard second-

ed my efforts. I propose that you de-

crete, that the National Guards of Pa-

ris have deserved well of their country.

"Health and Fraternity.

(Signed) "BARRAS."

Referred to the committee of pub-

lic safety.

Goupilleau of Fontenay proposed

that the chiefs of legions, who are in

future to command the armed force of

Paris in rotation, should be attended

by two members of the Convention,

with the same powers as the commis-

sioners with the armies.

This was referred to the committee

of public safety, and the sitting was

suspended.

Peylard wrote to refute an assertion

that there was a magazine of arms, un-

used and badly guarded at the mi-

litary school—none are there but such

as are necessary for the instruction of

youth. [Disaster seems to have quick-

ened suspicion beyond bounds.]

The commune of Blois, and the

department of Loire and Chere address

their felicitations upon the late occur-

rences.

JACOBIN CLUB, July 31.

Collet d'Herbois, President.

Every day furnishes fresh proofs of the

acts of despotism exercised by the fallen

tyrants. Couthon had in his neighbor-

hood some lodgers he did not like, and

sent an order with his own hand to quit

in twenty four hours, under pain of incur-

ring his displeasure. Four or five fathers

of families, among whom was a poor fruiter-

er, were obliged to obey this mandate, and

thus make room for three or four ladies of

his Holiness's acquaintance. The Con-

vention annulled this order, and referred

the petition of the injured parties to the

Committee of Domains, to frame a re-

port upon it.

Amongst the victims to the momen-

tary power of the rebellious Commune,

the Convention has discovered the good

citizen Mathis, Commandant of the

3d legion. As soon as this patriot was

informed of the decree of the Conven-

tion, he hastened to traverse the places

occupied by his legion, from les Inva-

lides to Pont-au-Change. In the last

place he met with a number of persons

who did not belong to his legion, but

who declared their respect for the Na-

tional Representation, and, in proof of

their sincerity, they told him that in

the Mayor's court were some people

they did not know, and of whose fi-

delity they were suspicious. Mathis in

the instant flew and addressed himself

to the traitors, who answered him with

twenty cuts of their sabres, and threw

him into a dungeon, where he lay wel-

tering in his blood till five in the morn-

ing, when he was relieved by the pa-

trol of Gens d'Armes, who sent him

home to have his wounds dressed.

The Convention ordered honorable

mention to be made of the gallant con-

duct of citizen Mathis, and charged

the Committee of General Safety to

bring in a report upon what was ex-

pedient to be done in his favor.

LONDON, August 22.

Officer shot, at Danbury Camp, Essex.

On Saturday morning last, the whole

line being drawn out in honor of the

Duke of York's birth-day, on the feu

de joye being fired the Adjutant of the

Leicester militia fell suddenly from his

horse in front of his regiment: some

officers running to his assistance, found

to their astonishment that he was wound-

ed; on being carried to his tent, the

surgeon discovered that he had received

a ball a little below the left breast, which

no instrument could reach nor has it

since been extracted, so that his life is

despaired of.

The whole regiment were immedi-

ately ordered to ground their arms, when

every firelock and cartouch-box was

examined, but nothing was found that

could lead to a discovery of the despe-

rate offender. The soldier suspected of

this deliberate villainy is the brother of

a private, who with four other men,

received 100 lashes the preceding day,

for leaving their work as Taylors to the

regiment.

No evidence had on Thursday morn-

ing been collected, by which the offen-

der is likely to be discovered.

CHINESE PROCLAMATION.

Made by the present Emperor, in the year

1780, when he was 70 years of age

"I WILL, that one child or rela-

tion of every man aged 70, be exempt-

ed from road-work and military service,

in order that an old man may always

have somebody to wait upon him. I

give to every man aged eighty, one piece

of silk, [Silofelle] a pound of cotton,

ten bushels of rice, and ten pounds of

meat. The old men from eighty to

one hundred, must receive the double

of this; but those of one hundred I

must be acquainted with myself, and

scatter upon them with my own hands,

the blessings I intend them."

In another proclamation the Empe-

ror promises to perform the great stated

sacrifice himself, but apologizes for not

being able, on account of his age, to

move the tablet which represents the

Spirit of Heaven and Earth, from the

place where it is usually kept, to the

place of sacrifice, and carry it back a-

gain. He concludes this proclamation

by declaring, that on account of his en-

creasing age and infirmities he will ab-

rogate the crown when he shall have at-

tained the age of eighty-five. This age

he attains next year; and, admitting

that Lord Macartney had made an ad-

vantageous commercial treaty with the

present Emperor, it does not seem ab-

solutely certain that his successor would

have adhered to it. But as stability

does not form a favorite word with our

present sapient ministers, they perhaps

contrived thus to time it, that they

might have the pleasure of beginning

the whole business de novo next year.

They could hardly be ignorant of this

determination of the Emperor, for it is

recorded in a well known, and authen-

tic volume entitled, "Memoirs con-

cernant l'Histoire les Science, les Arts,

les Mœurs, les Usages, &c. des Chinois;

par les Missionnaires de Pekin. Tom 9

quarto."

The materials of which this volume

is composed, were collected from the

French Missionaries, in Pekin, and from

papers transmitted by two Chinese, who

came to France at the age of nineteen,

to inform themselves of the manners and

customs of Europe. In 1763, when the