PROPOSALS

PRESIDENT & DIRECTORS

OFTHE INSURANCE COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA.

WHERBAS by an aft of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania incorporating the Insurance Company of North America, the President and Directors are authorised to extend their assurance to Goods, Wares and Merchandine, or other personal property in Dwelling Houster, 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 said 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 Affurance against Fire.

No.1 Upon common inferences, or hazards of the first class, within the city of Philadelphia and Northern and Southern Liber-

Brick or Stone houses, or Stores.
Furniture or Metchandize not hereafter specified assessing hazardous, contained in Brick or Stone Houses
For sums not exceeding 8000 dollars at and after the rate of 30 cents for every hundred

For lums not exceeding 16000 Dollars at a datter the rate of 45 cents for every hun-

for dollars,

For lums not exceed ug 25000 dollars at
and after the rate of 60 cents for every hun-

N. B. As the neighborhood of framed buildings, or other circumstances, may render a risk incligible which is within the letter of the fe proposals, the company referve a fight to reject such an affurance at pleasure.

No. II.—Upon bazards of the fecond class.

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

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

or ftone.

These last recited extra hazardous articles in any building whatsoever.

Ships whilf building the premises and property therein contained of Carpenters Joiners, Goopers, Tavernkeepers or Inholoers, Stable keepers, Bakers, Ship Chandlers and Boat Builders, Mait Driets, Biewers, Tallow Chandlers, Sugar Bakers, Apothecaries, Chemists, Dithilers, Printers, Oil and Colourmen, Chima, Glass and Earthen ware Stillers.

ware Stillers.

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

For sums not exceeding 8000 dollars at and after the rate of 75 cents for every hundred

For fums not exceeding 16000 dollars at and after the rate of 150 cents for every hundred dollars.

CONDITIONS.

iff A written application must be left at the Company' 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 Forniture and

Linen On Wearing Apparel

On Wearing Apparel
On China and Glas
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 to long as the payment shall
be annually made at the office before 3 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.

gd II any other infurance be existing on the fame property notice thereof must be given with the order otherwise the Policywill

he 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 Commo-

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds, Securities, Title Deeds, Ready Money, and Bank and other Promifiery Noies are not included un-der any infurance. Paintings, Medals, Jewels Gems, Antique Curiofities and Mirrors, a-hove 101, each, may be Infured by special A-

greenecit.

7th. No Infurance will be made for a lefs term than One Year.

8th. Perfous choosing to Infure for Seven years shall be allowed One year's Premium by way of discount; also one-third of a year's Premium upon a trit nnal Infurance.

9th. When any loss by Fire is sustained on property insured at this Office, the sufferer shall in thirty days surnish 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 thereot.

thereof.

N. B. It is expected a little experience may authorize the Company to extend affurance 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'zy

There is a report in circulation that 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.

THE ATRE-CEDAR STREET.

of Hallam & Hodgkinson respect-fully inform the Public, there will be no performance this Evening, at the Old Theatre, in consequence of Mrs. Pownall baving met with a severe accident, and a boarsness of Mr. Hodgkinson.

TO-MORROW EVENING. October 18.

Will be prefented,
Will be prefented, a New Serious Opera,

called

TAMMANY; 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 precifely at half after fix o'clock.

BOX, one Dollar—PITT, three quarers—GALLERY, half a dollar.

Mefirs. HALLAM & HODGKINSON respectfully acquaint the Citizens in general, that every expence has been chearfully 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

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

On Thursday,

The 23d In flant,

At the Dwelling House of Patrick
Hogan, No. 183, south Second Street,
Will be Sold by Public Vendue,
ALL HIS

Houshold and Kitchen

Furniture,

CONSISTING OF Feather-Beds, Bedsteads, blankers, fheets, &c. chairs, card-tables, looking-glaifes, an eight day clock, andirons, fhovels, and tongs, window and bed curtains, leveral fetts open froves, a mahogany defk.

Japan'd bread baskets and waiters, pewter and Queens plates and dishes.

A variety of KITCHEN FILENITTIER

KITCHEN FURNITURE;

Silver, table and tea-spoons, Soup Ladle, Silver Can and Cream Por, Silts, Tea Tongs, China Cups and Saucers, Diffes and Plates.

Footman & Co. Authors.

Foreign Intelligence.

F K A N C E. NATIONAL CONVENTION,

13th Thermidor, July 31. On the motion of Andre Dumont, Hermann and Lhane, two public offi-cers, were ordered to be arrested; as

accomplices with Robespierre.
On the motion of Tallien & Dumont, Macadret, one of the teachers at the school of Mars, was ordered to be arrefted; and the committee of general fafety 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 intrusted to me by the Convention, the more eager I am to resign them, since the danger which occasioned my nomination is totally dispelled. I have traversed Paris, have visited all the principle posts, and I find the duty done with an exactness truly Republican, I assure the Convention that all is calm;—that Paris is in persect tranquility. The that Paris is in perfect tranquility. The people faw the deepness of the abyss dug under French liberty; the people applauded the punishment of the hypocritical conspirators who had usurped their considence. For to the people the republic is every thing; individuals are nothing; and the Convention is their watch word. their watch word.

"Accept, then, Citizen Colleagues, my refignation 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 repo-fed in the hour of peril; and I shall never forget the energy and the zeal with which the brave National Guard seconded my efforts. I propose that you decree, that the National Guards of Paris have deserved well of their country.

"Health and Fraternity.

(Signed) "BARRAS."

Referred to the committee of public fafety.

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 commissioners with the armies.

fioners with the armies.

This was referred to the committee of public fafety, and the fitting was

fuspended.

Peyffard wrote to refute an affertion that there was a magazine of arms, unused and badly guarded at the mi-litary school-none are there but such as are necessary for the instruction of youth. [Disaster feems to have quick-ened surprise on beyond bounds.]

The commune of Blois, and the department of Loire and Chere address their felicitations upon the late occur-

JACOBIN CLUB, July 31. Collot d' Herbois, President.

Every day furnishes fresh proofs of the acts of despotism exercised by the fallen tyrants. Couthon had in his neighborhood some lodgers he did not like, and sent an order with his own hand to quit in twenty four hours, under pain of incurring his displeasure. Four or five fathers of families, among whom was a poor fruiterer, were obliged to obey this mandate, and thus make room for three or four ladies of this Holines's acquaintance. The Convention annulled this order, and referred the petition of the injured parties to the Committee of Domains, to frame a report upon it.

Amongst the victims to 'the momenary power of the rebellious Commune, he Convention has discovered the good citizen Mathis, Commandant of the 3d legion. As foon as this patriot was informed of the decree of the Convention, he hastened to traverse the places occupied by his legion, from les Invalides 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 National Policy of the Poli tional Representation, and, in proof of their fincerity, they told him that in the Mayor's court were fome people they did not know, and of whose fidelity they were suspicious. Mathis in the instant slew and addressed himself to the traitors, who answered him with twenty cuts of their sabres, and threw him into a duragen, where he lay well him into a dungeon, where he lay wel-tering in his blood till five in the morning, when he was relieved by the patrole of Gens d'Armes, who fent him home to have his wounds dreffed.

The Convention ordered honorable mention to be made of the gallant conduct of citizen Mathis, and charged the Committee of General Safety to bring in a report upon what was expedient to be done in his favor.

LONDON, August 22.

Officer Shot, at Danbury Camp, Effex.

On Saturday morning laft, 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, sound to their assonishment that he was wounded; on being carried to his tent, the furgeon discovered that he had received a ball a little below the left breast, which no instrument could reach nor has it fince been extracted, so that his life is despaired of.

The whole regiment were immediately ordered to ground their arms, when every firelock and cartouch-box was examined, but nothing was found that examined, but nothing was found that could lead to a discovery of the desperate 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

No evidence had on Thursday morning been collected, by which the offen-der is likely to be discovered.

CHINESE PROCLAMATION.

Made by the prefent 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 exempted from road-work and military fervice, in order that an old man may always have somebody to wait upon him. 1 give to every man aged eighty, one piece of filk, [Silofeile] 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 Emperor promifes to perform the great flated facrifice himfelf, but apologizes for not being able, on account of his age, to move the tablet which reprefents the pirit of Heaven and Earth, from the place where it is usually kept, to the place of facrifice, and carry it back a-gain. He concludes this proclamation gain. He concludes this proclamation by declaring, that on account of his encreasing age and infirmities he will abdicate the crown when he shall have attained the age of eighty-five. This age he attains next year, and, admitting that Lord Macartney had made an advantageous commercial treaty with the present Emperor, it does not seem absolutely certain that his successor would folutely certain that his fuccessor would have adhered to it. But as stability does not feem 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 authentic volume entitled, "Memoirs concernant l'Histoire les Science, les Arts, les Mœurs, les Usages, &c. des Chinoise; par les Missionaires de Pekin. Tom 9

received a pension from the French King, to enable them to continue their studies. They were afterwards put un-der the care of Mess. Brison and Cadit, to learn chemistry, in which science they made a great proficiency. They were taught drawing and engraving, and sketched some Chinese landscapes in acquafortis. They were fent to Lyons to inspect the silk manufactories; at St. Etienne, they took a curfory view of the manner of making lire arms, and were taught the various ways of preparing steel. Being returned to Paris, they took some lessons in printing, exercising themselves on a little portable press, of which the French King had nade them a present.

In 1765, they departed, having received feveral queries from the Literati of France, particularly many from Mr. Turgot, which they promifed to return answers to, and for near twenty years they annually transmitted memoirs to Paris.

One of the papers which they fent, contains a very curious order of the College of Religion, fettling how the ceremonies, not performed by the Emperor himself, shall be conducted in any future period, and concludes with a de-feription of the Emperor's reading the Tupéé, or piece of fatin, on which are vritten, all the good and bad actions he has committed in the course of the year. This he does with a low voice, or only with the eyes, doing an act of reverence whenever he acknowledges himself to have been wrong, and praying God to enable him to do better.

UNITED STATES.

PITTSBURGH, October 11.

A Correspondent observes, that he is happy in having it in his power, from personal knowledge, to announce to his selsow-citizens, that all the inhabitants of Canonsburgh and its vicinity have signed their names to the terms proposed by the Commissioners from the government, requiring peaceable conduct and obedience to the laws.

The drubbing General Wayne has given the western Indians, has entirely changed the tune of the Cornplanter—He now wishes peace as much as he lately did war. Citizens of the Diffrict of Washington

Citizens of the Diffrict of Washington and Alleghany
Previous to the late convulsion, it was proposed to me to give my name as a candidate for the Congress of the United States. I accepted the compliment. It is now circulated that I have declined it.—No—Considering the delicacy of the times, I might with I had not thought of it; but as it is, it would imply a fear of submitting my conduct to investigation, to withdraw my name from the public. I have ther fore not done it. I may at present have less popularity than I had, but the time will come when I shall be considered as having deserved well of the country, in all the delicate conjunctures in which we have been fituated.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

October 8, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA.

A State

OCTOBER 16.

Extrast of a letter from Dr. George Buchanan, of Baltimore, to a Physician in Philadelphia, dated October 11th

"From the frequent rains that fell in the early part of Summer, all the flats in and about Baltimore were kept wet, and a great quantity of flagmant water was retained in the ponds and hollows into which all the small dead animals were occasionally thrown, which occasioned a constant putresactive fermentation, and as the season advanced, the weather became dry and hot, so that in every part of the town there were more or less of Miasmatic Essuria exhaled, which produced fluxes, intermittents and remittents, in a greater number than has been known for feveral years paft.

But about the last week in July and

But about the last week in July and the first week in August, 3 or 4 cases of a more malignant tendency occurred, all which in a few days proved stall, and were finally pronounced to be the contagious Tellow Fever of the West-Indies, or the same that prevailed last year in Philadelphia.—This report excited considerable alarm amongst our Citizens, in consequence of which a Town-Meeting was called, and a Committee of Health appointed.

Several other cases occurred soon after, on Boley's Wharf and on Fell's-Point, where about the 1st of September the disease became truly alarming, and continued to rage with much vio-

and continued to rage with much viomonth, when a change in the weather from exceffive heat to frost has produ-ced a considerable abatement, so that at this time (a few rare inflances excepted) Intermittents and Remittents alone pre-

"This contagious Yellow Fever, or which I more properly denominate, an inflammatory bilious Fever made its attack differently, but in general, a high Fever fucceeded a chill, accompanied with a very fevere pain in the head, back and joints, with pain and inflammation in the eyes; dry fkin, a vonitting of bile, and a confiderable pain, force of fwelling and full refs in the right. fense of swelling and fullness in the right hypochondrium and region of the sto-mach. In some the pain in the head brought on a delirium, and in many, as the disease advanced there was a black vomitting and purging; the pupils in fome were dilated and generally accompanied with a low pulie. Neither the yellowness of the eyes or skin was general, many who died wanted this symptom, many who recovered had black

The remedies most successful were moderate bleedings, purges and sweating.—Two bleedings were generally sufficient. Those who bled oftener lost the most Patients. By frequent purges of Calomel and Jalap, not exceeding 6 or 8 grains of the one and 10 or 15 of the other every fymptom of the dileafe was mitigated; but unless the perspiration was kept up during the fever by the effervescent mixture or some sudorific powder, the other remedies feemed all to fail in their effects. I found Bliftors upon the temples to supercede the ne-cessity of more bleeding, and Blisters applied upon the liver had their advan-tages.—The drink, I recommended was warm Lemonade, Barley water and now and then in order to affift in keeping up the perspiration, warm Sage tea & Vinegar. I remarked, that during the prevalence of this disease many persons complained of a pain and fullness about the stomach and right hypochondrium,

who were relieved by a smart dose of Calomel and Jalap.

At the two places already mentioned, viz. Boley's Wharf, (which is an extensive new-made flat of ground, extending several hundred yards into the Bason, on which there are a great num-ber of dwelling houses and stores) and Fell's-Point, did the disease rage with any violence or appear to emit its fatal shafts.—Almost all the Clerks and many of the Merchants of that diffrict, together with many of the other inhabitants who had bufiness there, have been attacked, with the Inflammatory bilious fever, which in too many instances proved fatal.

I believe there is no fact better established in medicine than that Intermittents originate from marsh effluvia, and are not contagious, and that all contagious difeafes have for their remote cause a specific matter capable of producing them without which they can not exist, and of which principle no human power can divest them. If there-fore the disease which lately made its appearance in Philadelphia, was the same as that which occurred there last