

NORFOLK, November 7.

The editor has received by the ship *Nantz*, Paris papers to the 18th Sept. six days later than any yet received. It appears by these papers, that the great question of war on the continent was yet undecided—although the Russians and Austrians were arming in all parts, and although all the officers in France on furlough, were ordered to join the armies without loss of time, the frontiers full of troops, and all Italy armed and in arms, the distribution of the Austrian forces mentioned, and even the different commanders appointed and named—But the reasons that operate against inevitable war are, that couriers from Vienna, and frequent dispatches, were received at Paris—that notwithstanding the pompous and martial detail of Austrian battalions it is known they are, particularly in Italy mostly thin, half filled & laid to be waiting for the recruits to join them—and on the side of Russia, their present war with the Persians, and their designs on the Ottoman empire may afford sufficient employment for extraordinary armament and preparation—add to this, that the temper of a court is sometimes made known by incidents that, although flight in themselves, betray its important secrets. The following is a translation of one of this nature:

"*Peterburgh, Aug. 19*—We must not believe that every person here is for war—peace has also its partisans; and it is remarked, that while the friends of war are on the side of France; and this provesthat the pacific intentions of France are not misunderstood notwithstanding all endeavours used to infuse a contrary opinion. Some days since, in a numerous circle at court, when the conversation chanced to turn on the political situation of Europe, Madam de W. who is known to be in all the secrets of government asked, with a careless air, if the emperor Alexander meant to fall again to the cabinet of St. James, the Russian soldiers which the English refused to exchange, and which were restored to his father without ransom, by the present chief of the French nation? This simple or farcical question, astonished every one, and put an end to the subject—Next day it was mentioned in all the inferior circles, as indicative of a peace with France."

In reviewing the European publications, it is worthy of notice, that Jerome Buonaparte, who was considered here as an effeminate boy, has, with 4 or 5 French ships of war, demanded and obtained the liberation of all the French prisoners at Algiers, 232 in number, some of whom had been in slavery twenty years!

CHARLESTON, November 13.

The brig *Lionels* 16 days from Matanzas, was captured in the Bay of Matanzas, a few hours after sailing, by the privateers Sarah Ann and George and Phelia, of New-Providence; all the crew excepting the captain, supercargo, and boy, were taken out, and a prizemaster and 6 men put on board—a few days after they fell in with the British government schooner *Decuvrt* who impressed one man, and put two others on board the brig in exchange; in consequence of which the prizemaster refused to continue in charge of the brig, and surrendered her up to capt. Carlon, who has brought her into this port, to get fresh hands—The *Lionels* had been boarded previous to her capture, by the privateer *Mrs. capt. Gibbon*, who suffered her to pass, after a strict examination.

November 15.

We are sorry to state that Mr. Isaac Davenport, mate of the *Rodney*, was washed overboard on the 28th ult. in a gale of wind, and sunk before any assistance could be rendered to him.—He was a native of North-Carolina, and a man much esteemed by all who knew him. The relations of the deceased are informed, that what property he left on board the ship is lodged with Messrs. Sturges and Lovell, merchants, of this city.—Times.

Kingston, October 17—On the 12th current to the southward of Cape Nichola Mole, the David Clark, from Plymouth, was boarded by a French schooner privateer, with one gun on the fore-castle and about 70 men, that had chased her from the West Indies. The marauders took nothing more than a few fowls, but complained much of the treatment they had received from a small fleet of Americans, eight or nine in number from Cape-Francois to Baltimore, which passed them a day or two before, and giving them a few discharges of shot killed eight or nine men and wounded several others.

On Tuesday night, off Morant point, the David Clark fell in with the packet, the *Echo* sloop of war and two schooners, (the packet it is presumed supposing her an enemy) fired two or three shot at the schooner, but did no injury, and afterwards spoke her.

We understand that the *Chesterfield* packet, which we mentioned some time ago to have been sold by the owner of the privateer that took her at St. Jago, is at length, safely moored at Port Antonio. It is said she was purchased

by an American gentleman for 500 dollars, that 1200 more were expended in repairs, and that she was on her way to the continent, in ballast, when his Majesty's ship *Franchise* fell in with and took possession of her.

NATCHEZ, October 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Natchitoches, to the Editors, dated October 6, 1805.

"A few days ago, arrived here, William Lang, John Davis, and Jesse Smith, who came before me and made oath to the following circumstances, viz. That they, the deponents, had been hunting for nine or ten months past up Red river, in a direct line about three hundred miles above this place, their party consisted of Julius Saunders, and John Saunders (his son,) Francis McKay and the deponents, all of them citizens of the United States—and that they had been successful in hunting, trapping &c. having remitted to this place early the last summer the proceeds of their hunting and trapping to that time; and that they experienced no accident or molestation till about the 22d of August, when the Osage Indians stole thirteen out of eighteen of their Horses—they were at that time employed in making some Perogues to descend the river as soon as they could—and on the 9th of September they were attacked and surprised in their camp by about 30 Osages, who rushed suddenly upon them—The two Saunders and McKay were killed, and the deponents made their escape into a thick cane brake on a Bayou, a small distance from the camp, where they secreted themselves till the next morning, when they sat off for the Caddo nation, where they arrived the 9th day after, and were kindly received. The savages took possession of the remainder of their Horses and all their property at the camp, consisting of towards ten thousand pounds of Tallow, a considerable number of Skins, Arms and Ammunition, Saddles, Bridles, Blankets, Clothing, Camp equipage, Tools, Traps, &c. Amounting in all, at a reasonable calculation, to near three thousand dollars."

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, dated the 13th of October, 1805.

"You doubtless will have received, long ere this reaches you, the late Imperial Decree, regulating the consignment of Neutral Vessels, arriving in this Island.

This Decree has deprived, even a Resident patented Merchant, here, of the right of receiving and disposing of his own, as well as the property of his friend, except in cases where it may arrive to his own number, in rotation.

There are eight patented Merchants at this place, five of which are Indigenes, and three only, Americans.

It is now well ascertained, that it is the intention of the Emperor, that the business of all vessels arriving here, whether directly consigned or not, shall be done by said Merchants in rotation, and that Decree will be very rigorously enforced.

A deputation of American Merchants have lately been on to Gonaves, had an audience of the Emperor, strongly remonstrated against the injustice of the Decree, and pointed out to him the destructive consequences which might be expected to ensue from its being enforced. He, however, suffered them to return, without giving them the smallest satisfaction whatever.

I therefore most earnestly recommend to you and all your friends, not to make any more shipments to this Island, until some favorable change takes place, of which, you may be assured, I shall give you the earliest information."

[N. Y. Herald.]

Nathaniel Dana, junr. WATCH-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the inhabitants of Wilmington, and the country in general, that he has taken the house lately occupied by Mr. Gamache, in Market-street where he has for sale Breast Pins of the newest fashions, Ear Hoops and Nobs, finger Rings, Mourning Combs and Hoops, Pocket-Books and Purses, black lead Pencils, Pen-knives and Razors, Razor Cases, Seegar, Snuff, and Tobacco Boxes, with a complete Assortment of Watch-Furniture, at wholesale or retail.

N. B. Watches cleaned and repaired the neatest manner.

Wilmington, November 12. 4w

JUST RECEIVED,

By the last arrivals from Liverpool, the following articles, which having been laid in on favourable terms will be sold low—

WINDOW GLASS 14 by 12, 12 by 10 and 10 by 8,
White Lead in kegs of 24 and 28 lbs.
Yellow Paint do. of 14 to 28 lbs.
Spanish Brown, do. 14 to 28 lbs.
Canvass, No. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 8.
Sewing Twine,
Sein do. very small.

ON HAND,

Muscovado Sugar, in barrels, &c. &c.
D. SMITH.
Wilmington, Nov. 5, 1805.

Sheriff's Sale.

ON the 10th Decemb^r next, will be sold at the Court House in Wilmington, a piece of Land containing six hundred and forty acres, on Back River, to satisfy an execution in my hands Samuel Bludworth vs. Executor of John Devone.

D. WILLIAMS, D. SHF.
Wilmington, Nov. 2, 1805.

TO RENT

THE House at present occupied by Mr. Henry Young. Possession will be given on the 6th of December next. Apply to A. J. YOUNGER.
Wilmington, Nov. 19, 1805.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

The Phoenix Insurance Company of London,

HAVING found the circuitous and expensive mode by which persons in the United States were obliged to effect their Insurance against Fire at their office in London, prevented many from availing themselves of the advantages held out to them by the Company; adopted the plan of appointing Agents in America to do business on their behalf.

In the execution of this plan, the subscriber has been appointed Agent for the Southern Department of the United States with full powers to sign Policies of Insurance binding the said Company and to settle and pay Losses accruing thereupon.

Public Notice is hereby given,

That the said Agent has opened at No. 36 1/2, East-bay, Charleston, the Office of the PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

For the Southern Department of the United States of America,

WHERE he receives offers for Insurance and on payment of Premium, &c. effect the same against loss or damage by Fire or Houses, Buildings, Stores, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares and Merchandize, either in Town or Country, on the following Rates and Conditions, viz.

Rates of Annual Premiums

To be paid for ASSURANCE against FIRE.

No. I.

Hazards of the First Class, viz.

Brick or Stone Buildings, covered with Tile, Slate, or Metal.
Furniture or Merchandize not hazardous contained in such Buildings.

For sums not exceeding

10,000 Dollars in one Risk,
37 1-2 Cents per Annum per 100 Dollars.

No. II.

Hazards of the Second Class, viz.

Buildings having the Four Walls entirely of Brick or Stone, carried through the Roof, and covered with Boards or Shingles.
Furniture or Merchandize not hazardous, contained in such Buildings.

Hazardous Goods, viz. Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Salt-Petre, Flax, Hemp, Oils and Tallow, in Buildings of the First Class.

For sums not exceeding

10,000 Dollars in one Risk,
56 1-2 Cents per Annum per 100 Dollars.

No. III.

Hazards of the Third Class, viz.

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.

Furniture or Merchandize not hazardous, contained in such Buildings.

Hazardous Goods, viz. Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Salt-Petre, Flax, Hemp, Oils and Tallow, in Buildings of the Second Class.

For sums not exceeding

10,000 Dollars in one Risk,
75 Cents per Annum per 100 Dollars.

No. IV.

Hazards of the Fourth Class, viz.

Timber or Shingle Buildings covered with Shingles or Boards.

Furniture or Merchandize not hazardous, contained in such buildings.

Hazardous Goods, viz. Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Salt-Petre, Flax, Hemp, Oils and Tallow, in Buildings of the third Class.

For sums not exceeding

10,000 Dollars in one Risk,
100 to 130 cents per Ann. per 100 Dollars.

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.

|| Larger sums may be insured by Special Agreement. All Buildings in Contiguity to other hazardous Buildings, or in other respects situated disadvantageously, will be charged at an extra Premium. The Rates may also in some cases be proportionably moderated upon Timber Buildings in the Country, or when standing single and detached, or attached with circumstances of peculiar security.

|| Tallow-Melters, Soap-Makers, Brewers, Vinegar and Sweet-Makers, Hemp and Flax Dressers, Printing Houses, Coopers, Carpenters, Cabinet-Makers, Coach-Makers, Malt-Houses, Bakers, Ship-Chandlers, Boat-Builders, Rope-Makers, Sugar-Refiners, Distillers, Chemists, Varnish-Makers, Turpentine-Works, Theatres, and all Mills and Machinery, are deemed extra-hazardous, and the Rate upon such Risks will be proportionably increased.

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 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 special sum insured thereon—and in like manner a separate sum insured on the property contained therein.

All Manufactories which contain Furnaces, Kilns, Stoves, Cookles, Ovens, or otherwise use Fire-Heat, are chargeable at additional rates.

In the Insurance of Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, 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 is herein proposed, such Insurance shall be of no force.

II. 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 any 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 losses on property burnt by Lightning.

IV. Books of Accounts, Written Securities, Bills, Bonds, Tallies, and Ready Money, cannot be insured.

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 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 been 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 Hands of a Magistrate or Sworn Notary 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 Affidavit 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 and 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.

X. 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.

N. B. This Office insures to the full amount of the real value of the property, they also insure for a term of time less than a year if required, and pay for property insured if burnt by Lightning.

For the convenience of persons living at a distance from the Office, orders for Insurance (post paid) will be duly attended to, and on remitting the amount of Premium, &c. Policies will be executed and forwarded conformably thereto, free of any expence of Brokerage or Agency.

Such persons as may have been already Insured in the Company's Office in London, may have their Policies renewed at this Office, on the terms and conditions here offered.

The Agent hopes, from the moderate rates of premium which the Company have fixed; their well known ability to satisfy losses, and their very liberal conduct towards sufferers Insured in their Office, that no further inducement was required by persons wishing satisfactory security of their property from loss by Fire, to make Insurance thereon with them, than the convenience and facility of effecting Insurance, secured by this Establishment.

JNO. MAYNARD DAVIS, Agent
J. the Phoenix Insurance Company of London.
Charleston, S.C. 1st October, 1805.

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