REMARKS ON MALTA.

By a late reſident in Peterſburgh.

It would be the policy of the Ruſſian Court to remove the Malteſe into their Empire, probably into the Crimea, and re-people the Iſland with a colony of its faithful ſubjects. Such a Ruſſian colony would reſume the arts of Malteſe commerce, and ſucceed to the veſſels and ports in which they had traded. The mere voyage of a Ruſſian fleet from Cronſtadt to Malta, relieve the fleet which would be ſtationary on its ſhores, would change the Ruſſian freſh watermen into ſailors. The fiſheries would create a naval youth: the coaſting trade to Italy, Greece, Syria and Egypt, which the Malteſe have ſo lately enjoyed, would excite in the Ruſſian adventurous merchants a new ſpirit for the new commerce, and for the hitherto unpractiſed art of ſailing. Malta can merely boaſt an extent of twenty miles by twelve, and a population of ſixty thouſand ſouls: yet this extent is ſufficient to be a depot, and a ſecure invincible depot for the articles ſo much wanted in South of Europe, of Siberian oil, of ſalted fiſh, of flax and hemp, and of corn and timber.—All the commodities which the Iſland requires, Peterſburgh, or the Black Sea could cheaply and plentifully afford. In a military and naval, as well as in a commercial view, Malta would be to Ruſſia an invaluable acquiſition. Their fleets, now frozen ſix months in the Baltic, cannot raiſe that unwieldy empire into a naval power—at Malta no winter would check their operations, or ſuſpend their acquiring ſkill in naval tactics. Its vaſt capacious harbours would launch and receive from a voyage, and protect from tempeſts, and fit out for war their numerous ſhips of the line. Merchant ſhips would enjoy the novel advantages of a Ruſſian convoy, and would ſurprize the neighbouring ſhores with the novel ſight of bearded commercial barbarians from the north, and of Ruſſian articles in Ruſſian bottoms. To Turkey and to France a Ruſſian armament, powerful by land, powerful by ſea, would be impoſing and formidable in a garriſon litterally impregnable. It would oblige the Turkiſh empire to permit the Ruſſian articles of fiſh, hemp, and flax, timber, and iron, to be exported to Malta, direct, or to the Mediteranean ſeas: a plan which would direct the trade of Europe into its antient channel, which would enable the nations of the Levant to receive the uſeful articles from Ruſſia at an eaſy price, and in the moſt incredible abundance; would prevent the preſent circuitous conveyance of Ruſſian goods by the Baltic and the Channel, at a heavy expence, to the Mediterranean; would open a mutual exchange of commodities from Italy and Syria to Ruſſia; would turn to uſe the fertility of the Ukraine and of all its productive ſouthern provinces; would export with facility from the Caſpian and the Black Seas the corn, the fiſh, the ſalt, with the valuable ores of the regions around the Volga and the Kama. It would render Ruſſia a ſecond China, a warehouſe of exportable commodities for all the neighbouring world. Its Baltic ports would ſtill preſerve their preſent abundance of trade in thoſe articles of principal neceſſity, not found in the reſt of Europe, in hemp, iron, and timber. Its new ports of the Crimea, as in the claſſic times of Roman commerce, of the Grecian empire, and of the Genoeſe power, its harbours on the Black and the Caſpian Seas, the outlet of Conſtantinople, and the depot of Malta, would cauſe it to monopolize the ſupply of South Europe. A new impulſe would be given to all the ſouth of the Ruſſian dominions. Eaſt India produce and manufactures would be conveyed in threefold abundance from the Northern India to the neighbouring Caſpian by land, and thence to North Perſia, to Leſſer Aſia, and to Turkey, to the Danube, perhaps, even to Germany and to Italy. By the uſual progreſſion of trading countries, and by the unuſal energetic efforts of deſpotic Governments, the fertile Ukraine and the prolific Crimea would double in population and in produce. Inland navigation and greater population would create the neceſſity of new canals, and external commerce would clear the adjoining foreſts of their timber, and the mines of their ore; incalculable cauſes of opulence to the noble proprietors, and of revenue to the Crown.

The ſchooners Dolphin & Kitty, now lying at Mr. Young's Wharf will conſtantly take freights every three weeks from this to Annapolis or Baltimore. For terms apply to BROHAWN and BOYS.

Washington July 15, 1801. t

List of Letters

Remaining in the POST-OFFICE *at Waſhington City, July* 1*st*, 1801.

A.

GENERAL Ira Allen, John Alexander, Robert Allen, Benjamin Alline.

B.

Doctor Lewis Beebe, Jud Biſhop, Eſq. (2) John Bogan, (2) Peirce Butler, Eſq. John Brackenridge, Jonathan Bird, Patrick Brannoff, (care of Wm. Brant,) Benjamin Bourn, Thomas Burnes, Zachariah Boll, (ſon of Samuel,) capt. Bird, Blount & Cook, Nancy Ballenger, Samuel Blackdon, Jeſſe Brown, William Berry, Jacob Benſon, (care of S. Boots,) Robert Brown, capt. William R. Boote, (care of Gen. Wilkinſon) M. S. Bunbury, Eſq. William Brown, Daniel C. Brent, Eſq. lieut. col. commandant Henry Burbeck.

C.

Lieut. James Campbell, Jno. Callender Eſq. Richard Carroll, William Compton, Charles Crawford, (2) Thomas Cochran for John Duky, William Crane, Eſq. Henry Clitton, John Connolly, John J. Cornwell, William Cooper, Daniel Caſey, (clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.) William Cleland, (2) Mrs. B. Courme, (2) Doctor Carnwell.

D.

William Duncanſon, Henry Darby, (2) Mr. Doulery, governor Davie, care of the Secretary of State, Mr. Dente, John Darnall, (2) George Dente, Eſq. Mrs. Doulery and company, David Dobbins, Allen Davis, Jane Douglaſs, Joſeph H. Davis, Eſq. (2) John Doyne, (care of Mr. G. Andrews.)

E.

Henry Elliot, (2) Moſes Eſtey, Eſq. Dr. Arnold Elzey, (2) Thomas Eaton, Samuel Edmiſton, (care of Everry Senkell.)

F.

James Farrell, Matthew Fleming.

G.

Areſbill Grayſon, John Gough, Jacob Godby, Afred Wm. Grayſon, William Giffen, William Glenn, Edward Gilpen, John V. Glen, Robert Goldſborough, (2) Thomas Gordon, Nathan Goodhall, lieutenant T. N. Gautier, William Given.

H.

Thomas Hicks, col. Samuel Hodgdon, Eſq. John Hopkins. Eſq. Enoch Humphrey, John Harris, William Howard, Andrew Hoſſe, Job Haige, John Hughes, Eſq. (care of Joſeph Nourſe, Eſq.) Daniel Henſhaw.

J.

Jeremiah Johnſon, William Johnſon, John Johnſon, John Jellard, Levi Job, Samuel Jackſon, William Jones.

K.

John Kane, Michael Krommenacky, Thomas Kidder.

L.

James Law, James Lyon, (2) Matthew Lyon, (care of James,) Theodoric Lee, Thomas Law and Samuel Elliot, Eſquires, Hon. R. R. Livingſton, cadet Simon Levy, Thomas Lawſon, Mrs. Langley, (2) Mr. Little, maſter on board the Congreſs.

M.

Major Thomas Martin, (4) Thomas Mc. Gill, Eſq. (3) Peter Mercier, Thomas Macan, captain Daniel Mc. Neill, Thomas Mache, Joſeph Morgan, William Mc. Munn, Lawrence Mc. Carty, lieut. John Mc. Rea, Mr. Maratta, Truman Moſely, Eſq. Joſeph I. Maxwell, Samuel Mackell, Lawyer Mc. Hume, William Mc. Coy, Benjamin Martin, captain Peter Marks, Thomas B. Morris, Lewis Morin, John Molowney, Eſq. lieut. Edward Meade, Samuel Mickle.

N.

General Lewis Nicholas, Wm. Nolms, Thomas Napier.

P.

Stephen Proctor, frigate John Adams, Cary Pratt, Thomas Pye, (care of Patrick Farrell,) Doctor James Pendleton, Pierce Purſell, John F. Powele.

R.

Joſeph Roberts, (2) William Richardſon, Eſq. lieut. John Ruſh, lieut. John Roche, Daniel Richardſon.

S.

Captain Benjamin Strother, (2) Stephen Sayre, Eſq. Mr. Serey, (2) Doctor Samuel Shaw, Gordon Stewart, Iſacha Schoolfield, Henry Summers, Jeremiah Sattywhite, Richard Smyth, John Hartman, Thomas Serjeant, lieut. Horatio Stark, Jonathan Shorne, Winthrop Sargent, Eſq. S. Swift, Eſq. John Shaw, Eſq. John C. Scott, Eſq. Samuel Smith, jun. Eſq. at the Treaſury office, David Slate, (2.)

T.

Major Preſly Thornton, (4) lieut. col. Lewis Touſard, (4) Thomas Truxton, Eſq. (2) Henry W. Todd, major George Thompſon, Mr. J. Tice, Stephen Thorne, John Barkley Trumble, George Naylor Thomas, Doctor William Turner.

W.

Thomas White, lieutenant John Wilſon, (2) Samuel Craven Ward, (2) Thomas H. Williams, William Wilſon, Levi Warner, Collin Wills, Amos Wheeler, Lund Waſhington, Edward Wyer, David Whittleſey, Eſq. Patrich White, Sylveſter Woodward, Mrs. Wilde at Mr. Andrews, Tobias Watkins, Conrad Wortman, at Mr. S. H. Smiths.

Y.

George Youngs, Eſq.

w. & fr. 3t. w.

BROHAWN AND BOYS,

BEG leave to inform the citizens of Waſhington, that they have taken Mr. N Young's wharf, very conveniently ſituated to the Capitol and Preſident's Square; where they have opened a LUMBER YARD, and expect to go pretty largely in that line of buſineſs; and in about two or three weeks will have a general aſſortment of the firſt quality of groceries that can be procured in Baltimore.

Washington June 24, 1801.

N. B. Any gentleman wiſhing to apply for bills of ſcantling of any ſize or dimenſions, may obtain them at the ſhorteſt notice by applying as above. tf

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NAVY DEPARTMENT,
JULY 6, 1801.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Navy until the 31ſt inſt. incluſively, for the ſupply of all Rations which may be required for the Marine Corps, from the 1ſt day of October next, to the 30th day of September 1802, at the City of Waſhington, at Baltimore, at Norfolk, or any other place or places, where marines may be recruited, marched or ſtationed, within the ſtates of Maryland or Virginia:—The Ration to conſiſt of eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or where neither can be obtained, of one quart of rice or one and an half pound of ſifted or bolted Indian meal, one and a quarter pound of freſh beef, one pound ſalted beef, or three quarters of a pound of ſalted pork, and when freſh meat is iſſued, ſalt at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations; one half gill of rum, whiskey or other ardent ſpirits; ſoap at the rate of four pounds candles at the rate of one and an half pound, and, vinegar at the rate of two quarts, for every hundred rations. The price of the ſeveral component parts of the ration, as well as ſubſtitutes and alternatives muſt be ſpecified.

H. DEARBORN,
Acting Secretary of Navy.

ept1A

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
JUNE 7th, 1800.

Regulations for aſcertaining and fixing the Penſioners, and payment of penſions on the Navy eſtabliſhment of the United States.

TO obtain a penſion the party muſt produce to the Secretary of the Navy a certificate from the commander of the ſhip or veſſel on board of which he ſuſtained the injury, which incapacitates him; or in the caſe of a marine, from the commanding officer of the marine corps, or commander of a detachment as the caſe may require; in the latter caſe however, if the injury happened on board a veſſel of war, the certificate of the ſurgeon will alſo be required, if on ſhore, that of ſome reſpectable medical character of the place, that the ſame was received while he was acting in the line of his duty, ſpecifying the nature and amount of the diſability, the capacity or ſtation in which he acted, and the monthly pay to which he was entitled at the time of ſuſtaining the injury. On ſuch certificate being produced, and it being aſcertained to the ſatiſfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, that the diſability ſtill exiſts and is likely to continue, he will at once direct the applicant to be placed on the books of the Loan Office of the ſtate in which he reſides, and the loan officer will make the payments half yearly, viz. On the 1ſt of January, and 1ſt of July, to the party in perſon or his legal attorney during his life or the continuance of his diſability. But if the penſion is to be paid on a power of attorney, the loan officer muſt have it aſcertained by the certificate of a Juſtice of the peace of the county where the penſioner reſides, that he was living, and that his diſability continued, in the month next preceding that in which payment is to be made every year, and muſt tranſmit the ſame to the Accountant of the Navy with the neceſſary receipts as vouchers for his payments.

Each perſon to be placed on the penſion liſt, muſt receive at the Navy Office a certificate in the following form.

A. B. Seaman, &c. having been diſabled in the ſervice of the United States, on board of the ſhip of war while acting in the line of his duty, is entitled to receive dollars per month, from the loan officer of the ſtate of payable half yearly, on the 1ſt of January and 1ſt of July in every year during his life or continuance of ſuch diſability, to commence from the day of

The ſame will be paid to him in perſon or on his legal power of attorney. But no money will be paid on a power of attorney, unleſs the ſaid A. B. ſhall ſend to the loan officer of ſaid ſtate the certificate of a Juſtice of peace of the county wherein he reſides, that he the ſaid A. B. appeared before the ſaid juſtice in the month preceding that in which the ill continued to be made and that his diſability ſt payment is

Signed

BENJ. STODDERT.

The foregoing regulations are ſtill in force.—By order,

AB. THOMAS, P. Clk.

Navy Department, June 17, 1801. 3taw2m

Intending to leave the city in October next, I am deſirous of diſpoſing of my Furniture, two Negro Men, one a cook, the other an oſtler and coachman, and a pair of very well gaited Riding Horſes.

It may be a convenience to any family removing here, and taking the houſe I now occupy upon rent, to take the Furniture (which is but little worn) by purchaſe. The houſe, one of the ſix buildings on Pennſylvania Avenue, is pleaſantly and conveniently ſituated, and the furniture, which is tolerably well fitted to it, will be reduced in price in proportion to the wear and tare, and change of faſhion, ſhall have made right.

BENJAMIN GRAYSON ORR.

July 20, 1801. ep4w

The ſubſcriber reſpectfully ac- quaints the public, that he has removed to the corner of Ninth and E ſtreets, where he continues to manufacture and ſell all kinds of Ornaments for Chimney pieces, Door Caps, Frontiſpieces, Metal Saſhes, &c. which may alſo be had at his ſtore No. 51, Barclay ſtreet, New-York, and at Mr. WILD's ſtore, Market ſtreet, Baltimore.

GEORGE ANDREWS.

Who has gold leaf for ſale by the package or book.

May 8, 1801. 1y

LOTS FOR SALE,
In the City of WASHINGTON.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale a number of valuable Lots beautifully ſituated between the Capitol and the Eaſtern Branch. Alſo a few Lots to be let on leaſe for ninety-nine years in the vicinity of the Navy yard.

WILLIAM PROUT.

City of Waſhington. December 12, 1800. tf

N. B. A few Tons of good Meadow Hay, one Kiln of Bricks, and ſome Cord wood.

W. P.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

I WILL ſell or leaſe for ten years, a valuable Farm, in the county of Culpepper, and ſtate of Virginia, on Flat Run, containing 750 acres the land is extremely fertile, and yields abundantly in the production of corn, wheat, and tobacco; there are about 100 acres of meadow land, 50 or 60 of which are cleared, and 15 acres well ſet in Timothy, about 350 acres of the tract are cleared and well incloſed. This land is diſtant from Fredericksburg about 28 miles, and 55 miles from Alexandria and the City of Waſhington. There are ſeveral valuable merchant mills, in the vicinity, one within the diſtance of a mile, where the Fredericksburg prices are given for all kinds of grain.

I will alſo ſell the Reverſion of 250 acres of land adjoining the above, on which are erected a number of valuable buildings, among them a large dwelling houſe of 60 feet by 40, with four rooms on a floor, with fireplaces, and every neceſſary out-houſes—A valuable peach and apple orchard.

A further deſcription is deemed unneceſſary, as any perſons deſirous of purchaſing or leaſing, will doubtleſs wiſh to view the premiſes. For terms apply to Robert Brooke Voſs, Eſq. who lives adjoining the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber.

I will also Sell or Rent,

Two three ſtory brick houſes in Alexandria, completely finiſhed, on King and Columbia-ſtreet, with ſundry valuable property near the ſame, poſſeſſion whereof may be had immediately. The ſituation for the flour and grocery buſineſs is equal to any in Alexandria.

For terms apply to Henry Thomas Moore, Alexandria, or to the ſubſcriber.

NICHOLAS VOSS.

City of Waſhington, July 13, 1801.

N. B. I wiſh to hire by the month, or until the 1ſt day of November, ten or twelve labourers, for whom liberal wages will be given,—Apply to N. Voſs, on F ſtreet, or W. T. Voſs, at the Navy-Yard. 2awtf

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THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE juſt received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, a handſome aſſortment of Spring and Fall goods, which they are now opening adjoining Dr. Thornton's upon F ſtreet, & which they offer for ſale upon the moſt reaſonable terms either for caſh or country produce, viz.

Printed and plain marſeilles,	Tambouring ſilk,
Dimities of various kinds,	Ladies gloves, long and ſhort,
Counterpanes,	Stuff and Morocco ſhoes,
Striped nankeen,	Balaſore handkerchiefs,
Bandanna and plaited handkerchiefs,	A handſome aſſortment of muſlins, India chintz,
Brown camlet,	White ſheeting,
Rattinets, tammys and durants,	Brown Holland,
Moreans and Jones,	Iriſh linens,
Cloths and caſſimeres,	Humhums and ginghams
Swanſdown,	Platillas, creas &c.
Lace and edging,	Janes, &c. &c.
Men's Ladies' and boy's thread and cotton hoſe,	Muſlinets, fans, &c.
Buttons aſſorted,	Ivory combs,
Taffitas, Perſians, Senſhaws and ſattins,	Shirt buttons, button moles,
Black mode,	Elaſtic ſuſpenders,
Ribbons well aſſorted,	Stationary of various kinds,
Shoebinding firſt quality,	Hyſon tea,
Thread of every kind,	Muſcovado and loaf ſugar,
Curtain cord,	Coffee, old ſpirits, gin & pepper,
Dutch lace,	Oſnabrigs, dowlas,
Silk and twiſt,	Carpetting, &c.
French chintz,	

The beſt James River chewing tobacco, with a variety of other uſeful articles too tedious to mention.

ROBERT CAMP, & Co.

☞ Who offer their ſervices to the public in the Auction and Commiſſion buſineſs.

City of Waſhington, July 10, 1801. 2aw3w