STATE PAPERS.

Vice Admiral Cronstadt to Admiral Parker.

"*Carlscrona, April 26, 1801.*

"Having by order of my king answered the question you proposed to me on the 18th inst. in the open and sincere manner becoming a Swede, who speaks in a just cause, I likewise hope and expect, that your excellency will not hesitate to give an explicit answer to the question which I also have the honor herewith to propose, on the part of my king. The fleet of his Britannic majesty, under your command, having quitted the neighborhood of Carlscrona, after the receipt of my letter above mentioned, and according to a report from his majesty's sovereign grand, in Scandinavia from attorney-general Salsterbro Ref, probably with an intention of returning through Baltic, your excellency will permit me to expect an answer to the following questions:—" Whether the king by this fleet is to expect a more moderate line of conduct toward the unarmed merchant ships of neutral subjects, and thof of his 2. Whether the communication between different parts of his realms, as well as between the Baltic and the Western Sea of Sweden, are to be considered as blockaded or not?—The king my master is of opinion, that the arrival of some ships from Pomerania for Carlscrona, without being stopped by the ships from the English fleet, cruising in these seas, forms an opportunity for asking these questions. He has therefore commanded me to request of your excellency a positive answer to these points by which my further conduct will be regulated.

(Signed) C. D. CRONSTEDT.

Adjutant general to the king, acting for the fleet, and superior officer commander in chief at Carlscrona.

Answer from Admiral Parker.

"I have had the honor of receiving the letter which you, admiral, have written to me in the king's name, on the 26th inst. The answer I have to return, is that having received, through the Russian court at Copenhagen, a letter from count Von der Pahlen, his majesty's minister, which to clearly evinces the favorable sentiments of his imperial majesty towards Great Britain, of his amity as well as friendship for his allies. I do not hesitate a moment to comply with the emperors wish for an armistice, until the present difference between Great Britain and the northern powers shall be settled; and, in order to shew my readiness to contribute thereto, I have given orders, immediately no longer to obstruct the navigation of Russian, Swedish, and Danish subjects, in the Cattegate, and the Baltic. I request the admiral to allure his king that, with respect to Sweden, it gives me greater satisfaction that hostilities have not yet commenced between us, and under the present favorable circumstances, considering myself affianed, that the former harmony and friendship, so useful to the mutual welfare of both nations, speedily be restored. I have the honor to be, with particular esteem, your excellency's most obedient servant.

H. PARKER."

Admiral and commander in chief of his Britannic majesty's fleet in the Baltic, &c.

Extract of a letter of a recent date from a gentleman at Palermo, in Sicily, to his friend in New-York.

"Respecting the politics of the day, I have to inform you, that, according to the English, it is impossible for Naples to make peace with France on Bonaparte's terms, which they say, demands (besides some other small matters) four millions of dollars (3,200,000 dollars) cash; terms which the king, cannot with honor accept, and must therefore continue to fight. Others think he will follow the example of the emperor, and submit to peace on any terms. The French soldiery have a strong repugnance against fighting with the Neapolitans, of whom they follow get any thing but sham guns, and never can make a single prisoner; the first quality of a Neapolitan hero being to have legs as swift as a hare, and the second to know how to make use of them.

"His holiness keeps it up at Palermo like a philosopher, and seems to trouble his head very little about politics, leaving those matters to his ambassador, who went about 8 months ago to Vienna, to negociate a peace with France, at the time the emperor ought to have done it for himself. Who this able negociator is, is not generally known; but he is supposed to be a man of great talents, who has always shewn a remarkable attachment to *his majesty's crown*, to which for the last 35 years he has been continually adding laurels.

It is reported that his majesty will soon return to Naples, the prince royal having received three with great demonstrations of joy. The city has been illuminated for three nights, and many entertainments given to him. The Neapolitan boast (as fond of pleasure as the sex generally are every where) have not suffered this opportunity of amusing themselves to escape. This loyal reception given to the prince, has determined his majesty to return to Naples, having there as good and even better sport for hunting than at Palermo. Besides, as he is equally fond of the hair, and as Naples has a much greater number of fair ones than Palermo, this is an additional reason for preferring the metropolis. Without having a *crowned head*, one would be apt to do the same. The Sicilian ladies are too ugly, God knows! and, what is worse, as ignorant—as what, shall I say?—as ignorant as dirty; which is indeed laying a great deal. However, as an honest writer, I must in his imperfections, and some good qualities which often counterbalance those imperfections, to have the Sicilian for my friend, rather than the Gaul, who is such good nature, tenderness of heart, and a willingness to oblige, that if a man cared serious, the former (which as a good friend he ought to be) would rather take place them in the rank of Turkish *Houris*, or daughters of Paradise.

"The Neapolitan ladies regret the French very much, by whom none of them have been converted to jacobins. They have not had the same success with the men. It is true, they have had a powerful rival in Carlo Bulfo, and it is well known that the Neapolitans have a stronger inclination to *cardinal virtues* than to French *anability*. This neglect of the French towards the men and the same neglect of the cardinal to the ladies, has created two parties in Naples, at the head of which are the two tutelary saints, viz. St. Genaro at the head of the jacobins, and St. Anthony at the head of the royalists. The latter, by the aid of great saint, but has entirely lost his credit by turning jacobin. I am even astonished that they do not send him to the galleys, or to the prisons in prince, as is the practice in parts of the Mediterranean, when they think their saint does not ofe them well.—In Sardinia, if he neglects to send them rain when they want it, they unpelion him until it has rained enough, and then he is liberated with great pomp. Whilst speaking of Sardinia, I may as well add, that tranquility is now in Naples. He is quite wholly reconciled to his fate, and bends all his thoughts towards his Greatness. To frequent the churches, and to be attended by many processions which safe daily through the streets, is his principal amusement. He is a rofary in the other, are his sole occupations and his pleasure. He gave a great example of uncommon penitence (for a Neapolitan) in the month of February last. Naples, by following a procession for about two miles, without either a floc or a flocking to his feet. This is a real fact, and has established his Sanctity in the minds of people pretend that this humiliation is a penance inflicted on him by his confessor for the great sin he committed when he left Sardinia, by taking with him 3,200 dollars, which had been collected in the whole island for the redemption of the 766 persons taken by the Turks about three years ago in the island of St. Pet r, and carried into slavery to Tunis. The king had made an agreement to have all of them that were then living, and had not embarked the Alcorm, returned for 180,000 dollars, a very reasonable price, but as money was a scarce commodity in his strong box, this sum was to be collected by little and little from charitable peoples, and amounted to when he left the island 3,200 dollars, which he took with him, not I believe with any wicked intention, but merely through forgetfulness; for kings are as liable to commit mistakes as common folks. The king of Naples is a proof of it, who, when he left his dominions, and carried away all the money that could be collected together, forgot himself likewise when he left *the deposits in the banks* belonging to his beloved subjects."

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

Alexander Paulovits was born on the 23d of December 1777, and was married on the 9th of October 1793, to Maria Louisa Elizabeth Alexiowna, of Baden, who was born on the 14th January 1779. The Prince from his earliest infancy manifested the brilliant disposition, mildness of character, great frankness and ingenuity, a soft and penetrating mind, and a rare discretion. The beauty of his form gave new value to those qualities which developed themselves more and more every day, and conciliated universal affection. He has the air and majestic graces of his mother. His goodness, and his mildness have rendered him the idol of the soldiery at the same time that his judgment has made him the admiration of the officers. He always took the part of the unfortunate, and was ever willing to be the mediator between them and his father. To those who seek for defects, among virtues, it has appeared that the mildness of his nature does not always sufficient boldness, and that degree of confidence which fields a man from foreign impulses. He seemed to be discouraged, and to loose the energy of his mind as soon as hall his partners, particularly Colonel Labarge, his first preceptor. The crowd, who judge always from the faileft appearances, fetcing in the Grand Duke Alexander, a reforve and timidity proceeding from a too great pride, were, at first, more attached to his brother, Constantine. But the latter has not that amiable and prepoffeffing exterior which belongs to Alexander; he has more vivacity, and a more familar manner. The elder brother has always had a more tafte and disposition for the fciences, and the Grand Duke, who was taught by Profeffor Kraft was particularly distinguished for his goodness, his charmers, and his accuracy. Alexander always evinc d a thirst for obtaining information. In fpeaking one day of the hypothesis of some philosophers on the nature of light, laid that Newton conceived it to be a con tinuation of matter, coming from the Sun, then twelve years of age, replied—"I dont believe it, for if that were the caſe the sun would become smaller every day."

After the death of Catherine, Alexander was kept about his father with marks of tenderness which redembled difficulty in his character might have fhielded him from all fuspicion. Scarcely he is allowed one day to fee his young wife. The Emperor furrounded him with officers upon whom he relied, and removed all those who had not been his friends, he deprived him of his regiment to give him another, and appointed him military Governor of Petersburgh, but nominated a person all fuspicion. The revenue of the young Prince, which was but 30,000, was increased to 200,000 roubles.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
October 6, 1801.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Navy, until the 4th 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 next, at the City of Washington, at Baltimore, at Norfolk, or any other place or places, where marines may be required, and half gill of Rum, whisky or brandy, for every Marine or Virginia:—The Ration to consist of eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or where practical, one half gill of Rum, whisky or brandy, one and an half pound of fifted or bolted Indian meal, one and a quarter pound of fresh beef, one pound of pork, or three quarters of a pound of falted pork, and when fresh meat is issued, falt at the rate of two quarts for every hundred weight, one half gill of Rum, whisky 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 components parts of the ration, as well as fubsistates and alternatives must be specified.

H. DEARBORN,
Acting Secretary of Navy.
4pt1A

For Sale and to Rent,

TWO elegant two story Brick DWELLING HOUSES, situate on the fouth side of Pennsylvania Avenue, a little to the well of the President's Square. The title is indisputable. The rent and paffage on first floor; on second, two rooms with fire-places, and well finished garrets, cellars, &c. Attached to the dwellings are two ftables, fitting to carry in the city, and is well adapted for private families, or to accommodate genteel Boarders. The title is indisputable. The terms will be moderate for part cash or fhares largely in that line of business; and in about two or three weeks will have a general afortment of the fest quality of groceries that can be procured in Baltimore

Washington June 24, 1801.

N. B. Any gentleman wishing to apply for bills of fuitability of any fize or dimensions, may obtain it at the fhortest notice by applying as above.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
June 7th, 1800.

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

1. O obtain a penfion the party muft produce to the Secretary of the Navy a certificate from the commander of the ship or vessel on board of which he fufained the injury, which incapacitates him; or in the cafe of a marine, from the commanding officer of the marine corps, accompanied with a declaration as the cafe may require; in the latter case however, if the injury happened on board a veffel of war, the certificate of the officer will also be required. If on shore, that of fome refpectable medical character of the place, that the fame was received while he was acting in the line of his duty, fpecifying the nature and amount of the disability, the capacity or ftation in which he acted, and the monthly pay to which he was entitled at the time of fufaining the injury. On fuch certificate being produced, and it being afertained to the fatisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, that the disability ftill exifts and is likely to continue, he will at once direct the applicant to be placed on the books of the Loan Office the ftate in which he refides, and the loan officer will make the payments 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 penfion is to be paid on a power of attorney, the loan officer will fhould have it afertained by the certificate of a Juftice of the peace, in the county where the penfioner refides, that he was living, and that his disability continued, in the month next preceding that in which the payment is to be made every year, and muft transmit the fame to the Accountant of the Navy with the neceffary receipts as vouchers for payments.

Each portion to be placed on the penfion lift, muft receive at the Navy Office a certificate in the following form,

A. B. Seaman, &c. having been difabled 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 ftate of payable half yearly, on the 1st of January and 1st of July in every year during his life or continuance of fuch disability, to commence from day of

The fame will be paid to him in perfon or on his legal power of attorney, but no money will be paid on a power of attorney, while the faid A. B. fhall tend to the loan officer of fuid ftate, the certificate of a Juftice of peace of the county wherein he refides, that he the faid A. B. appeared before the faid juftice in the month preceding that in which the payment is to be made and that his disability ftill continued.

Signed

BENJ. STODDERT.

The foregoing regulations are ftill in force—By order,

AB. THOMAS, P. Ch.

Navy Department, June 17, 1801. } 3tawsm

TO BE RENTED.

THE ftore lately in the tenure of Doctor Cal vaffey and Co. Its ftuation for buffinefs is preferable to any other in the City, being on the Pennsylvania Avenue, between the President's Houfe and the Capitol, and within a few yards of the bridge on which also be immediately erected the market houfe.

JOSIAS W. KING.
At the Capitol.

May 29, 1801. eptf

LOTS FOR SALE,

In the City of WASHINGTON.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale a number of valuable LOTS immediately ftuated between the Capitol and the Bafiens Market. Alfo a few Lots to be let on leafe for ninety-nine years in the vicinity of the Navy yard.

WILLIAM PROUT.

City of Washington. December 24, 1800 tf

N. B. Inftruges Lofiles Bricks, Afhes, Lime Kiln of Bricks, and some Cord wood.

CONVEYANCERS OFFICE,

AND

OFFICE FOR SALE OF CITY LOTS,

On the Pennsylvania Avenue fronting the President's Square, near Rhodes's tavern, City of Washington.

THOMAS HERTY has connected with the business of drawing Conveyances of Land, Wills, Mortgages, Leafes, Bonds, Affignments powers of Attorney, petitions, and every other species of deed or contract in the profession; that of buying, selling and letting lots and houses in the City, negociating loans, &c.

His long experience as a draftsman, and knowledge of the laws of Maryland, enables him to give which he has acquired by residence of the ftuation of City Lots, and how their titles have been acquired, and how they are afected; together with his impartial and ftrict regard to the interest of thofe who may be pleased to employ him, will be found, fecure to him a continuance of public patronage.

Title to real property investigated, and opinions given thereon when required.

☞ For fale a great variety of Lots, in defirable situations in the City.

N. B. At the above office may be had, the Abridgement of the Laws of Maryland, price of dollars. Alfo his Digeft of the Laws of the United States, price 3 dollars. As the Laws of Maryland are in ufe force on this ftate, it behoves fathers to read themselves of that information which affects their lives, liberties and property. He who is without a knowledge of his rights is called "a fool" in the ftranger in his native land.

May 4. 1aw4w. 1aw4