The National Intelligencer,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

Vol. I. WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, NEW-JERSEY AVENUE, NEAR THE CAPITOL. *No. CVIII.*

Five Dolls. per ann. FRIDAY, JULY 10th, 1801. *Paid In Advance.*

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at *Washington City, July 1st,* 1801.

A.

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

B.

Doctor Lewis Beebe, Jed Bishop, Esq. (2) John Bogan, (2) Peirce Butler, Esq. John Brackenridge, Jonathan Bird, Patrick Branneff, (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. Gallender, Esq. Richard Carroll, William Compton, Charles Crawford, (2) Thomas Cochran, for John Duky, William Crane, Esq. Henry Clifton, 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 Esley, 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 L. 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 Ruth, 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 Graven 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 Younge, Esq.

w. & fr. 3t. w.

FOR SALE,

A young Negro Girl,

About 15 years old—Apply at this office.
April 22, 1801. tf

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 payment is to be made and that his disability still continued.

Signed
BENJ. STODDERT.

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

AB. THOMAS, P. Clk.

Navy Department, June 17, 1801. 3taw 2m

Extract from Gallatin's Sketch of Finances of the United States written in 1796.
(Continued.)

INDEPENDENT of any additional revenue to be raised by taxes, the lands of the United States will afford another resource. Those now at the disposal of Congress, do not amount to ten millions of acres; but the quantity might be enlarged without any difficulty, was there any real demand for more. Lands are so much more valuable to us than to the Indians, that whenever they are actually wanted, we may afford to pay for them a much higher price than they ever do ask. The actual demand which must regulate the price that may be obtained by Congress for the lands belonging to the public, is determined itself by the increase of population, and by the direction of emigrations. Lands of good quality, and in actual demand for settlers, will fetch about four dollars per acre, payable in about five years by installments. If sold upon shorter terms of credit, or in large tracts, the persons who settle the lands, and can afford to give the highest price, are generally excluded from the competition, and the lands will only bring such a price as will leave to the purchaser, (who is to sell again to settlers) the usual profit upon capital employed in similar speculations. Should the lands be sold, before there is an actual demand by settlers, they will bring a price proportionably less, as the prospect of settlement may be further distant. Congress have directed their lands to be sold, partly in small and partly in large tracts; one half of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the other half within one year after; no lands to be sold under two dollars per acre. The credit is so short that the class of people, who usually begin settlements, will be nearly altogether excluded. The provision which fixes the price at two dollars at least, will exclude to a certain degree the speculators. And the sales will probably fall short of the actual yearly demand for settlers, and be confined to the very best tracts.

About ten thousand families migrate every year to the westward of the Allegheny mountains. Although all of them cannot purchase lands, all of them increase the demand for land, as they enable those who can purchase, to cultivate more and therefore to purchase more. Of those ten thousand families, three fourths at least will be fixed in the states of Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia and Pennsylvania, and in those parts of the North West Territory already ceded by the United States and by Virginia.—The yearly migration to the lands of the United States will be probably about 2600 families: the yearly actual demand for lands may vary from 500,000 to one million of acres. Although various circumstances render it impossible to form any tolerably correct conjecture on the amount of sales, it is not probable that, on the plan which has been adopted, they will upon an average exceed 250,000 acres, yielding a revenue of five hundred thousand dollars. The first year, on account of the great demand for the valuable low lands on the Ohio and other rivers, will perhaps be more productive than the succeeding ones.

The lands may be applied in two ways to the payment of the debt, either indirectly or immediately: indirectly, by selling the lands for the best price that can be obtained and applying the monies to the redemption of the debt: immediately, by inducing the holders of some species of debt to exchange it for lands, by making the price of lands payable in certificates of the debt of that species. By the first mode, it is probable that a higher price will be obtained for the lands, as they will only be sold from time to time as they rise in value, and as some advantages must be given to the holders of the debt to induce them to make the exchange. But, on the other hand, the second mode will secure a proper application of the proceeds of the land; the land itself will pay the debt without coming into the Treasury in the shape of money, which, upon the first emergency might be applied to some other purposes. Another peculiar advantage would arise, if the land was immediately applied to the extinguishment of the debt bearing an interest of three per cent. Was a redemption of this debt to be attempted by purchases, it would necessarily raise its price beyond its usual market price, and beyond what it is supposed to be really worth. It would therefore require so much larger a sum for its redemption. Supposing that stock to be worth sixty per cent. upon its nominal value, when six per cent. stock is at par, the 19,300,000 dollars now existing, are worth only something more than eleven million and a half of dollars. But although the lands should bring that money, it would undoubtedly require a greater sum to purchase the whole of the stock. A variety of plans might be formed for a commutation of that stock into lands. The following sketch is offered, merely to show in what manner the operation might be effected.

Let the lands, after they shall have been surveyed, be divided into ten large lots of 960,000 acres each, as equal in quality and value as the nature of the case will admit; and each of the said large lots be sub-subdivided into townships, and these into tracts of 640 acres. Let then a subscription be opened for the sale of the large lots successively, beginning with the most valuable; each purchaser to subscribe for at least a tract of 640 acres; the price of the subscription to be two dollars per acre, with interest at the rate of three per cent. a year from the time of the sale, payable in any species of stock of the United States at its nominal value; with liberty to the purchaser to discharge the debt in specie at the rate of one dollar and a half per acre; one tenth part of the purchase money to be paid at the time of the subscription, and the remaining part in nine yearly installments, or sooner, at the option of the purchaser: possession of the land to be given immediately, but the land to remain mortgaged in security for the purchase money. As soon as the subscription to one of the large lots is filled, let the subscribers draw lots for their respective shares, under such modifications as will secure, to subscribers for one township, or quarter of a township, the whole in one tract.

The most weighty objection against this plan is, perhaps, the lottery and speculation to which it will give rise; yet it will be found difficult to devise any plan for the sale of lands, and for the redemption of the public debt, which will not, in some degree be liable to the same objection. The number of acres, price, interest, time of payment, &c. in the above, have been inserted merely for the sake of conveying clearer ideas; but they should be considered as blanks that can be filled only upon an investigation of all the details of the subject.

The advantages for the public, supposing the whole of the subscription to be filled, would be the certainty of the redemption of the whole debt bearing an interest of three per cent. and an immediate liberation of the annuity of 580,000 dollars necessary to pay the interest thereon, since the interest payable for the land would always be equal to the interest payable on the three per cent. stock in circulation. This sum might, therefore, be applied in part of the additional revenue of 800,000 dollars wanted to extinguish the debt of sixteen millions; I say of the 800,000 dollars; for it could not be applied in part of the 1,100,000 dollars necessary to pay the annuity on the deferred stock; the faith of the Union being pledged to discharge that annuity out of the revenues of the Union, and to apply, *in addition to it*, the proceeds of the public lands, towards the extinguishment of the public debt. Thus, if that subscription was to be filled, the lands would in twelve years extinguish both the debt bearing three per cent. interest, and a great part of the abovementioned sixteen millions of dollars; it being necessary to add, (for that purpose, and exclusively of the 1,100,000 dollars, requisite to pay the annuity on the deferred stock) only a yearly revenue of 220,000 dollars for those twelve years. Those advantages would more than counterbalance to the public the advantages offered to the subscribers by the low rate of the lands.

The advantages to subscribers would be obvious. The average price of lands equal in situation and quality, but either settled, or capable of being immediately settled, is now four dollars per acre. In all proba-