

REPORT

Of the SECRETARY of the TREASURY to the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 9, 1790.

[CONTINUATION.]

A Hundred dollars advanced upon the life of a person of eleven years old, would produce an annuity

	Dollars.	Parts.
If commencing at twenty-one, of	10	346
If commencing at thirty-one, of	18	803
If commencing at forty-one, of	37	286
If commencing at fifty-one, of	78	580

The same sum advanced upon the chance of the survivorship of the youngest of two lives, one of the persons being twenty-five, the other, thirty years old, would produce, if the youngest of the two, should survive, an annuity for the remainder of life of

23 dollars, 556 parts.

From these instances may readily be discerned, the advantages, which these deferred annuities afford, for securing a comfortable provision for the evening of life, or for wives, who survive their husbands.

The sixth plan also relinquishes the supposition, which is the foundation of the second, and third, and offers a higher rate of interest upon similar terms of redemption, for the consideration of the payment of one half of the loan in specie. This is a plan highly advantageous to the creditors, who may be able to make that payment; while the specie itself could be applied in purchases of the debt, upon terms, which would fully indemnify the public for the increased interest.

It is not improbable, that foreign holders of the domestic debt, may embrace this as a desirable arrangement.

As an auxiliary expedient, and by way of experiment, the Secretary would propose a loan upon the principles of a tontine.

To consist of six classes, composed respectively of persons of the following ages:

- First class, of those of 20 years and under.
- Second class, of those above 20, and not exceeding 30.
- Third class, of those above 30, and not exceeding 40.
- Fourth class, of those above 40, and not exceeding 50.
- Fifth class, of those above 50, and not exceeding 60.
- Sixth class, of those above 60.

Each share to be two hundred dollars. The number of shares in each class, to be indefinite. Persons to be at liberty to subscribe on their own lives, or on those of others, nominated by them.

	Dollars.	Cents.
The annuity upon a share in the first class to be	8.	40
upon a share in the second	8.	65
upon a share in the third	9.	0
upon a share in the fourth	9.	65
upon a share in the fifth	10.	70
upon a share in the sixth	12.	80

The annuities of those who die, to be equally divided among the survivors, until four-fifths shall be dead, when the principle of survivorship shall cease, and each annuitant thenceforth enjoy his dividend as a several annuity during the life, upon which it shall depend.

These annuities are calculated on the best life in each class, and at a rate of interest of four per cent. with some deductions in favor of the public. To the advantages which these circumstances present, the cessation of the right of survivorship on the death of four-fifths of the annuitants, will be no inconsiderable addition.

The inducements to individuals are, a competent interest for their money from the outset, secured for life, and the prospect of continual increase, and even of large profit to those, whose fortune it is, to survive their associates.

It will have appeared, that in all the proposed loans, the Secretary has contemplated the putting the interest upon the same footing with the principal: That on the debt of the United States, he would have computed to the last of the present year: That on the debt of the particular States, to the last of the year 1791; the reason for which distinction will be seen hereafter.

In order to keep up a due circulation of money, it will be expedient, that the interest of the debt should be paid quarterly. This regulation will, at the same time, conduce to the advantage of the public creditors, giving them, in fact, by the anticipation of payment, a higher rate of interest; which may, with propriety, be taken into the estimate of the compensation to be made to them. Six per cent. per annum, paid in this mode, will truly be worth six dollars, and one hundred and thirty-five thousandth parts of a dollar, computing the market interest at the same rate.

FROM THE AMERICAN MERCURY.

THE APOLOGIZER.

HOW happy, says one, would the times be, if we could all see alike in politics. When a young man, I was of the same opinion, and used to lose all patience with other people when they contradicted me; since which experience has convinced me I was in an error; and I every day find benefit from the different opinions of men. Instead of faulting, it is now my business to frame an apology for every one who opposes the government, and having applied myself with great industry to the business, and examined a great number of anti-federalists, I have always found a sufficient reason, either in the particular structure of their heads, or in the qualities of their hearts. The result of my inquiries shall be occasionally laid before the public, illustrated with examples.

The first articles of my apology, arises from a general law in the wisdom of nature, that perfection arises from contrariety, or the joint operation of opposite principles. In this part of my speculation, I have been much assisted by the weekly labors, of a very eminent clergyman. Tho I am not divine enough, nicely to describe his argument, for it is very long and required more than ten discourses for a complete discussion; yet I well remember the words in which it resulted, "that Satan was a great blessing to the church, and that Judas Iscariot was an eminent instrument of good to mankind."

In the course of argument, he seemed to prove, that without moral evil, it is not possible for men to see either the nature or the benefits of virtue; and he told us, that tho every man is eternally guilty for his vices, yet that a little vice in the universe, will forever give a relish to the happiness of good people, as a small bowl of sauce will season a large dish of meat, for that was his comparison. Now that I could not find this kind of reasoning very conducive to my piety, yet it come in

good time, to assist me in my favorite design, an apology for anti-federalism—for the advantages of this opposite principle to good government are not a few, and without them political society could not arrive to a state of perfection. While my reverend guide returns public thanks for the life and adventures of Judas Iscariot, I can most heartily join with him, only by changing the name in my own mind, to some great man, who has influence enough to get an election, into the very government he endeavours to destroy.

When we see contrarieties admitted into every part of nature, as fire and water, honesty and falsehood, and find it useful thus to be, it should reconcile us to some dissentients among our rulers, and doubtless they are as great blessings to the State, as Iscariot was to the church. These gentlemen who continue their opposition, certainly are lights in our political horizon, for they say and do things which no other men would; and they also appear to have a principle of heat. Now tho severe heat be disagreeable, there are some benefits from it; heat as our almanacks suppose, at a certain season of the year, is increased by the burning rays of the dog star; but what candid man ever thought of blaming that sultry star, which acts in its appointed time and place: In like manner I consider those who oppose national measures as the dog stars of government, moving in their own proper orb. They were not made for suns to rule the day, and by attempting it, would make Lee-way in their course; in the dark they can sparkle, and why should we expect more from a simple star. True it is, that they some times cause a political heat, which is rather disagreeable, but this like an animal fever, purges from the body those gross humours contracted by a careless way of living. I desire that no person would think disrespectfully of star light, while for certain purposes it is better than the light of the day. The whole tribe of shadowy substances such, as apparitions and spectres of the imagination, disappear under the lamination of the sun, but half mankind are witnesses that they may be seen in the dark by the twinkling of the stars, and it is by these discoveries of the night that we are enabled to guard against their encroachments on the human race. In the same manner it is by the twinkling of star-light politicians, that our jealous people are enabled to see spectres of oppression, as they grow in the first principles of government.

The laws of nature in generating and transmitting evil are yet but little known, and if we had not some lesser lights, to rule in the political night, and see by darkness, the numerous enemies of the people's rights, in their shadowy and pre-existent state, unexpected destruction might come on the public. I therefore must esteem this nebulous twinkling as necessary in politics, as it is in the planetary system; and very comfortable to all weak eyes.

DOMESTIC ARTICLES.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 13.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1789.

"A reflecting mind will take pleasure in contemplating the different situations of men (with respect to freedom of opinion, without penalty) in England and America.—In England, no dissenter from the established religion is excused from paying a tax to the support of such establishment. In America, the civil power leaves the conscience perfectly free, and a man may adhere to any sect he pleases, or dissent from all, without danger of subjecting himself to the vexatious process of ecclesiastical courts and the censures of episcopal tyrants. I am informed from the best authority, that the Quakers in England only have paid, during this year towards the support of the national church, no less than five thousand one hundred pounds sterling, and in Ireland one thousand two hundred and forty seven pounds. Add to this that very little regard is paid to the pacific principles of the Quakers, several of them having been imprisoned last year at Braintree and elsewhere, for not having provided substitutes in the county militia; others have been shut up in jail by the ecclesiastical courts on account of tythes, and (unless contributions are made) no one knows when they will get out of prison. In my opinion a forced maintenance of the clergy is evidently contradictory to, as well as utterly inconsistent with, the mild spirit, benevolence and dignity of the gospel, which has bestowed its bounty freely upon all. But time (it is to be hoped) will eradicate these prejudices and abuses in England and Ireland, where at present, (as Hudibras says)

"Every village is a see
As well as Rome, and must maintain
A Tythe-pig metropolitan,
More haughty and severe in's place
Than Gregory or Boniface."

Thanks be to the goodness of Heaven which has inclined the great body of the people of this country, to put matters of a religious nature upon a different footing.—The Quakers in this neighborhood, who in 1777, gave such a hearty welcome

to Sir W. Howe, had not a proper sense of these matters, or they would have acted in a very different manner from what they did; and not have declined to share with the rest of the Americans the burthen of the common defence."

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13.

Saturday, the 6th Instant, being the anniversary of the ALLIANCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES, the same was celebrated by the CHARGE DES AFFAIRES OF HIS MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY. On this occasion there was an entertainment at his House, at which were present, his Excellency the Vice-President of the United States—the honorable Senate—the speaker of the House of Representatives, the chief Justice, and the Heads of the great Departments of the United States—his Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable the chancellor of the State of New-York,—the Diplomatic Body, and Foreigners of distinction.

After dinner the following toasts were introduced.

1. The Alliance.
2. The King, the National Assembly, and the People of France.
3. The President, the Congress, and the People of the United States.
4. The King of Spain.
5. The United Netherlands.
6. The King of Sweden.
7. The Cincinnati and the Soldiers of both Countries who have fought in support of the Alliance and of Independence.
8. Mr. Jefferson and the preceding Plenipotentiaries of the United States in France.
9. The Count de Mousnier and the preceding Plenipotentiaries of France in the United States.
10. The Marquis de la Fayette, and all those who cherish the connection of the two countries.
11. May the increase of our commercial intercourse daily confirm the alliance.
12. May the advantages of a free, consolidated and efficient government be felt in both countries.
13. Perpetuity to the Alliance. Let us be rivals in Wisdom only and in National Honor!

WAR-OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the invalid Pensioners of the United States, residing within the States respectively, that one moiety of their annual pension, commencing on the fifth day of March last, will be paid at the places and by the persons herein after mentioned, on the fifth day of March ensuing, and that the second moiety of the said annual pension will be paid at the same places and by the same persons, on the fifth day of June ensuing.

The States,	Places,	and persons by whom the pensions will be paid.
New-Hampshire,	Portsmouth,	Joseph Whipple.
Massachusetts,	Boston,	Benjamin Lincoln.
Rhode-Island,	Providence,	Jeremiah Olney.
Connecticut,	New-London,	Jedidiah Huntington.
New-York,	New-York,	John Lamb.
New-Jersey,	Perth-Amboy,	John Halsted.
Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia,	Sharp Delany.
Delaware,	Wilmington,	George Bush.
Maryland,	Baltimore,	Otho H. Williams.
Virginia,	B. Hundred,	William Heth.
North-Carolina,	Hillsborough,	John Haywood.
South-Carolina,	Charleston,	George Abbott Hall.
Georgia,	Savannah,	John Habertham.

January the 28th, 1790.

By order of the President of the United States.

H. KNOX,

Secretary for the Department of War.

IN order to prevent unsuccessful applications, the following information is re-published, respecting the vouchers which will be required.

"THE returns which have been or shall be made to the Secretary for the Department of War by the several States of the pensions which have been granted, and paid by them respectively will together with the vouchers herein required, be considered as the evidence whereon the payments are to be made.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the state specifying that the person possessing it, is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2dly. An affidavit agreeably to the following form: to wit—
A. B. came before me one of the Justices for the county of _____ in the state of _____ and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited.)

That he served in _____ (regiment or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the _____ and county of _____ and has resided there for the last _____ years, previous to which he resided in _____

In case an Invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney must, besides the certificate and oath before recited, produce a special letter of attorney agreeable to the following form,

I A. B. of _____ county of _____ state of _____ do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of _____ my lawful attorney to receive in my behalf of _____ (the first or second moiety) of my annual pension, as an Invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, One thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this _____

Signed and sealed

in the presence of _____

Acknowledged before me _____

Applications of executors or administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the Invalid died, whose pension they may claim.

By Command of the President of the United States of America

H. KNOX,

Secretary for the Department of War.

War-Office, October 13, 1789.