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The following Tables are connected with the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Redemption of the Public Debt—published in our last Gazette.

A
TABLE shewing the effect of a sum annually created, equal to the interest of the sum to be redeemed within each year, for a period of nine years, commencing from the first of January, 1793—on the supposition that the interest on the sum annually redeemed be invested, as it is liberated, in the purchase of 6 per cent. stock, at the price of 22 shillings on the pound.

Periods of Redemption.	Sum annually redeemable.	Sum annually liberated.	Sum annually purchased.
1794	1795	1796	1797
January 1st,	550,000	35,000	291,172 04
ditto	583,000	34,980	262,523 05
ditto	617,980	34,978	231,916 56
ditto	655,058	34,978	199,233 86
ditto	694,362	34,978	164,349 20
ditto	736,024	34,978	127,129 15
ditto	780,185	34,978	87,432 33
ditto	826,996	34,978	45,108 90
ditto	876,616	34,978	1,451 28
ditto	929,146	34,978	573,520 70
Interest on debt paid in & purchased.			459,212 32
			204,383 7

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, November 30, 1792. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Secretary of the Treasury.

B
TABLE exhibiting a view of the proposed Plan of Redemption.

Years when annuities begin to accrue.	Years annuities to accrue.	Annunities.
1793	6	109,199 06
1794	6	109,391 60
1795	6	115,965 17
1796	6	122,912 48
1797	5	128,743 12
1798	3	137,680 20
1799	2	149,649 32
1800	1	167,660 20
		423,583 64

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, November 30, 1792. ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Periods of Redemption or payments.	Sum redeemed.	Times of Reimbursement.	Years duration.	Amount of sum borrowed with compound interest to the respective periods of reimbursement.	Years when annuities begin to accrue.	Years annuities to accrue.
January 1st, 1794	550,000	Jan. 1st, 1799	5	731,054	6	1793
ditto	583,000	ditto 1801	5	744,071	6	1794
ditto	617,980	ditto 1802	5	788,715	6	1795
ditto	655,058	ditto 1802	4	836,038	5	1796
ditto	694,362	ditto 1802	3	883,997	4	1797
ditto	736,024	ditto 1802	2	932,011	3	1798
ditto	780,185	ditto 1802	2	980,154	3	1799
ditto	826,996	ditto 1802	1	1,028,326	2	1800
Total sums redeemed by 2d Jan. 1802,	6,570,823 81					

N. B. All the Calculations in this Table, proceed upon a Rate of 5 per cent. Interest.

C
Mode of Constituting the proposed Annuities.

	Dolls.	Cts.
1793. Surplus dividend of the bank stock, beyond the interest which will be payable, estimated at	60,000	
Tax	43,199	06
	103,199	06

	Dolls.	Cts.
1794. Tax		109,391 60
1795. Tax		115,965 17
1796. Part of annual interest converted into annuity Tax	20,000	102,912 48
1797. Part of annual interest converted into annuity Tax	50,000	122,192 48
1798. Part of annual interest converted into annuity Tax	90,000	152,743 12
1799. Part of annual interest converted into annuity Annuity of the first year now liberated by reimbursement of the 1st loan Tax	60,000	197,680 20
	103,199 06	109,649 32
1800. Part of annual interest converted into annuity Annuity of second year now liberated by reimbursement of the 2d loan	220,000	272,848 38
Part of arrears of interest to be applied for balance of annuity this year	109,391 60	
	94,192 04	423,583 64

But a supplementary provision will be to be made for the 2d year, equal to the sum of 94,192 dollars and four cents, as the fund in that particular is not annual. This may also arise from the arrears of interest.

The payment to be made on the 1st of January 1802, may proceed from the following funds.

Amount of annuity of 3d year liberated by reimbursement of the 3d loan	115,955 17
Unappropriated arrears of interest	810,661 27
Temporary loan	
	1,126,616 44

Treasury Department, November 30th, 1792.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

D
View of Redeeming Fund, to and upon the 1st January, 1802.

Interest which will have been liberated by purchases and payments into the Treasury, exclusive of redemptions, according to the proposed plan,

Jan. 1st, 1794, by redemption of	dols.	rate 6 per cent.	Dols.	Cts.
550,000			65,000	
ditto 1795, by ditto of 583,000		at ditto	33,000	
ditto 1796, by ditto of 617,980		ditto	34,980	
ditto 1797, by ditto of 655,058	80	ditto	37,078 80	
ditto 1798, by ditto of 694,362	33	ditto	39,303 52	
ditto 1799, by ditto of 736,024	07	ditto	41,651 73	
ditto 1800, by ditto of 780,185	52	ditto	44,161 44	
ditto 1801, by ditto of 826,996	65	ditto	46,811 13	
ditto 1802, by ditto of 876,616	44	ditto	49,619 79	
			67,596 98	
			459,273 39	

Taxes which will have been laid.

1793 dollars	43,199 06
1794	109,391 60
1795	115,965 17
1796	102,912 48
1797	102,743 12
1798	107,680 20
1799	109,649 32
	691,530 96

Surplus dividend of bank stock beyond the interest which will be payable out of it 60,000

Dollars 1,210,744 34

Amount of Interest converted into Annuities.

1796 dollars	20,000
1797	50,000
1798	90,000
1800	220,000
Annual sum at the end of 1800	380,000 dollars

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, November 30, 1792. ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

EDUCATION.
AN EXTRACT.

A FEW men of wit, who, in a long intercourse with the fashionable world, had probably forgotten that little knowledge of the ancient languages and authors, which they had acquired at school, have endeavored to bring into discredit the prevailing mode of education, which devotes much time to the study of Grecian and Roman literature. Possessed of natural parts, they have perhaps, besides, enjoyed all those advantages of good company and extensive commerce with the living world, which both excite, and give occasion to display, great abilities. They became, therefore, distinguished characters in their time, though their solid attainments were few, and greatly defective. But, whatever figure they made, they would have shone with still greater lustre, if they had retained a tincture of that elegance and liberality of sentiment, which the mind acquires by a study of the classics, and which contributes more to form the true gentleman, than the substituted ornaments of modern affectation.

The example of these illustrious, but superficial personages, has induced every prater, who has been taught to lip broken French, and dance a minuet, to laugh at the lubberly boy, as he calls him, who spends a dozen years at school, in

learning Greek and Latin. He unfairly represents this time, as spent in acquiring the languages alone; ignorant that a taste is often formed in it for those authors, who are able to furnish the purest and the most elegant pleasures during the remainder of life.

The pert vivacity of assured ignorance has often persuaded the fond mother to discard the tutor for the dancing master; to be more solicitous that the hopes of the family, the heir, perhaps, to a title, an estate, and even a share of legislation, should be taught to hold up his head, than be furnished with those ideas and principles, which would render him truly happy in himself, and an honor and advantage to his friends and to his country.

Even among those who are fully sensible of the necessity of improving the beauties of the mind, as well as the graces of the person, there prevails a predilection for modern languages and modern literature to the exclusion of the ancient. In the idea of these, a sufficient stock of historical knowledge is to be gained by an attention to the events of the two or three last centuries; and a sufficient acquaintance with philosophy and polite learning, from a perusal of the writers of France and Italy. Collections of letters and state papers, and the epigrammatic narratives of

the historian of Perney, are to supply the place of Herodotus, Thucydides, and Livy. Ariosto, Tasso, and Boileau, are to be read in preference to Homer, Virgil, and Horace; and the works of Voltaire alone, to be substituted in the place of all the poetry, all the philosophy, and all the history that ever has been written. In consequence of these mistaken notions, our great grammar schools, which have produced so many ornaments of human nature, are exploded by many, as the seats of illiberal manners and of antiquated learning.

With respect to the charge that illiberal manners are the disgraceful characteristics of boys educated in grammar schools, I must confess I am pleased with the natural simplicity of that age of sprightliness and inexperience; nor do I know a fight more truly ridiculous, than that of a boy of fourteen affecting the graces, and behaving among his superiors in age and attainments, with all the disgusting ease of self-sufficiency.

The same natural good sense which makes the boy act in character, will teach the man a manly behavior. And I believe every judicious person had rather see his son, while very young, partaking in the noisy mirth of his school fellows, than bowing and grinning in the insipid circle of a card party.

With respect to the other charge, that a learned education is a little out of fashion in some polite circles, we confess and lament that it is true. But though we allow fashion to dictate without controul the exact dimensions of a buckle or a head dress; yet a regard for the honor and happiness of human nature, induces us to dispute her sovereign authority in those things, on which depend the manners and sentiments of a rising generation.

If, however, it is granted, that the true gentleman, that is, the man of enlarged notions and polished taste, cannot, by any method of education, be so well formed, as by the classical; yet it by no means follows, that those whose happiness must, in a great measure depend on less comprehensive views of men and things, should be instructed in the same mode. The time that is usually spent in Lilly's grammar, and in acquiring just so much knowledge of the Latin language as may inspire a young man with vanity, but which cannot enable him to enter into the spirit of the author, is certainly ill bestowed. He who is designed for the common walks of life, had much better be reading Wingate's arithmetic than Cordery's colloquies, and learning the rule of three than the rules of syntax.

Mode of breaking Steers to the draft in a few days.

LET the farmer carefully yoke his Steers in a close yard or stable, and not move them till they get sufficiently accustomed to the yoke, so that they will eat their food, when yoked, which will be in the course of a day. Let them again be yoked the second day, and a pair of gentle horses or oxen fastened before them; in which state let them stand until they become familiar with said horses or oxen, which will generally be effected in one day, and the next day the Steers may be yoked, the horses or oxen put before them as usual, and let them be fastened to a waggon or any other carriage; they fearing the carriage behind them, and being accustomed to the old oxen before, will proceed forward without being whipped or bruised. The above process will never fail of producing good working oxen.

To Break Steers