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Henry Goussier
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CONFEDERATE STATES LOAN.

HOLMES'

PLAN OF ARRANGEMENT.

RICHMOND:
CHAS. H. WYNNE, PRINTER, 94 MAIN STREET.
1861.

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OBJECTIONS TO A SINKING FUND.

1st. It requires an annual legislative provision of ever-changing legislators, and may therefore be pretermitted.

2d. If provided, the sum may not be applied *immediately* in redemption of a portion of the debt and *reduction* of the *interest bearing principal*.

3d. It may be invested in other securities of fluctuating value, which in a long series of years may be greatly depreciated, or even become valueless.

4th. If securely invested, must be sold at the period for redemption of the debt and probably, because in large amounts, at greatly depreciated rates, and consequent loss.

5th. Commissioners of the sinking fund are frequently, if not periodically, changed, and with each varying set there may be a varied policy pursued with the fund.

6th. The places of commissioners every way qualified may be supplied by others in some or all of the requisites totally deficient.

7th. Under the most favorable circumstances it is impossible that the investment of the fund can be punctually and securely made to accumulate at any required rate of compound interest without loss of time, and consequent loss of interest, so as to produce the exactly mathematically calculated sum that will redeem the debt at the required period of time.

8th. If each and all of the foregoing objections were removed, and the fund was properly invested so as to produce the calculated result, still, as much experience has already shewn, sinking funds, when accumulated, have often been diverted by the very government or power which directed its

accumulation to objects deemed of pressing necessity, thus defeating entirely the original design.

9th. No purchasing at discount any part of the debt should be contemplated; the bare idea casts in advance a shadow of suspicion, and the realization of the idea is the substance itself of a depreciated credit—totally unworthy even of an individual, positively disgraceful to a government.

HOLMES' PLAN

OF

ARRANGEMENT OF CONFEDERATE STATES LOAN.

To arrange one hundred millions of dollars, so that *both* the principal and the interest thereof shall be paid in 18 years by thirty-six semi-annual appropriations, each of five millions, two hundred and eighty-eight thousand six hundred and eighty-eight dollars (\$5,288,688), or 18 annual appropriations, each of ten millions five hundred and seventy-seven thousand three hundred and seventy-six dollars (\$10,577,376).

If the entire principal of the debt was payable at the expiration of 18 years, and only the interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum was payable semi-annually, then the simple interest of 8 per cent. for one year on \$100,000,000 would be eight millions of dollars, and the aggregate simple interest for 18 years would be one hundred and forty-four millions of dollars,

\$144,000,000

To which add payment of the principal,

100,000,000

And in 18 years there would be paid interest and principal,

\$244,000,000

Whereas by the plan proposed there would in the same time be paid the principal,

\$100,000,000

And all the interest, which would be only

90,392,768

And there would be saved of interest

53,607,232

\$244,000,000

Thus saving, in 18 years, fifty-three millions, six hundred and seven thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars.

If the \$100,000,000 bore interest of only six per cent., it would require of simple interest for 18 years \$108,000,000
 And at the expiration of the time to pay principal, 100,000,000

Making an aggregate of \$208,000,000
 Whereas, by the proposed plan, even where the interest is 8 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, the sum required, as stated above, is only \$190,392,768

And the amount saved would, even then, be \$17,607,232

By the plan, a certain *portion only* of the principal and *all* of the *interest* on the *outstanding balance* of the *principal*, would be payable at each period of six months, and the sum required to accomplish this at each period, is the uniform sum of five millions two hundred and eighty-eight thousand six hundred and eighty-eight dollars—making an annual aggregate of \$10,577,376.

It will be readily perceived that, by the plan, as the interest is diminished at each period of six months, because of the payment on the principal at the preceding period, that therefore the uniform sum appropriated, enables more of principal to be paid at each period than at the next previous period.

The rate of interest, the entire time within which the principal is to be paid, and the aggregate amount of the principal of the debt being fixed, it is easy to arrange the plan.

In the present instance, the amount of principal, the rate of interest, and the time within which the principal is to be paid, are understood to be those most desirable to the government. The interest must, of course, be punctually paid every six months, from the time the debt is contracted. But the payment of the first portion of the principal may be postponed to any convenient time. When the payment of the principal has once commenced, the plan requires that every six months thereafter, there shall be payable and paid the exact amount fixed for the period.

It will be perceived, that if the war debt does not exceed

one hundred millions, then the annual appropriation for 18 years to pay both that debt and the interest thereof will be the uniform sum of a little over ten and a half millions of dollars. If to this there was added fourteen and a half millions for the annual expenses of the Government, administered as it should be upon economical principles, then the aggregate annual revenue for the next 18 or 20 years need not exceed twenty-five millions of dollars.

The annual exports to foreign countries, including the United States, may, in time of peace, be reasonably assumed at two hundred and fifty millions, and placing the imports, which are always in excess of the exports, at the same, we have an annual aggregate for both, of five hundred millions, upon which an average annual duty of 5 per cent. would raise the sum required.

The duty of $\frac{1}{8}$ of one cent per pound on 4,000,000 of bales of cotton of 450 pounds each, would be \$2,250,000—a sum that would pay both the principal and interest of the loan of fifteen millions in ten years, and leave over forty thousand dollars annually to defray the expenses of the operation.

One cent per pound on cotton, assuming 1,800,000,000 pounds, would give 18 millions of dollars. The cent per pound would be $\frac{1}{10}$ of ten cents per pound, or if that was the value of cotton ten per cent. upon its value. Extend these figures and remarks to all other productions for export, and we may well congratulate ourselves that our annual products can be arranged to meet our debts and our wants, and that there will be no necessity to call upon citizens for any portion of their capital.

JAMES G. HOLMES,

Charleston, South Carolina.

Plan of Arrangement and Payment of Loan of the Confederate States of America.

Periods of 6 mos.	Principal debt.	Periodical payments on the principal.	Interest at 4 per cent. on periodical payments.	Aggregate payments of principal.	Dates of payments of principal.	Periods of 6 mos.	Principal debt.	Periodical payments on the principal.	Interest at 4 per cent. on periodical payments.	Aggregate payments of principal.	Dates of payments of principal.	
1	\$100,000,000	\$1,288,688	00	\$1,288,688	00	20	\$61,340,431	\$2,715,071	11	\$108,602 84	\$38,374,649	28 July 1, 1873.
2	98,711,312	1,340,235	52	2,028,923	52	21	61,625,360	2,823,673	95	112,916 95	41,198,323	23 Jan. 1, 1874.
3	97,371,077	1,393,844	94	4,022,768	46	22	58,801,687	2,936,620	90	117,464 83	44,134,944	13 July 1, 1874.
4	95,977,233	1,449,598	73	5,472,367	19	23	55,865,067	3,054,085	73	122,163 42	47,189,029	86 Jan. 1, 1875.
5	94,527,635	1,507,582	67	6,979,949	86	24	52,810,982	3,176,219	15	127,049 96	50,365,279	01 July 1, 1875.
6	93,020,053	1,567,885	97	8,547,835	83	25	49,634,733	3,308,299	11	132,131 96	53,668,578	12 Jan. 1, 1876.
7	91,452,168	1,630,601	40	10,178,437	23	26	46,331,431	3,435,431	07	137,413 93	57,101,009	19 July 1, 1876.
8	89,821,507	1,695,825	45	11,874,262	68	27	42,896,093	3,572,848	31	142,918 23	60,676,857	50 Jan. 1, 1877.
9	88,125,742	1,763,658	46	13,637,921	14	28	39,323,155	3,715,762	24	148,630 48	64,392,619	74 July 1, 1877.
10	86,362,084	1,834,204	80	15,472,125	94	29	35,607,393	3,864,392	72	154,575 70	68,257,012	46 Jan. 1, 1878.
11	84,527,880	1,907,572	99	17,379,698	93	30	31,743,001	4,018,968	42	160,758 73	72,275,980	88 July 1, 1878.
12	82,620,308	1,983,875	90	19,363,574	83	31	27,724,033	4,179,727	15	167,189 08	76,455,708	03 Jan. 1, 1879.
13	80,636,433	2,063,230	93	21,426,804	76	32	23,544,305	4,346,916	23	173,876 61	80,802,624	26 July 1, 1879.
14	78,578,203	2,145,760	16	23,572,564	92	33	19,197,390	4,520,792	87	180,831 71	85,323,417	13 Jan. 1, 1880.
15	76,427,443	2,231,590	56	25,804,155	48	34	14,676,598	4,701,624	58	188,064 98	90,025,041	71 July 1, 1880.
16	74,195,853	2,320,854	18	28,125,009	66	35	9,974,974	4,889,689	56	195,587 58	94,914,731	27 Jan. 1, 1881.
17	71,874,999	2,413,678	34	30,538,697	00	36	5,085,285	5,085,277	14	203,411 08	100,000,000	41 July 1, 1881.
18	69,461,311	2,510,235	87	33,018,932	87							
19	66,951,076	2,610,645	30	35,659,578	17					\$5,288,688 22		

Annual interest 8 per cent.—Semi-annual interest 4 per cent. or	\$4,000,000	Annual interest,	\$8,000,000	Interest on \$100,000,000 for 18 years, at rate of 8 per cent.	\$144,000,000
Semi-annual payment on principal,	1,288,688	Annual payment on principal,	2,577,376	per annum,	100,000,000
		Annual appropriation,	\$10,577,376	Add principal,	244,000,000
				Aggregate principal and interest,	190,392,768
				By plan, 10,577,376 × 18 years,	\$53,607,232
				Saving in 18 years,	

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