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EVERY MAN

HIS OWN

B R O K E R.

EVERY MAN

SHOULD KNOW

BROROKER

OR

A GUIDE TO EXCHANGE-ALIAS

AND

The Nature of the several Foreign Securities called
The STOCKS & Bonds explained

AND

The Manner and Reasons of such Foreign Loans
beforehand, and in a clear and impartial Light.

The Method of Transferring Stocks, and of buying and
selling the same, together with the several Accounts
the Assistant of a Broker is made intelligible to the
meanest Capacity. An Abstract is given of the Law in
Force relative to Brokers, and of the Bankers and
the Nature of banking, and of the several Funds, and the
several

several Tables are added to the Whole
for the Benefit of the Reader connected to the
Foreign Funds.

Printed for J. B. R. at the Strand

THE REVISED EDITION, improved and enlarged

BY THOMAS MORRISON, Esq.

L O N D O N

Printed for J. B. R. at the Strand, in the Year of the New
MDCCLXXIX.

EVERY MAN
HIS OWN
BROKER:

OR,

A GUIDE TO EXCHANGE-ALLEY.

IN WHICH

The Nature of the several FUNDS, vulgarly called
the STOCKS, is clearly explained.

AND

The Mystery and Iniquity of Stock-JOBGING laid
before the Public in a New and Impartial Light.

The Method of Transferring STOCK, and of Buying and
Selling the several GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, without
the Assistance of a BROKER, is made intelligible to the
meanest Capacity: An Abstract is given of the Laws in
Force relative to BROKERS, Clerks at the Bank, &c. And
the Nature of Banking, and of the Sinking Fund, is fully
disclosed.

Several useful TABLES are added to the Whole,
for the Benefit of all Persons concerned in the
PUBLIC FUNDS.

Quid faciunt leges, ubi sola pecunia regnat.

The SEVENTH EDITION, Improved and Enlarged.

By THOMAS MORTIMER, Esq.

L O N D O N :

Printed for S. HOOPER, at the East Corner of the New
Church in the Strand. MDCCLXIX.

P R E F A C E.

SUM SOLUS, I remember, was the motto of a very singular man, after whom the good people of England ran in crowds some few years ago, according to their usual curiosity and taste for novelty. His excellence consisted in broiling a beef-steak upon his tongue, and eating an infernal soup, composed of various combustibles, without burning his mouth. After this account of him, the sagacious reader will be apt to think, no man has a better title to the motto at the head of the page. Certain it is, however, that my pretensions to it go much farther than his, as I never heard that he favoured the public with a treatise upon his excellent art — no, to me alone it was reserved to teach astonished Britons the amazing art of thrusting their hands into the fire* without burning their fingers;

* A phrase well known to the gentlemen of 'Change-Alley.

or, in other words, of teaching grown people to walk through the fiery furnace of J——'s Coffee-house unhurt; a task extremely difficult for a Christian author to perform, and equally hard for a Christian people to attain. Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, have indeed granted policies of insurance to all their descendants, and therefore it is rare to see a Jew so much as singe his beard in this mansion of Beelzebub; while poor Christians very often consume bills, bonds, and jewels, in a few days, betwixt the hours of one and three, when its heat is most intense. Arduous as the task is, I hope, however, to acquit myself with honour, and to the no small profit and entertainment of my readers.

Prefaces are generally turned over as useless lumber, by most readers; I therefore am obliged, in this place, to caution mine against this common error, as it will be extremely necessary, for the right understanding the following pages, to read this Preface with attention, in which several curious, and interesting circumstances are laid open,

P R E F A C E. ▼

that could not, with any propriety, be thrown into the body of this little piece.

The author is thoroughly sensible, that his undertaking will create him a levy of enemies ; for when it is considered what numbers live by the iniquity which he intends to disclose, and in some measure to defeat its effect for the future, he cannot but expect every invective that avarice, malice, and disappointment are able to suggest: among the rest he will, no doubt, be charged with deficiency in his account of the nature of doing business (as it is called) in the funds, without the assistance of a broker; this being the most effectual method to stop the sale of a work of this kind: he therefore thinks it his duty previously to acquaint the public, that if the old Latin maxim be true, which says, *experientia docet*, he is sufficiently master of his subject; and he desires his performance may meet with no farther encouragement than it shall appear to merit by its utility. As some of the funds are constantly open, except on holidays, and JONATHAN'S almost always, it will be very easy for the pur-

chafers of this little work to put it to the proof; and to render it more useful, it is printed of such a size as to be convenient for the pocket; for if it should be found to answer the end proposed, it will become as necessary to every merchant, or gentleman, who has concerns in the funds, as the tables of interest, or any other calculations whatever, and will be a serviceable companion to the pocket-book, the contents of which it will preserve from the attack of Jews and Gentiles.

Among all the various productions of the press, it is amazing that this important subject has never been touched, except in a few satirical pieces on the fatal year 1720; which, though they severely lash the diabolical iniquity of that period, yet they have left no solid instructions to the public, how to avoid being the dupes of such sort of schemes, which, though carried on in a less conspicuous manner, are yet in practice to this day. The legislature, indeed, since that time, have taken every prudent measure to put a stop to the infamous practice of stock-

jobbing*; but, notwithstanding all the wise precautions hitherto taken, only the most palpable and glaring frauds have been entirely suppressed. The Bubbles are indeed burst, and the Race-Horses of Exchange-Alley long since dead, but BULLS and BEARS still subsist in their original vigour and full strength. The late Sir JOHN BARNARD, whose name ought to be ever dear to the citizens of London for his long and faithful services in parliament, did indeed make an attempt to crush those monsters and their keepers; but his scheme was rejected, on account of its leaving a clog and restraint on the buying and selling of stock: I have therefore great reason to hope mine will succeed, as it proposes to leave the method of transferring the funds in the same situation as at present; and only means to make the doing of business at the books change hands, and to render those who have a property in the funds the managers of the business of buying:

* Vide an act of parliament, intitled, An Act for the better preventing the infamous practice of stock-jobbing, made in the year 1734.

and selling ; which must be greatly advantageous to the public, and will at once overturn all stock-jobbing ; for the extirpation of which (though much wished for) our laws have hitherto proved ineffectual. The example of a great number of persons, who, from attending the Bank, the South-Sea, and the India-house, on their own private affairs, have afterwards found it advantageous to commence brokers and jobbers, sufficiently proves the practicability of my design * ; for every one of these must have begun at first with buying and selling stock for himself, instead of paying a broker to do it ; and from thence, finding the expence of brokerage saved, has been induced at length to turn jobber, from observing the vast crowd of people, who almost every transfer-day are to be found, one day selling, another day buying, and continually changing the situation of their money ; regulating their purses by Ga-

* It is a general remark, that two thirds of the people that are constant attenders at the books on the transfer-days, and are known to be jobbers, are not legal brokers.

zettes, and private letters, as some do their diet and dress by barometers.

The art of stock-jobbing is not however my principal subject; though, for the satisfaction of the curious, I shall give them a distinct and clear account of it; and therefore, notwithstanding the learning the method of transferring at the books is the high road to stock-jobbing, yet I hope the sensible reader, who may only want to lay out his own money, or his friend's, in the funds, or to sell out of them, as his various occasions may require, will be content with saving the brokerage, and will go no farther; for though he will find every requisite instruction here for walking the Alley, yet, as there are every day some new scenes of iniquity contriving behind the curtain, it is impossible for me to insure success; which is scarce ever certain, till those troublesome companions, that generally attend the innocent, viz. honour, honesty, and a good conscience, are intirely discarded.

The original design of employing brokers must certainly have been for the

convenience of the ladies, for whose service these gentlemen are always ready; it were indeed to be wished that they had in general more favourable aspects, and a genteeler address; for really many an innocent young lady, who has but just heard of 'Change-Alley, may reasonably conclude these are the identical Bulls and Bears she has been told of: now the use of these gentlemen may easily be supplied, even to the ladies, as I cannot imagine any lady so destitute of relations and friends, as not to be able to find one gentleman, who would be so obliging as to transact her business for her in the funds, especially when it shall appear, that it is the most simple and easy affair in the whole circle of business, and attended with very little loss of time. Nothing is so common at present, as for executors of wills (when they happen to be men of understanding) to transfer a legacy out of the name of the testator into that of the legatee, without calling for the assistance of a broker; and why should not every gentleman, in the same manner, assist his sister, his cousin, or

any other female relation, or friend, when she wants to lay out a sum of money in the funds, or to sell a sum out of them? I am certain, that when I have fully demonstrated not only the practicability, but likewise the facility, of rendering this service to the ladies, no gentleman will refuse to devote half an hour occasionally, to the agreeable employment of delivering the fair sex from all connections with this medley of barbers, bakers, butchers, shoe-makers, plasters, and taylor, whom the *Mammon of unrighteousness* has transformed into Stock-brokers. If, in consequence of a compliance with my plan, these gentlemen should lose the fair sex, their greatest support falls to the ground, since one of their principal emoluments arises from the management of the fortunes of women.

This branch of their utility once removed, their number will considerably diminish, and their influence on the public funds be greatly lessened; and that this is a thing ardently to be wished for, I believe no man will doubt, since

I hope to make it appear, that it is almost impossible for a broker to give any gentleman candid and disinterested advice, when to buy into, or sell out of the funds; and if I demonstrate this to the satisfaction of the public, it will then follow, that, after having learned the method of transacting business, and being disposed to assist the fair sex, the gentleman and merchant will have no occasion for a stock-broker; and the public will not be under a kind of necessity of having every subscription towards raising the annual supplies passed through the hands of these legerdemains; and thus the author's end will be fully answered, who aims at instructing individuals for their profit, and entertaining society in general, by initiating them into the mysteries of Change-Alley.

For the benefit of those who may use this treatise as a companion to the public offices, I have inserted several useful tables, formed on the most exact calculations.

Though the strongest proof of the truth of what I have advanced on the

subject of stock-jobbing, and of the exactness of the rules I have laid down for transacting the business of the public funds, has been given, by the tacit acknowledgement of the gentlemen of the Alley, who have not published the least objection to them, during the sale of six large impressions, yet it will no doubt be a further satisfaction to the public, to know that I once frequented Jonathan's; and, through a fatal error in judgment, unhappily paid dearly for the experience I now offer to the public.

A concern of a public nature in one branch of the funds first drew me into the Alley; and I entered Jonathan's in the year 1756, solely to save the expence of frequent commissions, which I found in a short time had amounted to a considerable sum; but from a too frequent attendance, I unhappily swallowed the baits that the zealous Tutors* artfully laid for my ruin—such as frequent insinuations, how easy a thing it was to grow suddenly rich, enforced by the ex-

could do to him. Vide Chap. II. for the story*

amples of certain Jews, who had formerly been turned adrift in the Alley as soon as of age, with the small sums of forty shillings, five guineas, or by chance of fifty pounds, from which pitiful beginnings they had soon acquired sufficient to make their names singularly famous, and to enable them to purchase every advantage of dignity, ease, and elegance.

In the warmth of youth, led on by its constant companions vanity and self-conceit, I own that I aspired to, and even thought that I should speedily gain, the riches, the credit, and importance of a S — G ——. Nor did I at this period in the least conjecture, that uncommon subtilty, and a total disregard for the real welfare of my country, were the foundations on which my success in the Alley must be built.

Examining, then, only the flattering prospect of making a fortune, I tried every method that the Alley afforded to attain this end—One of which was, subscribing for much larger sums than I was able to pay in upon out of my purse, being told, and indeed every year's ex-

perience affording instances, that this is a common practice, the deposit being but small, the gain sometimes very considerable, and the ways and means of making the payments, by the assistance of public and private pawnbrokers, innumerable—In this attempt, however, I proved extremely unfortunate, having embarked in the public subscriptions, at a period of time when, instead of bearing a premium, they fell considerably below par.

A repetition of annual losses first opened my eyes, and engaged me to make a secret, but exact enquiry into the causes of the continual fluctuations in the prices of the funds, and I soon found that it did not arise from any critical situation of public affairs, but from the artful combinations of a set of men, whose livelihood depends on their continual variations; and to whom it would be death itself, if the funds were to remain for any length of time at a fixed price.

This truth once discovered, soon led me on to the knowledge of those scenes of

iniquity, that I have now made public; and in doing which, I declare in the most solemn manner—*I have nothing extenuated—nor set down aught in malice.*—So far from it, that I have concealed several melancholy truths, only from a fear of rendering the very name of 'Change-Alley accursed to latest posterity.

I have been frequently frightened out of my property in the Alley, and at the Coffee-house near the Exchange, by men who seemed to be giving me the most candid advice, dictated by the voice of prudence, and confirmed by the experience of age; yet I have afterwards found, that all this pretended friendship centered in self-interest; and that, under the cloak of advising unexperienced youth, was concealed the base design of bringing my little stock to market, to contribute towards a fall, that was at that time secretly bringing about, in order to give the sage adviser an opportunity of buying in to advantage.

I have only to add, that no particular animosity to any of the gentlemen of the

Alley engaged me in this undertaking; but a firm persuasion, that the dealing in the funds for time is prejudicial to the public; and opens a scene of gaming that annually ruins many families; and that it is high time to put a stop to the fatal catastrophes that are brought upon the stage of life by the infernal politics of 'Change-Alley. If therefore I have rendered a few characters at J——'s justly ridiculous, let it be ascribed to a vein for honest satire, which was necessary to enliven my narrative of facts, and not to personal pique or disgust.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE established reputation of the following treatise, which has passed through six editions, and has been translated in France, Holland, and Sweden, makes it necessary to apologize for some parts of the foregoing preface, which, in consequence of this general approbation of the work, seemed to require alteration: the author therefore thinks it necessary to declare, that the original preface is continued at the desire of several persons of rank, who were the first patrons of the undertaking.

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EVERY MAN
HIS OWN
BROKER.

CHAPTER I.

*Explanation of the Nature of the Public
Funds, commonly called the Stocks.*

AT a period of time when the credit of Great Britain is at the highest degree of reputation, and her securities for the loan of money are esteemed the best in Europe, not only by her own subjects, but likewise by all unprejudiced foreigners; a full explanation of the nature of these securities merits the

attention not only of the inhabitants of Great Britain, but of all foreigners on whom Providence has bestowed any portion of wealth, that is not employed in commerce, or laid out in landed estates: for where will they find so safe a repository for their money, and on such advantageous terms as the public funds of England afford? higher interest may indeed be obtained, but then the security is not quite so good.

A company or society of merchants trading to any part of the world may suffer losses of various kinds, so as to lessen the value of the principal sum advanced them, and to oblige them to lower their dividends; while, on the other hand, private securities are still more hazardous: from whence it necessarily follows, that the government securities being the safest, are the most advantageous to lay out money in. But for want of rightly understanding these securities, great numbers of persons, especially in the remote parts of the kingdom,

lose the opportunities of engaging in them, and often lend their money, to their great loss and disappointment, on private securities.

Besides the utility of being conversant in the nature of the funds, it will afford a secret satisfaction to the public in general, to see by what easy methods a free government raises the large (but necessary) annual supplies, for carrying on heavy and extensive wars, in comparison of those grievous and oppressive measures taken in despotic governments on the same emergencies.

Surely the breast of every Englishman must glow with rapture and admiration, when he considers, that while the unhappy subjects of the other powers engaged in the late war were quite exhausted, and thousands of them totally ruined by the demands made on them by their arbitrary monarchs, he voluntarily contributed towards defraying the public expences of his country, in a manner that was so far from being a burden to him, that, on the contrary, he

served himself at the same time, by lending his money on parliamentary security, and on conditions that, though they are not quite so profitable as some others, are yet insured by the credit of the nation, which exceeds all other security whatever.

The present government funds are,

Three per cent Bank reduced annuities.	
Three per cent. consolidated ditto.	
Three per cent. ditto,	1726.
Three per cent. ditto,	1751.
Three and a half per cent. ditto,	1756.
Three and a half per cent. ditto,	1758.
Four per cent. consolidated.	
Long annuities.	

These are what business is daily transacting in, and are extracted from one of the printed lists published by a broker, which printed lists are to be had daily (about one o'clock in the afternoon) at any of the brokers offices near the Exchange, and at some of them, may be seen stuck up at the windows. I choose to distinguish the above,

from all the other funds that are inserted in these lists, or printed in the public newspapers, under the general name of stocks, that the public may be acquainted with the difference between the funds of particular societies, and those of the government.

The word Stock, in its proper signification, means, that capital in merchandise, or money, which a certain number of proprietors have agreed to make the foundation for carrying on an united commerce, to the equal interest and advantage of each party concerned, in proportion to the sum or share contributed by each.

A number of merchants uniting, and applying to the government for an exclusive charter, to prevent others from engaging in the same commerce, and for a power to raise money by an open subscription in order to form their stock, or capital, are generally denominated Companies.

A conjunction of three or four persons, who jointly contribute different or equal sums towards forming a general stock to

trade with, is called a copartnership; but the sum of money, or the value of the merchandises they begin trade with, is still properly called their Stock; and so is the capital with which any single man carries on his particular business.

From this definition of the term it follows, that the application of it to the list of government securities, here inserted, is highly improper, as they are absolutely public debts, and not stocks, for they are all aids granted by parliament to the government, to enable it to defray the public expences at sundry times, and on sundry occasions; and have been borrowed of the public on the different conditions contained in the several acts of parliament by which they were raised; one of which conditions is, that they shall be redeemable by parliament, or, in other words, that the parliament reserve a power of paying off these sums borrowed of the public. However in all this, there is not the least shadow of stock or capital; but what amply supplies

the place of it is, National Credit, on the strength of which, the national debt has been contracted; and so long as the government can keep this credit in reputation, which it will be always able to do, while it can find ways and means of paying the annual interest of this debt, in the same punctual manner that it is paid at present, so long will national credit supply the place of stock to the government; and will be a better security for money than a share in the stock of any Company whatever, for reasons which I shall give in their proper place: but whether this national credit, which has now engendered such an enormous national debt as one hundred and forty millions sterling, is advantageous or not to England in general, is a question in politics we do not wish to decide, as being foreign to our subject; but if the reader is desirous of further information on this nice point, I must refer him to the ingenious Mr. Hume, whose Essay on Public Credit is a master-piece of its kind.

The stock or capital of our Public Companies has been raised by authority of parliament; and by the same authority has been confined to a limited sum: so that as soon as the sum allowed to be raised was completed, the number of proprietors was ascertained and completed also, and no person whatever could afterwards be admitted on the same footing; but as every proprietor had a power reserved to him, his heirs and executors, of transferring or assigning over his right in the said stock, to whom he thought proper—this laid the foundation of opening transfer-books, and of appointing particular days and hours for transferring, assigning over, and accepting, or, in other words, for selling and buying of stock.

Every original share of a trading company's stock must greatly increase in value, in proportion to the advantages arising from the commerce they are engaged in; and such is the nature of trade in general, that it either considerably increases, or falls into

decline; and nothing can be a greater proof of a company's trade being in a flourishing condition, than when their credit is remarkably good, and the original share in their stock will sell at a considerable premium.

This, for instance, has always been the case of East India stock, and such is the present flourishing state of the East India Company, that a share of one hundred pounds in their stock, on which only eighty-seven pounds ten shillings was paid in by the original subscribers, now actually sells for 270 l. and is supposed, by men of the clearest judgment in commercial affairs, to be intrinsically worth 400 l. nor indeed can it be otherwise, according to the general state of their accounts, as printed in June 1767, and supported by proper evidence at the bar of the house of Lords. *N:13*

Their dividend, in consequence of their signal prosperity, has been raised to ten per cent. and it seems to be the general sense of the proprietors, at least as far as we can judge from what has appeared in print on

*a £100 of India Stock
at first, only cost
£07.10.0*

this subject, that the Company can very well afford to raise it to twelve and an half per cent. Should such a measure take place, it is hard to say, what will be the value of one hundred pounds property in the stock of this successful Company; and as the sanguine hopes of the public may lead them unwarily too far, and open a scene of stock-jobbing highly detrimental not only to the credit of the Company, but to that of the whole kingdom, besides involving many private persons now enjoying affluence, and reducing them to a state of abject poverty; it may not be unseasonable to remark, “ that the greater the fluctua-
 “ tions, the deeper must be the game in:
 “ this stock—that while it continues to be
 “ a trading company, there must ever be
 “ a *chance*—and how very few considerate
 “ people will calmly sit down to any pri-
 “ vate *game at chance* for so deep a stake
 “ as thirty, forty, or fifty guineas the game;
 “ yet this is trifling, in comparison of job-
 “ bing in the fund of a trading company,

“ where the premium on a share in their
 “ stock, owing to adventitious events, has
 “ arisen to near three times its value, and
 “ which is therefore liable, from similar
 “ causes, to a diminution or increase of
 “ thirty, forty, or fifty per cent. in a few
 “ hours.

“ Undoubtedly, the credit of the East
 “ India Company is at present upon the
 “ most respectable and solid footing, far
 “ beyond what any trading company ever
 “ attained, nor is there the least apprehen-
 “ sion of its continuance; yet a regard to
 “ truth, and a tender concern for a people
 “ who have unhappily but too deeply im-
 “ bibed the spirit of gaming, obliges me
 “ to remind them, that a variety of events
 “ within the verge of probability may arise
 “ to diminish a premium, which must be
 “ always as precarious as the resources of
 “ the trade on which it is founded.—Let
 “ us for a moment cast our eyes on a few
 “ events, which the unexpected sudden re-
 “ volutions in human affairs, so often ex-

“ perience, warrant us to set down as
 “ more than barely possible.—A great part
 “ of the company’s treasure is locked up
 “ at *Calcutta*—has not one fatal event al-
 “ ready happened at this place? It will not
 “ be denied that a war may happen in In-
 “ dia; in that case, will not one single de-
 “ feat produce a dreadful alteration in the
 “ situation of the company’s affairs? Are
 “ bullion and rich cargoes liable to no ac-
 “ cidents in transporting them from India
 “ to England? but above all, let us reflect on
 “ the present state of a nation—hardly able
 “ to provide funds to pay the interest of its
 “ enormous National Debt, oppressed by
 “ burdensome taxes on the produce of in-
 “ dustry and labour, and reduced to pur-
 “ chase the necessaries of life from the store-
 “ houses of monopolizers—is such a na-
 “ tion likely to give a high price at future
 “ sales for the commodities imported from
 “ India, which are chiefly articles of lux-
 “ ury, the consumption of which the laws
 “ of political œconomy may perhaps oblige

“ us to lessen considerably? For though
 “ our East India trade is greatly altered
 “ for the better, yet, in a political view,
 “ it is still dubious, whether the balance is
 “ in our favour as a nation.”—From all
 these considerations it is evident, “ that
 “ the premium on the capital of this and
 “ every other trading company must be
 “ uncertain as to its value and duration,
 “ and consequently, all gaming and stock-
 “ jobbing apart, the present price of East
 “ India stock is less advantageous than the
 “ government securities, as the fluctuations
 “ in them must be considerably less, not
 “ so sudden, nor the security itself depen-
 “ dent on such adventitious circumstances.”

And that of all others the trading funds
 are the most disadvantageous to buy into,
 when the premiums run very high, and the
 most hazardous on any stock-jobbing plan.

The government annuities, and other se-
 curities for money, stand nearly in the same
 light, with respect to the first raising of the
 sum granted, as the stocks of Companies,

that is to say.—The money is raised by authority of parliament, the sum is limited; and after the subscription is full, no more contributors can be admitted. In order, therefore, to remove the inconveniencies that might arise to contributors from being obliged to keep their money constantly in the hands of the government, and that those who have money to lay out, and had not an opportunity of subscribing, may be enabled to purchase of the subscribers, the same method has been taken of opening transfer-books, and of appointing certain days and hours for transferring and accepting, or for buying and selling of the annuities: so far the government securities and the stocks of companies agree; we shall now see wherein they differ.

As the government are not engaged in trade, a share in their annuities cannot bear any premium, but what will arise from the real value of such share at the time it bears a premium. To illustrate this, let us suppose that I buy at present 100 l. share of

three per cent. annuities for 90 l. the current price ; the reason I buy it so low is, that money is worth at present four per cent. per annum, and I am to receive only three per cent. therefore I give a principal sum in proportion to the interest I am to receive. As the nation now enjoys profound tranquillity, my 100 l. share in the three per cent. annuities, which I bought for 90 l. may become worth 104 l. or more ; but from whence will this great profit arise ? not from the uncertain advantages of trade, but from a natural event, a public peace, which may in time lower the value of money (the government not being in want of extraordinary supplies) to such a degree, that more than three per cent. cannot be obtained any-where, nor even that on such good security as my share in the three per cent. annuities ; therefore I may be offered a premium for it on account of its intrinsic value ; and that the case here supposed is founded on a precedent, may be proved by referring back to the prices of three

per cent. annuities in the time of the Rebellion *, and comparing them with the price of the same annuities before the breaking out of the late war.

A time of peace is no security for the premium given on the stock of any trading company, because many events may happen, as easy to conjecture as to mention, by which they may sustain great losses, and which may occasion the premiums on shares totally to subside. Again, the transactions of no society whatever are so open, nor so soon known, when they concern the public, as the transactions of the British government. A number of fatal accidents may be concealed for a long time in private societies; but a rupture with a foreign power, which is almost the only thing in time of peace that ought to affect the price of the government securities, is presently known; and consequently, as soon as the rumor of a war is spread, the person who has given

* See the Gentleman's Magazine for Nov. 1745.

a premium on annuities has an opportunity of selling at a small loss, four or five per cent. but whenever a long-concealed misfortune that has happened to any trading society comes to be divulged, or that the society takes any unexpected measures, the fall on the shares in the stock of such a society may be twenty or thirty per cent. in one day.

Besides, the difference between the government annuities and the stocks of trading companies, when bought at a discount, (or under par) is very great; for should it ever happen, that the shares in the capital or stock of any society fell considerably under par, it may reasonably be concluded that the finances of the society are in a bad condition, and their trade on the decline; but the government annuities selling at a great discount is only a proof of the increase of the value of money, which will always be in proportion to the demands of the state for it.

Thus he, who at the beginning of the late war would willingly have lent the government his money at three and a half per cent. will not now part with it under four per cent. because the wants of the state continuing have raised the value of money; but this is no argument, either that the finances of the state are in a bad condition, or that its credit is on the decline: on the contrary, I do not know of any public event (the Rebellion excepted) which has in the least weakened public credit, nor which ought to have caused any great variation in the prices of the government securities; and here I must add a few words, which I am certain will greatly offend the moneyed men, but may not be disagreeable to the public.

I am humbly of opinion then, that a method might be found out of keeping the funds from these perpetual variations, (except in case of an actual formidable invasion, the total destruction of our maritime force, or any other more remarkable

catastrophe than any that happened during the late war) and of supplying the government with what money they want, on the same terms at the latter end of a war as at the beginning, provided it does not last so long as to make a real scarcity of money; which, I think, was not the case in the late war, as appeared by the immediate filling of every subscription for raising the annual supplies.

I confess it to be an Herculean labour, but yet it is to be accomplished—if the influence the brokers have over the moneyed men is once destroyed, which it is hoped this little piece will in part, if not totally, effect.

The Bank annuities, and other government securities, inserted at the beginning of this chapter, together with the following capitals of stocks of companies, and their annuities and bonds, make up the list that is commonly inserted, with their several prices, in the public news-papers, under the general title of stocks.

Bank stock, five and one half per cent.

South Sea stock, three per cent.

India stock, ten per cent.

South Sea annuities, three per cent.

India annuities, three per cent.

India bonds, three per cent.

These are securities nearly equal to the government annuities, and far preferable to the securities of any private societies whatever. They are all transferrable, or saleable, without any restraint or difficulty, as will appear in Chap. III. wherein the method of doing it is fully explained.

Having thus given a succinct account of the public funds, in a style which, I hope, will be intelligible to the meanest capacity; I have only to add a few remarks that naturally arise out of the explanation I have given of them, and which, I hope, will not be intirely useles to the public.

It appears then, “ That the government securities of England are absolutely preferable to all others whatever.”

“ That shares in the stocks of the public
“ companies of England are nearly equal
“ to the government securities, and far
“ preferable to the securities given by pri-
“ vate societies, or particular persons.

“ That shares in annuities bought at a
“ great discount, that is to say, greatly
“ under par, are the cheapest and most
“ advantageous to the purchaser, and con-
“ siderably more profitable than any stocks
“ bought at a high premium: because
“ the probability of the premium (given
“ on any stock) totally subsiding, is infi-
“ nitely greater, than that the low price
“ given at present for three per cent. an-
“ nuities should fall much lower; and there
“ is a greater probability of their rising,
“ and a greater likelihood of its conti-
“ nuance, than there is that the premium
“ now given on any stock should rise much
“ higher, or continue so high as it is, for
“ any number of years: therefore shares
“ in stocks that bear a premium, are the
“ dearest, and shares in funds or annuities
“ under par, the cheapest to purchase.

“ That persons who have subscribed or
“ bought into the three per cent. or other
“ government securities some years ago, at
“ a much higher price than the present,
“ ought not to sell out, unless on an una-
“ voidable emergency, let what will be the
“ temptations offered by brokers to engage
“ them to do it; since, in their case, they
“ will scarce better themselves by any new
“ subscription; and since, whenever they
“ offer to sell, they will always find buyers,
“ whose desire of buying what they want
“ to part with, plainly makes a doubt of
“ the matter; for it shews that the pur-
“ chasers (or their brokers for them) have
“ as good an opinion of the annuities the
“ sellers are going to part with at a great
“ loss, as they have of any new subscrip-
“ tion*: therefore, unless in a case of ne-

* It is the broker's business to throw out all possible baits to engage people to be continually changing from one fund to another, for this brings grifts to his mill; every movement of this kind producing fresh commission-money.

“ cessity, never remove your money at a
“ loss; but wait patiently till the situation
“ of public affairs has brought it back to
“ the price you gave, or a much higher,
“ and never believe any idle rumors of bad
“ news, so far as to let them frighten you
“ out of your interest in the government
“ securities; for those securities have not
“ for many years, nor are likely again to
“ be in any real danger.

“ Finally, That the man who wants to
“ engage you to be continually changing
“ the situation of your money, is influ-
“ enced by some private motive; for which
“ reason never follow his advice, unless
“ you are a jobber yourself.”

CHAPTER II.

*Of the mystery and iniquity of Stock-jobbing
in all its various branches.*

I GIVE this account of stock-jobbing the second place in this little piece, because it may prove an agreeable relaxation to the mind after so dry a subject as that of the stocks; and likewise, because it is proper to give an account of the various branches of stock-jobbing before I insert any general instructions for transacting the several parts of the business of the public funds.

It will be necessary to premise, that the iniquitous art of stock-jobbing has sprung, like a great many other abuses, out of the best of blessings, Liberty, the benign influence of which the English nation, to its immortal honour be it recorded, is ever studious to extend to foreigners, as well as to its natives.

Moral writers assert, that there is no good thing on earth which may not be abused; but this is no argument that the good, out of which evil is produced, is the less valuable; on the contrary, it only aggravates the guilt of those who are so corrupt as to make even virtue itself serve the cause of vice.

From the free liberty granted to all foreigners to buy into, and sell out of, our public funds, the diabolical art of stock-jobbing took its rise, and it is now arrived at its meridian of iniquity.

The great concerns which foreigners, and especially the Dutch, have had in our funds for more than half a century past, demonstrate the goodness of the English securities in preference to all others; that the manner in which the business of them is transacted, is the plainest and most free from all difficulties and embarrassments; and that the punctual payment of small interest is, by all prudent people, more to be prized than the vain promises of much

larger interest, where there is not a probability of its being punctually paid, if it is ever paid at all.

The credit of Great Britain is greatly superior to that of France, owing to the inviolable honour of her Parliaments in keeping to their engagements with the public creditors of the nation. The French government, on the contrary, has often violated the conditions on which she borrowed money for the exigencies of the state : therefore, as long as the present happy constitution of Great Britain remains, she will constantly have the advantage of France in obtaining loans on the strength of her public credit, not only from her own subjects, but from foreigners of every denomination.

“ Had one half of the acts of power
“ been exerted with us, which have been so
“ familiar in France; had half the liberties
“ been taken in tampering with the claims
“ of creditors, a total bankruptcy would
“ long ere now have been the consequence.

“ Example works wonderful effects; and
 “ the advantages of a security to be de-
 “ pended on will every day more and more
 “ engage the monied interest to prefer this
 “ to any violent and precarious profits:”
 this judicious remark is made by Sir James
 Stuart, in his elaborate work, intitled,
 “ An Inquiry into the Principles of Poli-
 “ tical **OE**conomy.”

Again, the Dutch and other foreigners
 having so large an interest in our public
 funds, has given rise to the buying and
 selling of them for time, by which is to be
 understood, the making of contracts for
 buying and selling against any certain pe-
 riod of time, so that the transfer at the
 public offices is not made at the time of
 making the contract, but at the time sti-
 pulated in the contract for transferring it;
 and this has produced modern stock-jobbing,
 as I shall presently have occasion to shew.

Nothing could be more just or equitable
 than the original design of these contracts,
 nor nothing more infamous than the abuse
 that has been, and still is, made of it.

The original intention of these contracts, I imagine, was, that a Dutchman, or any other foreigner, having occasion to buy into, or sell out of, our public funds, and being informed by his correspondent at London of an advantageous opportunity of doing either, might be enabled to embrace such an opportunity by writing to his friend to contract immediately for any quantity of stock against such a time, before the expiration of which, he might send his correspondent a remittance, if it did not suit him to do it immediately; whereas, if it were not for these contracts, the transfer (in the common course of business) being to be made, and the money to be paid at the same time, if it did not suit his correspondent to advance it, nor him to remit it, the opportunity would be lost, and again, that his correspondent might not be prevented from taking advantage of a favourable opportunity either of buying or selling for him, by waiting the arrival of powers of attorney, or other necessary instruments,

authorising him to transact the business at the offices.

This is the shortest and most probable account I am able to give of the original intent of contracts for selling stock for time—the four principal times for which contracts or bargains are made, are—February—May—August—and November—and these are called, in 'Change Alley, the Rescounter * settlements. The correspondents of

* In the former editions of this work the Author declared himself at a loss for the etymology of the word Rescounter, which he is now enabled to give a full account of, for which the public are indebted to an honourable gentleman residing in Holland in a public capacity, who has been so obliging as to write the following letter to the author.

‘ S I R,

‘ I thank you for your book, which has made
 ‘ me understand what before I had not the least no-
 ‘ tion of.—In your 29th page, in the note, you say
 ‘ you are at a loss for the etymology of Rescounter.
 ‘ I shall take the liberty to give you the meaning
 ‘ of that word as used among Dutch merchants, by

such foreigners as are concerned in our funds being generally merchants, these having no spare time, have recourse to brokers, who make these contracts for them; and the method is thus: a broker declares that he has a commission to buy (suppose in the month of March) 1000 l.

‘ which you may see how it has been adopted in the
 ‘ Alley.—It is customary with Dutch merchants
 ‘ who have mutual dealings and running accounts,
 ‘ and who live in the same town, to give a receipt
 ‘ at the bottom of a bill of parcels, or invoice of
 ‘ goods sold to each other, in these words, *solvit*
 ‘ *per rescontre*, which is understood to mean, that
 ‘ the value of such invoice has been adjusted in
 ‘ account current between them; even small notes
 ‘ of hand, or assignments (as the Dutch call them)
 ‘ are thrown into these accounts current—When
 ‘ payments are made other ways, they say, *solvit*
 ‘ *per banco*, *solvit per cassa*, *solvit per wessel*, &c.
 ‘ this denotes the different manner in which pay-
 ‘ ments have been made, and facilitates the tracing
 ‘ of any articles that may be disputed. I shall be
 ‘ glad if this throws any light upon the etymology
 ‘ of the word Rescounter, as used with you, and
 ‘ am;

‘ Your humble servant, &c.’

three per cent. annuities for the Rescoun-
 ters in May; and it is not long before he
 finds a brother, who declares he has a com-
 mission to sell 1000 l. for the same time;
 after agreeing then on the price, the one
 marks down in his book—sold to Zeruba-
 bel Ambush 1000 l. three per cent. annui-
 ties for May;—and the other—bought of
 Jemmy Sly 1000 l. three per cent. annuities
 for that time; and thus the bargain is fi-
 nished till May: but the principal, or per-
 son who employed them, is not declared on
 either side, as it ought to be; of which
 hereafter, when we come to treat of the
 laws in force respecting Brokers.

Were this proceeding to stop here, it
 would only answer the original design (ex-
 cept in the last-mentioned particular) and
 would be so far just and equitable; but the
 mischief of it is, that under this sanction of
 selling and buying the funds for time for
 foreigners, brokers and others, buy and sell
 for themselves, and for all employers, in
 whom they think proper to place a confi-

dence, without having any interest in the funds they sell, or any cash to pay for what they buy, nay even without any design to transfer, or accept, the funds they sell or buy for time.

The business thus transacted has been declared illegal by several acts of parliament, and is the principal branch of stock-jobbing, and the genuine source to which we are indebted for that variety of private letters from the Continent in time of war—secret intelligence—important events—bloody engagements—flat-bottomed boats—Spanish fleets joining with French—difference with foreign powers—deaths of certain great personages—breaking out of the plague—alterations in the ministry—and that infinity of *et cæteras* of the same kind, which are to be found every week inserted in some of our papers, and contradicted in others; but which are all subservient to the great purpose of promoting the trade of stock-jobbing.

In order to prove that stock-jobbing produces a great variety of articles in the news-

papers, as well as rumors and reports in coffee-houses, and the better to explain the whole mystery of this art, I shall endeavour to give a clear account of stock-jobbers; and shall distinguish the different sorts of them; and convince the public, that it lies under a great error when it confines the contemptuous term of stock-jobbers wholly to brokers; an error, however, which of late has universally prevailed; for whenever stock-jobbing has been brought upon the carpet, either in periodical essays, or upon the stage, the characters have been described either as Jewish or Christian brokers, and those of the meanest and shabbiest sort, except in a very sensible little essay in the Imperial Magazine for August 1760, in which the author very justly introduces some characters in a higher station of life; and indeed it were to be wished that the higher orders of men amongst us had not this disgraceful title, to sully their bright honour; but so it is, that the present immense national debt has introduced a general spirit

of gaming among all ranks of men possessed either of property or credit, and playing in the funds is become as common, as playing at cards.

Stock-jobbers may be divided into three different sorts :

The first are foreigners, who have property in our funds, with which they are continually jobbing.

The second are our own gentry, merchants, and tradesmen, who likewise have property in the funds, with which they job, or, in other words, are continually changing the situation of their property, according to the periodical variations of the funds, as produced by the divers incidents that are supposed either to lessen or increase the value of these funds, and occasion sudden rises or falls of the current price of them.

The third, and by far the greatest number, are stock-brokers and their employers, who with very little, and often with no property at all in the funds, job in them on credit, and transact more business in the

several government securities in one hour, without having a shilling of property in any one of them, than the real proprietor of thousands transacts in several years; the following instance will serve to elucidate this remark.

A few years since a stock-broker wanted to prove a debt of 100 l. under a commission of bankruptcy; the rest of the creditors objected to it; and he was asked, how his debt arose? he replied, it was for brokerage, for buying and selling of stocks for the bankrupt. This was thought very extraordinary, as the time of transacting this business for him was the very time when he was greatly indebted to his several creditors; and consequently it was supposed, that if he had possessed such a property in the funds as to enable him to owe his broker 100 l. merely for commission, which is no more than 2 s. 6 d. per cent. he had no occasion to remain in debt. In short, the broker was not allowed to come in as a creditor, upon which he very foolishly com-

menced a suit against the parties concerned, and was most justly nonsuited. It appeared upon the trial, that he had bought and sold for the bankrupt, of various government securities, about 70,000 l. in one quarter of a year, that is, from one rescounter to another; and that the bankrupt at this time had not, nor could not be supposed to have, 100 l. property in any one of the funds. As the whole transaction thereof was stock-jobbing, and expressly contrary to act of parliament, the bringing such a cause into a court of judicature was reckoned a most extraordinary piece of assurance, and cast that odium and contempt on the gentlemen of 'Change Alley, who attended in behalf of their brother, that they justly merited.

Foreigners, who have property in our funds, and are jobbers, are the most guilty of injustice to the public of any of the parties concerned in this iniquitous practice; because they are often men of credit, and sometimes of authority, in their own coun-

tries, which are perhaps in alliance with us in time of war, and therefore whatever false news they send over, to answer their private jobbing accounts, is not so soon suspected, nor its falsehood so easily detected, as those which are made at home.

For instance, if a magistrate of a renowned city, whose government is in alliance or at peace with us, sends over a letter to his correspondent at London, in which he assures him, that on such a day, and at such a place, the French gained a considerable advantage over the allied army, and backs his intelligence with orders to this correspondent to sell out 1000 l. or 2000 l. of his property in the funds, because he thinks this advantage gained by the French may prove detrimental to the affairs of England, and endanger, or at least greatly lessen, the value of our funds, the public becomes immediately affected by this letter, at least such part of it as have concerns in the funds; for it is shewn publicly upon 'Change, and proper care taken

to spread the intelligence of his having ordered stock to be sold out; the gentlemen of the Alley, who know the meaning of such letters (some of which in time of war arrive with every mail) receive the intelligence differently, as it suits their different interests; those who want the stocks to fall, take the utmost pains to propagate the intelligence, and to enlarge on the authority, credit, and veracity of the letter-writer; and, to put the finishing stroke to this scene of stock-jobbing policy, they immediately send a copy of the letter to the printers of some of the news-papers, and at the same time advise all their employers to sell. The unsuspecting public, on reading the news, are easily inclined to believe it, because it comes from a friendly quarter. Were it taken from the Bruffels Gazette, it would of course be a falsehood; but as it is a private letter from one of our friends, who, we may suppose, would sooner give the most favourable, than the worst account of things, it is universally credited. “ The

“ patriot fights for his bleeding countrymen
 “ —the malecontent exclaims against the
 “ measures of the ministry, and damns
 “ German princes and German politics—
 “ the antiquated maiden, who subsists on
 “ the annual income of her property in the
 “ funds, and the miser, who always hated
 “ paper-money, tremble alike for their
 “ property, and reason thus with them-
 “ selves—Stocks are fallen on this news
 “ three per cent. perhaps to-morrow it
 “ may be worse, and the following day
 “ worse still; better sell before all is lost.
 “ Alas! poor Old England, this national
 “ debt will be thy ruin one day or other:
 “ well, land cannot run away, I’ll e’en go
 “ into the city and sell, before it is too
 “ late.”

With the same idle fears, hundreds run
 to the Alley, and sell on the credit of such
 sort of letters. The next day, the gentle-
 men brokers of the opposite party, who
 want the stocks to rise, take care to have
 this intelligence contradicted; then those

who have sold see their error, and want to buy in again, which if they do, they are obliged to give an advanced price; the flock is over; and the funds have recovered their former price; or perhaps a true piece of good news has raised them much higher than they were, before our false friend's letter was made public. To complete this example of the mischief that stock-jobbing foreigners make, and which many of my readers will allow is no exaggeration, there remains only to inform the public, that this worthy magistrate, at the time he sends this news, and orders 1000 l. to be sold out, sends private orders to his broker to buy in 50,000 l. (when his news has effected a fall) in order to settle his jobbing account in the Alley; for, alas, poor man! he had engaged to deliver 50,000 l. for the ensuing rescounters, which he had sold on speculation at a low price, without being possessed of it; but it matter'd not, "the French would send 150,000
" men into Germany, the king of Prussia

“ would be crushed before the time of
 “ settling ;” and the 50,000*l.* consequently
 might be bought at a much lower price
 than he had sold it at, and the account be
 adjusted greatly to his advantage. Thus
 embarked, he naturally wishes destruction
 to Old England, which, as a foreigner, but
 more especially as one of that nation whose
 God is self-interest *, is not so much to
 be wondered at ; “ but, O shame, horrid
 “ shame to Englishmen! ever to be en-
 “ gaged in contracts which must make
 “ them with misfortunes may befall their
 “ country.” For once, however, the poor
 magistrate finds his error, no misfortune
 has really happened to England, or her re-
 nowned ally ; and therefore he is obliged,

* A French author says, that in Holland the de-
 mon of gold, being crowned with tobacco leaves,
 and seated on a throne of cheese, is publicly adored.
 —I suppose he had observed, that the Dutch make
 the summum bonum of this life to consist in having
 plenty of these three articles, gold, tobacco, and
 cheese.

as we have seen, to forge a piece of bad news, to lower the stocks as much as he can; but the mischief not having happened that he had formed in his brain, his account is obliged to be finally adjusted greatly to his disadvantage.

Numberless instances of this species of stock-jobbing might be given; but the author hopes that this one will suffice to give the common reader a distinct idea of the nature of it; and the judicious will need no key to realize this, or any other characters he may have occasion to describe.

The second class of stock-jobbers are our own countrymen, of almost every rank and denomination; and as some of very high rank among us are extremely addicted to common gaming, it is no wonder to find them deeply engaged in the more refined and artful games of the Alley. These do more or less prejudice to the public, in proportion to their station and influence, and the sums they job for.

Thus, for instance, a man who enjoys any considerable post in the nation, by which he may be supposed to have the earliest intelligence of all events that can tend either to raise, or fall the stocks, and whose veracity, or rather whose honor, will not admit the supposition of his propagating a falsehood—if he happens to be a jobber, and, in order to settle a great account in the Alley to his advantage, should for once swerve from the truth, and, upon his honor, report a piece of news to be true, which is absolutely false—will do as much mischief for a short time, as the foreigner already mentioned. . Again, the general of an army, or the commander of a fleet, who are jobbers, should they have a great deal depending in the Alley, and their account should stand so as to require a fall of the stocks—if they disappoint the sanguine expectations of the public, and, instead of gaining or pursuing a victory, only just do as much as will barely save their lives at a court-martial, because they will not, by a

complete victory, raise those funds they want to fall—are stock-jobbers, who do the public a double prejudice; first, by not performing their duty in the important services they are intrusted with; and, secondly, by causing a fall in the funds that may alarm and frighten many of the adventurers and proprietors, and engage them to sell out their property to a disadvantage.

I am sensible that it will appear an absurd supposition to imagine, that persons in such high stations should be capable of a neglect of duty on such base motives: and indeed I will not positively assert, that we have ever had any instance of it; but, at the same time, give me leave to observe—that both ancient and modern history furnish us with many remarkable instances of the basest actions being committed by men of high rank, and the most exalted stations in government, for smaller pecuniary advantages than those which might arise in the cases here supposed—and that the gain of twenty or thirty thousand pounds

may, with the covetous, or prodigal in high life, outweigh the loss of honor, or a disgracing sentence from a court-martial.

It must certainly be of great advantage to any state, to examine strictly what gaming connexions of any kind the person has, who is a candidate to represent the people of this kingdom in Parliament; for who so likely to take a bribe, as he who loses thousands in an hour, and pays his debts of honor—like a man of honor.

Let us now proceed to the monied man, who has no other influence nor authority, but that which his cash gives him; but who, with the advantage of having a current capital of ten or twelve thousand pounds, becomes a man of great consequence in the Alley, and has no small influence on that part of the public who have any concern with the funds.

He deals in the Alley with a design to double this sum by a much speedier method than by a slavish, tedious application to the small profits of merchandizing. He

has experienced the surprizing effects of stock-jobbing already, having increased his patrimony, by a diligent attendance in the Alley, from two to twenty thousand pounds, and is now become an adept in the art: he has not a friend or acquaintance whom he does not attempt to convince of his superior judgment in the funds, and that he has the earliest and most authentic accounts from different parts of the world (by private letters) of all events that concern the nation, and can any ways affect the funds. Sometimes, when at war, he is well assured that we are at the eve of a peace, and advises all his friends to buy stock: this of consequence procures a rise, which was what he wanted, being a * Bull of twenty

* A Bull is the name by which the gentlemen of 'Change Alley choose to call all persons who contract to buy any quantity of government securities, without an intention or ability to pay for it, and who consequently are obliged to sell it again, either at a profit or a loss, before the time comes, when

thousand three per cent. annuities; and by propagating the report of an approaching peace, he has engaged so many people to buy, that he has raised the price, and by that means has got rid of his twenty thousand at two or three per cent. profit.

they have contracted to take it. Thus a man who in March buys in the Alley 40,000 l. four per cent. annuities 1760, for the rescouters in May, and at the same time is not worth ten pounds in the world, or, which is the same thing, has his money employed in trade, and cannot really take the annuities so contracted for, is a Bull, till such time as he can discharge himself of his heavy burden by selling it to another person, and so adjusting his account, which, if the whole house be Bulls, he will be obliged to do at a considerable loss; and in the interim (while he is betwixt hope and fear, and is watching every opportunity to ease himself of his load on advantageous terms, and when the fatal day is approaching that he must sell, let the price be what it will) he goes lowring up and down the house, and from office to office; and if he is asked a civil question, he answers with a surly look, and by his dejected, gloomy aspect and moroseness, he not badly represents the animal he is named after.

Another time he has just received intelligence that the Spaniards are on the point of joining the French, and will immediately assist them with a formidable fleet; he therefore advises all his friends to sell out, for stocks will fall ten per cent. and if they sell out now, they will have a fine opportunity of buying in again much lower. To confirm his belief of the intelligence he has received, and to make his practice correspond with his opinion, he really sells out five or six thousand pounds, which he has ready for this occasion in some of the funds; his unsuspecting friends, being by this means convinced of the truth of what he has related, follow his example, and universally spread the report; so that the great num-

A Bull is likewise a person who has bought, and actually paid for, a large quantity of any new fund, commonly called subscription, while there is no more than one or two payments made on it, but who is unable to pay in the whole of the sum, and consequently is obliged to part with it again before the next pay-day.

bers of persons who are thereby induced to sell, and the coldness of those who want to buy, considerably lowers the price, which is all the good man aims at, who at this time is a * Bear in the Alley of thirty thousand

* A Bear, in the language of 'Change Alley, is a person who has agreed to sell any quantity of the public funds, more than he is possessed of, and often without being possessed of any at all, which, nevertheless, he is obliged to deliver against a certain time: before this time arrives, he is continually going up and down seeking whom, or, which is the same thing, whose property he can devour; you will find him in a continual hurry; always with alarm, surprize, and eagerness painted on his countenance; greedily swallowing the least report of bad news; rejoicing in mischief, or any misfortune that may bring about the wished-for change of falling the stocks, that he may buy in low, and so settle his account to advantage. He is easily distinguished from the Bull, who is sulky and heavy, and sits in some corner in a melancholy posture: whereas the Bear, with meagre, haggard looks, and a voracious fierceness in his countenance, is continually on the watch, seizes on all who enter the Alley, and by his terrific weapons of groundless fears—and false rumors—frightens all around him

pounds of some of the annuities or stocks, which he has now had an opportunity of buying to adjust his account with, on much better terms than he could have bought them, if it had not been for this news; and the loss he has sustained on the five or six thousand pounds (sold only as a blind) is trifling, in comparison of the loss he has prevented, or perhaps of the profit he has made, on closing his stock-jobbing account. To finish this character, let me inform the public, that the letter of intelligence on which this scene of action is founded, was

out of that property, he wants to buy: and is as much a monster in nature, as his brother brute in the woods. The author hopes this, and the foregoing note, will be carefully attended to, as he shall often have occasion to mention these two brutes in human form; and will not give any further description of them, imagining this sufficient, not only for the understanding this little treatise, but likewise fully to describe them, and the difference between them, to all tolerable judges of physiognomy, who may hereafter meet with them in their walks through 'Change Alley.

made abroad, by the gentleman's desire, and according to his own form, to answer this very end. Nay, if that could not be contrived, for want of a correspondent abroad, it was very easy to supply that defect by means of any German, French, or Dutch clerk, in the compting-house at home.

Next to this class of jobbers follows a whole group of characters, who are tradesmen and shopkeepers of various kinds; and who may reasonably be supposed to have laid out their capitals in purchasing the stocks of their several warehouses and shops; and therefore can never have any great quantity of cash in the funds. To say the truth, the greatest part of them have not a shilling of property in any one of the government securities. These men therefore walk the Alley on credit and honor; that is to say, as they are known to be substantial tradesmen, and men whose word (in the city style) is as good as their bond; they have nothing to do but to give orders to a

broker to buy them 50 or 60,000*l.* of any of the funds, for any particular time, or to sell the same sum. This order is executed as soon as the tradesman has assured the broker, that he will act upon honor, and pay any loss that may arise upon closing the account*.

We will suppose for a moment then, that one of these tradesmen is a coffee-house

* Some tradesmen, or rather merchants, of great eminence, have occasionally given a terrible blow to stock-jobbing, by refusing to pay the losses on their jobbing accounts, artfully pleading the act against jobbing, mentioned in the former part of this work, which declares all stock-jobbing bargains to be illegal, null, and void. A few more instances of this kind will answer the end of extirpating this infamous practice, more effectually than twenty acts of parliament; but is by no means honorable or equitable, for the unfortunate broker in this case is made responsible to his brethren for the loss, and must adjust it with them, or lose his credit; it is therefore the fatality of this expedient, not the equity, that I mention as a means of considerable time-bargains, which have no foundation in real property.

politician; and has lately in his own imagination found out, that some connexions the administration are on the point of entering into abroad, or some measures they are likely to take at home, will tend to raise the stocks considerably, which now bear a low price. Fired with the idea of greater gain, and much easier to be procured, than any he could hope for by an attendance on his shop, he quits it, and runs to the Alley, where he gives orders to buy 70,000 l. three per cent. annuities, for the following rescounters: when this is done, he returns home fully satisfied with his superior judgment; and, to make his case the better, he once more quits his shop earlier than usual in the evening, to entertain his fellow-citizens, at some punch-house or tavern, with an harangue on the great advantages we are likely to gain over the enemy in a short time; and assures them, that now or never is the time to get money by buying stocks: and if, luckily, in time of war there is a town besieged by

England or its allies, he is ready to lay nine to one all round the room, that it is in our hands before the thirtieth of August (the time, we will suppose, his account is to be settled). This fatal day however advances, and no fortunate news arrives.—

The good broker waits on his friend to acquaint him that the time is drawing nigh; and desires to know what is to be done with the 70,000 l. annuities, which he well knows the tradesman never intends to take.

“ The young citizen replies by inquiring,
“ if there is no news with the last mail,
“ no rumor of a peace, nor no advantage
“ gained over the enemy: to which the
“ seeming melancholy broker answers, No,
“ dear Sir, quite the contrary; there is a
“ report that we have lost a battle; and
“ that there will soon be a change of the
“ ministry.—A change of the ministry!
“ heaven forbid! then we are all ruined:
“ and do you really believe it, Mr. Long-
“ shanks? Yes, Sir; upon my honor, I
“ am afraid it is too true, for they are all

“ turned fellers to-day, and three per cents.
 “ are fallen four per cent. below the price
 “ you bought at; and they say the house
 “ are Bulls for the rescouters. The devil
 “ they are, Sir! why what would you ad-
 “ vise me to do then? I shall lose finely, I
 “ suppose! Do, Sir; why I think—I think
 “ —I would advise you to sell, and close
 “ the account; for I am afraid you will
 “ only make it worse by staying till the last
 “ day. It is a little unlucky to be sure;
 “ but we shall recover it again, and more
 “ to it, next rescouters. Shall I sell, Sir?
 “ —Why yes; the first loss is best: and
 “ pray let me have the account, that I may
 “ discharge it, for I shall be out of town
 “ on the settling day.” In a short time
 Mr. Longshanks returns, and thus conti-
 nues the scene: “ Well, Sir, I have done
 “ it at last at $1\frac{1}{8}$; I believe the people are
 “ mad.—I thought I should never have
 “ got it done;—they are all fellers to a
 “ man.—Well, I must make all the haste
 “ I can to Sir Solomon Wronghead, for

“ he is a Bull of half a million; and I must
 “ advise him to fell before things grow
 “ worse. Here, Sir, is your account.

Mar. 31, 1761.	
Bought for Mr. Deputy Dowlas 70,000 l. three per cent. annuities for the rescouters in May, 27, 81 $\frac{1}{8}$.	Sold for Mr. Deputy Dowlas 70,000 l. three per cent. annuities for May rescouters, a, 76 $\frac{5}{8}$.

	l.	s.	d.
“ The difference, Sir, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ } 3150	0	0	0
“ per cent. which comes to } 87	10	0	0
“ And my commission for } “ buying and felling at $1\frac{1}{8}$ } “ per cent. is }	87	10	0
	3237 10 0		

“ Well, Sir, you will write a receipt, and
 “ I will give you a draught upon my
 “ banker for the money. Pardon me, Sir,
 “ you know this whole transaction is ex-
 “ pressly against act of parliament *, and

* See an act 7th Geo. II. intituled, An act the better to prevent the infamous practice of stock-jobbing.

“ therefore we never give receipts, nor
 “ take any ; all is upon honor, Sir, which
 “ you will know by and by, when I have
 “ a large balance to pay you. Well, Sir,
 “ how shall I write you in the draught ?
 “ Pray what is your christian name ? O,
 “ Sir, you need not be particular, only
 “ write—To Jemmy Longshanks or bearer,
 “ that will be sufficient : you may add, if
 “ you please, Captain-general of the band
 “ of gentlemen stock-brokers.—Sir, I
 “ thank you ; I hope we shall have better
 “ success another time. I hope so too ;
 “ Mr. Longshanks, a good day to you.—
 “ Sir, your very humble servant.”

This example may be multiplied to a
 thousand ; but as the necessary explanation
 of it has taken up more room than I ima-
 gined, I shall wave giving any further in-
 stances of the same kind, and shall leave
 the judicious reader to form a case, e con-
 tra, wherein a trader sells for the rescoun-
 ters, and wants to lower the price, in order

to buy in under what he has agreed to deliver at; and to follow this man to the coffee-house, where he will be found exclaiming against the measures of the ministry, and pronouncing the nation to be on the brink of ruin.

In the room of other examples, I shall here introduce some remarks, which I hope the public will think deserving of the most serious attention.

Granting then, that any tradesman of this great metropolis has acted such a scene as I have just described, can it be supposed that he will sit down quietly with his loss? a loss—which the profits of his trade will not, perhaps, recover in many years. No, certainly, he will sport again, and probably a second loss may lead the way to bankruptcy; or grant that he gains, it is all upon honor; and perhaps when the day comes that he is to receive a balance in his favor, which would indemnify him for his former losses, his broker turns out a

Lame Duck †; by which he has the mortification of losing this balance without resource, and probably of seeing his broker re-established at Jonathan's, for a paltry composition to his creditors within the house, while he himself is declared a bankrupt for inability to pay his lawful creditors their just demands; which inability has arose from his having too punctually paid his debts of honor to the honorable gentleman, who has now left him to shift for himself.

But the worst of all is, that conscious of his own folly, he has never placed this great loss to account, and his books being regularly kept, except in this particular, it appears upon the examination under the commission, that a large sum has been re-

† A name given in 'Change Alley to those who refuse to fulfil their contracts. There are some of these at almost every rescouter. The punishment for non-payment is banishment from Jonathan's, but they can still act as brokers at the offices.

ceived in a short space of time, and no account is given how it is expended; this naturally leads to an inquiry of the bankrupt what is become of the money? To which he will perhaps answer (if he is a man that is not past the time of life for the indulgence of sensual pleasure) that he has spent it in high living, and on women; for the last of vices that a man of spirit would choose to own, is gaming, as it carries with it no excuse, having no gratification to plead; and is besides the most blamable of any in a tradesman. This account not proving satisfactory, he is condemned for the supposed sins of his youth, but in reality for his follies in the Alley, to a perpetual imprisonment, perhaps to an ignominious death.

If an instance of this kind happens only once in ten years, is it not enough to make an humane people lament that such a gaming scheme subsists in the very heart of the city? Ought it not to silence all clamors, as well as all lampoons and satires

on card-playing at the court-end of the town? for how trifling are the sums generally played for at cards, in comparison of the deep stakes in the Alley? how infinitely do the consequences fall short of those which attend gaming in the funds? In one case noblemen and gentry dip their estates, and impoverish their families; in the other substantial merchants and citizens, who are the very soul of commerce, are ruined; and the state, that subsists by the extent and flourishing condition of its commercial interest, must suffer in the end.

Again, let it be considered, that in some, at least, of our grand card assemblies, all foul play is excluded; and the chances are equal, except where superior skill in the game gives the advantage. Now no superior skill in any game at cards can give an advantage equal to that, which the crafts and subtilities practised by the old standards in the Alley, give them over the young and unexperienced; and this should not only deter men from engaging on such

unequal terms, but should likewise induce them to be very sparing of their reflections on those who have lost considerable sums in the Alley, and have quietly sat down with the loss; since such persons might be ignorant at first, that the practice of stock-jobbing was dishonest in itself; or that, in order to succeed in it, a man must divest himself of every sentiment of humanity and integrity, and must be deaf to the cries of the wretched whom his success has reduced to misery: he therefore, who, having found his error, submits to the fatal blow, and tamely wears the name of dupe, rather than stay in the Alley till he becomes a sharper, merits the compassion, and, were it not my own case, I had said the applause of a Christian people. A French author very justly says;

Le désir de gagner, qui nuit & jour occupe,
Est un dangereux aiguillon.

Souvent quoique l'esprit, quoique le cœur
soit bon,

On commence par être dupe,
On finit par être fripon.

Happy therefore is that man, who has only the folly of being a dupe to reflect on; and not the infamy of staying in the Alley till he was a fripon or sharper. In a word, the chance of gaining is very small, and the uncertainty of being paid, when gained, very great; for which reason, I intreat those who have not yet entered the Alley, never to frequent it on a jobbing account; and those who have sinned already, to go their ways and sin no more, lest a worse thing come unto them; lest their fortunes and their liberty fall a sacrifice to the fatal consequences of repeated losses in the Alley, and their names, which once stood foremost in the bright records of un sullied honor, should be sunk into oblivion, or, by the hasty judgment of an uncharitable world, be branded with undeserved infamy. For how few are there in our days, who entertain the sentiments of a late noble author, “ Convinced as I am (says he) that every
 “ man has his failings, and that few are
 “ exempt from malice, I shall never be

“ ready to confirm a report to the pre-
“ dice of my neighbour’s honor; for if
“ he proves guilty, I shall be sorry to in-
“ crease the burden of his crime by my
“ reflections; and if he is found to be in-
“ nocent, I shall be charmed to think that
“ I was not of the number of his calum-
“ niators.”

I shall now give an account of the trans-
actions of the Professors of the art and
mystery of stock-jobbing, who, like the
members of other colleges, have different
degrees, according to the extent of their
genius, or the length of time they have be-
longed to the society. At J————’s there
are Servitors, Novices, Pupils, Tutors, and
Doctors; of whom the latter are easily
known by their pride and arrogance,
which breaks forth upon every occasion,
into declamations against the fresh-men or
Novices; and in praise of their own supe-
rior skill and dignity.—If any of my read-
ers have ever employed a Doctor in the
art, they will easily recollect some such ad-

vertifements of his skill, as this—“ I am
 “ always to be found in the very worst
 “ times, and know how things stand, and
 “ the trim of the house, better than these
 “ young boys, that live but a few days in
 “ the Alley, and then are heard of no
 “ more ;” — which means only, that
 they can shave clofer than the young ones ;
 and may be taken either in a literal,
 or a figurative sense. Tutors are those
 who take Novices for their Pupils, and
 finding their ignorance (owing to their in-
 nocence) make bargains with them, and
 bring them into credit with the house, in
 which they suffer them to go alone, as soon
 as they have tricked them out of half their
 fortunes, for teaching them an art, which,
 if they have any honesty left, they quit as
 soon as they know the infamy of it, leaving
 their tutors to enjoy the fruit of their guilty
 intructions—The tutorship at J——’s
 has generally been in the hands of Jews,
 and, with great propriety, one Aaron was
 for many years high priest. Servitors are

those who wait on their masters commands, and are ready to do all the dirty business they order them; and which they do not care to appear in themselves; such as ascertaining—that stocks were done at a different price than they really were, at any particular hour—or buying and selling underhand for their masters, a large quantity of any of the funds for the rescounters, in order to raise or fall the stocks at pleasure; which business they transact with a brother Servitor, who is in the plot; and, after the end is obtained for which these bargains were made, they are cancelled, and the bounty of the master is equally divided, which, by the bye, is but very small; and therefore the Servitors are to be distinguished by their shabby appearance, and their frequenting the door of J——'s, which they can but seldom afford to enter.

I remember indeed one exception, which was of a favorite Servitor, who was one morning employed to transact such part of a great man's business, as he himself could

not perform for want of time; and his allowance, for this overplus on the other's business, amounted to fifteen pounds sterling; by this it appears that jobbing must be the principal support of, and what enriches, the gentlemen of the Alley; for it is next to incredible that any broker (who was only moderately fond of wealth) should really transfer in one morning, betwixt the hours of nine and twelve, so much stocks, or annuities (for which he has no more than two shillings and six-pence per cent.) as would enable him to spare his Servitor fifteen pounds: but when once a jobbing account enters the lists, as there are no bounds to this sort of gaming, it is not to be wondered at, if, on a settling-day, after any rescouters, a Doctor of the Alley should be obliged to take a Servitor at the rate of twenty pounds per diem * : another part of

* Since the publication of the fourth edition of this work, a gentleman has communicated to the author the following anecdote—That there is an

the Servitor's business is, to make and carry paragraphs of false intelligence to the printers of public papers, whom we often find confessing that they were imposed upon in particular articles of news: and it were to be wished that this apology was always true, and that the public might have no room to suppose, that for five shillings they insert any piece of intelligence, without considering the consequences.

The gentlemen of the Alley have likewise their Terms and Vacations; but there are no stated times for these in general, though, in time of war, we may fix the commencement of their principal term to the beginning of November, and its duration to the end of January following.

office not far from the Exchange, kept by two brokers, whose commissions for twelve months past amounted, upon a moderate calculation, to a hundred pounds, one day with another; and so positive is he in his computation, that he adds, he would willingly have rented the profits of their office, at the close of the war, at that sum, every day from the first report of a peace.

In this Term, there are several sorts of business to transact, which keep the Alley in a perpetual ferment without the least relaxation; insomuch that even many of the Doctors are obliged to lay up their equipages, and others to send their high-bred hunters to the livery stables. Term generally begins a few days before the drawing of the lottery, when those who have contracted to take, or are already possessed of, more tickets than they can possibly hold (in the language of 'Change-Alley, begin to open the budget, or to let the cat out of the bag) and these may not improperly be stiled the Bulls plaintiffs;—and the opposite party, who have agreed to deliver a quantity of tickets without being possessed of them, the Bears defendants. The cause is depending nine months before it comes to a final issue; there are indeed little trials of skill betwixt the Bulls and Bears at the end of every month, from February to November, because for each of these months there are contracts made, for twenty times

as many tickets as there are in the whole lottery; but the grand and final decision is on Friday before the first day of drawing, when that is appointed by the Lottery Act to be on any Monday; but when it is ordered to commence further on the week, then the day of settling at J——'s is altered, so as to make the settling of accounts happen a day or two at most before the drawing begins.

It would be tedious, and indeed in some measure needless, to give more examples than one, of the chicanery practised by the Professors of the college, and of the various artifices they make use of to impose on each other, and the public in general; because the same measures must be pursued, and the same tricks played for all jobbing accounts, in every different branch of the funds: for which reason I shall confine myself to a jobbing account in the lottery, as being that which affects a larger body of the public than any other; for there are numbers who annually adventure

in Lotteries, who know nothing of the other funds; and probably have no property in them.

As a prose writer, and only a bare narrator of facts, I cannot properly call in the assistance of the fairy train, nor yet conjure up aerial spirits to convey my readers through the jarring elements to the place, where, for my own convenience, I would have them transported; I shall therefore only simply intreat them to awake the powers of their imaginations, and by their strength, suppose themselves conveyed to the famous college of jobbers, not inferior to any college of jesuits; where I must leave them to recollect, and call up the idea of Bartholomew Fair, or some country wake, that they may have a just resemblance of that horrid din of confused voices, and that motly appearance of various characters, which present themselves to their view, at their entrance into the college—while I for a moment pause—to consider in what language and form, I shall explain the subjects of their wild uproar.

Shall I throw it into dialogue? No; it is impracticable; for it consists of such a medley of news, quarrels, prices of different funds, calling of names, adjusting of accounts, &c. &c. continually circulating in an intermixed chaos of confusion, that it will not admit of digesting into that pure, decent method of expressing a familiar conversation.

Shall I invoke the comic muse; and in her lively vein of humor expose the deformity of these sons of iniquity? No; the characters are too low, the subject too mean, and the plots too dirty, unless I was writing for a strolling company, and the piece were to be represented in a booth on a common, in the wilds of Kent.

Since then no borrowed style will suit it, nor no characters aptly represent it, let me give the explanation in their own language; and only inform such of my readers as are not likely ever to see J——'s in reality, that their nonsensical medley of discourse nearest resembles the advertisements of the

late famous orator Henly, a specimen of which I have procured, that the public may judge for themselves*.

* Jan. 30, 1756. K. Charles I's Charge to Henly's Jury! At the Oratory K. GEORGE'S Chapel.

Sunday—N. B. Last Lord's day, two or three puzzlepates said—I had too much Divinity, on the Thomas's and John's—was too grave—Brethren Presbyterians say—Religion is a grave Thing; and I am not grave enough: Split the difference, but don't split me; Blessed K. Charles I. in the Common Prayer-Book; Ora pro nobis; And for thy Grand Nephew K. George! And my Reasons! Loyal to the Hilts! And God's Providence and Man's Duties,—I hope that is grave,—the Bible is wise and merry,—whether Christ was for fasting or against it.

Louis's Challenge and St. J's's Answer—Genl. Johnson resign'd—Pr. Nassau's heart! —Mr. Whitfield's Victory—The Art of Starving, and the Brightest short Stripes, all for the Good of the People, who, therefore, will be for me, and I'll beat their Impoverishers—after that the best in the House—10,062—Henly! be boldest in the Land of Reason—and Speech on Speech—dispatch thy Foes —Blood for Blood.

The grand scene opens a little after twelve at noon (at which time the transfer books of most of the offices are shut for the day) and generally the actors hold forth in the following manner, and almost all at once: “ Tickets—tickets—India stock for
 “ the opening—Navy bills—Bank stock
 “ for the refcounters—Long annuities—
 “ *Here the waiter calls, Chance—Chance*
 “ —Chance; Mr. Chance is not here, Sir,
 “ he is over at his office—Here, tickets
 “ for August—Omnium gatherum for Sep-
 “ tember—Scrip for the third payment—
 “ Three per cent. consols—*Here the beef-*
 “ *headed Mr. Eye-Tony whispers a friend,*
 “ *but is overheard, They are all Bulls by*
 “ G—d, but I’ll be d—d if they have
 “ any of my stock; I’ll go out of town,
 “ and not come near them till the ref-
 “ counters—Here, Long annuities; who
 “ buys Long annuities?—Tickets for the
 “ drawing—Well, what have you to do in
 “ tickets for the drawing, Mr. Mulberry?
 “ I am a feller of five hundred, Sir.—

“ And I am buyer, Sir ; but pray at what
 “ price ?—Why, as you are a friend, Mr.
 “ Point-royal, I shall give you the turn ;
 “ you shall have them at fourteen *. The
 “ turn, Mr. Mulberry ! why do you think
 “ I do not know what I am about, as well
 “ as if I was felling pins or needles, or
 “ drawing patterns for ladies ruffles ? they
 “ are all sellers at thirteen—Well then
 “ you shall have them at thirteen—I will
 “ take them at twelve, and no otherwise—
 “ Well, you shall have them, put them
 “ down (for the drawing, mind) but d—n
 “ it, Tom, where did you get that paste
 “ wig ? Why, you son of a b—h, it is
 “ as good as your mop—India stock with-
 “ out the dividend. Have you any thing
 “ to do in India stock, Monsieur Sham-it ?
 “ Non pas, Monsieur, bien obligé—I have

* This means ten pounds, or eleven pounds four-
 teen shillings, as the price is ; but this short me-
 thod has been invented to save the gentlemen's
 breath, otherwise it would be impossible for their
 lungs to hold out.

“ been talking French so long to Sir Harry
 “ Travel-sick that I forgot myself—I have
 “ nothing to do, Sir; ask my partner; I
 “ am but just come from Tunbridge (an-
 “ grily)—India bonds; who buys India
 “ bonds?—no buyers in the market?—
 “ Well, Mr. Backward, where shall we
 “ dine to-day?—You have never a pig in
 “ store, have you? No, no, Mr. Sharpset,
 “ these are bad times; I have made no-
 “ thing of it this term yet; but hush,
 “ don’t talk of pig, for here comes the
 “ proud Dr. Low-pifs, who never looks
 “ pleasant at the best, and should you
 “ mention swine’s flesh in his hearing, we
 “ shall make him as furly as Old Nick *.

* In the famous South-Sea year a haunch of
 venison sold for five guineas, which was a proof of
 the luxury of the jobbers of that æra.—Mr. Back-
 ward is an instance of luxury in another kind; he
 is fond of a pig prepared for his table in the follow-
 ing manner; it must be taken from the sow soon
 after it is littered, and laid on a soft cushion by the
 fire-side, where it must be fed with Naples biscuits
 and cream, till it is a fortnight old, and then be
 whipped to death and roasted.

“ —Enter Kit Cot — and Mr. Verjuice,
 “ from Spring-gardens, with each a book
 “ in his hand—Here, *Every Man his own*
 “ *Broker*, I am a feller for money—and I
 “ am a feller for time—to them Mr. Skin-
 “ it, formerly a butcher, Mr. Onion, Jam.
 “ Dangerless, Joe Dirtyface the baker,
 “ and Tom Steel the common council-
 “ man, who all at once demand, what
 “ is it? Any new subscription, Mr. Ver-
 “ juice? I buy, I buy—No, no, gentle-
 “ men, it is not so good a thing; it is a
 “ d——d impudent libel against all the
 “ members of this sacred college; and I
 “ would give all Spring-gardens to see the
 “ author well punished for his insolence:
 “ here he gives directions how to buy and
 “ sell stock; and lays open the whole of
 “ our transactions; and all, forsooth, be-
 “ cause he has lost his money amongst us.
 “ —Thousands have shared the same fate,
 “ why should he make such a noise about
 “ it? or why injure all to be revenged on
 “ a few? ’twas neither you nor I that

“ stripped him ; ’twas Aaron the Jew, Bob
 “ Falstaff, old Hodge, and two or three
 “ more—Well, pray don’t be in a passion,
 “ gentlemen ; pray what are you going to
 “ do with the books ? Do ! why sell them
 “ at a low price ; you know that’s the only
 “ way : and then tell all our friends out of
 “ doors, what cursed stuff it is ; and that
 “ it was done here at — how much Mr.
 “ Skin-it ? Why I will give you ten pence
 “ money—*both*, You shall have them—
 “ *Calls out*, Done at ten pence, gentlemen
 “ —Pray get it put in Chance’s list, ’twill
 “ damn the book effectually *—Here,
 “ who’ll sell a hundred for time ?—*Sam.*
 “ *Dangerless replies*, I am seller of a hun-

* Saturday, May 30, 1761.—Mr. Chance was a very worthy good-natured man, who arrived at the highest pinnacle of fame by distributing the favors of fortune, like his mistress, at Hazard, sometimes giving 10,000 l. to blockheads, and to men of the greatest merit, a blank. Unluckily for the gentleman in question, he did not put the Alley price of *Every Man his own Broker*, in any of his lists.

“dred for time—you shall have them at
 “nine pence for September next—I will
 “take them at eight pence—You shall
 “have them—done at eight pence, gen-
 “tlemen, for September—A good bar-
 “gain; I shall get them at the stalls for a
 “penny, long before that time.—Tom
 “Steel the common councilman now in-
 “terposes, and makes as formal an ha-
 “rangue as if he were pleading in the city
 “parliament for some darling privilege.

“Gentlemen, you are highly in the
 “wrong to take so much notice of this
 “paltry performance, or its author; trust
 “me, the best thing you can do is to let
 “him alone; the thing will die of itself;
 “besides, he can really do us no harm, for
 “we are so strong a body, that he may as
 “well attempt to beat down the Monu-
 “ment with an old Shoe-Horn, as to de-
 “stroy our college; we are too well sup-
 “ported: leave him to me, pass quietly
 “by him in the streets, and do not stare
 “at him as if you saw a monster (nor don’t

“ you, brother Eye-Tony, call people out
 “ of their shops to leer at him) for that
 “ only marks rage, and a confession of
 “ guilt:—I have a safer and more quiet
 “ way; it is but arming our knights and
 “ baronets in our cause, and this moth will
 “ soon be crush’d. I can add no more,
 “ for here are some strangers coming in;
 “ therefore let’s adjourn the subject—but,
 “ by the bye, *whispers*, I have voted for a
 “ silk gown to-day, I hate to be numbered
 “ among the common livery.—Here, old
 “ annuities without the dividend—Enter
 “ Mynheer Vander Doubleface (with a
 “ packet of letters)—Two mails from Hol-
 “ land and three from Flanders. Ik sal
 “ never go through myn business, ’tis too
 “ much; (looking round him) wat has my
 “ news sent all de dgentlemen to de post-
 “ huis—well—this is ongeluckt, for ik
 “ must buy een groot deal of stock, dar
 “ is heel good news—de Havanah is ta-
 “ ken.”——

Having thus given a specimen of the daily tumult at J——'s, I am to apologize for letting any thing so very low appear in print, by assuring the public, that nothing could have induced me to have given it a place, but the desire of shewing them what a trifling set of people they are in subjection to; for I call it subjection, when so large a body of people, as that part of the public who have concerns in the funds are, tamely to submit to think, speak, and act upon the judgments of these gentry.

I shall now return to Mr. Point-royal, and just exhibit a leaf or two of his jobbing book, before I take my leave of him.

Lottery Tickets for the Drawing.

Bought, viz. . . . to take	Sold, to deliver
200 of Levy . . . 10l. 15s.	600 to Mr. Buck a 10l. 5s.
100 of Benjamin . . . 12s.	300 to Mr. Skin-flint 8s
100 of Solomon . . . 14s.	200 to Dr. Wool 10s
100 of Reuben . . . 18s.	400 to A. Avarice 11s.
500 of Mr. Mulberry 15s.	—————
<hr style="width: 50px; margin-left: 0;"/>	1500
1000	

It appears by this account that Mr. Point-royal is a Bear for five hundred tickets; that is, he has sold five hundred more than he has bought, and consequently he wishes they may fall; and as a means to bring it about, he runs up and down the house, a few days before the drawing, declaring, that the tickets do not go off, that he has passed by all the offices, and did not see one customer in any of them; and in short, that the price must come down. The reason of this conduct is obvious. Tickets at the time of his acting thus, are considerably above the price he has agreed to deliver at; and should they continue so till the drawing, he will be obliged to buy five hundred to adjust his account at a much higher price than he has sold at.—This is only one account, and that a small one; but let us suppose the accounts of the greatest part of the house to stand thus, and that the majority are Bears; it is upon the discovery of this, that the debates in the cause begin to grow

warm, and the council to rail at each other, and brow-beat the evidence.—This produces a scene of amazing confusion and uproar; and the public are obliged to give that price for tickets, in the offices, which the sentence passed in the college fixes on them: thus, for instance, if the Bulls get the better of the contest, by holding their tickets to the last, and oblige the Bears to buy on their own terms, then the price of tickets rises considerably, not from their intrinsic value, but from the artificial scarcity in the Alley: but if, on the contrary, the Bears gain the victory by a seeming indifference, and by raising a thousand artful stories, which frighten the Bulls, and cause them to sell at once, then the price falls, from the market's being overstocked, and the public will thereby procure them at a low price. I would therefore advise all private adventurers either to buy very soon after the first coming out of the tickets, which generally is in June or July, or else to wait till the very morning of drawing,

and buy, an hour or two, before the wheel goes round.

It would puzzle my readers to devine the method of settling or adjusting (as they call it) such an account as Mr. Point-royal's; and if I were not to give a slight sketch of the manner of doing it, it would be thought incredible, that it should ever enter into the heads of any set of men, to invent such a perplexed and intricate form of adjusting an account.

For the sake of brevity, and to render myself as intelligible as possible, I shall take only one article on each side of Mr. Point-royal's account. Against the day of feeding he has made out, what he calls, his list, with which he appears in court, and once more accosts Mr. Mulberry—Sir, I am to take five hundred tickets of you, do you deliver them? No, Sir.—Who have you got then? Let me see—I have got Mr. Sham-it; go to him for four hundred, and see if you can adjust that, while I see who I have got for another hundred—*goes*

on, I am put to you, Mr. Sham-it, by Mr. Mulberry, for four hundred tickets. Well, Sir, you must go to Dangerless—*goes on*, Mr. Dangerless, can you deliver me four hundred tickets for Mr. Sham-it? Yes, Sir; are you ready to take them. No, Sir, I am to deliver to Aaron Avarice—*calls*, Aaron Avarice, here; will you take your four hundred tickets of Mr. Dangerless? No, Sir; I gave you James the son of Zebedee—Zounds, Sir, that won't do, he is Mr. Mulberry's partner; and I am to take of him—Well then, let me see, oh! deliver them to Mr. Coal-hole—aye, aye, take 'em to Mr. Coal-hole, and there they'll fettle.

In short, Mr. Coal-hole agrees to take 'em, being in want of four hundred for a customer (for he is no jobber, but when obliged to act for a principal): but here another difficulty arises about the price they are to be done at; Mr. Coal-hole is to pay for them, and will take them at no other price, than that which he agreed for with

Aaron Avarice; which happens to be a great deal lower than Mr. Danger-les's fold them at to Mr. Sham-it; at last however, Mr. Coal-hole, being a good natured man (and knowing Mr. Sham-it to be a Doctor, who has never been a *Lame Duck*) agrees to pay for them at twelve shillings to satisfy Mr. Danger-les, who always takes care to be on the sure side*.

Thus we have adjusted four hundred of Mr. Point-royal's tickets; and happy will it be, if he settles any more so easily; for sometimes these gentlemen put one another about from man to man, till they have gone all round the house.—The method of entering these accompts when adjusted, is to the full as absurd; and would afford no entertainment or instruction, for which reason only I omit it. The remainder of this Term

* *Danger-les* is so lame a *Duck*, that he has broke both legs three or four times and has been twice trepanned; but, by the help of good splintering, is at last perfectly restored, and enjoys his bottle and lass as gallantly, as the first peer in the land.

is employed in buying and selling of tickets during the drawing ; and in insuring them on divers conditions.

In order to have a clear idea of the design of insuring tickets, it is necessary to observe, that not above one half of the tickets in any lottery are fairly sold out to the public before the drawing : by fairly sold out, I mean so as not to come to market again ; for a great many people buy a quantity of tickets, without any intention of venturing a single shilling in the lottery. These buy at a low price ; and when they find an opportunity of selling to advantage, they bring them to market again ; and if this opportunity does not offer before the drawing begins, they generally insure them ; for which purpose there are a set of Masters of Arts, and Doctors, who open offices in J——'s, and paste up their names over their several stalls nearly in this manner: tickets insured from blanks by Dr. Squintum * and Co. Their principal

* Note, This gentleman is a distant relation to the famous Dr. Squintum, who insures old women

business is to insure tickets from blanks, or, in other words, to give an undrawn ticket for every one that is drawn a blank, during the time they are insured. This branch of insuring, is calculated to serve those who go into the wheel with a number of tickets, designing to sell them at a high price, if they grow scarce, or the great prizes happen to stay long in the wheel: but whether the insuring tickets in this case, or the risking the chance of the wheel, and buying fresh tickets in the room of those drawn blanks, with the money that is saved by not insuring, be most advantageous, is matter of doubt: for the Doctors in the Alley, like most Doctors out of it, differ in opinion; some insuring, and others running the chance of the wheel.

The price of insurance from blanks is generally from five shillings, to five pounds,

and children from damnation, at his offices at Tottenham court and Moorfields—they have both been admired in the open air; but are now happily settled within doors.

as the drawing advances ; and it sets off at first, lower or higher, in proportion to the number of blanks there are to a prize in the scheme of the lottery: thus, for instance, price of insurance from blanks, in the late lottery, were cheaper than in former ones, because there were fewer blanks to a prize ; and consequently the insurer ran less hazard.

Hitherto we have only treated of insurance of real property, we are now to exhibit the sporting part of insurance, which is almost as considerable as the other ; and is on the whole much more profitable.

As the gentlemen insurers, previous to their opening their books, have held a committee, in which the nicest calculations have been made, and the price fixed, with the moderate allowance to themselves of twenty-five pounds per cent. profit upon the whole, it matters not to them, whether the persons who bring a list of numbers to insure, are really possessed of those tickets or not, provided they comply with the condition re-

quired of those who are possessed of tickets, viz. to deliver up the blanks when drawn, in exchange for undrawn tickets. I am therefore at liberty to carry any indifferent number, or the number of my ticket (if I have one) the only difference is this, that, in the one case, I give up the blank for an undrawn ticket: and in the other, I allow the value of the blank, if it bears any, and take either an undrawn ticket, or (if I am no adventurer in the lottery) the value of an undrawn, in money.

Another method of sporting is, to insure for prizes, that is, to give in any list of numbers whatever; and if any of them are drawn prizes during the time they are insured, I receive for every prize, so drawn, the value of a twenty pounds prize, in money. The price of insuring in this manner, is generally from one shilling and six pence (the first day) to five shillings towards the end of the drawing*.

* There is hardly a prentice boy, or a waiter to a tavern, or coffee-house, in the neighbourhood of the

Having thus given an account of the business transacted at the beginning of term, I shall only observe, that all is pretty quiet after the drawing of the lottery is over, 'till towards the end of term, when the raising of the supplies for the service of the new year throws the whole house into a fresh ferment; but for an account of this, I must refer my readers to Chap. IV. and shall conclude this, with relating their man-

Alley, that is not a sporter, in the two last-mentioned kinds of insurance.—Some years ago there was a method practised in the Alley of letting out tickets for a day, or any part of a day, during the drawing, and if they came up prizes in the time they were let out, they belonged to the hirer, who was generally said to be riding a horse in 'Change Alley, to which the race horses, mentioned in the preface, alludes—Query—Is not the giving in a list of undrawn numbers, taken at random out of a lottery-book, and insuring them for prizes as above, the same thing as hiring of horses was formerly? If so, how just the motto in the title page.

Quid faciunt leges ubi sola pecunia regnat?

Of what use are laws, where money governs all?

ner of spending the vacations. The spring vacation generally begins in March, when such of the gentlemen of the Alley as are in town, pass their time at J——'s in buying and selling of green peas, mackrel, &c. by way of piddling, to keep their hands in at jobbing, till term comes on again.

The method of playing at this game is, to buy or sell one hundred pecks of green peas for the earliest season, or first coming in, at a particular high price; and the way of adjusting the account is, to send to Shuttleworth's to know the price of the first peck of peas that were brought to market; according to which the buyer, or seller, at J——'s regulates his account, and pays, or receives, the difference betwixt the price they were done at by him and his antagonist, and the price at market. The mackrel bargains are generally for one thousand, at their first coming in, and are adjusted much in the same manner; for as soon as they are cried about the streets, the contending parties buy as many as they want for a dinner;

and this settles their accounts, and furnishes them with a delicate repast. Now as these gentlemen follow only their own weak judgments, or the price of the precedent year, in this sport, I should think an understanding gardener, and a skilful fishmonger, might have the best of the game: for the one might give a better guess by observing the backwardness or forwardness of the spring, and the other by knowing the run of the market at Billingsgate.

Another manner of spending the vacation is, in insuring on the lives of such unfortunate gentlemen, as may happen to stand accountable to their country for misconduct. I am not willing to disturb the ashes of the peaceful dead, or I could give an instance of this cruel pastime, the parallel of which is not to be met with in the history of any civilized nation: but I hope we shall hear no more of such detestable gaming; and therefore, as a scene of this kind, fully laid open, might astonish, but could not convey instruction, humanity bids me

draw the veil, and not render any set of men unnecessarily odious.

Insuring of property in any city or town that is besieged, is a common branch of business; but ingenious gamesters, ever studious to invent new, and variegate old games, have, out of this lawful game (for insurance in general is no more than a game at chances) contrived a new amusement for the gentlemen of the Alley; which is for one person to give another forty pounds, and in case Martinico (for instance) is taken from the French by a particular time, the person to whom the forty pounds is paid, is to repay one hundred pounds; but if, on the contrary, the siege is raised before the time mentioned, he keeps the forty pounds. In proportion as the danger the place is in of being taken increases, the premium of insurance advances; and when the place has been so situated, that repeated intelligence could be received of the progress of the siege, I have known the insurance rise to ninety pounds for one hundred. A fine

field this opens for spreading false reports, and making private letters from the Hague, &c. !——but how infinitely more harmless to trifle with property, than to affect the life of a fellow-subject, or to injure him with the public, to serve a private end!

I cannot more properly close this chapter, than by leaving upon the minds of my readers this self-evident inference from the whole.

That it is almost impossible for any broker, who is a jobber (and there are but few that are not) to give candid impartial advice when to buy into, or sell out of, the public funds.

The following collection of letters, published in the Gazetteer on the subject of Stock-Jobbing, by various writers, unknown to the author of this book, will, he hopes, prove acceptable in this place, as they serve to point out the general opinion on this important evil, and to confirm and corroborate the general charge, brought by him, against the practices of the Alley.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

THE evils of stock-jobbing to the public and individuals are universally complained of, and indeed sufficiently experienced. There have been laws made to prevent them; but in this, as in most other cases, we find penal laws are of little use, unless they are so contrived as to be very easily carried into execution.

Temptations to gaming are great checks to useful industry, by which, and which only, a nation can be made powerful and wealthy. It therefore must be deemed a matter of high consideration to the government of any state, and particularly a trading one, to keep the people as much as possible from so mischievous a bias.

Some late capital failures have been fully evictive of this truth; and the extensiveness of their mischiefs clearly shew, that it is become high time to consider of means to

preserve the substance of the innocent from being sacrificed by the guilty ; for such I consider all men in the greatest degree to be, who aim at making fortunes by hazard- ing the property of others ; and such prac- tices, when they become common, will have this fatal tendency, the destruction of private credit and confidence, by which all commerce must be carried on.

The evil operates no less fatally on the high concerns of government, especially on ours, in which public credit is become one of the most important : and the very criti- cal situation in which the nation now is, re- quires that public loans should be kept from being sported with by sharpers, and perhaps enemies to the nation.

How much foreigners interfere with our money-busineses at present, is well known ; and how much they may do it to our preju- dice, is clearly seen by the intelligent. I am very well aware, that evils of these kinds are not intirely to be prevented ; however, I must believe the excesses of them are in a

great degree to be hindered. If I can suggest means for doing this, I shall deserve the good opinion of the public, though I seek for no other reward, than the self-satisfaction which arises in an honest mind from the discharge of a duty; and it is every man's duty to render his best services to his country.

Public welfare and private property are what I aim to secure. They are very interesting objects, and worthy of every man's attention. Declamatory invectives and railings, even at the most notorious evils, do no kind of good; but the pointing out of methods of cure are the works of true patriotism. This, in the present important case, I have the ambition to endeavour at; and if I should not be so happy as to succeed, I shall at least have the merit of an honourable intention.

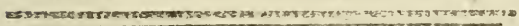
My thoughts on this subject I shall communicate to the public in a few letters, which I hope will be found not unworthy of attention; and I am sensible it is from the

attention of men in power only, that a remedy can be procured.

I persuade myself to believe, that I need no other recommendation to a place in your paper, than the importance of my subject; who am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

PHILO-BRITANNICUS.



To the P R I N T E R.

S I R,

HOW much public service is hurt, private safety endangered, and the property of individuals affected, by Bull and Bear dealings in 'Change Alley, is needless for me to set forth, as it is become so common a topic both of writing and conversation.

Men well acquainted with the nature of the funds, are convinced of the evil: but hitherto it has appeared difficult to find a remedy that could with safety be applied. If, therefore, such an one can be proposed, I ought not to doubt of its acceptance:

and if I can make it make it appear profitable as well as most safe for the nation to adopt, I must suppose it will prove still more acceptable.

Several wise laws have been framed for the first-mentioned purpose *; but hitherto the dexterity of some men has enabled them to be the evaders or defeaters of them all.

Suppose then, the laws which have been experienced to be ineffectual should now be repealed, and one single law made for regulating the transactions of the funds, and other government securities, in such manner, that, with less expence to parties who deal for ready money, a fund of no inconsiderable amount may be created, and applied towards the payment of the interest of that part of the national debt, which is ultimately secured by the sinking fund; and

* The 8th and 9th of William III. cap. xx. 6th of Anne, cap. xvi. 6th of George I. cap. xviii. and 7th of George II. cap. viii.

which, I conceive, may be done by some such plan as follows.

That the prices of all stocks transferred for ready money, be inserted in the books of transfer in words at full length, in order for its being seen, at all times, that bargains were equitably made, according to the current prices of the day; and that such transfers be signed by the persons making the same, and likewise by the broker, if there be one employed. And I presume to think no honest reason can be given, why such a regulation should not take place, as the practice at present is, to specify the prices in the receipts given by the feller for stocks sold.

That no person whomsoever employed in the buying or selling of stocks for others, shall, on any pretence, receive more than one shilling from the buyer, or one shilling from the feller, for every hundred pounds of capital stock so bought and sold, to be paid at the time of transferring the same; or for one hundred pounds principal money in

navy or victualling bills, or in any other kinds of government securities, bought and sold: such brokerage being the price that has always been paid for the buying or selling of India bonds and exchequer bills, and is what may be deemed an ample compensation for the trouble of brokers on such transactions, as they are now become so numerous and considerable, from the extensiveness of the funds.

That one shilling for every hundred pounds capital stock, bought and sold, in any of the present or future public funds, be paid by the buyer, and the same by the seller thereof, at the time of transfer; to be accounted for, by each of the accountants general of the respective companies who have offices of transfer, to the Treasury, to be applied to the sinking fund. A duty which, I conceive, may be very easily executed, as there are books now kept in all the offices, which at one view shew the transactions of each day. But this payment ought not to extend to such transfers as

shall be made of stock where five shillings, and no more, is the consideration, as by trustees to the cestuique trust, executors of wills, &c. the facts in which cases to be attested by oath.

That books be kept at the respective offices where transfers are made, for the registering of such stocks as shall be bought and sold for time, in which the name of sellers and buyers, the prices and conditions of contracts, and specifications of stock, shall be actually registered; the register to be signed either by the principals, their agents legally empowered, or by the broker employed, and witnessed by two clerks of the registry.

That six pence on every hundred pounds, so registered, be paid at the time of registering such contracts; to be accounted for and applied as before-mentioned.

That it shall be felony for any person to sell, for time, any sort of stock, without registering the same upon the day of agreement. The conviction to depend on the

evidence of persons who are not parties in the contract. And,

That it shall be felony likewise, for any person to register the sale of any stock for time, that does not stand in the books of such stocks in the name of the feller, at the time the same is registered to be sold. The conviction to depend upon the evidence of the entry in the register-book, and the account of the feller in the books kept in the office of the specified stock.

Such is the substance of the regulations which I offer to consideration for the service of the public, and which, I believe, may effectuate a correction of all abuses, except what arises in the selling of subscriptions to stocks before they are made transferrable; and which I fear cannot possibly be prevented by any means whatsoever, upon the plan of late years adopted. But, I hope, there will be no more money raised by loan; as there are a variety of methods to be taken for raising the necessary supplies within the year.

If any person has any objection to make to these proposals, or any improvements to offer to my plan, I shall be glad to see them as openly represented to the public; who am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

PHILO-BRITANNICUS.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

I Know not how to account for that folly or madness in the times, which has given to a low sort of servants to the public, an almost absolute power over the whole monied property of the nation. Yet such is become the case. A broker will not act but with a broker of stocks, and they are to settle together, as they please, the value of every man's property in the funds.

If besides the actual stocks, which are now estimated at least at an hundred and twenty millions, India bonds, exchequer, navy, and victualling bills, and all other

kinds of such like property is reckoned, it must be amazing to consider the extent of dealings that are now become at the mercy of a set of people, who are perhaps the least to be relied upon, for their prudence or integrity, of any set of people in the kingdom; who have such connexions as should be alarming to government, are known to have such combinations as should terrify all stock-holders; and such practices as are menacing to trade, and to all sorts of public and private credit.

Matters are now come to such a pass, that indeed the whole nation is set against them: and it is to be hoped public opinion will prevail to cramp their power, and thereby save the property of the nation from being sported with by sharpers. It is the opinion of many gentlemen of known intelligence, that the annual extraordinary supplies may be raised within the year, without contracting any new debts. If such measures should take place, it will then be a very easy matter to lay the power of brokers un-

der any kinds of restraint: and indeed when it is considered from what these people have all sprung, it becomes the ground of just amazement, how their impudence and knavery should have reached to such a height, as to have enabled them to violate all laws, regulations, bonds, oaths, and precautions, in order to dispose of public credit and private property in whatever manner they please.

If they are bound by bond not to assemble in 'Change Alley, because they should not combine together to public hurt, what must be thought of their notoriously doing it, and of late audaciously entering into a subscription for excluding all others from their rendezvous? Is not this as much in open violation of the laws of the city, as their dealing in Bulls and Bears is known to be of the laws of the land? Are they not known likewise to have connexions with too many of the clerks of offices, among whom treachery is to be dreaded from pecuniary regards? Are they not also

allowed to be principal subscribers to new loans, by way of traffic? which is contrary to the tenor of their bonds, and the very nature of their calling, in making them parties in dealings in which they should act only as simple agents.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

HONESTUS.

CHAPTER III.

Of the method of transferring and accepting, or of buying into, and selling out of, the public funds, giving full directions how to transact this business without the assistance of a broker.—Form of receipts given on transferring stock.—Explanation of the meaning of $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, being part of the prices annexed to the list of the funds printed in the news-papers.—A short method of casting up any odd quantity of stock, at the price of the same per cent.—Laws in force to oblige the clerks of the Bank, and other public offices, to aid and assist all manner of persons whatever to transfer their property in the several funds.—Penalty on refusal.—Laws in force relative to brokers.—Advice concerning draughts on bankers—and letters of attorney.—Table shewing the days and hours of transferring at the several public offices, and the amount of

the several capital stocks, and annuities; to which is added, a list of the holidays observed at the said offices.

THERE are numberless transactions in the common course of business, which are in themselves extremely easy to perform; but with some through ignorance, others through prejudice, and many more for want of resolution, commit to the care of others; and assign them a salary which often they can but badly spare, for the execution of that, which, with a little industry and attention, they may be masters of themselves in a few days.

Of this number is the business now under our consideration, which by the force of custom has been consigned to the management of a set of men, who were unknown to society till within the last half century; and who, by way of gratitude, very fairly attempted in the year 1720, to turn their masters out of doors, or in other words, who, not content with their poor allowance

of two shillings and six pence for brokerage, laid a plan for appropriating to themselves the whole fortunes of their benefactors, in which, for a short time, they succeeded to a miracle; and have ever since been piddling with the public property, and enriching themselves at the expence of the innocent and unwary.

Let it then be every man's care, who has any property in the funds, to prevent the increase of the power, and influence, as well as of the number, of these invaders of their property, by boldly and manfully resolving to transact his own business. Do you want to buy? examine first the funds and their prices in the daily papers, or if it suits you better, search the list already mentioned in Chap. I. and when you have determined what fund to buy into, concerning the choice of which you have likewise my opinion in the same chapter, go boldly to the office where the fund you have made choice of is transferred, and be not dismayed at the wild uproar, and confused noise which will at first

strike your astonished senses—many of you have supported more for your amusement, on the first night of a new play; and others, at the nocturnal revels of the choice spirits; and will you not now do it, to redeem the management of public property, from the hands of professed sharpers; and to rescue the best of governments from a slavish dependence on these sons of rapine for every million extraordinary that it stands in need of, in time of war?

Advance then, and attend a few minutes to the confused cries that resound from all quarters; and you will soon find what you want—a feller of the sum you propose to buy—you have only to demand the price, which if there has been no particular news to occasion a sudden variation, you will find, by comparing it, to be nearly the same with that of the preceding day; if he is a common feller, he will name you the whole price as $74 \frac{3}{8}$, or whatever it happens to be; but if he is a Doctor, or Master of Arts in the Alley; he will only tell you the fraction

of the price, viz. $\frac{1}{8}$ or $\frac{5}{8}$, and if he finds you do not know the principal sum, he will thereby be assured that you are not a broker, and will probably quit you in search of one, for his interest is, to deal with none but brokers; as your's is, to do your business without them; therefore let him go, you will soon be accosted by some other feller, who perhaps, is not a broker, for there are plenty of such every transfer-day; and it is your business by adding one, to increase the number.—Should you wait a little, and no person offers to sell to you, venture to exert yourself, and call out lustily, that you are a buyer of the sum you want, whatever it be,—trust me, you will find very little difference betwixt the articulation of the few words requisite upon this occasion, and the common aspiration you are sometimes forced to make use of, in calling for your servant, or for a coach in a shower of rain.—When by this means you have found a feller of the sum you want, you will find yourself very often obliged to give the turn of the market,

that is, if it is a doubt whether the market-price is exactly that which he asks, or rather inclined to fall $\frac{1}{8}$ beneath it, you must give the turn of the scale to get your business done; and this you will be obliged to do nine times out of ten, if you employ a broker—the better to understand the price, observe the following table, which is inserted for the use of the many hundreds who read the public news-papers, without knowing the meaning of the odd $\frac{1}{8}$ annexed to the price of stocks:

		s.	d.
$\frac{1}{8}$	is	2	6
$\frac{1}{4}$	— —	5	0
$\frac{3}{8}$	— —	7	6
$\frac{1}{2}$	— —	10	0
$\frac{5}{8}$	— —	12	6
$\frac{3}{4}$	— —	15	0
$\frac{7}{8}$	— —	17	6

By this table you find, that if you are asked $85 \frac{7}{8}$ per cent. for three per cent. annuities, it means eighty-five pounds seventeen shillings and six pence, which is the

price you must give for 100l. share in them.

Having thus found the price, and agreed with the feller, you have only to give him your name, style or title, and place of abode*; it is his business (as the feller) to take care of the transfer, and prepare the receipt, only contrive to have the sum you are to pay ready, and as near as possible in bank notes, so that you may not have more than four or five pounds to pay in cash; because the hurry and bustle is so great, that great inconveniencies will arise in transacting your business if you do not observe this rule. If you are well known on the Exchange, and keep cash at any banker's in

* In the new office, at the Bank in Bartholomew-lane, the following advertisement is wrote on the wall:

“ To prevent mistakes in the accounts, all persons are desired to write on the transfer tickets, the descriptions of the parties, and the streets where they live, if in London, otherwise they cannot be forwarded, the name of the parish not being sufficient.”

the neighbourhood, your draught may do as well as bank notes. Another rule to be observed is, to keep in one part of the room, till the transfer is prepared, that you may be in readiness to answer to your name when called; for if you are out of the way, the clerks will not wait for you, but proceed to other business: the transfer being prepared, and your name called, you are to go to the clerk who has the transfer-book, who will shew the form in which the feller has transferred the sum agreed for, to you, your heirs, assigns, &c. (which form I would advise you to read the first time, that you may be thoroughly acquainted with the nature of the assignment) you will then be directed to set your name to a form of acceptance of the stock transferred to you, the feller having first set his hand to the transfer; this done, the clerk witnesses the printed receipt, which the feller gives you, signed by him; and which you must keep as a voucher for the transfer, till you have received one dividend: the only reason for

this, that I could ever learn 'is, in case the transfer should by any means be neglected to be posted, and so the dividend warrant should be made out in the name of the old proprietor; but this is a case that happens so seldom (if ever) that I think no person need be in great pain about losing a receipt of this kind *. Having paid the sum, and

* I must here give a caution against keeping these receipts after you have received one dividend, for they then become useless; the cashier having acknowledged your right in the fund by paying you a dividend, and therefore they should be destroyed; for by people's keeping them in families (at their death) they sometimes cause a great deal of confusion, especially among the lower sort of people; and prove great disappointments to many, who think, in finding them, they had found a treasure. They immediately apply to the public offices from which the receipts have been issued, and the clerks soon convince them, that they had better have been burnt: I hope, however, they pay nothing for examinations of this kind, since every executor has an undoubted right, at proper hours, on producing the probate of the testator's will, to examine the books of any of the public funds (gratis) wherein he suspects the testator had any property.

taken the receipt, the whole business is transacted; and this is all, with respect to a buyer.

Let us now explain the business of a seller, who, as has been remarked, has a little more to do than the buyer.

As the largest part of the national debt lies in the three per cent. annuities, and as being the cheapest, they are the most dealt in, I shall select them as the properest fund in which to give my explanation of the seller's business in transferring, or selling out, his property. Having found a purchaser (by the means before-mentioned in my directions to the buyer) the seller must get a piece of paper, about a quarter of a sheet, and write on it his own name, style, and place of abode, with the sum to be transferred, the fund it is to be transferred out of; and the person's name and description to whom it is to be transferred; to make this more clear, you have here a form in the three per cents. which will serve for any other fund, striking out only the words

Three per cent. Annuities, and putting in its place, the particular fund you have occasion to transfer*.

* If there is any little difference between one public office and another, it is not material, and the clerks are obliged to set you right.

John Jolly, Esq. of Southampton Street,
in the Parish of St. Paul Covent-Garden.

500l. Threep per Cent. consolidated Bank Annuities.

To

James Goodman, Coal-Merchant, on Snow-Hill
in the Parish of St. Sepulchre.

This paper you must deliver to the clerks that stand nearest to, or under the letter with which your name begins, and to which, you will be directed by the letters, which are painted at large on the wall; and by this regulation, and some laws in force, but neglected, it appears that the government designed that the proprietors should manage their own business in the funds. Having delivered in your paper, the clerk examines your account; and if he finds you have the property you mention in your paper, he prepares the transfer; and as you are not a broker, he, perhaps, will not call you when it is ready, and therefore your surest way is to attend till it is done; and in the mean time to be making out the purchaser's bill, which you are to do on a printed receipt; of these there are a sufficient quantity always hanging up in all the offices; you have therefore only to ask the clerks for them. The better to enable you to perform this part of the business, you have here a form of a receipt, filled up,

which will serve you in all cases, only altering the sums, and the price, as occasion requires: the parts which are left blank in the receipt, and are to be filled up by you, are those printed in *Italicks* *.

* By a late regulation, there are six clerks in the new three per cent. consolidated annuity office, who act as supervisors of the transfers, and witness them, so that now there are two witnesses instead of one, to the transfers and receipts.

L. 74. 12 6

Consolidated 3l. per Cent. Annuities, at 74 $\frac{1}{8}$
 Received this 21st Day of May 1761, of James Goodman,
 Coal-Merchant on Snow-Hill, the Sum of Seventy-four
 Pounds Twelve Shillings and Six-pence, being the Consideration
 for One Hundred Pounds Interest or Share in the Joint Stock of
 Three per Cent. Annuities, erected by an Act of Parliament
 of the Twenty-fifth Year of the Reign of King George II. in-
 titled, An Act for converting the several Annuities therein men-
 tioned into several Joint Stocks of Annuities, transferrable at
 the Bank of England, to be charged on the Sinking Fund,
 together with the proportionable Annuity at 3l. per Cent. per
 Annum, attending the same, by me this Day transferred to
 the said James Goodman,

Witness my Hand,

John Smith.

Witness,

[Here the Clerks sign.]

Having signed your receipt, and the transfer being ready, you are to sign it in the book ; and then to deliver your receipt to the clerks, who (as soon as the purchaser has signed his acceptance in the book) will sign the receipt as witnesses: this done, deliver your receipt, and take your money of the purchaser, and the whole is finished.

There remains yet one difficulty, as easy however to surmount as the rest, which is, to cast up odd sums; for it does not always happen that the sums to be bought, or sold, are even, viz. 100 l. or 500 l. but sometimes a mechanic, or a servant, has saved up twenty or thirty pounds, and wants to buy into the annuities; how shall a common person reckon up thirty-five or twenty-five pounds of annuities at seventy-four, without a broker? To make you easy on this head, you have the following plan and infallible examples, which I am the more particular in, because a great many proprietors of large sums retail out these small sums, and buy them in again all together in a ca-

pital sum; by which means they make great advantages, and with less risk than in any other way.

Rules for casting up odd quantities of stock at the current price per cent.

Rule I. If the quantity of stock you want to know the value of, is larger than the current price of one hundred, multiply that quantity by the price of one hundred; then divide by 100, the quotient will give you the value in pounds: then reduce the remainder (if any) by common reduction to shillings—divide again by 100, and the quotient is the value in shillings, and so on to pence.—Observe, that if from the several quotients you strike off the two last figures to the right, as remainders to be reduced, it is the same thing as dividing by 100, and the figures to the left will be pounds, if the quotient was so; and so on to pence.

To prevent mistakes, I shall give examples of both ways.

Example of the first way.

What must I give for 126l. in three per cent. annuities at 74, that is to say, when 74l. will buy 100 l.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 126 \\
 74 \\
 \hline
 504 \\
 882 \\
 \hline
 \text{£} \\
 100)9324(93 \\
 \underline{900} \\
 324 \\
 \underline{300} \\
 24 \\
 \underline{20} \\
 \text{s.} \\
 100)480(4 \\
 \underline{400} \\
 80 \\
 \underline{12} \\
 \text{d.} \\
 100)960(9 \\
 \underline{900} \\
 60 \\
 \underline{4} \\
 \text{f.} \\
 100)240(2 \\
 \underline{200} \\
 40
 \end{array}$$

Answer £ 93 : 4 : 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

Example of the second way.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 126 \\
 74 \\
 \hline
 504 \\
 882 \\
 \hline
 \text{£ } 93|24 \text{ struck off.} \\
 \underline{20} \\
 \text{s. } 4|80 \\
 \underline{12} \\
 \text{d. } 9|60 \\
 \underline{4} \\
 \text{f. } 2|40
 \end{array}$$

Answer £ 93 : 4 : 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

Rule II. When the quantity of stock you want to know the value of, is smaller than the price, per cent. then multiply that small quantity by the price, per cent. and divide by 100, as before directed; but if you are very careful to be exact, the shortest and best way is, to cut off the two figures to the right; for which reason I shall give the example of a small sum, according to that method.

Example. What must I receive for 29l. three per cent. Annuities, when the price is 74 per cent?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 74 \\
 29 \\
 \hline
 666 \\
 148 \\
 \hline
 \text{£ } 21|46 \\
 20 \\
 \hline
 \text{s. } 9|20 \\
 12 \\
 \hline
 \text{d. } 2|40 \\
 4 \\
 \hline
 \text{f. } 1|60
 \end{array}$$

Answer, £ 21 : 9 : 2 $\frac{1}{4}$

If the price happens to be an $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, or $\frac{7}{8}$, in the case where your quantity is larger than the price per cent. take the $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, or $\frac{7}{8}$, part of the large sum, and throw it in after your multiplication thus :

$$\begin{array}{r}
 126 \\
 74\frac{5}{8} \text{ or } 12\text{s. } 6\text{d.} \\
 \hline
 504. \\
 882 \\
 63 \text{ the } \frac{1}{2} \text{ or } \frac{4}{8} \text{ of } 126 \\
 15 : 15\frac{1}{8} \text{ making } \frac{5}{8} \\
 \hline
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{£ } 94|02 : 15 \\
 20 \\
 \hline
 55 \\
 12 \\
 \hline
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

— thus the fraction
d. 6|60 is introduced.

Pursue this method even when the sum is smaller than the price, per cent. if it consists of two figures; but if it consists only of one figure, then the shortest way is to

multiply that, by the price per cent. and to take in the fraction in one line.

Example. What is the worth of 9l. at $74\frac{3}{8}$ per cent?
By the table already given, you know that $\frac{3}{8}$ is 12 s. 6d. therefore work it thus :

$$\begin{array}{r}
 74 \ 12 \ 6 \\
 \quad \quad \quad 9 \\
 \hline
 \text{£ } 6 \ 71 : 12 : 6 \\
 \quad \quad \quad 20 \\
 \hline
 \text{s. } 14 \ 32 \\
 \quad \quad \quad 12 \\
 \hline
 \text{d. } 390 \\
 \quad \quad \quad 4 \\
 \hline
 \text{f. } 3 \ 60
 \end{array}$$

Answer, £ 6 : 14 : $3\frac{3}{4}$

It is by this easy and expeditious method, that single blanks and prizes are cast up.

I must here appeal to the candid and judicious, and beg leave to ask, if there is any thing in nature more easy and simple than the transacting this business? the whole of it does not take up above an hour on the

most hurrying days of transferring, and in the common run, not above half the time; and if you have a thousand pounds to buy or sell, you gain, or save, which is the same thing, one pound five shillings, and is no inconsiderable premium for half an hour's bustle in a crowd; besides those who are disposed to take advantage of the variations in the funds, if they do not act themselves, can never make any thing of a variation of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. because the brokerage runs away with the profit.

The most formidable obstacles to gentlemen's acting for themselves at first, will be the impertinent behaviour of those who are the servants of the public, and are well paid for their attendance; a man of spirit, however, will know how to manage these gentlemen, and, without entering into any altercations with them, will produce the authority of the laws, as a check to all opposition he may meet with from them. With a view to assist gentlemen in this point, and to save them the expence of purchasing

the acts of parliament for raising the several supplies that have been granted for the support of government, I have extracted the following clause from one of them, which I leave to the judicious to make the proper use of, only observing, that those who shall give occasion to any gentleman to make use of it at all, create a suspicion that (by their places) being forbid to act as brokers, they recommend their friends to particular brokers, and divide the profit with them.

Clause in an act of parliament, intituled, “ An act for granting to his majesty an additional duty upon strong beer and ale; and for raising the sum of twelve millions, by way of annuities, and a lottery,” &c.

“ And be it further enacted, That no fee,
 “ reward, or gratuity whatsoever, shall be
 “ demanded, or taken, of any of his ma-
 “ jesty’s subjects, for receiving or paying
 “ the said contribution moneys, or any of
 “ them; or for any tallies or receipts con-
 “ cerning the same; or for insuring the

“ moneys for paying the said several annu-
“ ties, or any of them, or for any transfer
“ of any sum, great or small, to be made
“ in pursuance of this act, upon pain that
“ any offender, or person offending, by
“ taking or demanding any such fee, re-
“ ward, or gratuity, shall forfeit the sum
“ of twenty pounds to the party aggrieved,
“ with full costs of suit, &c.”—By a
clause in the same act, it is enacted, That
the transfer books shall be open at all reason-
able times, wherein all persons may trans-
fer, assign over, and accept stock; and in
their absence, their attornies (lawfully au-
thorised) may do it for them; but not a
word is said of brokers. In short the le-
gislation has left the power and method
of transferring open to every body; and as
free for a servant, who has only ten pounds
to lay out, as for a merchant with twenty
thousand; and in several of the money-acts
it is expressly enacted, That the clerks in the
transfer offices shall aid and assist strangers
to transfer their property.

If after all, therefore, mankind will shut their eyes against their own interest, I can only lament their blindness, and sit down satisfied with my own intention to do a public good; but not a little mortified at its not producing the desired effect. The ingenious Mrs. Centlivre, in her comedy of, *The Bold Stroke for a Wife*, wrote many years ago, introduces a stock-broker, who, upon seeing two gentlemen enter Jonathan's coffee-house, says to his brethren, "I would fain bite that spark in the brown coat; he comes very often into the Alley, but never employs a broker." In this short sentence, she has happily expressed the sentiments of the whole fraternity, and their adherents; and has given us a hint, that even in her days, sensible people saw through the fallacy of employing brokers, and transacted their own business; and if this was the case then, how much greater reason is there for it at present, when our funds are annually increasing, and the brokerage consequently must amount to a prodigious sum?

I shall take my leave of this part of my subject with assuring my countrymen, that if what I have advanced meets with approbation, and encouragement, the most formidable opposition shall not abate my zeal in their service; and if it be necessary to give further instructions, it shall not be wanting while a printing-press is to be found in this metropolis: in consequence of this declaration, all letters, and inquiries relative to the funds, and all objections to this work if sent (post-paid) to the publisher, shall be duly taken notice of in the eighth edition.

I have already mentioned the conveniency of carrying bank notes to buy stock with, or if you are well known, of drawing on your banker; and here I must add a remark or two about taking bank notes, and draughts.

When you are paid in bank notes, for any stock you have sold, be careful to examine, if the notes are above a year old; for if they are, you should insist on hav-

ing them examined, and marked in the office appointed for that purpose in the Bank, before you take them; and if you are paid by the purchaser's draught on a banker, remember to go and receive it as soon as convenient, any time before five in the afternoon of the same day; the reason is obvious, viz. that a man may have cash at a banker's in the morning, and may draw it all out before night; and therefore it is proper, according to the common course of business, to present the draught the same day you receive it; otherwise, I am told, you have no remedy, if payment should be refused the next day.

But the safest way, when a purchaser proposes to give a draught on his banker by way of payment is, to desire him to draw on the back of the receipt you are to give him as before directed; for by this means you do not part with the receipt till you have received your money at the banker's.

Of letters of attorney I shall only observe, that such as are proper for all trans-

actions in the funds, are to be had at the Bank, South Sea, and India Houses; and that people should be very careful what sort of letters of attorney they give, as some are only for receiving of dividends, some for buying, others for selling, and general ones for buying and selling, and receiving of dividends, which convey a most absolute and unlimited power; and have sometimes been given by ignorant people in the room of others, who have thereby put their properties into the hands of jobbers, who have lost it all in the Alley; amusing the proprietors in the mean time, by a punctual payment of the dividends.

As to the laws in force relating to brokers, they lie within the jurisdiction of the right honourable the lord-mayor, and court of aldermen, who have enacted, " That every person who acts as a broker, within the city of London, shall be empowered so to do, by being sworn in before the lord-mayor, and giving bond for his fidelity, and good behaviour; and likewise for the payment of

forty shillings per annum into the comptroller's office."—The form of this bond may be had at the said comptroller's office, in Guild-hall, as likewise a list of licensed Exchange-brokers, amongst which will be found a few stock-brokers, but not one half of the famous college, two thirds of which are not licensed by any authority but their own. On examining the bond, it will appear that brokers are not to assemble in 'Change-alley, nor yet to have any property in the funds they transact business in (by commission.) The reasons on which these clauses are founded are very obvious, yet no broker is reprimanded for assembling in the Alley, nor yet for being possessed of, or contracting for, ten thousand pounds of **any** of the funds.—One remark **I cannot** omit; which, if the honourable court **just** mentioned (for whom I have the most profound respect) should view in the same light, they will probably alter the manner of admitting brokers.—The broker, on his admission, gives only his own personal bond, in the

penal sum of 500 l. for his fidelity to the public: but he finds the security of a substantial housekeeper, for the forty shillings per annum payable to the city;—how unequal this measure!—A broker, during his whole life, cannot owe the city above 150 l. but he may in an hour forfeit the 500 l. to the public.

Having thus given the plainest and most ample directions for transacting the business in the funds, not founded on speculation, but on the experience of a year's practice, I shall close this chapter with the following tables.

For the satisfaction of the curious, the genuine form of the broker's bond, is here inserted.

KNOW all men by these presents, That

I am held and firmly bound to the Mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London, in five hundred pounds of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid to the said Mayor and commonalty and citizens, or

their certain attorney, successors, or assigns. To which said payment, well and truly to be made, I bind myself, my heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents. Sealed with my seal, this
 day of in the year of the
 reign of our Sovereign Lord
 by the grace of God, King of Great
 Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of
 the faith, and in the year of our Lord one
 thousand seven hundred and

WHereas the above
 bounden is, by the court of Lord
 Mayor and Aldermen of the city of London,
 allowed to be admitted and sworn a broker
 within the same city and the liberties thereof,
 to have, use, and exercise the said office and
 employment, during the pleasure of the
 said court, and no longer. Now the
 condition of this obligation is such, that
 if the said for and during
 such time as he shall and doth continue
 in the said office and employment, shall
 and do well and faithfully execute and

perform the same, without fraud, covin, or deceit; and shall upon every contract, bargain, or agreement by him made, declare and make known to such person or persons with whom such agreement is made, the name or names of his principal or principals, either buyer or seller, if thereunto required; and shall keep a book or register, and therein truly and fairly enter all such contracts, bargains, and agreements, within three days at the farthest after making thereof, together with the names of the respective principals for whom he buys or sells; and shall, upon demand made by any or either of the parties, buyer or seller, concerned therein, produce and shew such entry to them, or either of them, to manifest and prove the truth and certainty of such contracts and agreements. And for satisfaction of all such persons as shall doubt whether he is a lawful and sworn broker or not, shall, upon request, produce a medal of silver with his majesty's arms engraven or stamped on the one side, and

the arms of this city with his name on the other. And shall not directly, or indirectly, by himself or any other, deal for himself or any other broker in the exchange or remittance of money, or in buying any tally or tallies, order or orders, bill or bills, share or shares, or interest in any joint-stock, to be transferred or assigned to himself or any broker, or to any other in trust for him or them, or in buying any goods, wares, or merchandizes, to barter or sell again upon his own account, or for his own or any other broker's benefit or advantage; or make any gain or profit in buying or selling any goods, over and above the usual brokage. And shall, and do discover and make known to the said court of lord-mayor and aldermen, in writing, the names and places of abode of all and every person or persons, as he shall know to use and exercise the said office or employment, not being thereunto duly authorised and empowered as aforesaid, within thirty days after his knowledge thereof.

And shall not employ any person under him to act as a broker within the said city and liberties thereof, not being duly admitted as aforesaid. And shall not presume to meet and assemble in Exchange-alley, or other public passage or passages within this city or liberties thereof, other than upon the Royal Exchange, to negotiate his business and affairs of brokerage, to the annoyance and obstruction of any of his majesty's subjects, or any other, in their business or passage about their occasion: then this obligation to be void and of none effect, or else to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered

(the paper being first

duly stamp'd) in presence of

A TABLE, shewing the Days and Hours of Transferring the following STOCKS and ANNUITIES, and the Time of paying the Dividends, with the Amount of each CAPITAL.

	£.	s.	d.	Transfer Days.
Bank Stock - - - -	10.780.000	—	—	Wednesf. Thursf. Frid.
Ann. 3 per Cent. red.	19.183.323	—	—	ditto — — —
Ditto Consolidated	36.627.821	—	—	Mond. Tu. Wed. Th.
Ditto 1726 - - - -	1.000.000	—	—	Wednesfd. and Saturd.
Three 1-half 1756	1.500.000	—	—	Tuesday and Thursf.
Ditto 1758 - - - -	4.500.000	—	—	Mond. Wednesf. Frid.
Four per Cent. Confol.	20.240.000	—	—	Tu. Wed. Thur. Frid.

Dividends due on Bank Stock, and Three per Cent. reduced, on the 5th of April, and 10th of October; on the rest the 5th of January, and 5th of July.

	£.	s.	d.	Transfer Days.
South Sea Stock -	3.662.784	8	6	} Mond. Wednesf. Frid.
Old Annuities - -	12.404.270	—	—	
New Annuities - -	8.958.255	2	10	Tuesf. Thursf. Saturd.
-Three per Cent. 1751	2.100.000	—	—	Tuesday and Thursf.

South Sea Stock, New Annuities, and Three per Cent. Dividends due on the 5th of January, and the 5th of July, Old Annuities the 5th of April, and 10th of October.

	£.	s.	d.	Transfer Days.
India Stock - - - -	3.200.000	—	—	Tuesf. Thursf. Saturd.
Annuities - - - -	3.000.000	—	—	Mon. Wednesf. Frid.

Dividends due on India Stock, 5th of January and 5th of July, Ditto — Annuities. 5th of April and 10th of Oct.

HOURS of TRANSFERRING STOCK at the

Bank from - 9 to 12	} Dividends paid from	} 9 to 11 and 1 to 3	
South Sea House 9 to 1			} 9 to 12
India House - - 9 to 1			

Holidays excepted.

☞ At the India House no Transfers are made after Twelve o'Clock on Saturdays, nor any Dividends paid in the Afternoon.

N. B. The Transfer books are generally shut for a month, before the time of paying Dividends.

HOLIDAYS are kept at the EX CHEQUER, STAMP OFFICE, EXCISE-OFFICE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, BANK, EAST-INDIA, and SOUTH-Sea HOUSE, on the following Days, viz.

Days.	Holidays.	Days.	Holidays.
January	11 Circumcision	July	15 St. Swithin
	6 Epiphany		25 St. James
	25 † St. Paul		
	30 K. Ch. I. Martyr		
February	2 Purif. V. Mary	August	1 Lammas Day
	3 Shrove Tuesday		24 St. Bartholomew
	4 Ash Wednesday		
	14 Valentine		
	24 St. Matthias		
March	1 St. David	September	2 † London burnt
	20 Good Friday		24 Holy Rood
	23 Easter Monday		21 St. Matthew
	24 Easter Tuesday		29 St. Michael
	25 Lady Day		
April	23 St. George	Oct.	18 St. Luke
	25 St. Mark		26 K. Geo. III. procl.
	30 Ascension Day		28 St. Sim. & St. Jude
May	1 St. Philip & Jac.	November	1 All Saints
	11 Whit. Monday		2 All Souls
	12 Whit. Tuesday		4 K. William born
	13 Whit. Wednesday		5 Powder Plot
	29 † K. Ch. II. Reft.		9 † Ld. Mayor's Day
			28 Qu. Eliz. Acces.
	30 Prfs. Wales born		
June	4 † K. Geo. III. born	December.	21 St. Thomas
	10 Prfs. Amelia born		25 Christmas Day
	11 St. Barnabas		26 St. Stephen
	24 St. John Bapt.		27 St. John
	29 St. Peter & Paul		28 Innocents

If the Holidays marked thus † fall on a Sunday, they are kept the next day.

N. B. At the Custom-House there is no Holiday on Valentine, St. David, Shrove Tuesday, Easter Wednesday, Whit. Wednesday, St. Swithin, Lammas Day, Fire of London, or Holy Rood.

At the South Sea, Bank and East-India Houses there are no Holidays on Valentine, St. David, St. Swithin, or Holy Rood.

CHAPTER IV.

Giving an account of the method of raising the annual supplies granted by parliament, for defraying the public expences of the state.—Of the manner of subscribing, and of buying and selling subscription receipts, for three per cent. annuities, and lottery tickets.—Distinction betwixt subscription paid in upon in full, or only paid in up to the time of sale; called (in the language of 'Change Alley) Light Horse and Heavy Horse.—Difference betwixt Subscription and Omnium, vulgarly known by the names of Scrip. and Omnium Gatherum.

THE method of raising the supplies granted by parliament, for the exigencies of the state in time of war, for many years past, has been by annuities, transferrable at the Bank of England;

sometimes with, and at other times without a lottery.

When the parliament has voted these supplies, and resolved on the ways and means of raising them, a subscription is set on foot, and is either open to the public, in which case every responsible person is at liberty to apply, by a proper letter to the first commissioner of the treasury, for leave to be admitted to be a contributor, naming in his letter the sum he desires to contribute; or else it is private, that is to say, a certain number of persons of fortune have agreed to be answerable for the whole sum to be subscribed; and have made the required deposit.

In this case the only step to be taken by those who are not of the number just mentioned, is to apply to them for such part of the subscription as you want, which, if you are a particular friend, they will, perhaps, spare you without any premium, or for a very small one; for it is not to be presumed, that any small number of

men who have subscribed for the whole sum to be raised, intend, or can keep it, but that they propose to include in their subscription, all their friends and acquaintance. Sometimes the subscription lies open to the public at the Bank, or at the Exchequer, and then every person is allowed to subscribe what he thinks proper; and if, upon casting up the whole, there is a surplus subscribed, as has generally been the case, the sum each subscriber has subscribed, is reduced in a just proportion, so as to make in the whole the sum granted by parliament.

As soon as conveniently may be, after the subscription is closed, receipts are made out and delivered to the subscribers, for the several sums by them subscribed: and for the conveniency of sale, every subscriber of a considerable sum has fundry receipts, for different proportions of his whole sum, by which means he can the readier part with what sum he thinks proper; and a form of assignment is drawn upon the back.

of the receipt, which being signed and witnessed, transfers the property to a purchaser.

The first deposit is generally of fifteen per cent. and is made on or about the time of subscribing; the second is about a month after, and so on till the whole is paid in, which is generally in October; each monthly payment being either ten or fifteen per cent. Those who chuse to pay the whole sum before the appointed days of payment, are allowed three per cent. from the time of such payment to October. The subscription receipts thus paid in full, are called in the Alley, Heavy Horse, because the gentlemen of the Alley can make greater advantage than *three per cent.* by the Light Horse, and therefore will not give near so good a price for the Heavy; nay, some of them will absolutely have nothing to do with it, for this reason; that they can buy a thousand pounds, Light Horse (with one payment made) for the same money as one hundred pounds Heavy, and by buying the Light,

they have an opportunity of sporting with, and gaining a profit on, a nominal thousand, for the same money, that it would cost to buy an hundred Heavy.

Light Horse therefore is the commodity to job with, and opens a most extensive scene of it; to illustrate this, I shall select the scheme by which the supplies were raised for the year 1761, a year that will be ever memorable for the very considerable stock-jobbing transactions in the Alley, founded on the negociations for peace then carrying on between Mr. Pitt and Mr. De Bussy.

It consisted of three per cent. annuities, transferrable at the Bank, a determinate annuity of one pound two shillings and six pence per cent. for ninety-nine years; and a lottery ticket at ten pounds; the two last articles were designed as (*douceurs* or) rewards, for subscribing to the three per cents. The premium, or profit upon the whole, to the subscribers, will be more or less, according to the value of the several articles,

which vary almost every day ; few of the subscribers, however, keep their whole subscription undivided ; and therefore as each article is saleable apart, there is always a sufficient quantity of each in the market, as soon as the receipts are out (which is generally after the second payment) and happens most commonly in February : the receipts for the three per cent. annuities are called by the brokers, Scrip. and Light Horse ; that is, they are convenient troops, that do not cost much to maintain ; and may be disbanded with much greater ease than the Heavy Horse.

The conveniency of Light Horse, or Scrip. is this ; that in the month of March, for instance, just after the second payment, a person may buy a receipt for 500l. Scrip. for twenty-five pounds, the method of reckoning which is thus ; suppose the current price is seventy-five per cent. this is twenty-five per cent. below par ; and as the purchaser buys the Scrip. by itself, without the douceurs that accompanied it, he must

be allowed the discount, viz. twenty-five per cent. out of the payments already made, because he is to continue paying in at par, in the same manner as if he had received the douceurs; therefore the method of making out a bill for 500l. Scrip. with two payments made upon it, will be as follows:

A. fells to B. 500l. Scrip.
 at 75 per cent. on which
 he has made two payments } £ 150
 of 15 per cent. each —

B. not having the lottery-
 tickets, nor the long an-
 nuities, which are the dou-
 ceurs, must be allowed 25 } £ 125 to be deducted
 per cent. the difference be-
 twixt the current price of
 3 per cents: and par,

Balance to be paid to A. } £ 25
 for the receipt — —

From this state of the case it appears, that B. becomes possessed of 500l. Scrip. for twenty-five pounds, which he may there

fore justly call Light Horse ; and the great profit of Scrip. bought on these easy terms, is, that, if a little rise happens, you make the same advantage of one, two, or three per cent. on the nominal sum, as if you had actually paid in the whole ; and can likewise find more purchasers for your receipts ; for no man who buys with a view of selling again, when a favourable opportunity happens, will chuse to give 375 l. (which is the value when all is paid in) for that, which he can buy for twenty-five pounds.

It is easy to conceive what a vast field is opened by this means for jobbing, as a man possessed of 500 l. in cash may purchase 10,000 l. after the second payment ; and if he cannot sell it again to advantage before the next payment comes on, he may put it out to nurse, that is, deposit it in the hands of some moneyed man, who, for a proper consideration, will pay in upon it, and keep it as his security, till the proprietor has an opportunity of selling it to advantage ; which he will do sooner or

later, if he has any skill in—private letters from the Hague, &c. *

This part of jobbing is, however, the least to be found fault with of any, because every man has an undoubted right to buy and sell as often as he thinks proper; but then it may reasonably be supposed, that the great advantages arising to the brokers from this constant circulation of Scrip. joined to the opportunity every man has of sporting in the Alley with small sums, have co-operated to obstruct the carrying into execution many better schemes for raising the supplies; because, from the nature of them, they would have been open to the public, and could not have passed through the hands of the brokers, nor their adherents. The year 1756, or 1757, I think, furnished us with an instance of this kind, when a scheme

* When a man carries his shirt to a shop to borrow money on it, we usually say he has pawned it, and call the lender a Pawnbroker; but when a gentleman carries his Scrip. to nurse, it is only said, he has deposited it at his Banker's.

for raising the supplies on a new plan, admirably calculated to prevent the increase of the national debt, and as advantageous to the public, as any that has since been accepted, lay at the Bank for several days unfilled; and was obliged to be laid aside, for no other reason, that ever I could find, but, because the brokers universally cried it down, and advised all their clients to have nothing to do with it; for this obvious reason, that the whole transaction was to be betwixt the people, and the government; and these gentlemen could reap little or no profit from it.

Lottery-tickets are likewise divided into Light and Heavy Horse; the former of which answering the same purposes as Scrip. it is needless to say any thing further on this head.

Omnium is the whole subscription undivided; and is known in the Alley by the name of Omnium Gatherum, a cant phrase for all together.

Whoever considers with attention what amazing sums the government of Great.

Britain has been enabled to raise in the easy manner just described, will find that, independent of the mischiefs arising from stock-jobbing, the stupendous fabric of public credit, built on that solid foundation the inviolable faith of parliament, has accomplished the greatest events for the glory, welfare, and preservation of these realms: It has supplied to us the want of gold and silver mines and of amassed treasures, which were the resources of ancient states and empires in time of war: by the strength of public credit, money has been raised for the extraordinary expences of the state, at the most critical junctures, and under the most trying circumstances, with greater expedition than it could have been coined in other countries; and all the unemployed money of Europe has been lent to this country, because the interest or annual annuity agreed on, has always been punctually paid, while at the same time the market has been kept open, by which means all proprietors of any of the funds have always had an

opportunity of recalling their principal whenever they are disposed to withdraw it, by transferring their property to new purchasers.

Posterity will hardly believe that five or six subjects of Great Britain should be able to engage for a loan to government of seventeen millions sterling; and that their credit was so intirely to be depended on, that on the bare subscribing of their names, and making a small deposit, administration should with confidence engage in the most extensive operations of war, and send forth fleets and armies with the same alacrity and expedition, as if the whole seventeen millions were actually deposited in specie in the office of the Exchequer. In a word, this extent of our national credit is a standing miracle in politics, which at once astonishes and over-awes the states of Europe.

CHAPTER V.

Of India bonds.—Form of making out bills for selling of them—Some account of navy bills, and directions how to avoid the losses that frequently happen from the destruction of Bank notes, India bonds, and other public securities for money,—by fire, and other accidents.

INDIA bonds are the most convenient and profitable security any person can be possessed of, who has a quantity of cash unemployed, but which he knows not how soon he may have occasion for; the utility and advantage of these bonds is so well known to the merchants and traders of the city of London, that it is wholly unnecessary to enlarge upon the subject. There is as little trouble with an India bond, as with a Bank note: it is not indeed current in the common course of business, but may always be sold in office-hours, at any of the

public offices, as well as at Jonathan's coffee-house; and the method of making out the bill is this—Take a quarter of a sheet of paper, and write,

Sold to Sir Friendly Wilfon, January 20, 1769.			
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
One India Bond (B. 207)	100	0	0
Interest 2 months 17 days	0	13	0
Premium	2	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£ 102	13	0

Under this, write a common receipt.

When you want to buy, you have no further trouble than to agree on the price, for the seller is to make out the bill.

These bonds are usually for 100 l. each; and the seller receives the interest of the purchaser up to the day he sells; they carry at present three per cent.

Of Navy bills I have only to observe, that they are delivered from the Navy and Victualling offices, to such persons as contract with them for sundry provisions and stores for the service of our fleets; and as these people are very often in want of their

money, before these bills are paid off by the government, they bring them into the Alley to be discounted; and to this end they are made out with blank assignments, so as to be sold without any difficulty. The price of discounting them varies with the other public securities; but has lately been about nine per cent. They have been paid off for some time past, within twelve months after date, but this is not always infallibly to be expected; they carry four per cent. interest, six months after date, but none till then. They are dangerous things to lose, on account of the blank assignment; and not being a general commodity, because they are mostly for large sums, they are confined to a few hands at J——'s; and to the public in general, for whose service I write, they are upon the whole not the most eligible commodity; though to some particular people, who can afford to lie out of their money some time, and have large sums to spare for this purpose, they are very advantageous.

I shall here subjoin a few directions how to avoid the frequent losses that are sustained by the destruction of Bank notes, India bonds, &c. which, however simple they may be, will be found not the less useful, and may not have entered in the heads of those who stand most in need of them.

A great many people have iron chests, and a sort of iron caves placed in brick-work, in their cellars; these, no doubt, are very secure; but there are numbers who are not situated in places where these conveniences are to be had, and if they are, perhaps cannot afford them; yet they have often in the course of business, Bank notes, India bonds, and other securities, the loss of which may be more fatal to them, than to the rich who have these means of security: these therefore I advise to take the numbers, and principal contents, of all public securities for money, in a small memorandum, or pocket-book, to be kept always about them, so that if they escape

with only their cloaths from a fire, they may be able to swear to, and recover their property. What makes me the more particular in giving this direction is, that I have observed that several tradesmen when they go out of town, lock up their notes, and the books in which they are entered, in the same compting-house, and sometimes in the same desk, than which nothing can be more absurd: nay, even when at home, it is much better to have such a memorandum about you, as you have thereby the less to think of, and the less hazard to run, in case of fire. I think this hint might in many cases be extended even to an abstract of debts; but this I submit to better judgments, as not knowing whether such an abstract would be valid in a court of equity. I have only to add, that I wish my labours may prove beneficial to all proprietors of the funds, and those who may hereafter become so, that I may have the satisfaction of having done a public good to this my native country.

I cannot conclude these sheets better, than by returning my sincerest thanks to the right honourble personages who were so obliging (on my expressing my fears about publishing a work of this kind) to promise me their interest and support, against any opposition, insult, or outrage that I might meet with from the Alley, since, to this encouragement, and the public favor, I stand indebted for the remarkable success that has attended this little piece.

Some account of Banking and of the Sinking Fund.

SEveral letters having been sent to the publisher's, desiring me to give an account of the nature of Banking, and also of the Sinking Fund—in compliance with the requests of the writers, I shall here give a short account of both, so as to satisfy the curious, and render them intelligible to every one; but a full and particular account of them would require a separate treatise; and I am afraid upon the whole, would sit but heavily upon the reader's hands.

The art or trade of banking was brought over to England by foreigners; and some authors say, by Italians.—The common business of these bankers was, the exchange of bills for money, whether these bills were inland, or foreign; which exchange, in case the bills were inland, was then, and is still termed, discounting of bills. But when the

bills are foreign, they are called bills of exchange; because they are current in trade, and as good as cash, allowing only the common course of exchange betwixt the value of specie in the different countries, where the drawer, and the person drawn upon reside; and bankers being supposed to have a general correspondence in the commercial world, bills of exchange passing from one nation to another, most properly fall under their cognizance, as being the most convenient to them, who might frequently have occasion to remit money to several parts, in the place of which, they could more profitably substitute these bills of exchange; thus it became most advantageous for bankers to buy them; and this branch of trade still forms a very considerable part of the business of some bankers.

Another article they formerly dealt in was, the buying and selling of bullion, and of wrought gold and silver, which I suppose gave rise to the uniting in one shop, the trade of a goldsmith and banker—for we:

find most of the eminent bankers of the last century were goldsmiths.—By the statute of the sixth of William and Mary, the Bank of England (which is no more than a corporation of bankers) amongst other privileges allowed them, are to deal in gold and silver, and may sell goods pledged to them, if not redeemed in three months. By length of time, and the increase of the national debt, the Bank as well as private bankers have changed, or totally laid aside many branches of their business; and the principal concerns of the Bank at present are, the issuing of notes in exchange for specie; the keeping of gentlemen and merchants cash, which they are always ready to deliver on demand; the aiding and assisting the government in receiving contributions for public subscriptions; the keeping of transfer-books open, as already mentioned; and the paying and distributing the interest of the several government securities. The first of these articles must

greatly enrich the Bank as a corporation, for these notes are now deservedly in the same repute as cash, even in many foreign parts*, as well as at home; and people often keep these notes by them for a long space of time, sometimes for years, without exchanging them; and even then probably they may exchange them with private persons.—Let us then suppose, that only 50,000 l. value of notes do not return into the Bank to be exchanged for specie in less than six months after they are issued, the Bank, in this interim, may make a very considerable advantage of the cash originally paid in for these notes, and this forms a part of their profits; to which must be added, discounting of bills, the profit

* It is very remarkable, yet at the same time no less true, that Bank notes are eagerly sought after, and rather bear a premium at Brussels, which may be almost called an enemy's country; whereas amongst our good friends the Dutch, they are under par, particularly at Middleburgh, a famous city in Zealand.

arising from cash left in their hands on open accounts, the sums allowed by government for the direction and management of the public funds, and occasional loans to the government.

It is not, however, my design to make any calculation of these profits, which they merit, were they ever so great, for I think I may venture to say (without being charged with partiality as an Englishman) that the Bank of England is the best bank in Europe.—My reason for explaining the profits arising from the issuing of notes for cash is, to shew that these profits have induced private people to endeavour to put their notes upon the same footing*, so that one

* It is become a common practice lately, and calls loudly for redress, that inconsiderable tradesmen residing in London, travel into the several counties of England to take orders, and there take up cash upon their notes, which are handsomely engraved on copper-plates, which ignorant country shopkeepers imagine are as good as the Bank, under this form; but sometimes to their cost they find that

part of the business of private bankers is, to deliver out their notes for cash, and from this arises part of their subsistence; for while these notes remain in particular hands, or can be circulated so as not to return home for whole months together, the bankers enjoy the same privilege and profit as the Bank, in proportion to the notes they issue. — The same profits arise from keeping people's cash. I have often been asked how a banker could find his account in permitting a broker to put his money into their hands, perhaps on Saturday afternoon, and to draw it out the Monday morning following, since there is a certain expence, and loss of time, without any apparent profit? In answer to which, let it be observed, that bankers do not in general consider the profit they gain on the account of any individual,

payment is stopt; and that it would have been much safer to have sent up their money to their correspondents by the stage-waggon, or any such convenience.

but the gain upon the whole.—So that supposing a banker receives in any one day 60,000 l. and is drawn upon only for 20,000 l. the balance of cash remaining in his hands at five in the afternoon (the time they shut up) is 30,000 l. and a broker's 1000 l. contributes as much as a gentleman's to the forming this balance, which a skilful banker will know how to employ to advantage, if he has it only one day in his hands; but if upon an average a banker has 200,000 l. in his hands more than is called for, for weeks together, it is easy to conceive, that such a man will soon get rich—Another, and perhaps as considerable a branch of business as any, amongst the bankers near the Alley is, the taking in various kinds of papers in pawn—Such as Scrip. Omnium, Long annuities, &c.—But this part of their traffic will take up too much room fully to unravel in this little work; I shall therefore make only one remark, which is, that it is impossible to distinguish which are the most useful to each

other; the brokers to some of the bankers near the Alley, or these bankers to the brokers*.

The nature of the Sinking Fund I shall endeavour to give as brief, and as clear an idea of, as possible.

Subsidies and taxes of various kinds constitute the funds, on the credit of which immense sums have been borrowed, on condition that the capital shall not be demandable, but that a certain proportional part of the sum shall be annually paid, either as interest for the whole, or in extinction of part of the capital: when the sum annually paid is no more than the interest agreed on for the loan of the principal sum, it is stiled a perpetual annuity; when it exceeds the interest, and is designed to extinguish by

* The pawning of Scrip. arose to such a height a few years past, and the profits gained by the pawn-brokers of Lombard-street were so immense, that they openly refused to discount bills, to the great detriment of the commercial interest of this city.

partial payments both principal and interest, it is called a determinate annuity, and is granted either for life, or for a term of years.

All sums of money that have at any time been raised by authority of parliament for the public service, are to be considered as national debts, contracted on the credit of some certain tax: various interests for which debts are annually paying to the public; and will continue to be so paid, till the said debts are redeemed, or paid off, by the same authority by which they were contracted; and to secure the payment of the said interest, the moneys arising from several duties, and customs payable into the king's Exchequer, have been from time to time appropriated: thus we find in the reigns of king William, queen Anne, and George I. the duties on coffee, malt, &c. &c. appropriated to the payment of life annuities, annuities certain, and annuities arising from lottery-tickets.

The funding scheme commenced soon after the Revolution, and has hitherto answered the purpose for which it was commenced, the providing for the exigencies of the state in time of war, without the least impeachment or diminution of its credit; and supplying the place of amassed treasures, which were the resources of former times for the extraordinary emergencies of so great nations.

Experience has shewn that taxes prudently laid on such articles as could well support the weight of them, have produced considerable surplusses; that is to say, they have become more than the absolute security engaged for, and have thereby induced foreigners, as well as natives, to advance their money on so safe a footing.

These taxes, thus made a security to the public for the loan of money, have always been deemed equal, if not superior, to mortgages on land; and may therefore, in this sense, with the greatest propriety, be called funds.

In our statutes, since the Revolution, various funds are specified, such as the East-India, South-Sea, Aggregate or General Fund, and the Sinking Fund. Whenever the word Fund is applied to either the East-India, or South-Sea company, it means their Stock or Capital*, or such duties and articles of the public revenue as are appropriated to pay the interest due on such stocks till redeemed by parliament.

The Aggregate fund, so called from its being a collection of many things incorporated into one mass or body, comprehended not only the several rates and duties reserved to pay and satisfy the interest due on the funds at the Bank, India, and South-Sea House †, but all the articles of the public revenue in general, except those that compose the king's civil list, which

* The words Fund, Stock, Capital, or Principal, are generally used at present as synonymous terms:

† Vide 1 Geo. I.

are about seventeen in number, consisting of tonnage and poundage, hereditary or temporary excise, letter money, fines of alienation, seizures, confiscations, proffers, compositions, &c.—But these civil list articles are, by an act of the first year of the reign of his present Majesty, made a part of the Aggregate fund; in lieu of which his majesty has been graciously pleased to accept of the sum of 800,000*l.* per annum, payable quarterly, out of the said Aggregate fund, which in fact is a more certain and a better establishment for the civil list than the usual regal revenue, arising out of the peculiar articles above specified, which never yet produced the sum assigned for the maintenance of the dignity of the crown: and in consequence of their deficiency several aids, at sundry times, were granted by parliament to his late majesty, of ever glorious memory, to make good arrears and deficiencies due to the civil list account; all which trouble and confusion will be pre-

vented for the future, by his majesty's accepting a certain annual sum, instead of the uncertain produce of the articles formerly appropriated to the purposes of paying the civil list appointment.

Whatever surplus remains upon any, or upon all the rates and duties which constitute the public revenue, after payment of the interest they stand charged with, are carried to a separate and distinct account, or fund, known by the name of the Sinking Fund.

Over and above the surplusses that have been carried to the Sinking fund, great accession was made to this fund by the reduction of interest*, on the capital sum of £ 57,703,275 : 6 : 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, which reduction produces annually a saving to the nation of £ 577,032.

All the savings and surplusses were to be reserved and kept most sacredly, for the valuable purpose only of reducing, lessen-

* Vide 23 George II.

ing, sinking (from whence the fund had its name) and paying off gradually the national debt. The first act which relates to the application of these surplusses is, George I. anno 1716, at the end of which is this remarkable clause, which I insert here because it is in reality the original or institution of the Sinking fund.

“ All the moneys to arise, from time to
“ time, as well of the excess or surplus of
“ an act made this session for redeeming
“ the funds of the Bank of England; and
“ of the excess or surplus by virtue of one
“ other act, made likewise this session, for
“ redeeming the funds of the South-Sea
“ company; as also of the excess or sur-
“ plus of the duties and revenues by this
“ act appropriated as aforesaid, and the
“ overplus moneys of the said general
“ yearly fund by this act established, shall
“ be appropriated to the discharging the
“ principal and interest of such national
“ debts as were incurred before the 25th
“ of December 1716, and are declared

“ to be national debts, and are provided
 “ for by parliament in such manner as shall
 “ be directed by any future act or acts of
 “ parliament, to be discharged therewith,
 “ or out of the same, and to or for none
 “ other use, intent, or purpose whatso-
 “ ever.”

These surplusses of the general fund referred to in this act are, in all subsequent acts, called the Sinking Fund.

In consequence of these acts only three million of the national debt was paid off during the long and peaceable administration of Sir Robert Walpole; and in process of time this well-intentioned clause of the act just recited was evaded; and, in a word, made of no effect by subsequent acts, particularly 3 George II. £ 1,100,000 was granted out of the Sinking fund for the service of the year 1729; and again 9 George II. £ 1,000,000 was granted for the service of the year 1735; by which act, says the ingenious compiler of the history of our national debts, “ the Sink-

“ ing fund was not only divested (from the
“ original purport of its institution) but it
“ was even anticipated; for it was enacted,
“ That before Lady day 1736, a million
“ should be issued out of the same for the
“ current service, and the growing pro-
“ duce, after that time, mortgaged for
“ raising what should be wanting to com-
“ plete that sum by loans at four per cent.”
But in order to save appearances, whenever
any sum was issued out of this sacred Sink-
ing fund, it was to be replaced out of the
next supplies. This issuing and replacing
was the general practice, till the necessities
of the state growing more and more ur-
gent, the parliament granted his late ma-
jesty several sums out of the said fund, and
sometimes enabled him to borrow a certain
sum or sums upon the credit of it; and in
the late war, money was not only bor-
rowed out of it, but the surplus was like-
wise made a collateral security to answer and
supply all the deficiencies of the taxes raised
for the payment of the interest due on the

national debt. Thus I have given a short account of the nature, establishment, and encroachments made on the Sinking Fund; and I hope what I have wrote on this head will serve to gratify curiosity, the only point I had in view; for the subject does not appear to me of much importance to the public in general, whose principal concern is, that the payment of the interest of the money borrowed of them is regular, and at the same time well secured; and that it is so, I hope no Englishman will doubt, nor yet of the enjoyment of every blessing that unanimity and freedom can bestow, under the auspicious government of a most amiable monarch,—On whose arms may victory ever attend—on whose councils may Almighty wisdom and celestial concord ever beam their happy influence—and on whose enemies may perpetual shame, confusion, and dismay shed their baleful horrors, and convince them that the God of battles is the friend of liberty. Seize, O

my countrymen! seize the glorious opportunity, while peace and prosperity gives new vigor to the polite arts, and extensive commerce of your country, to tread on the neck of corruption—Fix your attention on the National debt; think of every honourable method to reduce it; banish from these happy realms, with every other corruption, that worst of all, stock-jobbing—and all the slaves in office, that have so long lived in ease and luxury on the abuse of your public credit—Plan some glorious scheme to free posterity from the fatal necessity of increasing debts and taxes—You have a patriot king on the throne, ready with open arms to receive and encourage every proposal for the good of his people; and you may yet find a Patriot Minister, who will not indiscriminately burn every proposal for paying off a debt which is become an object of the last importance, but who will find a leisure hour to peruse, and from a thousand idle projects to select the happy plan, that shall add

fresh charms to British freedom, and immortalize at once its author, and its patron.

S U P P L E M E N T.

Of Annuities.

I FLATTER myself it will be no improper supplement to this work, to communicate my sentiments upon the subject of annuities, with a view to render this seemingly intricate matter intelligible to every reader.

Annuities are either granted for a term of years, or for the life of one or more persons.

The nature of the first kind of annuities is in many respects analagous to leases upon lands, or houses, with this difference

however, that there can be no allowance made for ground-rent, land-tax, or repairs; and therefore the calculations upon this subject depend intirely upon the interest which money bears at the time-of their being granted. For instance, an annuity for twenty-one years will be worth 1176 l. supposing interest at six per cent. as upon computation it will be found, that the sum of 100 l. per annum will repay the annuitant interest for the money laid out, and reimburse him the principal within the time specified.

With respect to annuities upon lives, many considerations are to be taken in; first, the age; secondly, the constitution; and thirdly, the occupation of the annuitant. These considerations might be greatly augmented, if we were to consult a person's manner of living, his pastime, and even his passions. A man of a sedentary turn, who closely applies himself to study, would not be looked upon to be so good a life as another of the same age, whose principal diversion

consisted in riding and other manly exercises. Again, a person of an abstemious disposition, who cautiously avoided company and late hours, and was in every respect careful of his health, would, in all probability, survive another of exactly the same age, fond of company, his bottle, and careless about his constitution, though there might be no visible disparity in them at starting.

All the writers we have met with, who have treated upon this subject, seem to have trod in each other's steps; their methods being nearly similar, though very inadequate to the object: they confuse the reader by long and tedious calculations, and leave him as much in the dark as when they began; with a theoretical and specious computation, which never can be reduced to practice.

It would, it is true, be very difficult to calculate the precise difference of the value of annuities for the lives of various persons, as there are not any two men whose consti-

tutions are in every respect alike, or whose manner of living is exactly the same; and therefore, we must in some measure confine our considerations in this respect to the age, health, and vocations of the parties. These are the only methods pursued in the public insurance offices: they will insure no lives but between the ages of twelve and forty-five, and the annuitants must appear to be in a good state of health; moreover they must not belong to the army or navy, or to any business which demands their presence abroad, and such as exceed forty-two years must produce authentic certificates of their age. These preliminaries being agreed to, they will now insure a claim of 125 l. at the death of the annuitant, upon his paying five pounds per annum during his life, which is at the rate of four per cent.

By this it appears that the insurance offices pay no sort of regard to the various gradations of health in a variety of persons, which must make a very material difference

in the value of annuitant lives. For instance, suppose a dozen different persons, between the age of twelve and forty-five, were desirous of insuring their lives, can it be imagined that they would be all precisely of the same value? we might rather suppose there was a gradation from the most healthy to the most disordered, who might nevertheless externally appear in good health.

The first might be afflicted occasionally with the gout, and yet when the fits were not upon them, seem extremely well.

Another might be troubled with the scurvy, and having no eruptions in sight could not be adjudged unhealthy.

The third might be afflicted at times with violent intestine pains, which no observer could be acquainted with when the disorder was not upon him.

A fourth might labour under a violent head-ache, which nothing but his own declaration could prove, &c. &c. &c.

To this it may be objected, that the annuitant's complexion and vigour are the

proper and only indexes of his health; but how many persons with very fresh complexions and robust bodies are afflicted with the disorders we have just mentioned?

But as it is the interest of the insurance office, who pay the claim upon the death of the annuitant, to insure upon the most healthy and robust lives; so on the other hand it is the interest of a person who grants an annuity for the life of the purchaser to have the annuitant's health as much impaired as possible, as upon his demise the annuity discontinues, and therefore he will not stipulate any particular symptoms of health or longevity. As good constitutions are out of the case, how must he estimate the value of bad ones? Suppose six different persons of the same age were to apply to him, it cannot be imagined that they were all of equally good constitutions; we might sooner imagine the first to be a person of thirty years of age in perfect health; the second a person of the same age whose constitution, though not so

good, was in no visible decay; the third, a person of the same age, whose constitution, though naturally good, was visibly impaired; the fourth, a person of the same age afflicted with the stone; the fifth, a person of the same age afflicted with the dropsy; the sixth, a person of the same age in a deep consumption.

In this case it would be necessary to pay a proper attention to the different signs of health or decay, which appeared in each proposed annuitant, and though it might be very difficult to reduce it to a theoretical calculation, a nice observer of mankind would be able to form a pretty just estimate of the intrinsic value of each life.

But it should be also observed, that the value of a life annuity may be diminished, not only from the change of health immediately, but also mediately, by the alteration of the pursuits and business in which the annuitant may be afterwards employed: for instance, not to expatiate upon the land and sea service, or many trades which are

particularly hazardous, there are civil employments in certain offices which require so much attendance, and so far break in upon the natural rest of the persons employed, that they must necessarily be highly prejudicial in the end to their constitution, and consequently diminish the value of any annuities for their lives.

To enter then into consideration, and calculate the value of lives, from such premises as are the most certain and demonstrable, and the least variable; the most unquestionable and authentic index to the duration of lives in and about this metropolis are the Bills of Mortality. According to an exact calculation made thereupon for a number of years, we find, that there die upon a medium in a thousand, under two years of age 387; between two and five 88, between five and ten 38, between ten and twenty 30, between twenty and thirty 72, between thirty and forty 93, between forty and fifty 91, between fifty and sixty 72, between sixty and seventy 61, between se-

venty and eighty 38, between eighty and ninety 25, between ninety and a hundred 5.

According to this calculation, it appears that the best life is between twenty and thirty; for though fewer die from eighty and upwards, when we reflect upon the much smaller number that remain of that age, we shall find the mortality to be proportionably much greater at that period than any other. Hence it evidently follows, that an annuity upon an healthy person between the age of ten and twenty is more valuable than that of another at any different period of life, and consequently will bear the highest price that is given for any life annuity, which we find never exceeds twenty-eight years purchase; and which in fact is more than any annuity is worth, as will appear hereafter.

If twenty-eight years purchase is the highest price that any annuity bears for the best life, we may thence deduce the price of less valuable ages, which will be found to stand nearly as follows.

From ten to fifteen, twenty-eight years purchase; from fifteen to twenty, twenty-seven years purchase; from twenty-five to thirty, twenty-five years purchase; from thirty to thirty-five, twenty-four years purchase; from thirty-five to forty, twenty-three years purchase; from forty-five to fifty, nineteen years purchase; from sixty to sixty-five, eleven years purchase; from sixty-five to seventy, eight years purchase; from seventy to seventy-five, four years purchase; from seventy-five to eighty, two years purchase; from eighty and upwards, one year's purchase.

To ascertain the chance of mortality in any particular person, or between persons of different ages, it will be necessary to compare the numbers who die at various ages. By this calculation we shall find it is an equal chance, that any child attains the age of ten years, as it appears by the computation made upon the Bills of Mortality, that full one half of the persons born, die under that age; that of the residue one

half are above forty-five years, and the other between ten and that period: so that we find it to be another even chance, if a person attains the age of ten years, that he lives to that of forty-five. Hence, it would at first seem, that an annuity for his life should be estimated at thirty-five years purchase; but as he has only an even chance of existing so long, it cannot be concluded that more than one in two attains his forty-fifth year, even when passed the age of ten: consequently a diminution of one half of the thirty-five years purchase must be made, and then it will appear that the annuity, which is the most valuable of any, is not worth more than seventeen years and a half's purchase.

The value of a number of lives may be ascertained in the same manner, by proportioning the price to their age, and making the necessary allowances for health. In a word, all that can be established for any certain rule, upon this subject, must be the age, the constitution, and the vocation of

the annuitant; as calculations upon this head must be framed upon the general course of mortality amongst persons of the same age and nearly the same constitution.

It may be objected to the principles we have gone upon to form our calculations, that the Bills of Mortality are in many respects very erroneous; first, many deaths occur which are generally unknown; secondly, none but those who pay the parochial fees for interment are there inserted; thirdly, all dissenters, of whatever denomination, find no place in these bills. We acknowledge these objections, but till such times as some more certain criterion can be fixed, we must avail ourselves of that which comes the nearest to truth; besides, it is only proper to make the necessary allowances for these omissions, which we may suppose to comprise proportionally with the deaths inserted in the list, all the various ages of life, and we shall still be as near the mark as it is necessary upon this occasion.

From what has been said, it appears that the best life is not worth more than seventeen years and one half's purchase, consequently that annuity upon lives, when twenty-eight years purchase are given for them, are bought much too dear; and this is also evident by the insurance office taking four per cent. for the insurance of the best life, which, without adding any thing for aggregate interest, brings it at once to twenty-five years purchase; and if we add the aggregate interest, it reduces it below nineteen years purchase. When the Amicable Society in Serjeant's Inn received five pounds per annum for each annuitant's claim, we find that the hundred pound claims increased, upon an average to about 15*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* as the following estimate taken from the books will demonstrate.

194 OF ANNUITIES.

			£.	s.	d.
In the year	1750	-	132	17	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1751	-	149	4	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1752	-	130	0	0
	1753	-	187	5	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1754	-	185	17	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1755	-	149	13	4
	1756	-	120	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1757	-	136	18	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1758	-	140	17	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1759	-	147	17	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1760	-	260	5	3
	1761	-	125	0	0
	1762	-	125	0	0
	1763	-	125	0	0

By this account it appears that in the year 1760, a hundred pounds claim, was worth 260l. 5s. 3d. the general court held in 1757, having ordered a farther augmentation of the dividends on claims so that for the future they might not in all likelihood be less than 125l. each claim, but might happen to be a larger sum, the

society having for that purpose set apart a considerable quantity of their stock in the funds. By this regulation the annual premium of five pounds became interest for 125*l.* or more, and thereby reduced this premium to the rate of four per cent. per annum, for the insurance of the best life.

Thus it is evident from the most incontestible proofs, that life annuities in general are purchased at too dear a rate, according to the usual price now paid for them; and consequently that they must be the most advantageous way of disposing of money, whilst the interest of the public funds continues at four per cent.

The value of annuities in the public funds may be ascertained in the same manner, and according to the same rules, as annuities for a number of years; that is to say, by computing in how many years the annuitant will receive his principal and interest for the same, a proper attention being paid to the interest money then bears, and the current price of stocks.

We shall conclude this small tract upon annuities, with an extract from Cowel, wherein he points out the difference between a rent and an annuity. “ The differences
 “ between a rent and an annuity are, that
 “ every rent is going out of land ; but an
 “ annuity charges only the grantee, or his
 “ heirs, that have assets by descent. The
 “ second difference is, that for the recovery
 “ of an annuity, no action lies, but only
 “ the writ of annuity against the granter,
 “ his heirs or successors ; but of a rent, the
 “ same actions lie, as do of land. The third
 “ difference is, that an annuity is never
 “ taken for assets, because it is no freehold
 “ in law, nor shall be put in execution upon
 “ any Statute Merchant, Statute Staple,
 “ or Elegit, as a rent may.”

We imagine the subjoined tables and calculations of the ingenious Monsieur Buffon, will be no improper illustration of what has been here offered upon the subject of annuities.

T A B L E.

Of the probability of the duration of life, calculated by Mr. Buffon, from the bills of mortality of three parishes in Paris, and twelve country parishes in the neighbourhood of that city. A calculation peculiarly well adapted for the estimation of the value of annuities in the northern parts of Europe in general. Column the 1st contains the age of the person, column the 2d the years and months a person of such an age hath an equal chance to live.

Years.	Years.	Months.	Years.	Years.	Months.	Years.	Years.	Months.
0	8	0	29	28	6	58	12	3
1	33	0	30	28	0	59	11	8
2	38	0	31	27	6	60	11	2
3	40	0	32	26	11	61	10	6
4	41	0	33	26	3	62	10	0
5	41	6	34	25	7	63	9	6
6	42	0	35	25	0	64	9	0
7	42	3	36	24	5	65	8	6
8	41	6	37	23	10	66	8	0
9	40	10	38	23	3	67	7	6
10	40	2	39	22	8	68	7	0
11	39	6	40	22	1	69	6	7
12	38	9	41	21	6	70	6	2
13	38	1	42	20	11	71	5	8
14	37	5	43	20	4	72	5	4
15	36	9	44	19	9	73	5	0
16	36	0	45	19	3	74	4	9
17	35	4	46	18	9	75	4	6
18	34	8	47	18	2	76	4	3
19	34	0	48	17	8	77	4	1
20	33	5	49	17	2	78	3	11
21	32	11	50	16	7	79	3	9
22	32	4	51	16	0	80	3	7
23	31	10	52	15	6	81	3	5
24	31	3	53	15	0	82	3	3
25	30	9	54	14	6	83	3	2
26	30	2	55	14	0	84	3	1
27	29	7	56	13	5	85	3	0
28	29	0	57	12	10			

From this table we may see it is an even chance, that is, we may lay an even wager, that a new-born infant will live eight years; that a child one year old will live thirty-three years more; that a child of two years old will live thirty-eight years more; that a man of full twenty will live thirty-three years and five months; that a man of thirty will survive twenty-eight, and so on.

Hence it appears, that before men arrive at fifty they have lived three fourths of their life, because they can have no reasonable expectation to live above sixteen or seventeen years more; at the age of twenty-eight or twenty-nine they have lived about half their life; at the age of twelve or thirteen they have lived a quarter of their life; and at the age of seven, they may expect to live longer than at any other age, viz. forty-two years three months. To judge from this table, the method of INSURANCE upon lives, should be thus.

For insuring the life of a child of three years old, for one year, we ought to pay but $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for as it has an equal chance to

survive forty-years, it is forty to one that it does not die within the year. Thus, we should pay but 3 per cent. for insuring the life of a young man of nineteen or twenty for one year. Four per cent. for insuring the life of a man of thirty-five for a year. Five per cent. for insuring for a year, the life of a man of forty-three. But, when past this age, the insurance ought to rise above five per cent. in proportion to the advance of the person's age above forty-three: so that a man of seventy-seven ought to pay 25 per cent. and another of eighty-five, even $33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the insurance of one year.

As to the purchase or sale of ANNUITIES for life, take a view of the above table, with those of compound interest; and it will be readily seen what a person of any age ought to pay for an annuity for life: because in this table we may see what number of years a person of any age has an equal chance to live, and in the tables of compound interest, we may see what is the present value of an annuity for that number of years, at the common rate of interest for the time being.

Thus a person of thirty has an equal chance to live twenty-eight years, and by the tables of compound interest we may see, that the present value of 1 l. per ann. for twenty-eight years, reckoning interest at 3 l. per cent. is a little above 18 l. 15 s. Therefore a person of that age ought to pay, at that rate of interest, near nineteen years purchase for an annuity for life: whereas, if the common rate of interest were at 5 l. per cent. he ought not to pay full fifteen years purchase.

After all, it is to be observed, both with regard to insurances and annuities, that these tables and calculations are general; and by no means applicable to particular persons, whose known disposition of body, manner of life, &c. may occasion a considerable variation. Indeed no general calculation can include such particular cases, unless we could reduce physical and moral, to the certainty of mathematical science. Every such case must be determined by the best information that can be got of particular situations and circumstances.

ACCURATE

ACCURATE TABLES

O F

I N T E R E S T,

CALCULATED TO A FARTHING,

At Two and a Half, Three, Three and a
Half, Four, and Five per Cent.

From one Pound to Five Hundred, and from
One Day to Sixty, also from One to
Twelve Months.

With plain Directions for casting up Interest at other
Rates, and other TABLES equally useful.

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INTEREST

AT

$2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. per Annum.

CALCULATED TO A FARTHING.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ p. Ct.	1 DAY.				2 DAYS.				3 DAYS.				4 DAYS.				5 DAYS.			
l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	
20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	
30	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	0	2	1	
40	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	2	0	3	1	
50	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	1	0	4	0	
60	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	3	0	4	3	
70	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	4	2	0	5	3	
80	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	5	1	0	6	2	
90	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	4	1	0	0	5	3	0	7	1	
100	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	4	3	0	0	6	2	0	8	0	
200	0	0	3	1	0	0	6	2	0	0	9	3	0	1	1	1	0	1	4	1
300	0	0	4	3	0	0	9	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	7	3	0	2	0	2
400	0	0	6	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	7	2	0	2	2	1	0	3	8	3
500	0	0	8	0	0	1	4	1	0	2	0	2	0	3	2	3	0	3	5	0

TABLES OF INTEREST.

$2\frac{1}{2}\%$ C.	6 DAYS.			7 DAYS.			l. s. d. f.	9 DAYS.			10 DAYS.		
	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.		l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
4	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2
5	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	3
6	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	3
7	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	4
8	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	4
9	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	5
10	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	5
20	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	3	0
30	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	3	0
40	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	3	0
50	0	0	4	3	0	0	5	3	0	0	5	3	0
60	0	0	5	3	0	0	6	3	0	0	6	3	0
70	0	0	6	3	0	0	8	3	0	0	8	3	0
80	0	0	7	3	0	0	9	4	0	0	9	3	0
90	0	0	8	3	0	0	10	4	0	0	10	3	0
100	0	0	9	3	0	0	11	5	0	0	11	3	0
200	0	1	7	2	0	1	11	0	2	2	1	0	2
300	0	2	5	2	0	2	10	2	3	3	1	0	3
400	0	3	3	1	0	3	10	0	4	4	2	0	4
500	0	4	1	1	0	4	9	2	5	5	3	0	5

$2\frac{1}{2}\%$ C.	11 DAYS.			12 DAYS.			13 DAYS.			14 DAYS.			15 DAYS.		
	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
3	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
4	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
5	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
6	0	0	1	3	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0
7	0	0	1	4	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
8	0	0	1	4	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0
9	0	0	1	5	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0
10	0	0	1	5	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0
20	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	0	0	4	1	0	4	2	0
30	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	0	0	6	1	0	6	3	0
40	0	0	7	2	0	0	7	0	0	8	2	0	8	3	0
50	0	0	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	10	2	0	10	3	0
60	0	0	10	3	0	0	11	0	0	11	2	0	11	3	0
70	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	4	0
80	0	1	2	1	0	1	3	0	1	5	0	1	6	1	0
90	0	1	4	1	0	1	5	0	1	7	0	1	8	2	0
100	0	1	6	0	0	1	7	0	1	9	1	1	11	0	0
200	0	3	0	0	3	3	1	0	3	6	2	3	10	0	0
300	0	4	6	0	0	4	1	0	5	4	0	5	9	0	0
400	0	6	0	1	0	6	6	0	7	1	1	7	8	0	0
500	0	7	6	1	0	8	2	0	8	10	3	9	7	0	0

TABLES OF INTEREST.

2½p.Ct.	16 DAYS.				17 DAYS.				18 DAYS.				19 DAYS.				20 DAYS.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
5	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
6	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2
7	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3
8	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
9	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1
10	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2
20	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	1
30	0	0	7	3	0	0	7	3	0	0	7	3	0	0	7	3	0	0	7	3
40	0	0	10	2	0	0	10	2	0	0	10	2	0	0	10	2	0	0	10	2
50	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	3	2	0	1	4	1
60	0	1	3	3	0	1	4	3	0	1	5	3	0	1	6	2	0	1	7	2
70	0	1	6	1	0	1	7	2	0	1	8	2	0	1	9	3	0	1	11	0
80	0	1	9	0	0	1	10	1	0	1	11	2	0	2	0	3	0	2	2	1
90	0	1	11	2	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	2	4	0	0	2	5	2
100	0	2	2	1	0	2	3	3	0	2	5	2	0	2	7	0	0	2	8	3
200	0	4	4	2	0	4	7	3	0	4	11	0	0	5	2	1	0	5	5	3
300	0	6	6	3	0	6	11	3	0	7	4	3	0	7	9	2	0	8	2	2
400	0	8	9	0	0	9	3	5	0	9	10	1	0	10	4	3	0	10	11	2
500	0	10	11	2	0	11	7	2	0	12	3	3	0	13	0	0	0	13	8	1

2½p.Ct.	21 DAYS.				22 DAYS.				23 DAYS.				24 DAYS.				25 DAYS.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
4	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
5	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0
6	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
7	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1
8	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3
9	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
10	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1
20	0	0	6	3	0	0	6	3	0	0	6	3	0	0	6	3	0	0	6	3
30	0	0	10	1	0	0	10	3	0	0	11	1	0	0	11	3	0	0	10	1
40	0	1	1	3	0	1	2	1	0	1	3	0	1	3	3	0	1	4	1	1
50	0	1	5	1	0	1	6	0	0	1	6	3	0	1	7	2	0	1	8	2
60	0	1	8	2	0	1	9	2	0	1	10	2	0	1	11	2	0	2	0	2
70	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	2	1	0	2	3	2	0	2	4	3
80	0	2	3	2	0	2	4	3	0	2	6	0	0	2	7	2	0	2	8	3
90	0	2	7	0	0	2	8	2	0	2	10	0	0	2	11	1	0	3	0	3
100	0	2	10	2	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	3	0	3	3	1	0	3	5	0
200	0	5	9	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	3	2	0	6	6	3	0	6	10	0
300	0	8	7	2	0	9	0	1	0	9	5	1	0	9	10	1	0	10	3	1
400	0	11	6	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	7	0	0	13	1	3	0	13	8	1
500	0	14	4	2	0	15	0	3	0	15	9	0	0	16	5	1	0	17	1	1

TABLES OF INTEREST.

2½p.Ct.	26 DAYS.			27 DAYS.			28 DAYS.			29 DAYS.			30 DAYS.												
l. s. d. f.	l. s. d. f.	l. s. d. f.	l. s. d. f.	l. s. d. f.	l. s. d. f.	l. s. d. f.	l. s. d. f.	l. s. d. f.	l. s. d. f.	l. s. d. f.	l. s. d. f.	l. s. d. f.													
10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1									
20	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3									
30	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1									
40	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3									
50	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1							
60	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3					
70	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	3				
80	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	3			
90	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	4			
100	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	3	0	0	4	3	0	0	4		
200	0	0	8	2	0	0	8	3	0	0	9	0	0	9	2	0	0	9	3	0	0	9	3		
300	0	1	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	3	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	
400	0	1	5	0	0	1	5	3	0	1	6	1	0	1	7	0	0	1	7	2	0	0	1	7	2
500	0	1	9	1	0	1	10	1	0	1	11	0	1	11	3	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	2
600	0	2	1	2	0	2	2	2	0	2	3	2	0	2	4	2	0	2	5	2	0	0	2	5	2
700	0	2	5	3	0	2	7	0	0	2	8	0	0	2	9	1	0	2	10	2	0	0	2	10	2
800	0	2	10	0	0	2	11	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	2	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	3	3	1
900	0	3	2	1	0	3	3	3	0	3	5	1	0	3	6	3	0	3	8	1	0	0	3	8	1
1000	0	3	6	2	0	3	8	1	0	3	10	0	0	3	11	2	0	4	1	1	0	0	4	1	1
2000	0	7	1	0	0	7	4	3	0	7	8	0	0	7	11	1	0	8	2	2	0	0	8	2	2
3000	0	10	8	0	0	11	1	0	0	11	6	0	0	11	10	3	0	12	3	3	0	0	12	3	3
4000	0	14	2	3	0	14	9	2	0	15	4	0	0	15	10	2	0	16	5	1	0	0	16	5	1
5000	0	17	9	2	0	18	5	3	0	19	2	0	0	19	10	1	0	10	6	2	0	0	10	6	2

2½p.Ct.	31 DAYS.			32 DAYS.			33 DAYS.			34 DAYS.			35 DAYS.																
l. s. d. f.	l. s. d. f.	l. s. d. f.	l. s. d. f.	l. s. d. f.	l. s. d. f.	l. s. d. f.	l. s. d. f.	l. s. d. f.	l. s. d. f.	l. s. d. f.	l. s. d. f.	l. s. d. f.																	
10	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	
20	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	
30	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	
40	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	
50	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3	
60	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	
70	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	
80	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	1	
90	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	3	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	
100	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	3	0	0	5	3	0	0	5	3	
200	0	0	9	0	0	0	10	2	0	0	10	3	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	2	0	0	11	2	0	
300	0	1	3	1	0	1	3	3	0	1	4	1	0	1	4	3	0	1	5	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	1	
400	0	1	8	1	0	1	9	0	1	9	2	0	1	10	1	0	1	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	
500	0	2	1	1	0	2	2	1	0	2	3	0	0	2	3	3	0	2	4	3	0	0	4	3	0	0	4	3	
600	0	2	6	2	0	2	7	2	0	2	8	2	0	2	9	2	0	2	10	2	0	0	10	2	0	0	10	2	
700	0	2	11	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	1	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	4	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	1	
800	0	3	4	3	0	3	6	0	0	3	7	1	0	3	8	2	0	3	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	
900	0	3	9	3	0	3	11	1	0	4	0	3	0	4	2	1	0	4	3	3	0	0	4	3	3	0	0	4	3
1000	0	4	2	3	0	4	4	2	0	4	6	0	0	4	7	3	0	4	9	2	0	0	9	2	0	0	9	2	
2000	0	8	5	3	0	8	9	0	0	9	0	1	0	9	3	0	0	9	7	0	0	0	9	7	0	0	9	7	
3000	0	12	8	3	0	13	1	3	0	13	6	2	0	13	11	2	0	14	4	2	0	0	14	4	2	0	0	14	4
4000	0	16	11	3	0	17	6	1	0	18	0	3	0	18	7	2	0	19	2	0	0	0	19	2	0	0	19	2	
5000	0	1	1	2	3	1	1	11	0	1	2	7	0	1	3	3	1	1	3	11	2	0	0	11	2	0	0	11	2

TABLES OF INTEREST.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ p.Ct.	36 DAYS.				37 DAYS.				38 DAYS.				39 DAYS.				40 DAYS.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
3	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3
4	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2
5	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	1
6	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3
7	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	2
8	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	3	0	0	4	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	1
9	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	3	0	0	5	3
10	0	0	5	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	6	2
20	0	0	11	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	1	0	0
30	0	1	5	3	0	1	6	0	1	0	6	2	1	7	0	0	1	7	2	1
40	0	1	11	2	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	2	1	2	0	2	2	1
50	0	2	5	2	0	2	6	1	0	2	7	0	2	8	0	0	2	8	3	1
60	0	2	11	2	0	3	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	3	2	1	0	3	3	1
70	0	3	5	1	0	3	6	2	0	3	7	2	0	3	8	3	0	3	10	0
80	0	3	11	1	0	4	0	2	0	4	1	3	0	4	3	1	0	4	4	2
90	0	4	5	1	0	4	6	2	0	4	8	0	0	4	9	2	0	4	11	0
100	0	4	11	0	0	5	0	3	0	5	2	1	0	5	4	0	0	5	5	3
200	0	9	10	1	0	10	1	2	0	10	4	3	0	10	8	0	0	10	11	2
300	0	14	9	2	0	15	2	1	0	15	7	1	0	16	0	1	0	16	5	1
400	0	19	8	2	1	0	3	1	1	0	9	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	11	0
500	1	4	7	3	1	5	4	0	1	60	0	1	1	6	8	2	1	7	4	3

$2\frac{1}{2}$ p.Ct.	41 DAYS.				42 DAYS.				43 DAYS.				44 DAYS.				45 DAYS.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
3	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
4	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3
5	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	2
6	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	1	0
7	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	3	0	0	4	3	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
8	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	6	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	3	0	0	5	3
9	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	6	2	0	0	6	2
10	0	0	6	2	0	0	6	3	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	1	1
20	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	3	0	1	2	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	3	0
30	0	1	8	0	0	1	8	2	0	1	9	0	0	1	9	2	0	1	10	0
40	0	2	2	3	0	2	3	2	0	2	4	1	0	2	4	3	0	2	5	2
50	0	2	9	2	0	2	10	2	0	2	11	1	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	3
60	0	3	4	1	0	3	5	1	0	3	6	1	0	3	7	1	0	3	8	1
70	0	3	11	0	0	4	0	1	0	4	1	1	0	4	2	2	0	4	3	3
80	0	4	5	3	0	4	7	0	0	4	8	2	0	4	9	3	0	4	11	0
90	0	5	0	2	0	5	2	0	0	5	3	2	0	5	5	0	0	5	6	2
100	0	5	7	1	0	5	9	0	0	5	10	2	0	6	0	1	0	6	1	3
200	0	11	2	3	0	11	6	0	0	11	9	1	0	2	0	2	0	12	3	3
300	0	16	10	0	0	17	3	0	0	17	8	0	0	18	0	3	0	18	5	3
400	1	2	5	2	1	3	0	0	1	3	6	2	1	4	1	1	1	4	7	3
500	1	8	0	3	1	8	9	0	1	9	5	1	1	10	1	2	1	10	9	3

TABLES OF INTEREST.

$2\frac{1}{2}\%$ Cr.	46 DAYS.				47 DAYS.				48 DAYS.				49 DAYS.				50 DAYS.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
10	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
20	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2
30	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1
40	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
50	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0
60	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	3	0	0	4	3
70	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	3
80	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	6	1	0	0	6	2
90	0	0	6	3	0	0	6	3	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	1
100	0	0	7	2	0	0	7	2	0	0	7	3	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	0
200	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	3	3	0	1	4	0	0	1	4	1
300	0	1	10	2	0	1	11	0	0	1	11	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
400	0	2	6	0	0	2	6	3	0	2	7	2	0	2	8	0	0	2	8	3
500	0	3	1	3	0	3	2	2	0	3	3	1	0	3	4	0	0	3	5	0
600	0	3	9	1	0	3	10	1	0	3	11	1	0	4	0	0	0	4	1	1
700	0	4	4	3	0	4	6	0	0	4	7	0	0	4	8	1	0	4	9	2
800	0	5	0	1	0	5	1	3	0	5	3	0	0	5	4	1	0	5	5	3
900	0	5	8	0	0	5	9	2	0	5	11	0	0	6	0	1	0	6	1	3
1000	0	6	3	2	0	6	5	1	0	6	6	3	0	6	8	2	0	6	10	0
2000	0	12	7	0	0	12	10	2	0	13	1	3	0	13	5	0	0	13	8	1
3000	0	18	10	3	0	19	3	3	0	19	8	3	1	0	1	2	1	0	6	2
4000	1	5	12	1	1	5	9	0	1	6	3	2	1	6	10	0	1	7	4	3
5000	1	11	6	0	1	12	2	1	1	12	10	2	1	13	6	2	1	14	2	3

$2\frac{1}{2}\%$ Cr.	51 DAYS.				52 DAYS.				53 DAYS.				54 DAYS.				54 DAYS.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
10	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
20	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2
30	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1
40	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
50	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0
60	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0
70	0	0	5	3	0	0	5	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0
80	0	0	6	2	0	0	6	2	0	0	6	3	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	0
90	0	0	7	1	0	0	7	1	0	0	7	3	0	0	7	3	0	0	8	0
100	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	2	0	0	8	3	0	0	9	0
200	0	1	4	3	0	1	5	0	0	1	5	1	0	1	5	3	0	1	6	0
300	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	0	2	3	0
400	0	2	9	1	0	2	10	0	0	2	10	3	0	2	11	2	0	3	0	0
500	0	3	5	3	0	3	6	2	0	3	7	2	0	3	8	1	0	3	9	0
600	0	4	2	1	0	4	3	1	0	4	4	1	0	4	5	1	0	4	6	0
700	0	4	10	2	0	4	11	3	0	5	0	3	0	5	2	0	0	5	3	1
800	0	5	7	0	0	5	8	1	0	5	9	2	0	5	11	0	0	6	0	1
900	0	6	3	1	0	6	4	3	0	6	6	1	0	6	7	3	0	6	9	1
1000	0	6	11	3	0	7	1	1	0	7	3	0	0	7	4	3	0	7	6	1
2000	0	13	11	2	0	14	2	0	0	14	6	0	0	14	9	2	0	15	0	3
3000	1	0	11	1	1	1	4	0	1	1	9	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	7	0
4000	1	7	10	3	1	8	5	3	1	9	0	1	1	9	7	0	1	10	1	2
5000	1	14	11	0	1	15	7	1	1	16	3	2	1	16	11	3	1	17	8	0

TABLES OF INTEREST.

$2\frac{1}{2}\%$ p. Cr.	56 DAYS.				57 DAYS.				58 DAYS.				59 DAYS.				60 DAYS.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
2	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3
3	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3
4	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	2
5	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	2
6	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	2
7	0	0	6	1	0	0	6	2	0	0	6	2	0	0	6	2	0	0	6	2
8	0	0	7	1	0	0	7	1	0	0	7	2	0	0	7	3	0	0	7	3
9	0	0	8	1	0	0	8	1	0	0	8	2	0	0	8	2	0	0	8	3
10	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	1	0	0	9	2	0	0	9	2	0	0	9	3
20	0	1	6	1	0	1	6	2	0	1	7	0	0	1	7	1	0	1	7	2
30	0	2	3	2	0	2	4	0	0	2	4	2	0	2	5	0	0	2	5	2
40	0	3	0	3	0	3	1	1	0	3	2	0	0	3	2	3	0	3	3	1
50	0	3	10	0	0	3	10	3	0	3	11	2	0	4	0	1	0	4	1	1
60	0	4	7	0	0	4	8	0	0	4	9	0	0	4	10	0	0	4	11	0
70	0	5	4	1	0	5	5	2	0	5	6	2	0	5	7	3	0	5	9	0
80	0	6	1	2	0	6	2	3	0	6	4	1	0	6	5	2	0	6	6	3
90	0	6	10	3	0	7	0	1	0	7	1	5	0	7	3	1	0	7	4	3
100	0	7	8	0	0	7	9	2	0	7	11	1	0	8	0	3	0	8	2	2
200	0	15	4	0	0	15	7	1	0	15	10	2	0	16	1	3	0	16	5	1
300	1	3	0	0	1	3	5	0	1	3	10	0	1	4	2	3	1	4	7	3
400	1	10	8	0	1	11	2	3	1	11	9	1	1	12	3	3	1	12	10	2
500	1	18	4	1	1	19	0	1	1	19	8	2	2	0	4	3	2	1	1	0

$2\frac{1}{2}\%$ p. Cr.	1 Month.				2 Months.				3 Months.				4 Months.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0
2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	0
3	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	6	0
4	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	8	0
5	0	0	2	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	10	0
6	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	9	0	0	1	10	0
7	0	0	3	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	10	2	0	1	12	0
8	0	0	4	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	14	0
9	0	0	4	2	0	0	9	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	16	0
10	0	0	5	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	18	0
20	0	0	10	0	0	1	8	0	0	2	6	0	0	3	4	0
30	0	1	3	0	0	2	6	0	0	3	9	0	0	5	0	0
40	0	1	8	0	0	3	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	6	8	0
50	0	2	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	6	3	0	0	8	4	0
60	0	2	6	0	0	5	0	0	0	7	6	0	0	10	0	0
70	0	2	11	0	0	5	10	0	0	8	9	0	0	11	8	0
80	0	3	4	0	0	6	8	0	0	10	0	0	0	13	4	0
90	0	3	9	0	0	7	6	0	0	11	3	0	0	15	0	0
100	0	4	2	0	0	8	4	0	0	12	6	0	0	16	8	0
200	0	8	4	0	0	16	8	0	1	5	0	0	1	13	4	0
300	0	12	6	0	1	5	0	0	1	17	6	0	2	10	0	0
400	0	16	8	0	1	13	4	0	2	10	0	0	3	6	8	0
500	1	0	10	0	2	1	8	0	3	2	6	0	4	3	4	0

TABLES OF INTEREST.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ p. Ct.	5 Months.				6 Months.				7 Months.				8 Months.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	4	0
2	0	0	5	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	8	0
3	0	0	7	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	10	2	0	1	0	0
4	0	0	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	4	0
5	0	1	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	1	5	2	0	1	8	0
6	0	1	3	0	0	1	6	0	0	1	9	0	0	2	0	0
7	0	1	5	2	0	1	9	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	4	0
8	0	1	8	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	8	0
9	0	1	10	2	0	2	3	0	0	2	7	2	0	3	0	0
10	0	2	1	0	0	2	6	0	0	2	11	0	0	3	4	0
20	0	4	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	10	0	0	6	8	0
30	0	6	3	0	0	7	6	0	0	8	9	0	0	10	0	0
40	0	8	4	0	0	10	0	0	0	11	8	0	0	13	4	0
50	0	10	5	0	0	12	6	0	0	14	7	0	0	16	8	0
60	0	12	6	0	0	15	0	0	0	17	6	0	1	0	0	0
70	0	14	7	0	0	17	6	0	1	0	5	0	1	3	4	0
80	0	16	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	1	6	8	0
90	0	18	9	0	1	2	6	0	1	6	3	0	1	10	0	0
100	1	0	10	0	1	5	0	0	1	9	2	0	1	13	4	0
200	2	1	8	0	2	10	0	0	2	18	4	0	3	6	8	0
300	3	2	6	0	3	15	0	0	4	7	6	0	5	0	0	0
400	4	3	4	0	5	0	0	0	5	16	8	0	6	13	4	0
500	5	4	2	0	6	5	0	0	7	5	10	0	8	6	8	0

$2\frac{1}{2}$ p. Ct.	9 Months.				10 Months.				11 Months.				12 Months.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	4	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	6	0
2	0	0	9	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	11	0	0	1	0	0
3	0	1	1	2	0	1	3	0	0	1	4	2	0	1	6	0
4	0	1	6	0	0	1	8	0	0	1	10	0	0	2	0	0
5	0	1	10	2	0	2	1	0	0	2	3	2	0	2	6	0
6	0	2	3	0	0	2	6	0	0	2	9	0	0	3	0	0
7	0	2	7	2	0	2	11	0	0	3	2	2	0	3	6	0
8	0	3	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	3	8	0	0	4	0	0
9	0	3	4	2	0	3	9	0	0	4	1	2	0	4	6	0
10	0	3	9	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	7	0	0	5	0	0
20	0	7	6	0	0	8	4	0	0	9	2	0	0	10	0	0
30	0	11	3	0	0	12	6	0	0	13	9	0	0	15	0	0
40	0	15	0	0	0	16	8	0	0	18	4	0	1	0	0	0
50	0	18	9	0	1	0	10	0	1	2	11	0	1	5	0	0
60	1	2	6	0	1	5	0	0	1	7	6	0	1	10	0	0
70	1	6	3	0	1	9	2	0	1	12	1	0	1	15	0	0
80	1	10	0	0	1	13	4	0	1	16	8	0	2	0	0	0
90	1	13	9	0	1	17	6	0	2	1	3	0	2	5	0	0
100	1	17	6	0	2	1	8	0	2	5	10	0	2	10	0	0
200	3	15	0	0	4	3	4	0	4	11	8	0	5	0	0	0
300	5	12	6	0	6	5	0	0	6	17	6	0	7	10	0	0
400	7	10	0	0	8	6	8	0	9	3	4	0	10	0	0	0
500	9	7	6	0	10	8	4	0	11	9	2	0	12	10	0	0

INTEREST

AT

3 per Cent. per Annum.

CALCULATED TO A FARTHING.

3 p. Cr.	1 DAY.				2 DAYS.				3 DAYS.				4 DAYS.				5 DAYS.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
200	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	3
300	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	3
400	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	3
500	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	12	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	3
600	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	16	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	3
700	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	20	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	3
800	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	24	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	3
900	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	28	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	3
1000	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	32	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	3
2000	0	0	3	3	0	0	7	3	0	0	64	0	0	0	72	0	0	0	0	2
3000	0	0	5	3	0	0	11	3	0	0	96	0	0	0	108	0	0	0	0	2
4000	0	0	7	3	0	0	13	3	0	0	128	0	0	0	144	0	0	0	0	1
5000	0	0	9	3	0	0	17	3	0	0	160	0	0	0	180	0	0	0	0	1

TABLES OF INTEREST.

3 p. Cr.	6 DAYS.				7 DAYS.				8 DAYS.				9 DAYS.				10 DAYS.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
7	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
8	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2
9	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3
10	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3
20	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	3	3
30	0	0	3	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	3
40	0	0	4	2	0	0	5	2	0	0	6	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	3
50	0	0	5	3	0	0	6	3	0	0	7	3	0	0	8	3	0	0	9	3
60	0	0	7	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	9	1	0	0	10	2	0	0	11	3
70	0	0	8	1	0	0	9	2	0	0	11	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	3
80	0	0	9	1	0	0	11	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	3
90	0	0	10	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	3	0	1	5	3
100	0	0	11	3	0	1	1	3	0	1	3	3	0	1	5	3	0	1	7	2
200	0	1	11	2	0	2	3	2	0	2	7	2	0	2	11	2	0	3	3	1
300	0	2	11	1	0	3	5	1	0	3	11	1	0	4	5	1	0	4	11	0
400	0	3	11	1	0	4	7	0	0	5	3	0	0	5	11	0	0	6	6	3
500	0	4	11	0	0	5	9	0	0	6	6	3	0	7	4	3	0	8	2	2

3 p. Cr.	11 DAYS.				12 DAYS.				13 DAYS.				14 DAYS.				15 DAYS.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
5	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
6	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0
7	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	1
8	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
9	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	3
10	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	0	0	2	3	3
20	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	5	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	3	3
30	0	0	6	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	8	1	0	0	8	3
40	0	0	8	2	0	0	9	1	0	0	10	1	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	3
50	0	0	10	3	0	0	11	3	0	1	0	3	0	1	1	3	0	1	2	3
60	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	4	2	0	1	5	3
70	0	1	3	0	0	1	4	2	0	1	5	3	0	1	7	1	0	1	8	2
80	0	1	5	1	0	1	6	3	0	1	8	2	0	1	10	0	0	1	11	2
90	0	1	7	2	0	1	9	1	0	1	11	0	0	2	0	3	0	2	2	2
100	0	1	9	2	0	1	11	2	0	2	1	2	0	2	3	2	0	2	5	2
200	0	3	7	1	0	3	11	1	0	4	3	1	0	4	7	1	0	4	11	0
300	0	5	5	0	0	5	11	0	0	6	4	3	0	6	10	3	0	7	4	3
400	0	7	2	3	0	7	10	2	0	8	6	2	0	9	2	2	0	9	10	1
500	0	9	0	2	0	9	10	1	0	10	8	1	0	11	6	0	0	12	4	0

TABLES OF INTEREST.

3 p. Cr.	16 DAYS.			17 DAYS.			18 DAYS.			19 DAYS.			20 DAYS.							
	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.					
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1				
2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	3				
3	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	4				
4	0	0	1	4	0	1	4	0	1	4	0	1	5	0	1	5				
5	0	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	6	0	1	6				
6	0	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	1	7	0	1	7				
7	0	0	2	7	0	2	7	0	2	7	0	2	8	0	2	8				
8	0	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	9	0	2	9				
9	0	0	2	9	0	2	9	0	2	9	0	2	10	0	2	10				
10	0	0	3	10	0	3	10	0	3	10	0	3	11	0	3	11				
20	0	6	6	1	0	6	2	0	7	0	0	7	2	0	7	3				
30	0	0	9	1	0	10	0	0	10	2	0	11	1	0	11	3				
40	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	3	0	1	3			
50	0	1	3	3	0	1	4	3	0	1	5	3	0	1	6	3	0	1	7	2
60	0	1	6	3	0	1	8	0	0	1	9	1	0	1	10	2	0	1	11	2
70	0	1	10	0	0	1	11	1	0	2	0	3	0	2	2	1	0	2	3	2
80	0	2	1	1	0	2	2	3	0	2	4	1	0	2	6	0	0	2	7	2
90	0	2	4	1	0	2	6	1	0	2	7	3	0	2	9	3	0	2	11	2
100	0	2	7	2	0	2	9	2	0	2	11	2	0	3	1	2	0	3	3	1
200	0	5	3	0	0	5	7	0	0	5	11	0	0	6	3	0	0	6	6	3
300	0	7	10	2	0	8	4	2	0	8	10	2	0	9	4	2	0	9	10	1
400	0	10	6	1	0	11	2	0	0	11	10	0	0	12	6	0	0	13	1	3
500	0	13	1	3	0	13	11	3	0	14	9	2	0	15	7	2	0	16	5	1

3 p. Cr.	21 DAYS.			22 DAYS.			23 DAYS.			24 DAYS.			25 DAYS.							
	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.					
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1				
2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	3				
3	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	4				
4	0	0	1	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	5				
5	0	0	2	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	6				
6	0	0	2	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	7				
7	0	0	2	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	8				
8	0	0	3	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	9				
9	0	0	3	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	10	0	0	10				
10	0	0	4	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	11	0	0	11				
20	0	0	8	1	0	8	3	0	0	9	0	0	9	1	0	9	3			
30	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	3	
40	0	1	4	2	0	1	5	1	0	1	6	0	0	1	6	3	0	1	7	2
50	0	1	8	2	0	1	9	2	0	1	10	2	0	1	11	2	0	2	0	2
60	0	2	0	3	0	2	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	4	1	0	2	5	2
70	0	2	4	3	0	2	6	1	0	2	7	3	0	2	9	0	0	2	10	2
80	0	2	9	0	0	2	10	2	0	3	0	1	0	3	1	3	0	3	3	1
90	0	3	1	1	0	3	3	0	0	3	4	3	0	3	6	2	0	3	8	2
100	0	3	5	1	0	3	7	1	0	3	9	1	0	3	11	1	0	4	1	1
200	0	6	10	3	0	7	2	3	0	7	6	2	0	7	10	2	0	8	2	2
300	0	10	4	0	0	10	10	0	0	11	4	0	0	11	9	3	0	12	3	3
400	0	13	9	2	0	14	5	2	0	15	1	2	0	15	9	1	0	16	5	0
500	0	17	3	0	0	18	0	3	0	18	10	3	0	19	8	2	1	0	6	2

TABLES OF INTEREST.

3 p. Cr.	26 DAYS.				27 DAYS.				28 DAYS.				29 DAYS.				30 DAYS.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
3	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3
4	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1
5	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3
6	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	2
7	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0
8	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	2
9	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	3	0	0	4	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	1
10	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	3
20	0	0	10	1	0	0	10	2	0	0	11	0	0	11	1	0	0	11	3	3
30	0	1	3	1	0	1	3	3	0	1	4	2	0	1	5	0	0	1	5	3
40	0	1	8	2	0	1	9	1	0	1	10	0	0	1	10	3	0	1	11	2
50	0	2	1	2	0	2	2	2	0	2	3	2	0	2	4	3	0	2	5	2
60	0	2	6	3	0	2	7	3	0	2	9	0	0	2	10	1	0	2	11	2
70	0	2	11	3	0	3	1	1	0	3	2	2	0	3	4	0	0	3	5	1
80	0	3	5	0	0	3	6	2	0	3	8	0	0	3	9	3	0	3	11	1
90	0	3	10	0	0	3	11	3	0	4	1	2	0	4	3	1	0	4	5	1
100	0	4	3	1	0	4	5	1	0	4	7	0	0	4	9	0	0	4	11	0
200	0	8	6	2	0	8	10	2	0	9	2	1	0	9	6	1	0	9	1	1
300	0	12	9	3	0	13	3	3	0	13	9	2	0	14	3	2	0	14	9	2
400	0	17	1	0	0	17	9	0	0	18	4	3	0	19	0	3	0	19	8	2
500	1	1	4	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	0	0	1	3	10	0	1	4	7	3

3 p. Cr.	31 DAYS.				32 DAYS.				33 DAYS.				34 DAYS.				35 DAYS.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
3	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3
4	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	3
5	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	2
6	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
7	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	3
8	0	0	4	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	2
9	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0
10	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	6	2	0	0	6	2	0	0	6	3
20	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	3
30	0	1	6	1	0	1	6	3	0	1	7	2	0	1	8	0	0	1	8	2
40	0	2	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	3	0	2	3	2
50	0	2	6	2	0	2	7	2	0	2	8	2	0	2	9	2	0	2	10	2
60	0	3	0	2	0	3	1	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	4	0	0	3	5	1
70	0	3	6	3	0	3	8	0	0	3	9	2	0	3	10	3	0	4	0	1
80	0	4	0	3	0	4	2	2	0	4	4	1	0	4	5	2	0	4	7	0
90	0	4	7	0	0	4	8	3	0	4	10	2	0	5	0	1	0	5	2	0
100	0	5	1	0	0	5	3	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	7	0	0	5	9	0
200	0	10	2	1	0	10	6	1	0	10	10	0	0	11	2	0	0	11	6	0
300	0	15	3	1	0	15	9	1	0	16	3	1	0	16	6	0	0	17	3	0
400	1	0	4	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	8	1	1	2	4	1	1	3	0	0
500	1	5	5	3	1	6	3	2	1	7	1	1	1	7	11	1	1	8	9	1

TABLES OF INTEREST.

3 P. Ct.	36 DAYS.				37 DAYS.				38 DAYS.				39 DAYS.				40 DAYS.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2
3	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1
4	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
5	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3
6	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	2
7	0	0	4	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	9	2
8	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	3	0	0	5	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	1
9	0	0	6	1	0	0	6	2	0	0	6	2	0	0	6	3	0	0	7	0
10	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	7	1	0	0	7	2	0	0	7	3
20	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	2	3	0	1	3	1	0	1	3	3
30	0	1	9	1	0	1	9	3	0	1	10	1	0	1	11	0	1	11	3	2
40	0	2	4	1	0	2	5	0	0	2	5	3	0	2	6	3	0	2	7	2
50	0	2	11	2	0	3	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	3	2	1	0	3	3	1
60	0	3	6	2	0	3	7	3	0	3	8	5	0	3	10	0	0	3	11	1
70	0	4	1	2	0	4	3	0	0	4	4	1	0	4	5	3	0	4	7	0
80	0	4	8	3	0	4	10	1	0	4	11	3	0	5	1	2	0	5	3	0
90	0	5	3	3	0	5	5	2	0	5	7	1	0	5	9	0	0	5	11	0
100	0	5	11	0	0	6	0	3	0	6	2	3	0	6	4	3	0	6	6	3
200	0	11	10	0	0	12	1	3	0	12	5	3	0	12	9	3	0	13	1	3
300	0	17	9	0	0	18	2	3	0	18	8	3	0	19	2	3	0	19	8	2
400	1	3	8	0	1	4	3	3	1	4	11	3	1	5	7	2	1	6	3	2
500	1	9	7	0	1	10	4	5	1	11	2	3	1	12	0	2	1	12	10	2

3 P. Ct.	41 DAYS.				42 DAYS.				43 DAYS.				44 DAYS.				45 DAYS.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3
3	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2
4	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	2
5	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	1
6	0	0	4	3	0	0	4	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	1
7	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	3	0	0	5	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0
8	0	0	6	1	0	0	6	2	0	0	6	3	0	0	6	3	0	0	7	0
9	0	0	7	1	0	0	7	1	0	0	7	2	0	0	7	3	0	0	7	3
10	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	8	1	0	0	8	2	0	0	8	3
20	0	1	4	0	0	1	4	2	0	1	4	3	0	1	5	1	0	1	5	3
30	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	2	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	2
40	0	2	8	1	0	2	9	0	0	2	9	3	0	2	10	2	0	2	11	2
50	0	3	4	1	0	3	5	1	0	3	6	1	0	3	7	1	0	3	8	1
60	0	4	0	2	0	4	1	2	0	4	2	3	0	4	4	0	0	4	5	1
70	0	4	8	2	0	4	9	3	0	4	11	1	0	5	0	0	0	5	2	0
80	0	5	4	2	0	5	6	1	0	5	7	3	0	5	9	1	0	5	11	0
90	0	6	0	3	0	6	2	2	0	6	4	1	0	6	6	0	0	6	7	3
100	0	6	8	3	0	7	0	3	0	7	0	3	0	7	2	3	0	7	4	3
200	0	13	5	3	0	13	9	2	0	14	1	2	0	14	5	2	0	14	9	2
300	1	0	2	2	1	0	8	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	8	1	1	2	2	1
400	1	6	11	2	1	7	7	1	1	8	3	1	1	8	11	0	1	9	7	0
500	1	13	8	1	1	14	6	1	1	15	4	0	1	16	1	3	1	16	11	3

TABLES OF INTEREST.

3 p. Ct.	46 DAYS.				47 DAYS.				48 DAYS.				49 DAYS.				50 DAYS.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
10	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
20	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3
30	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3
40	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3
50	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	3	0	0	4	3
60	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	3	0	0	5	3
70	0	0	6	1	0	0	6	1	0	0	6	2	0	0	6	3	0	0	6	3
80	0	0	7	1	0	0	7	1	0	0	7	2	0	0	7	2	0	0	7	3
90	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	8	2	0	0	8	2	0	0	8	3
100	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	1	0	0	9	1	0	0	9	2	0	0	9	3
200	0	1	6	0	0	1	6	2	0	1	6	3	0	1	7	1	0	1	7	2
300	0	2	3	1	0	2	3	3	0	2	4	1	0	2	4	3	0	2	5	2
400	0	3	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	3	0	3	2	2	0	3	3	1
500	0	3	9	1	0	3	10	1	0	3	11	1	0	4	0	1	0	4	1	1
600	0	4	6	1	0	4	7	2	0	4	8	3	0	4	9	3	0	4	11	0
700	0	5	3	2	0	5	4	3	0	5	6	1	0	5	7	2	0	5	9	0
800	0	6	0	2	0	6	2	0	0	6	3	2	0	6	5	1	0	6	6	3
900	0	6	9	2	0	6	11	1	0	7	1	0	0	7	2	3	0	7	4	3
1000	0	7	6	2	0	7	8	2	0	7	10	2	0	8	0	2	0	8	2	2
2000	0	15	1	1	0	15	5	1	0	15	9	1	0	16	1	1	0	16	5	1
3000	1	2	8	0	1	3	2	0	1	3	8	0	1	4	1	3	1	4	7	3
4000	1	10	2	3	1	10	10	3	1	11	6	2	1	12	2	2	1	12	10	2
5000	1	17	9	2	1	18	7	2	1	19	5	1	2	0	3	1	2	1	1	0

3 p. Ct.	51 DAYS.			52 DAYS.			53 DAYS.			54 DAYS.			55 DAYS.			
	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	
10	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
20	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
30	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	1
40	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	1	0	4	1
50	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	1	0	5	1
60	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	1	0	6	1	0	6	2
70	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	1	0	7	1	0	7	2
80	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	1	0	8	2	0	8	2
90	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	1	0	9	2	0	9	3
1000	0	0	10	0	0	10	1	0	10	1	0	10	2	0	10	3
2000	0	1	8	0	0	1	8	2	0	1	8	3	0	1	9	2
3000	0	2	6	0	0	2	6	3	0	2	7	1	0	2	8	2
4000	0	3	4	0	0	3	5	0	0	3	5	3	0	3	6	1
5000	0	4	2	1	0	4	3	1	0	4	4	1	0	4	5	0
6000	0	5	0	1	0	5	1	2	0	5	2	2	0	5	3	0
7000	0	5	10	1	0	5	11	3	0	6	1	0	0	6	2	0
8000	0	6	8	1	0	6	10	0	0	6	11	2	0	7	1	0
9000	0	7	6	2	0	7	8	1	0	7	10	0	0	7	11	3
10000	0	8	4	2	0	8	6	2	0	8	8	2	0	8	10	2
20000	0	16	9	0	0	17	1	0	0	17	5	0	0	17	9	0
30000	1	5	1	3	1	5	7	2	1	6	1	2	1	6	7	2
40000	1	13	6	1	1	14	2	1	1	14	10	0	1	15	6	0
50000	2	1	11	0	2	2	8	3	2	3	6	2	2	4	4	2

TABLES OF INTEREST.

3 p. Ct.	56 Days.				57 Days.				58 Days.				59 Days.				60 Days.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	1	c	0	0	1	c	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
2	0	0	2	c	0	0	2	c	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1
3	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	2
4	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	2
5	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	3	0	0	5	3
6	0	0	6	2	0	0	6	2	0	0	6	3	0	0	6	3	0	0	7	0
7	0	0	7	2	0	0	7	3	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	1
8	0	0	8	3	0	0	8	3	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	1	0	0	9	1
9	0	0	9	3	0	0	10	6	0	0	10	1	0	0	10	1	0	0	10	2
10	0	0	11	c	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	1	0	0	11	2	0	0	11	3
20	0	1	10	c	0	1	10	1	0	1	10	3	0	1	11	1	0	1	11	2
30	0	2	9	0	0	2	9	3	0	2	10	1	0	2	10	3	0	2	11	2
40	0	3	8	0	0	3	8	3	0	3	9	2	0	3	10	2	0	3	11	1
50	0	4	7	c	0	4	8	c	0	4	9	0	0	4	10	0	0	4	11	0
60	0	5	6	1	0	5	7	1	0	5	8	2	0	5	9	3	0	5	11	0
70	0	6	5	1	0	6	8	2	0	6	8	0	0	6	9	1	0	6	10	3
80	0	7	4	1	0	7	5	3	0	7	7	2	0	7	9	0	0	7	10	2
90	0	8	3	1	0	8	5	1	0	8	6	3	0	8	8	2	0	8	10	2
100	0	9	2	1	0	9	4	1	0	9	6	1	0	9	8	1	0	9	10	1
200	0	18	4	3	0	18	8	3	0	19	0	3	0	19	4	3	0	19	8	2
300	1	7	7	1	1	8	1	1	1	8	7	0	1	9	1	0	1	9	7	0
400	1	16	9	3	1	17	5	3	1	18	1	2	1	18	9	2	1	19	5	1
500	2	6	0	1	2	6	10	0	2	7	8	c	2	8	5	3	2	9	3	3

3 p. Ct.	1 Month.				2 Months.				3 Months.				4 Months.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	1
2	0	0	1	c	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	4	3
3	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	5	1	0	0	7	0
4	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	3	0	0	7	0	0	0	9	2
5	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	0
6	0	0	3	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	10	3	0	1	2	1
7	0	0	4	0	0	0	8	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	4	3
8	0	0	4	3	0	0	9	2	0	1	2	1	0	1	7	0
9	0	0	5	1	0	0	10	3	0	1	4	0	0	1	9	2
10	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	2	0	0
20	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	0
30	0	1	6	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	6	0	0	6	0	0
40	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	8	0	0
50	0	2	6	0	0	5	0	0	0	7	6	0	0	10	0	0
60	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	12	0	0
70	0	3	6	0	0	7	0	0	0	10	6	0	0	14	0	0
80	0	4	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	16	0	0
90	0	4	6	0	0	9	0	0	0	13	6	0	0	18	0	0
100	0	5	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	15	0	0	1	0	0	0
200	0	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	10	0	c	2	0	0	0
300	0	15	0	0	1	10	0	0	2	5	0	0	3	0	0	0
400	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
500	1	5	0	0	2	10	0	0	3	15	0	0	5	0	0	0

3 p. Ct.	5 Months.			6 Months.			7 Months.			8 Months.		
	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.
1	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	4
2	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	9
3	0	0	9	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	1	2
4	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	4	0	1	7
5	0	1	3	0	1	6	0	1	9	0	2	0
6	0	1	6	0	1	9	0	2	1	0	2	4
7	0	1	9	0	2	1	0	2	5	0	2	9
8	0	2	0	0	2	4	0	2	9	0	3	2
9	0	2	3	0	2	8	0	3	1	0	3	7
10	0	2	6	0	3	0	0	3	6	0	4	0
20	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	8	0
30	0	7	6	0	9	0	0	10	6	0	12	0
40	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	14	0	0	16	0
50	0	12	6	0	15	0	0	17	6	0	1	0
60	0	15	0	0	18	0	0	1	1	0	1	4
70	0	17	6	0	1	1	0	1	4	0	1	8
80	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	8	0	1	12
90	1	2	6	0	1	7	0	1	11	6	1	16
100	1	5	0	0	1	10	0	1	15	0	2	0
200	2	10	0	0	3	0	0	3	10	0	4	0
300	3	15	0	0	4	10	0	5	5	0	6	0
400	5	0	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	8	0
500	6	5	0	0	7	10	0	8	15	0	10	0

3 p. Ct.	9 Months.			10 Months.			11 Months.			12 Months.		
	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.
1	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	7
2	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
3	0	1	4	0	1	6	0	0	1	7	0	1
4	0	1	9	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	2
5	0	2	3	0	2	6	0	0	2	9	0	3
6	0	2	8	0	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	3
7	0	3	1	0	3	6	0	0	3	10	0	4
8	0	3	7	0	4	0	0	0	4	4	0	4
9	0	4	0	0	4	6	0	0	4	11	0	5
10	0	4	6	0	5	0	0	0	5	6	0	6
20	0	9	0	0	10	0	0	0	11	0	0	12
30	0	13	6	0	15	0	0	0	16	6	0	18
40	0	18	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	1
50	1	2	6	0	1	5	0	0	1	7	6	1
60	1	7	0	0	1	10	0	0	1	13	0	1
70	1	11	6	0	1	15	0	0	1	18	6	2
80	1	16	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4	0	2
90	2	0	6	0	2	5	0	0	2	9	6	2
100	2	5	0	0	2	10	0	0	2	15	0	3
200	4	10	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	10	0	6
300	6	15	0	0	7	10	0	0	8	5	0	9
400	9	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	11	0	0	12
500	11	5	0	0	12	10	0	0	13	15	0	15

INTEREST

AT

3½ per Cent. per Annum.

CALCULATED TO A FARTHING.

3½ p. Cr.	1 DAY.				2 DAYS.				3 DAYS.				4 DAYS.				5 DAYS.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0
20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	2	1
30	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	1	
40	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	4	2	
50	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	1	0	4	2	0	0	5	3	
60	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	4	0	0	5	2	0	0	6	3	
70	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	3	0	6	1	0	0	8	0	
80	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	5	2	0	7	1	0	0	9	0	
90	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	0	0	8	1	0	0	10	1	
100	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	6	3	0	9	0	0	0	11	2	
200	0	0	4	2	0	0	9	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	6	1	0	1	11	0
300	0	0	6	3	0	1	1	3	0	1	8	2	0	2	3	2	0	2	10	2
400	0	0	9	0	1	6	1	0	2	3	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	10	0	
500	0	0	11	2	0	1	11	0	2	10	2	0	3	10	0	0	4	9	2	

TABLES OF INTEREST.

3½ p. Cr.	6 DAYS.				7 DAYS.				8 DAYS.				9 DAYS.				10 DAYS.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
300	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
400	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
500	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
600	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
700	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2
800	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3
900	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0
1000	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1
2000	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	2
3000	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	5	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	3
4000	0	0	5	2	0	0	6	1	0	0	7	1	0	0	8	1	0	0	9	0
5000	0	0	6	3	0	0	8	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	11	2
6000	0	0	8	1	0	0	9	2	0	0	11	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	3
7000	0	0	9	2	0	0	11	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	2	1	0	1	4	0
8000	0	0	11	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	2	2	0	1	4	2	0	1	6	1
9000	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	4	2	0	1	6	2	0	1	8	2
10000	0	1	1	3	0	1	4	0	0	1	6	1	0	1	8	2	0	1	11	0
20000	0	2	3	2	0	2	8	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	5	1	0	3	10	0
30000	0	3	5	1	0	4	0	1	0	4	7	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	9	0
40000	0	4	7	0	0	5	4	1	0	6	1	2	0	6	10	3	0	7	8	0
50000	0	5	9	0	0	6	8	2	0	7	8	0	0	8	7	2	0	9	7	0

3½ p. Cr.	11 DAYS.				12 DAYS.				13 DAYS.				14 DAYS.				15 DAYS.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
100	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
200	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
300	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
400	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
500	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2
600	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0
700	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1
800	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	3
900	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	0
1000	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	1
2000	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	3	0	0	6	1	0	0	6	3
3000	0	0	7	2	0	0	8	1	0	0	8	3	0	0	9	2	0	0	10	1
4000	0	0	10	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	3	0	1	0	5	0	1	1	3
5000	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	4	0	0	1	5	1
6000	0	1	3	0	0	1	4	2	0	1	5	3	0	1	7	1	0	1	8	2
7000	0	1	5	2	0	1	7	1	0	1	8	3	0	1	10	2	0	2	0	0
8000	0	1	8	1	0	1	10	0	0	1	11	3	0	2	1	3	0	2	3	2
9000	0	1	10	3	0	2	0	3	0	2	2	3	0	2	4	3	0	2	7	0
10000	0	2	1	1	0	2	3	2	0	2	5	3	0	2	8	0	0	2	10	2
20000	0	4	2	2	0	4	7	0	0	4	11	3	0	5	4	1	0	5	9	0
30000	0	6	3	3	0	6	10	3	0	7	5	3	0	8	0	2	0	8	7	2
40000	0	8	5	1	0	9	2	1	0	9	11	2	0	10	8	3	0	11	6	0
50000	0	10	6	2	0	11	6	0	0	11	5	2	0	13	5	0	0	14	4	2

TABLES OF INTEREST.

3½ p. Cr.	16 DAYS.				17 DAYS.				18 DAYS.				19 DAYS.				20 DAYS.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
4	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3
5	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1
6	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	3
7	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	4
8	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	2
9	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	0
10	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	2
20	0	0	7	1	0	0	7	3	0	0	8	1	0	0	8	2	0	0	9	0
30	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	3
40	0	1	2	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	4	2	0	1	5	1	0	1	6	1
50	0	1	6	1	0	1	7	2	0	1	8	2	0	1	9	3	0	1	11	0
60	0	1	10	0	0	1	11	1	0	2	0	3	0	2	2	0	0	2	3	2
70	0	2	1	3	0	2	3	1	0	2	4	3	0	2	6	2	0	2	8	0
80	0	2	5	1	0	2	7	1	0	2	9	0	0	2	10	3	0	3	0	3
90	0	2	9	0	0	2	11	0	0	3	1	1	0	3	3	1	0	3	5	1
100	0	3	0	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	5	1	0	3	7	2	0	3	10	0
200	0	6	1	2	0	6	6	0	0	6	10	3	0	7	3	1	0	7	8	0
300	0	9	2	1	0	9	9	1	0	10	4	0	0	10	11	0	0	11	6	0
400	0	12	3	1	0	13	0	1	0	13	9	2	0	14	6	3	0	15	4	0
500	0	15	4	0	0	16	3	2	0	17	3	0	0	18	2	2	0	19	2	0

3½ p. Cr.	21 DAYS.				22 DAYS.				23 DAYS.				24 DAYS.				25 DAYS.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
2	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
3	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2
4	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1
5	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3
6	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1
7	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	0
8	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	2
9	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	3	0	0	4	3	0	0	5	0
10	0	0	4	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	3
20	0	0	9	2	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	2	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	2
30	0	1	2	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	3	0	1	4	0	0	1	5	1
40	0	1	7	1	0	1	8	1	0	1	9	0	0	1	10	0	0	1	11	0
50	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	2	1	0	2	3	2	0	2	4	3
60	0	2	4	2	0	2	6	1	0	2	7	3	0	2	9	0	0	2	10	2
70	0	2	9	3	0	2	11	1	0	3	1	0	0	3	2	2	0	3	4	1
80	0	3	2	2	0	3	4	2	0	3	6	1	0	3	8	0	0	3	10	0
90	0	3	7	1	0	3	9	2	0	3	11	2	0	4	1	2	0	4	3	3
100	0	4	0	1	0	4	2	2	0	4	4	3	0	4	7	0	0	4	9	2
200	0	8	0	2	0	8	5	1	0	8	9	3	0	9	2	1	0	9	7	0
300	0	12	0	3	0	12	7	3	0	13	2	3	0	13	9	2	0	14	4	2
400	0	16	1	1	0	16	10	2	0	17	7	2	0	18	4	3	0	19	2	0
500	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	1	3	0	0	1	3	11	2

TABLES OF INTEREST.

3½p.Ct.	26 DAYS.				27 DAYS.				28 DAYS.				29 DAYS.				30 DAYS.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
10	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
20	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
30	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
40	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	3
50	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	0
60	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
70	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	3
80	0	0	4	3	0	0	4	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	5	2
90	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	3	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0
100	0	0	5	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	3	0	0	6	2	0	0	6	3
200	0	0	11	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	3
300	0	1	5	3	0	1	6	2	0	1	7	1	0	1	8	0	0	1	8	2
400	0	1	11	3	0	2	0	3	0	2	1	3	0	2	2	2	0	2	3	2
500	0	2	5	3	0	2	7	0	0	2	8	0	0	2	9	1	0	2	10	2
600	0	2	11	1	0	3	1	1	0	3	2	2	0	3	4	0	0	3	5	1
700	0	3	5	3	0	3	7	1	0	3	9	0	0	3	10	2	0	4	0	1
800	0	3	11	3	0	4	1	2	0	4	3	2	0	4	5	1	0	4	7	0
900	0	4	5	3	0	4	7	3	0	4	9	3	0	5	0	0	0	5	2	0
1000	0	4	11	3	0	5	2	0	0	5	4	1	0	5	6	2	0	5	9	0
2000	0	9	11	2	0	10	4	1	0	10	8	3	0	11	1	1	0	11	6	0
3000	0	14	11	2	0	15	6	1	0	16	1	1	0	16	8	0	0	17	3	0
4000	0	19	11	1	1	0	8	2	1	1	5	3	1	2	2	3	1	3	0	0
5000	1	4	11	0	1	5	10	2	1	6	10	0	1	7	9	2	1	8	9	0

3½p.Ct.	31 DAYS.				32 DAYS.				33 DAYS.				34 DAYS.				35 DAYS.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
10	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
20	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2
30	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1
40	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
50	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	0
60	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	3
70	0	0	4	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	2
80	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	6	1
90	0	0	6	1	0	0	6	2	0	0	6	3	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	0
100	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	7	2	0	0	7	3	0	0	8	0
200	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	2	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	2	0	1	4	0
300	0	1	9	1	0	1	10	0	0	1	10	3	0	1	11	1	0	2	0	0
400	0	2	4	2	0	2	5	1	0	2	6	1	0	2	7	1	0	2	8	0
500	0	2	11	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	1	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	4	1
600	0	3	6	3	0	3	8	0	0	3	9	2	0	3	10	3	0	4	0	1
700	0	4	1	3	0	4	3	2	0	4	5	0	0	4	6	3	0	4	8	1
800	0	4	9	0	0	4	10	3	0	5	0	3	0	5	2	2	0	5	4	1
900	0	5	4	0	0	5	6	1	0	5	8	1	0	5	10	1	0	6	0	1
1000	0	5	11	1	0	6	1	2	0	6	3	3	0	6	6	0	0	6	8	2
2000	0	11	10	2	0	12	3	1	0	12	7	3	0	13	0	1	0	13	5	0
3000	0	17	10	0	0	18	4	3	0	18	11	3	0	19	6	2	1	0	1	2
4000	1	3	9	1	1	4	6	2	1	5	3	3	1	6	0	3	1	6	10	0
5000	1	9	8	2	1	10	8	0	1	11	7	2	1	12	7	0	1	13	6	2

TABLES OF INTEREST.

3½ p. Cr.	36 DAYS.				37 DAYS.				38 DAYS.				39 DAYS.				40 DAYS.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	
2	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	
3	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	
4	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	
5	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	
6	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	
7	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	
8	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	
9	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	
10	0	9	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	0	
20	1	4	2	0	1	5	0	0	1	5	1	0	1	5	3	0	1	6	1	
30	2	0	3	0	2	1	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	3	0	2	3	2	3	
40	2	9	0	0	2	10	0	0	2	10	3	0	2	11	3	0	3	10	3	
50	3	5	1	0	3	6	2	0	3	7	2	0	3	8	3	0	3	10	0	
60	4	1	2	0	4	3	0	0	4	4	1	0	4	5	3	0	4	7	0	
70	4	2	3	0	4	11	2	0	5	1	0	5	2	3	0	5	4	1	1	
80	5	6	1	0	5	8	0	0	5	9	3	0	5	11	3	0	6	1	2	
90	6	2	2	0	6	4	2	0	6	6	2	0	6	8	3	0	6	10	3	
100	6	10	3	0	7	1	0	0	7	3	1	0	7	5	3	0	7	8	0	
200	13	9	2	0	14	2	1	0	14	6	3	0	14	11	2	0	15	4	0	
300	1	0	8	2	1	3	1	1	1	10	1	1	2	5	1	1	3	0	0	
400	1	7	7	1	1	8	4	2	1	9	1	3	1	9	11	0	1	8	0	
500	1	14	6	0	1	15	5	3	1	16	5	1	1	17	4	3	1	12	4	

3½ p. Cr.	41 DAYS.				42 DAYS.				43 DAYS.				44 DAYS.				45 DAYS.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	
2	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	
3	0	2	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	
4	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	
5	0	4	2	0	0	4	3	0	0	4	3	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	
6	0	5	2	0	0	5	3	0	0	5	3	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	
7	0	6	2	0	0	6	3	0	0	6	3	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	
8	0	7	2	0	0	7	3	0	0	7	3	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	
9	0	8	1	0	0	8	2	0	0	8	3	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	
10	0	9	1	0	0	9	2	0	0	9	3	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	
20	1	6	3	0	1	7	1	0	1	7	3	0	1	8	1	0	1	8	2	
30	2	4	1	0	2	4	3	0	2	5	2	0	2	6	1	0	2	7	0	
40	3	1	2	0	3	2	2	0	3	3	2	0	3	4	2	0	3	5	0	
50	3	11	0	0	4	0	1	0	4	1	1	0	4	2	2	0	4	3	3	
60	4	8	2	0	4	9	3	0	4	11	1	0	5	0	3	0	5	2	0	
70	5	6	0	0	5	7	2	0	5	9	1	0	5	10	3	0	6	0	1	
80	6	3	1	0	6	5	1	0	6	7	0	0	6	9	0	0	6	10	3	
90	7	0	3	0	7	2	3	0	7	5	0	0	7	7	0	0	7	9	0	
100	7	10	1	0	8	0	2	0	8	2	3	0	8	5	1	0	8	7	2	
200	15	8	2	0	16	1	1	0	15	5	3	0	15	10	2	0	17	3	0	
300	1	3	7	0	1	4	3	1	1	4	8	3	1	5	3	3	1	5	10	2
400	1	11	5	1	1	12	2	2	1	12	11	3	1	13	9	0	1	11	6	0
500	1	19	3	3	2	0	3	1	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	3

TABLES OF INTEREST.

3½p. Cr.	46 DAYS.			47 DAYS.			48 DAYS.			49 DAYS.			50 DAYS.							
	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.					
1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0				
2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1			
3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1		
4	0	0	4	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	2	
5	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	3
6	0	0	6	1	0	0	6	1	0	0	6	2	0	0	6	3	0	0	6	3
7	0	0	7	1	0	0	7	2	0	0	7	2	0	0	7	3	0	0	8	0
8	0	0	8	1	0	0	8	2	0	0	8	3	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	0
9	0	0	9	2	0	0	9	2	0	0	9	3	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	1
10	0	0	10	2	0	0	10	3	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	1	0	0	11	2
20	0	1	9	0	0	1	9	2	0	1	10	0	0	1	10	2	0	1	11	0
30	0	2	7	3	0	2	8	1	0	2	9	0	0	2	9	3	0	2	10	0
40	0	3	6	1	0	3	7	1	0	3	8	0	0	3	9	0	0	3	10	0
50	0	4	4	3	0	4	6	0	0	4	7	0	0	4	8	1	0	4	9	0
60	0	5	3	2	0	5	4	3	0	5	6	1	0	5	7	2	0	5	9	0
70	0	6	2	0	0	6	3	2	0	6	5	1	0	6	6	3	0	6	8	0
80	0	7	0	2	0	7	2	2	0	7	4	1	0	7	6	0	0	7	8	0
90	0	7	11	1	0	8	1	1	0	8	3	1	0	8	5	1	0	8	7	0
100	0	8	9	3	0	9	0	0	0	9	2	1	0	9	4	3	0	9	7	0
200	0	17	7	2	0	18	0	1	0	18	4	3	0	18	9	2	0	19	2	0
300	1	6	5	2	1	7	0	1	1	7	7	1	1	8	2	1	1	8	9	0
400	1	15	3	1	1	16	0	2	1	16	9	3	1	17	7	0	1	18	4	1
500	2	4	1	1	2	5	0	3	2	6	0	1	2	6	11	3	2	7	11	1

3½p. Cr.	51 DAYS.			52 DAYS.			53 DAYS.			54 DAYS.			55 DAYS.							
	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.					
1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1				
2	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	2				
3	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	3				
4	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	3	0	0	4	3	0	0	4	0				
5	0	0	5	3	0	0	5	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	1				
6	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	7	2				
7	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	8	2	0	0	8	3				
8	0	0	9	1	0	0	9	2	0	0	9	3	0	0	9	0				
9	0	0	10	2	0	0	10	3	0	0	10	3	0	0	11	1				
10	0	0	11	2	0	0	11	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2			
20	0	1	11	1	0	1	11	3	0	2	0	1	0	2	3	0	2	1	1	
30	0	2	11	0	0	2	11	3	0	3	0	2	0	3	1	1	0	3	1	3
40	0	3	10	0	0	3	11	3	0	4	0	3	0	4	1	2	0	4	2	2
50	0	4	10	2	0	4	11	3	0	5	0	3	0	5	2	0	0	5	3	1
60	0	5	10	0	0	5	11	3	0	6	1	0	0	6	2	2	0	6	3	3
70	0	6	10	0	0	6	11	3	0	7	1	1	0	7	2	3	0	7	4	2
80	0	7	9	3	0	7	11	2	0	8	1	2	0	8	3	1	0	8	5	1
90	0	8	9	2	0	8	11	2	0	9	1	3	0	9	3	3	0	9	5	3
100	0	9	9	1	0	9	11	2	0	10	1	3	0	10	4	1	0	10	6	2
200	0	19	6	2	0	19	11	1	1	0	3	3	1	0	8	2	1	1	1	0
300	1	9	4	0	1	9	11	0	1	10	5	3	1	11	0	3	1	11	7	2
400	1	19	1	1	1	19	10	2	2	0	7	3	2	1	5	0	2	2	2	1
500	2	8	10	3	2	9	10	1	2	10	9	3	2	11	9	1	2	12	8	3

TABLES OF INTEREST.

3½p.Ct	56 DAYS.			57 DAYS.			58 DAYS.			59 DAYS.			60 DAYS.		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d. f.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d. f.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d. f.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d. f.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d. f.</i>
1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2
3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3
4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4
5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5
6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6
7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7
8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8
9	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9
10	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
20	0	2	1	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	3	0
30	0	3	2	0	3	3	1	0	3	4	0	0	3	4	2
40	0	4	3	0	4	4	1	0	4	5	1	0	4	6	1
50	0	5	4	0	5	5	2	0	5	6	2	0	5	7	3
60	0	6	5	0	6	6	3	0	6	8	0	0	6	9	1
70	0	7	6	0	7	7	3	0	7	9	1	0	7	11	0
80	0	8	7	0	8	8	3	0	8	10	3	0	8	12	0
90	0	9	7	0	9	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	2	0
100	0	10	8	0	10	11	0	0	11	1	1	0	11	3	3
200	1	1	5	1	1	10	1	1	2	2	3	1	2	7	2
300	1	12	2	2	12	9	2	1	13	4	1	1	13	11	1
400	2	2	11	2	2	3	8	2	2	4	5	3	2	5	3
500	2	13	8	1	2	14	7	3	2	15	7	1	2	16	6

3½p.Ct.	1 Month.			2 Months.			3 Months.			4 Months.		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d. f.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d. f.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d. f.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d. f.</i>
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2
4	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3
5	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4
6	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5
7	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6
8	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7
9	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8
10	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9
20	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
30	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
40	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	2
50	0	2	3	0	2	3	0	0	2	3	0	2
60	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	0	3	4	0	3
70	0	4	5	0	4	5	0	0	4	5	0	4
80	0	4	6	0	4	6	0	0	4	6	0	4
90	0	5	7	0	5	7	0	0	5	7	0	5
100	0	5	8	0	5	8	0	0	5	8	0	5
200	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	11
300	0	17	0	0	17	0	0	0	17	0	0	17
400	1	3	4	0	3	4	0	0	3	4	0	3
500	1	9	2	0	9	2	0	0	9	2	0	9

TABLES OF INTEREST.

3½p.Ct.	5 Months.				6 Months.				7 Months.				8 Months.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	3	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	5	2
2	0	0	7	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	9	3	0	0	11	0
3	0	0	10	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	2	2	0	1	4	3
4	0	1	2	0	0	1	4	3	0	1	7	2	0	1	10	1
5	0	1	5	2	0	1	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4	0
6	0	1	9	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	5	1	0	2	9	2
7	0	2	0	2	0	2	5	1	0	2	10	1	0	3	3	0
8	0	2	4	0	0	2	9	2	0	3	3	0	0	3	8	3
9	0	2	7	2	0	3	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	4	2	1
10	0	2	11	0	0	3	6	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	8	0
20	0	5	10	0	0	7	0	0	0	8	2	0	0	9	4	0
30	0	8	9	0	0	10	6	0	0	12	3	0	0	14	0	0
40	0	11	8	0	0	14	0	0	0	16	4	0	0	18	8	0
50	0	14	7	0	0	17	6	0	1	0	5	0	1	3	4	0
60	0	17	6	0	1	1	0	0	1	4	6	0	1	8	0	0
70	1	0	5	0	1	4	6	0	1	8	7	0	1	12	8	0
80	1	3	4	0	1	8	0	0	1	12	8	0	1	17	4	0
90	1	6	3	0	1	11	6	0	1	16	9	0	2	2	0	0
100	1	9	2	0	1	15	0	0	2	0	10	0	2	6	8	0
200	2	18	4	0	3	10	0	0	4	1	8	0	4	13	4	0
300	4	7	6	0	5	5	0	0	6	2	6	0	7	0	0	0
400	5	16	8	0	7	0	0	0	8	3	4	0	9	6	8	0
500	7	5	10	0	8	15	0	0	10	4	2	0	11	13	4	0

3½p.Ct.	9 Months.				10 Months.				11 Months.				12 Months.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	6	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	8	1
2	0	1	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	4	3
3	0	1	6	3	0	1	9	0	0	1	11	0	0	2	1	0
4	0	2	1	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	6	3	0	2	9	2
5	0	2	7	2	0	2	11	0	0	3	2	2	0	3	6	0
6	0	3	1	3	0	3	6	0	0	3	10	0	0	4	2	1
7	0	3	8	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	5	3	0	4	10	3
8	0	4	2	1	0	4	8	0	0	5	1	2	0	5	7	0
9	0	4	8	2	0	5	3	0	0	5	9	1	0	6	3	2
10	0	5	3	0	0	5	10	0	0	6	5	0	0	7	0	0
20	0	10	6	0	0	11	8	0	0	12	10	1	0	14	0	0
30	0	15	9	0	0	17	6	0	0	19	3	0	1	1	0	0
40	1	1	0	0	1	3	4	0	1	5	8	0	1	8	0	0
50	1	6	3	0	1	9	2	0	1	12	1	0	1	15	0	0
60	1	11	6	0	1	15	0	0	1	18	6	0	2	2	0	0
70	1	16	9	0	2	0	10	0	2	4	11	0	2	9	0	0
80	2	2	0	0	2	6	8	0	2	11	4	0	2	16	0	0
90	2	7	3	0	2	12	6	0	2	17	9	0	3	3	0	0
100	2	12	6	0	2	18	4	0	3	4	2	0	3	10	0	0
200	5	5	0	0	5	16	8	0	6	8	4	0	7	0	0	0
300	7	17	6	0	8	15	0	0	9	12	6	0	10	10	0	0
400	10	10	0	0	11	13	4	0	12	16	8	0	14	0	0	0
500	13	2	6	0	14	11	3	0	16	0	10	0	17	10	0	0

INTEREST

AT

4 per Cent. per Annum.

CALCULATED TO A FARTHING.

4 p. Cr.	1 DAY.				2 DAYS.				3 DAYS.				4 DAYS.				5 DAYS.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	4
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
20	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	2
30	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	3	3
40	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	5	1	1
50	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	3	0	5	1	0	0	6	2	2
60	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	1	0	4	2	0	0	6	1	0	0	7	2	2
70	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	2	0	5	2	0	7	1	0	0	9	0	0	0
80	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	6	1	0	8	1	0	10	0	10	2	2
90	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	2	0	7	0	0	9	1	0	11	0	11	3	3
100	0	0	2	2	0	0	5	1	0	7	3	0	0	10	2	0	1	1	0	0
200	0	0	5	1	0	10	2	1	3	3	0	1	9	0	0	2	2	1	1	1
300	0	0	7	3	0	1	3	3	0	1	11	2	7	2	0	3	3	1	1	1
400	0	0	10	2	0	1	9	0	7	2	7	2	0	3	6	0	4	4	2	2
500	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	3	3	1	0	4	4	2	5	5	3	3

TABLES OF INTEREST.

4 p. Ct.	6 DAYS.			7 DAYS.			8 DAYS.			9 DAYS.			10 DAYS.						
	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.				
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2			
3	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	3			
4	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	4			
5	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	5			
6	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	6			
7	0	0	1	4	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	7			
8	0	0	1	4	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	8			
9	0	0	1	5	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	9			
10	0	0	1	5	0	0	7	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	10			
20	0	0	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	4	0	0	4	2	0	1			
30	0	0	4	2	0	0	5	2	0	0	6	1	0	0	7	3			
40	0	0	6	1	0	0	7	1	0	0	8	1	0	0	10	2			
50	0	0	7	3	0	0	9	0	0	10	2	0	0	11	3	0			
60	0	0	9	1	0	0	11	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	3	3		
70	0	0	11	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	2	2	0	1	6	1	1		
80	0	1	0	2	0	1	2	2	0	1	4	2	0	1	9	0	0		
90	0	1	2	0	1	4	2	0	1	6	2	0	1	9	1	11	2		
100	0	1	3	3	1	6	1	0	1	9	0	0	1	11	2	2	1		
200	0	2	7	2	0	3	0	3	6	0	0	3	11	1	0	4	4	2	
300	0	3	11	1	0	4	7	0	0	5	3	0	5	10	3	0	6	6	3
400	0	5	3	0	0	6	1	2	0	7	0	0	7	10	2	0	8	9	0
500	0	6	6	3	0	7	8	0	0	8	9	0	9	10	1	0	10	11	2

4 p. Ct.	11 DAYS.			12 DAYS.			13 DAYS.			14 DAYS.			15 DAYS.						
	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.				
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1			
2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	3			
3	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	4			
4	0	0	1	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	5			
5	0	0	1	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	6			
6	0	0	1	5	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	7			
7	0	0	2	6	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	8			
8	0	0	2	6	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	9			
9	0	0	2	7	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	10			
10	0	0	2	7	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	11			
20	0	0	5	3	0	0	6	1	0	6	3	0	7	1	0	7	3		
30	0	0	8	2	0	0	9	1	0	10	2	0	11	0	0	11	3		
40	0	0	11	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	2	2	0	1	3	3	3		
50	0	1	2	2	0	1	3	3	0	1	5	0	1	6	2	0	1	7	2
60	0	1	5	1	0	1	6	3	0	1	8	2	1	10	0	0	1	11	2
70	0	1	8	0	1	10	0	1	11	3	0	2	1	3	0	2	3	2	2
80	0	1	11	0	2	1	0	2	3	1	0	2	5	1	0	2	7	2	2
90	0	2	2	0	2	4	1	2	6	3	0	2	9	0	2	11	2	2	2
100	0	2	4	3	2	7	2	2	10	0	3	0	3	0	3	3	3	1	1
200	0	4	9	3	5	3	0	5	8	1	0	6	1	2	0	6	6	2	2
300	0	7	2	3	7	10	2	8	6	2	0	9	2	1	0	9	10	1	1
400	0	9	7	2	10	6	0	11	4	2	0	12	3	0	0	13	1	3	3
500	0	12	0	2	13	1	3	14	2	3	0	15	4	0	0	16	5	4	4

TABLES OF INTEREST.

4 p. Cr.	16 DAYS.			17 DAYS.			18 DAYS.			19 DAYS.			20 DAYS.		
	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.
10	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
20	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	1 0
30	0	0	1 1	0	0	1 1	0	0	1 1	0	0	1 1	0	0	1 2
40	0	0	1 2	0	0	1 3	0	0	1 3	0	0	1 3	0	0	2 0
50	0	0	2 0	0	0	2 0	0	0	2 1	0	0	2 1	0	0	2 2
60	0	0	2 2	0	0	2 2	0	0	2 3	0	0	2 3	0	0	3 0
70	0	0	2 3	0	0	3 0	0	0	3 1	0	0	3 1	0	0	3 2
80	0	0	3 1	0	0	3 2	0	0	3 3	0	0	3 3	0	0	4 0
90	0	0	3 3	0	0	4 0	0	0	4 1	0	0	4 1	0	0	4 2
100	0	0	4 0	0	0	4 1	0	0	4 2	0	0	4 3	0	0	5 1
200	0	0	8 1	0	0	8 3	0	0	9 1	0	0	9 3	0	0	10 2
300	0	1	0 2	0	1	1 1	0	1	2 0	0	1	2 3	0	1	3 2
400	0	1	4 3	0	1	5 3	0	1	6 3	0	1	7 3	0	1	9 0
500	0	1	9 0	0	1	10 1	0	1	11 2	0	2	0 3	0	2	2 1
600	0	2	1 0	0	2	2 3	0	2	4 1	0	2	5 3	0	2	7 2
700	0	2	5 1	0	2	7 1	0	2	9 0	0	2	10 3	0	3	0 3
800	0	2	9 2	0	2	11 3	0	3	1 3	0	3	3 3	0	3	6 1
900	0	3	1 3	0	3	4 0	0	3	6 2	0	3	8 3	0	3	11 1
1000	0	3	6 0	0	3	8 2	0	3	11 1	0	4	1 3	0	4	4 2
2000	0	7	0 0	0	7	5 1	0	7	10 2	0	8	3 3	0	8	9 0
3000	0	10	6 0	0	11	2 0	0	11	9 3	0	12	5 3	0	13	1 3
4000	0	14	0 1	0	14	10 3	0	15	9 1	0	16	7 3	0	17	6 1
5000	0	17	6 1	0	18	7 2	0	19	8 2	1	0	9 3	1	1	11 0

4 p. Cr.	21 DAYS.			22 DAYS.			23 DAYS.			24 DAYS.			25 DAYS.		
	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.
10	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2
20	0	0	1 0	0	0	1 0	0	0	1 0	0	0	1 1	0	0	1 1
30	0	0	1 2	0	0	1 2	0	0	1 3	0	0	1 3	0	0	1 3
40	0	0	2 0	0	0	2 1	0	0	2 1	0	0	2 2	0	0	2 2
50	0	0	2 3	0	0	2 3	0	0	2 0	0	0	3 0	0	0	3 1
60	0	0	3 1	0	0	3 1	0	0	3 2	0	0	3 3	0	0	3 3
70	0	0	3 3	0	0	4 0	0	0	4 0	0	0	4 1	0	0	4 2
80	0	0	4 1	0	0	4 2	0	0	4 3	0	0	5 0	0	0	5 1
90	0	0	4 3	0	0	5 0	0	0	5 1	0	0	5 2	0	0	5 3
1000	0	0	5 2	0	0	5 3	0	0	6 0	0	0	6 1	0	0	6 2
2000	0	0	11 0	0	0	11 2	0	1	0 0	0	1	0 2	0	1	1 0
3000	0	1	4 2	0	1	5 1	0	1	6 0	0	1	6 3	0	1	7 2
4000	0	1	10 0	0	1	11 0	0	2	0 0	0	2	1 0	0	2	2 1
5000	0	2	3 2	0	2	4 3	0	2	6 0	0	2	7 2	0	2	8 3
6000	0	2	9 0	0	2	10 2	0	3	0 1	0	3	1 3	0	3	3 1
7000	0	3	2 2	0	3	4 1	0	3	6 1	0	3	8 0	0	3	10 0
8000	0	3	8 0	0	3	10 1	0	4	0 1	0	4	2 1	0	4	4 2
9000	0	4	1 2	0	4	4 0	0	4	6 1	0	4	8 3	0	4	11 0
10000	0	4	7 0	0	4	9 3	0	5	0 1	0	5	3 0	0	5	5 3
20000	0	9	2 1	0	9	7 2	0	10	0 3	0	10	6 0	0	10	11 2
30000	0	13	9 2	0	14	5 2	0	15	1 1	0	15	9 1	0	16	5 1
40000	0	18	4 3	0	19	3 1	0	21	0 1	0	21	1 0	0	21	11 0
50000	1	3	0 1	1	4	1 1	1	5	2 1	1	6	3 2	1	7	4 3

TABLES of INTEREST.

4 P. C.	26 DAYS.				27 DAYS.				28 DAYS.				29 DAYS.				30 DAYS.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2
3	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1
4	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
5	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3
6	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	2
7	0	0	4	3	0	0	4	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	2
8	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	1
9	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	6	2	0	0	6	3	0	0	7	0
10	0	0	6	3	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	7	2	0	0	7	3
20	0	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	3	1	0	1	3	3
30	0	1	8	2	0	1	9	1	0	1	10	0	0	1	10	3	0	1	11	2
40	0	2	3	1	0	2	4	1	0	2	5	1	0	2	6	2	0	2	7	2
50	0	2	10	0	0	2	11	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	2	0	0	3	3	1
60	0	3	5	0	0	3	6	2	0	3	8	0	0	3	9	3	0	3	11	1
70	0	3	11	3	0	4	1	2	0	4	3	2	0	4	5	1	0	4	7	0
80	0	4	6	2	0	4	8	3	0	4	10	3	0	5	1	0	0	5	3	0
90	0	5	1	2	0	5	3	3	0	5	6	1	0	5	8	2	0	5	11	0
100	0	5	8	1	0	5	11	0	0	6	1	2	0	6	4	1	0	6	6	3
200	0	11	4	3	0	11	10	0	0	12	3	1	0	12	8	2	0	13	1	3
300	0	17	1	0	0	17	9	0	0	18	4	3	0	19	0	3	0	19	8	2
400	1	2	9	2	1	3	8	0	1	4	6	2	1	5	5	0	1	6	3	2
500	1	8	5	3	1	9	7	0	1	10	8	0	1	11	9	1	1	12	10	2

4 P. Ct.	31 DAYS.				32 DAYS.				33 DAYS.				34 DAYS.				35 DAYS.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3
3	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	3
4	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	2
5	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	2
6	0	0	4	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	2
7	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	6	1
8	0	0	6	2	0	0	6	2	0	0	6	3	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	1
9	0	0	7	1	0	0	7	2	0	0	7	3	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	1
10	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	8	2	0	0	8	3	0	0	9	0
20	0	1	4	1	0	1	4	3	0	1	5	1	0	1	5	3	0	1	6	1
30	0	2	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	1	0	2	3	2
40	0	2	8	2	0	2	9	2	0	2	10	2	0	2	11	3	0	3	0	3
50	0	3	4	3	0	3	6	0	0	3	7	1	0	3	8	2	0	3	10	0
60	0	4	0	3	0	4	2	1	0	4	4	0	0	4	5	2	0	4	7	0
70	0	4	9	0	0	4	10	3	0	5	0	2	0	5	2	2	0	5	4	1
80	0	5	5	0	0	5	7	1	0	5	0	1	0	5	11	2	0	6	1	2
90	0	6	1	1	0	6	3	2	0	6	6	0	0	6	8	1	0	6	10	2
100	0	6	9	2	0	7	0	0	0	7	2	3	0	7	5	1	0	7	8	0
200	0	13	7	0	0	14	0	1	0	14	5	2	0	14	10	3	0	15	4	0
300	1	0	4	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	8	1	1	2	4	0	1	3	0	0
400	1	7	2	0	1	8	0	2	1	8	11	0	1	9	9	2	1	10	8	0
500	1	13	11	2	1	15	0	3	1	16	1	2	1	17	3	0	1	18	4	2

TABLES OF INTEREST.

4 p. Ct.	36 DAYS.			37 DAYS.			38 DAYS.			39 DAYS.			40 DAYS.							
	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.					
1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	
2	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	
3	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	
4	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	
5	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	3	0	0	4	3	0	0	5	0	0	5	1	
6	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	3	0	0	5	3	0	0	6	0	0	6	1	
7	0	0	6	2	0	0	6	3	0	0	6	3	0	0	7	0	0	7	1	
8	0	0	7	2	0	0	7	3	0	0	7	3	0	0	8	0	0	8	1	
9	0	0	8	2	0	0	8	3	0	0	8	3	0	0	9	0	0	9	1	
10	0	0	9	1	0	0	9	2	0	0	9	3	0	0	10	1	0	10	2	
20	0	1	6	3	0	1	7	1	0	1	7	3	0	1	8	2	0	1	9	0
30	0	2	4	1	0	2	5	0	0	2	5	3	0	2	6	3	0	2	7	2
40	0	3	1	3	0	3	2	3	0	3	3	3	0	3	5	0	0	3	6	0
50	0	3	11	1	0	4	0	2	0	4	1	3	0	4	3	1	0	4	4	2
60	0	4	8	3	0	4	10	1	0	4	11	3	0	5	1	2	0	5	3	0
70	0	5	6	1	0	5	8	0	0	5	9	3	0	5	11	3	0	6	1	2
80	0	6	3	2	0	6	5	3	0	6	7	2	0	6	10	0	0	7	0	0
90	0	7	1	0	0	7	3	2	0	7	5	3	0	7	8	1	0	7	10	2
100	0	7	10	2	0	8	1	1	0	8	3	3	0	8	6	2	0	8	9	0
200	0	15	9	1	0	16	2	2	0	16	7	3	0	17	1	0	0	17	6	1
300	1	3	8	0	1	4	3	3	1	4	11	3	1	5	7	2	1	6	3	2
400	1	11	6	2	1	12	5	0	1	13	3	2	1	14	2	1	1	15	0	3
500	1	19	5	1	2	0	6	2	2	1	7	2	2	2	8	3	2	3	10	0

4 p. Ct.	41 DAYS.			42 DAYS.			43 DAYS.			44 DAYS.			45 DAYS.							
	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.					
1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	
2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	
3	0	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	2	
4	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	2
5	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	3	0	0	5	3
6	0	0	6	1	0	0	6	2	0	0	6	3	0	0	6	3	0	0	7	0
7	0	0	7	2	0	0	7	2	0	0	7	3	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	1
8	0	0	8	2	0	0	8	3	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	1	0	0	9	1
9	0	0	9	2	0	0	9	3	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	10	2
10	0	0	10	3	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	1	0	0	11	2	0	0	11	3
20	0	1	9	2	0	1	10	0	0	1	10	2	0	1	11	0	0	1	11	2
30	0	2	8	1	0	2	9	0	0	2	9	3	0	2	10	2	0	2	11	2
40	0	3	7	0	0	3	8	0	0	3	9	0	0	3	10	1	0	3	11	1
50	0	4	5	3	0	4	7	0	0	4	8	2	0	4	9	3	0	4	11	0
60	0	5	4	2	0	5	6	1	0	5	7	3	0	5	9	1	0	5	11	0
70	0	6	3	1	0	6	5	1	0	6	7	0	0	6	9	0	0	6	10	3
80	0	7	2	1	0	7	4	1	0	7	6	1	0	7	8	2	0	7	10	2
90	0	8	1	0	0	8	3	1	0	8	5	3	0	8	8	0	0	8	10	2
100	0	8	11	3	0	9	2	1	0	9	5	0	0	9	7	2	0	9	10	1
200	0	17	11	2	0	18	4	3	0	18	10	0	0	19	3	1	0	19	8	2
300	1	6	11	2	1	7	7	1	1	8	3	0	1	8	11	0	1	9	7	0
400	1	15	11	1	1	16	9	3	1	17	8	1	1	18	6	3	1	19	5	1
500	1	4	11	0	2	6	0	1	2	7	1	1	2	8	2	2	1	9	3	3

TABLES OF INTEREST.

4 p. Ct.	46 Days.				47 Days.				48 Days.				49 Days.				50 Days.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
2	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2
3	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3
4	0	0	4	3	0	0	4	3	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	4
5	0	0	5	4	0	0	5	4	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	5
6	0	0	6	5	0	0	6	5	0	0	6	6	0	0	6	6	0	0	6	6
7	0	0	7	6	0	0	7	6	0	0	7	7	0	0	7	7	0	0	7	7
8	0	0	8	7	0	0	8	7	0	0	8	8	0	0	8	8	0	0	8	8
9	0	0	9	8	0	0	9	8	0	0	9	9	0	0	9	9	0	0	9	9
10	0	0	10	9	0	0	10	9	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	10
100	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1	1	0
200	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	3	0	2	2	1
300	0	3	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	3	0	3	2	2	0	3	3	1
400	0	4	0	1	0	4	1	1	0	4	2	1	0	4	3	2	0	4	4	2
500	0	5	0	1	0	5	1	2	0	5	3	0	0	5	4	1	0	5	5	3
600	0	6	0	2	0	6	2	0	0	6	3	2	0	6	5	1	0	6	6	3
700	0	7	0	2	0	7	2	2	0	7	4	1	0	7	6	0	0	7	8	0
800	0	8	0	3	0	8	2	3	0	8	4	3	0	8	7	0	0	8	9	0
900	0	9	0	3	0	9	3	0	0	9	5	2	0	9	7	3	0	9	10	1
1000	0	10	0	3	0	10	3	2	0	10	6	0	0	10	8	3	0	10	11	2
2000	1	0	1	3	1	0	7	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	11	0
3000	1	10	2	3	1	10	10	3	1	11	6	2	1	12	2	2	1	12	10	2
4000	2	0	3	3	2	1	2	1	2	2	0	3	2	2	11	1	2	3	10	0
5000	2	10	4	3	2	11	6	0	2	12	7	0	2	13	8	1	2	14	9	2

4 p. Ct.	51 Days.				52 Days.				53 Days.				54 Days.				55 Days.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3
3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	4	0	0	3	4	0	0	3	4
4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	5	0	0	4	5	0	0	4	5
5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	6	0	0	5	6	0	0	5	6
6	0	0	6	6	0	0	6	6	0	0	6	7	0	0	6	7	0	0	6	7
7	0	0	7	7	0	0	7	7	0	0	7	8	0	0	7	8	0	0	7	8
8	0	0	8	8	0	0	8	8	0	0	8	9	0	0	8	9	0	0	8	9
9	0	0	9	9	0	0	9	9	0	0	9	10	0	0	9	10	0	0	9	10
10	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	11	0	0	10	11	0	0	10	11
100	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1	1	0
200	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	1
300	0	3	0	1	0	3	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	3	1
400	0	4	0	1	0	4	0	4	0	4	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	4	1
500	0	5	0	2	0	5	0	5	0	5	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	5	1
600	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	6	0	6	1	0	0	6	1	0	0	6	6	1
700	0	7	0	3	0	7	0	7	0	7	1	0	0	7	1	0	0	7	7	1
800	0	8	0	3	0	8	0	8	0	8	1	0	0	8	1	0	0	8	8	1
900	0	9	0	4	0	9	0	9	0	9	1	0	0	9	1	0	0	9	9	1
1000	0	10	0	4	0	10	0	10	0	10	1	0	0	10	1	0	0	10	10	1
2000	1	2	4	1	1	2	9	2	1	3	2	3	1	3	8	0	1	4	1	1
3000	1	13	6	1	1	14	2	1	1	14	10	0	1	15	6	0	1	16	1	3
4000	2	4	8	2	2	5	7	0	2	6	5	2	2	7	4	0	2	8	2	2
5000	2	15	10	2	2	16	11	3	2	18	4	3	2	19	2	0	3	0	3	1

TABLES OF INTEREST.

4 p. Ct.	56 Days.				57 Days.				58 Days.				59 Days.				60 Days.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2
2	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	4	0	0	3	4	0	0	3	4
3	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	2
4	0	0	5	3	0	0	5	3	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6
5	0	0	7	1	0	0	7	1	0	0	7	2	0	0	7	2	0	0	7	3
6	0	0	8	3	0	0	8	3	0	0	9	0	0	9	1	0	0	9	1	0
7	0	0	10	1	0	0	10	1	0	0	10	2	0	0	10	3	0	0	11	0
8	0	0	11	3	0	0	11	3	0	0	11	4	0	0	11	5	0	0	12	0
9	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	3	0	1	2	0
10	0	1	2	2	0	1	2	3	0	1	3	1	0	1	3	2	0	1	3	3
20	0	2	5	1	0	2	5	3	0	2	6	2	0	2	7	0	0	2	7	2
30	0	3	8	0	0	3	8	3	0	3	9	3	0	3	10	2	0	3	11	1
40	0	4	10	3	0	4	11	3	0	5	1	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	3	0
50	0	6	1	2	0	6	2	3	0	6	4	1	0	6	5	2	0	6	6	3
60	0	7	4	1	0	7	5	3	0	7	7	2	0	7	9	0	0	7	10	2
70	0	8	7	0	0	8	8	3	0	8	10	3	0	9	0	0	0	9	2	1
80	0	9	9	3	0	9	11	3	0	10	2	0	0	10	4	0	0	10	6	0
90	0	11	0	2	0	11	2	3	0	11	5	1	0	11	7	2	0	11	10	0
100	0	12	3	1	0	12	5	3	0	12	8	2	0	12	11	0	0	13	1	3
200	1	4	6	2	1	4	11	3	1	5	5	0	1	5	10	1	1	6	3	2
300	1	16	9	3	1	17	5	2	1	18	1	2	1	18	9	2	1	19	5	1
400	2	9	1	0	2	9	11	2	2	10	10	0	2	11	8	2	2	12	7	0
500	3	1	4	1	3	2	5	2	3	3	6	2	3	4	7	3	3	5	9	0

4 p. Ct.	1 Month.				2 Months.				3 Months.				4 Months.						
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.			
1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	3				
2	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	6	1			
3	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	3	0	0	7	0	0	0	9	2			
4	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	9	2	0	0	1	0	3		
5	0	0	4	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	0		
6	0	0	4	3	0	0	9	2	0	1	2	1	0	1	7				
7	0	0	5	2	0	0	11	0	0	1	4	3	0	1	10	1			
8	0	0	6	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	7	0	0	2	1	2			
9	0	0	7	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	9	2	0	2	4	3			
10	0	0	8	0	0	1	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	8	0			
20	0	1	4	0	0	2	8	0	0	4	0	0	0	5	4	0			
30	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	8	0	0			
40	0	2	8	0	0	5	4	0	0	8	0	0	0	10	8	0			
50	0	3	4	0	0	6	8	0	0	10	0	0	0	13	4	0			
60	0	4	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	16	0	0			
70	0	4	8	0	0	9	4	0	0	14	0	0	0	18	8	0			
80	0	5	4	0	0	10	8	0	0	16	0	0	0	1	1	4			
90	0	6	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	1	4	0			
100	0	6	8	0	0	13	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6	8			
200	0	13	4	0	1	6	8	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	13	4			
300	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	0			
400	1	6	8	0	2	13	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	5	6	8			
500	1	13	4	0	3	6	8	0	0	5	0	0	0	6	13	4			

TABLES OF INTEREST.

4 p. Cr.	5 Months.				6 Months.				7 Months.				8 Months.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	5	2	0	0	6	1
2	0	0	8	0	0	0	9	2	0	0	11	0	0	1	0	3
3	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	4	3	0	1	7	0
4	0	1	4	0	0	1	7	0	0	1	10	1	0	2	1	2
5	0	1	8	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	8	0
6	0	2	0	0	0	2	4	3	0	2	9	2	0	3	2	1
7	0	2	4	0	0	2	9	2	0	3	3	0	0	3	8	1
8	0	2	8	0	0	3	2	1	0	3	8	3	0	4	3	0
9	0	3	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	4	2	1	0	4	9	2
10	0	3	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	8	0	0	5	4	0
20	0	6	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	9	4	0	0	10	8	0
30	0	10	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	16	0	0
40	0	13	4	0	0	16	0	0	0	18	8	0	1	1	4	0
50	0	16	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	1	6	8	0
60	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	8	0	0	1	12	0	0
70	1	3	4	0	1	8	0	0	1	12	8	0	1	17	4	0
80	1	6	8	0	1	12	0	0	1	17	4	0	2	2	8	0
90	1	10	0	0	1	16	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	8	0	0
100	1	13	4	0	2	0	0	0	2	6	8	0	2	13	4	0
200	3	6	8	0	4	0	0	0	4	13	4	0	5	6	8	0
300	5	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
400	6	13	4	0	8	0	0	0	9	6	8	0	10	13	4	0
500	8	6	8	0	10	0	0	0	11	13	4	0	13	6	8	0

4 p. Cr.	9 Months.				10 Months.				11 Months.				12 Months.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	7	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	3	0	0	9	2
2	0	1	2	1	0	1	4	0	0	1	5	2	0	1	7	0
3	0	1	9	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	2	4	3
4	0	2	4	3	0	2	8	0	0	2	11	0	0	3	2	1
5	0	3	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	3	8	0	0	4	0	0
6	0	3	7	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	4	3	0	4	9	2
7	0	4	2	1	0	4	8	0	0	5	1	2	0	5	7	0
8	0	4	9	2	0	5	4	0	0	5	10	1	0	6	4	3
9	0	5	4	3	0	6	0	0	0	6	7	0	0	7	2	1
10	0	6	0	0	0	6	8	0	0	7	4	0	0	8	0	0
20	0	12	0	0	0	13	4	0	0	14	8	0	0	16	0	0
30	0	18	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	4	0	0
40	1	4	0	0	1	6	8	0	1	9	4	0	1	12	0	0
50	1	10	0	0	1	13	4	0	1	16	8	0	2	0	0	0
60	1	16	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	8	0	0
70	2	2	0	0	2	6	8	0	2	11	4	0	2	16	0	0
80	2	8	0	0	2	13	4	0	2	18	8	0	3	4	0	0
9	2	14	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	6	0	0	3	12	0	0
100	3	0	0	0	3	6	8	0	3	13	4	0	4	0	0	0
200	6	0	0	0	6	13	4	0	7	6	8	0	8	0	0	0
300	9	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	12	0	0	0
400	12	0	0	0	13	6	8	0	14	13	4	0	16	0	0	0
500	15	0	0	0	16	13	4	0	18	6	8	0	20	0	0	0

INTEREST

AT

5 per Cent. per Annum.

CALCULATED TO A FARTHING.

5 p. Ct.	1 DAY.			2 DAYS.			3 DAYS.			4 DAYS.			5 DAYS.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120
500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150

TABLES OF INTEREST.

5 p. Ct.	6 DAYS.			7 DAYS.			8 DAYS.			9 DAYS.			10 DAYS.			
	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
20	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	
30	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	
40	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	
50	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	
60	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	
70	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	
80	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	
90	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	
100	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	
200	0	3	3	0	3	10	0	4	4	2	0	4	11	0	5	
300	0	4	11	0	5	9	0	6	6	2	0	7	4	2	8	
400	0	6	6	3	0	7	8	0	8	9	0	9	10	1	10	
500	0	8	2	2	0	9	7	0	10	11	2	0	12	3	13	

5 p. Ct.	11 DAYS.			12 DAYS.			13 DAYS.			14 DAYS.			15 DAYS.		
	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.	l.	s.	d. f.
10	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
20	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2
30	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3
40	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4
50	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5
60	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6
70	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7
80	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8
90	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9
100	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10
200	0	3	0	0	3	3	1	0	3	6	2	0	3	10	0
300	0	4	11	0	5	9	0	6	6	2	0	7	4	2	8
400	0	6	6	3	0	7	8	0	8	9	0	9	10	1	10
500	0	8	2	2	0	9	7	0	10	11	2	0	12	3	13

TABLES OF INTEREST!

5 p. Ct.	16 DAYS.				17 DAYS.				18 DAYS.				19 DAYS.				20 DAYS.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
3	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3
4	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1
5	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	1
6	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	3
7	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	2
8	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	3	0	0	5	1
9	0	0	4	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	3
10	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	2
20	0	0	10	2	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
30	0	1	3	3	0	1	4	3	0	1	5	3	0	1	6	2	0	1	7	2
40	0	1	9	0	0	1	10	1	0	1	11	2	0	2	0	3	0	2	2	1
50	0	2	2	1	0	2	3	3	0	2	5	2	0	2	7	0	0	2	8	3
60	0	2	7	0	0	2	9	2	0	2	11	2	0	3	1	1	0	3	3	1
70	0	3	0	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	5	1	0	3	7	2	0	3	10	0
80	0	3	6	0	0	3	8	2	0	3	11	1	0	4	1	3	0	4	4	2
90	0	3	11	1	0	4	2	1	0	4	5	1	0	4	8	0	0	4	11	0
100	0	4	4	0	0	4	7	3	0	4	11	0	0	5	2	1	0	5	5	3
200	0	8	9	0	0	9	3	3	0	9	10	1	0	10	4	3	0	10	11	2
300	0	13	1	3	0	13	11	2	0	14	9	2	0	15	7	1	0	16	5	1
400	0	17	6	1	0	18	7	2	0	19	8	2	1	0	9	3	1	1	11	0
500	1	1	11	0	1	3	3	1	1	4	7	3	1	6	0	1	1	7	4	3

5 p. Ct.	21 DAYS.				22 DAYS.				23 DAYS.				24 DAYS.				25 DAYS.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2
3	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1
4	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	1
5	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	0
6	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	3
7	0	0	4	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	3
8	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	6	2
9	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	6	3	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	1
10	0	0	6	3	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	7	3	0	0	8	0
20	0	1	1	3	0	1	2	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	3	0	1	4	1
30	0	1	8	2	0	1	9	2	0	1	10	2	0	1	11	2	0	2	0	2
40	0	2	3	2	0	2	4	3	0	2	6	0	0	2	7	2	0	2	8	3
50	0	2	10	2	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	3	0	3	3	1	0	3	5	0
60	0	3	5	1	0	3	7	1	0	3	9	1	0	3	11	1	0	4	1	1
70	0	4	0	1	0	4	2	2	0	4	4	3	0	4	7	0	0	4	9	2
80	0	4	7	0	0	4	9	3	0	5	0	1	0	5	3	0	0	5	5	2
90	0	5	2	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	8	0	0	5	11	0	0	6	1	3
100	0	5	9	0	0	6	0	1	0	6	3	2	0	6	6	3	0	6	10	0
200	0	11	6	0	0	12	0	2	0	12	7	0	0	13	1	3	0	13	8	1
300	0	17	3	0	0	18	0	3	0	18	10	3	0	19	8	2	1	0	6	2
400	1	3	0	0	1	4	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	6	3	2	1	7	4	2
500	1	8	9	0	1	10	1	2	1	11	6	0	1	12	10	2	1	14	2	3

TABLES OF INTEREST.

s p. Ct.	26 DAYS.				27 DAYS.				28 DAYS.				29 DAYS.				30 DAYS.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	
2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3
3	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3
4	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3
5	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	3	0	0	4	3
6	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	3
7	0	0	5	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	6	2	0	0	7	3
8	0	0	6	3	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	7	2	0	0	8	3
9	0	0	7	2	0	0	7	3	0	0	8	1	0	0	8	2	0	0	9	3
10	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	3	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	2	0	0	9	3
20	0	1	5	0	0	1	5	3	0	1	6	1	0	1	7	0	0	1	7	2
30	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	2	3	2	0	2	4	2	0	2	5	2
40	0	2	1	0	0	2	11	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	2	0	0	3	3	1
50	0	3	6	0	0	3	8	1	0	3	10	0	0	3	11	2	0	4	1	1
60	0	4	3	0	0	4	5	1	0	4	7	0	0	4	9	0	0	4	11	0
70	0	4	11	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	4	1	0	5	6	2	0	5	9	0
80	0	5	8	0	0	5	11	0	0	6	1	2	0	6	4	0	0	6	6	3
90	0	6	4	3	0	6	7	3	0	6	10	2	0	7	1	3	0	7	4	3
100	0	7	1	0	0	7	4	3	0	7	8	0	0	7	11	1	0	8	2	2
200	0	14	2	3	0	14	9	2	0	15	4	0	0	15	10	2	0	16	5	1
300	1	1	4	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	0	0	1	3	9	3	1	4	7	3
400	1	8	5	3	1	9	7	0	1	10	8	0	1	11	9	0	1	12	10	2
500	1	15	7	1	1	6	11	3	1	18	4	1	1	19	8	2	2	1	1	0

s p. Ct.	31 DAYS.				32 DAYS.				33 DAYS.				34 DAYS.				35 DAYS.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1
3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1
4	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	2
5	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	3
6	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	6	2	0	0	6	2	0	0	6	3
7	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	7	2	0	0	7	3	0	0	8	0
8	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	8	2	0	0	8	3	0	0	9	0
9	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	1	0	0	9	2	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	1
10	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	2	0	0	10	3	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	2
20	0	1	8	1	0	1	9	0	0	1	9	2	0	1	10	1	0	1	11	0
30	0	2	6	2	0	2	7	2	0	2	8	2	0	2	9	2	0	2	10	2
40	0	3	4	3	0	3	6	0	0	3	7	1	0	3	8	2	0	3	10	0
50	0	4	2	3	0	4	4	2	0	4	6	0	0	4	7	3	0	4	9	2
60	0	5	1	0	0	5	3	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	7	0	0	5	9	0
70	0	5	11	1	0	6	1	2	0	6	3	3	0	6	6	0	0	6	8	2
80	0	6	9	2	0	7	0	0	0	7	2	3	0	7	5	1	0	7	8	0
90	0	7	7	2	0	7	10	2	0	8	1	2	0	8	4	2	0	8	7	2
100	0	8	5	3	0	8	9	0	0	9	0	1	0	9	3	3	0	9	7	0
200	0	16	11	3	0	17	6	1	0	18	0	3	0	18	7	2	0	19	2	0
300	1	5	5	2	1	6	3	2	1	7	1	1	1	7	11	1	1	8	9	0
400	1	13	11	2	1	15	0	3	1	16	1	3	1	17	3	0	1	18	4	0
500	2	2	5	2	2	3	10	0	2	5	2	1	2	6	6	3	2	7	11	1

TABLES OF INTEREST.

5 p. Ct.	46 DAYS.				47 DAYS.				48 DAYS.				49 DAYS.				50 DAYS.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
10	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2
20	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	1
30	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	3	0	0	4	3
40	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	6	1	0	0	6	2
50	0	0	7	2	0	0	7	2	0	0	7	3	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	0
60	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	1	0	0	9	1	0	0	9	2	0	0	9	3
70	0	0	10	2	0	0	10	3	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	1	0	0	11	2
80	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1	1	1
90	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	3	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	3
100	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	3	3	0	1	4	0	0	1	4	1
200	0	2	6	0	0	2	6	3	0	2	7	2	0	2	8	0	0	2	8	3
300	0	3	9	1	0	3	10	1	0	3	11	1	0	4	0	1	0	4	1	1
400	0	5	0	1	0	5	1	3	0	5	3	0	0	5	4	1	0	5	5	3
500	0	6	3	2	0	6	5	1	0	6	6	3	0	6	8	0	0	6	10	0
600	0	7	6	2	0	7	8	1	0	7	10	2	0	8	0	1	0	8	2	2
700	0	8	9	3	0	9	0	0	0	9	2	1	0	9	4	3	0	9	7	0
800	0	10	0	2	0	10	3	2	0	1	6	0	0	10	8	3	0	10	11	2
900	0	11	4	0	0	11	7	0	0	11	10	0	0	12	0	3	0	12	3	3
1000	0	12	7	0	0	12	10	2	0	13	1	3	0	13	5	0	0	13	8	1
2000	1	5	2	1	1	5	9	0	1	6	3	2	1	6	10	0	1	7	4	3
3000	1	17	9	2	1	18	7	2	1	19	5	2	2	0	3	0	2	1	1	0
4000	2	10	4	3	2	11	6	0	2	12	7	0	2	13	8	1	2	14	9	2
5000	3	3	0	0	3	4	4	2	3	5	9	0	3	7	1	1	3	8	5	3

5 p. Ct.	51 DAYS.				52 DAYS.				53 DAYS.				54 DAYS.				55 DAYS.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
10	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3
20	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	2
30	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	1
40	0	0	6	2	0	0	6	3	0	0	6	3	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	0
50	0	0	8	1	0	0	8	2	0	0	8	2	0	0	8	3	0	0	9	0
60	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	10	1	0	0	10	2	0	0	10	3
70	0	0	11	2	0	0	11	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2
80	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	3	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	1
90	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	3	2	0	1	3	3	0	1	4	1
100	0	1	4	3	0	1	5	0	0	1	5	1	0	1	5	3	0	1	6	0
200	0	2	9	2	0	2	10	0	0	2	10	3	0	2	11	2	0	3	0	0
300	0	4	2	1	0	4	8	0	0	4	4	1	0	4	5	1	0	4	6	0
400	0	5	7	0	0	5	8	1	0	5	9	2	0	5	11	0	0	6	0	1
500	0	6	11	3	0	7	1	1	0	7	3	0	0	7	4	3	0	7	6	1
600	0	8	4	2	0	8	6	2	0	8	8	2	0	8	10	2	0	9	0	1
700	0	9	9	1	0	9	11	2	0	10	1	3	0	10	4	1	0	10	6	2
800	0	11	2	0	0	11	4	3	0	11	7	1	0	11	10	0	0	12	0	2
900	0	12	6	3	0	12	9	3	0	13	0	3	0	13	3	2	0	13	6	2
1000	0	13	11	2	0	14	2	3	0	14	6	0	0	14	9	2	0	15	0	3
2000	1	7	11	1	1	8	5	3	1	9	0	1	1	9	7	0	1	10	1	2
3000	2	1	10	3	2	2	8	0	2	3	6	2	2	4	4	2	2	5	2	1
4000	2	15	9	3	2	16	11	3	2	18	0	3	2	19	2	0	3	0	3	0
5000	3	9	10	1	3	11	2	3	3	12	7	0	3	13	11	2	3	15	4	0

TABLES OF INTEREST.

5 p. Ct.	56 DAYS.				57 DAYS.				58 DAYS.				59 DAYS.				60 DAYS.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3
2	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3
3	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	3
4	0	0	7	1	0	0	7	1	0	0	7	2	0	0	7	3	0	0	7	3
5	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	1	0	0	9	2	0	0	9	2	0	0	9	3
6	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	1	0	0	11	2	0	0	11	3
7	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	3	0	1	1	3
8	0	1	2	2	0	1	2	3	0	1	3	1	0	1	3	2	0	1	3	3
9	0	1	4	2	0	1	4	3	0	1	5	0	0	1	5	1	0	1	5	3
10	0	1	6	1	0	1	6	2	0	1	7	0	0	1	7	1	0	1	7	2
20	0	3	0	3	0	3	1	1	0	3	2	0	0	3	2	3	0	3	3	1
30	0	4	7	0	0	4	8	0	0	4	9	0	0	4	10	0	0	4	11	0
40	0	6	1	2	0	6	2	3	0	6	4	1	0	6	5	2	0	6	6	3
50	0	7	8	0	0	7	9	2	0	7	11	1	0	8	0	3	0	8	2	2
60	0	9	2	1	0	9	4	1	0	9	6	1	0	9	8	1	0	9	10	1
70	0	10	8	3	5	10	11	0	0	11	1	1	0	11	3	3	0	11	6	0
80	0	12	3	1	0	12	5	5	0	12	8	2	0	12	11	0	0	13	1	3
90	0	13	9	2	0	14	0	2	0	14	5	2	0	14	6	2	0	14	9	2
100	0	15	4	0	0	15	7	1	0	15	1	2	0	16	1	3	0	16	5	1
200	1	10	8	0	1	11	2	3	1	11	9	1	1	12	3	3	1	12	10	2
300	2	6	0	1	2	6	10	0	2	7	8	0	2	8	5	3	2	9	3	3
400	3	1	4	1	3	2	5	2	3	3	6	2	3	4	7	3	3	5	9	0
500	3	16	8	2	3	18	0	3	3	19	5	1	4	0	9	3	4	2	2	1

5 p. Ct.	1 Month.				2 Months.				3 Months.				4 Months.				
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	
2	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	8	0	
3	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	
4	0	0	4	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	
5	0	0	5	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	8	0	
6	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	2	0	0	
7	0	0	7	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	9	0	0	2	4	0	
8	0	0	8	0	0	1	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	8	0	
9	0	0	9	0	0	1	6	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	
10	0	0	10	0	0	1	8	0	0	2	6	0	0	3	4	0	
20	0	1	8	0	0	3	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	6	8	0	
30	0	2	6	0	0	5	0	0	0	7	6	0	0	10	0	0	
40	0	3	4	0	0	6	8	0	0	10	0	0	0	13	4	0	
50	0	4	2	0	0	8	4	0	0	12	6	0	0	16	8	0	
60	0	5	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	15	0	0	1	0	0	0	
70	0	5	10	0	0	11	8	0	0	17	6	0	1	3	4	0	
80	0	6	8	0	0	13	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	6	8	0	
90	0	7	6	0	0	15	0	0	1	2	6	0	1	10	0	0	
100	0	8	4	0	0	16	8	0	1	5	0	0	1	13	4	0	
200	0	16	8	0	1	13	4	0	2	10	0	0	3	6	8	0	
300	1	5	0	0	2	10	0	0	3	15	0	0	5	0	0	0	
400	1	13	4	0	3	16	8	0	5	0	0	0	6	13	4	0	
500	2	1	8	0	4	3	4	0	6	5	0	0	8	6	8	0	

TABLES OF INTEREST.

5 p. Cr.	5 Months.				6 Months.				7 Months.				8 Months.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	5	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	8	0
2	0	0	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	4	0
3	0	1	3	0	0	1	6	0	0	1	9	0	0	2	0	0
4	0	1	8	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	8	0
5	0	2	1	0	0	2	6	0	0	2	11	0	0	3	4	0
6	0	2	6	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	6	0	0	4	0	0
7	0	2	11	0	0	3	6	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	8	0
8	0	3	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	8	0	0	5	4	0
9	0	3	9	0	0	4	6	0	0	5	3	0	0	6	0	0
10	0	4	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	10	0	0	6	8	0
20	0	8	4	0	0	10	0	0	0	11	8	0	0	13	4	0
30	0	12	6	0	0	15	0	0	0	17	6	0	0	1	0	0
40	0	16	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	1	6	8	0
50	1	0	10	0	1	5	0	0	1	9	2	0	1	13	4	0
60	1	5	0	0	1	10	0	0	1	15	0	0	2	0	0	0
70	1	9	2	0	1	15	0	0	2	0	10	0	2	6	8	0
80	1	13	4	0	2	0	0	0	2	6	8	0	2	13	4	0
90	1	17	6	0	2	5	0	0	2	12	6	0	3	0	0	0
100	2	1	8	0	2	10	0	0	2	18	4	0	3	6	8	0
200	4	3	4	0	5	0	0	0	5	16	8	0	6	13	4	0
300	6	5	0	0	7	10	0	0	8	15	0	0	10	0	0	0
400	8	6	8	0	10	0	0	0	11	13	4	0	13	6	8	0
500	10	8	4	0	12	10	0	0	14	11	8	0	16	13	4	0

5 p. Cr.	9 Months.				10 Months.				11 Months.				12 Months.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	9	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	11	0	0	1	0	0
2	0	1	6	0	0	1	8	0	0	1	10	0	0	2	0	0
3	0	2	3	0	0	2	6	0	0	2	9	0	0	3	0	0
4	0	3	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	3	8	0	0	4	0	0
5	0	3	9	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	7	0	0	5	0	0
6	0	4	6	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	6	0	0	6	0	0
7	0	5	3	0	0	5	10	0	0	6	5	0	0	7	0	0
8	0	6	0	0	0	6	8	0	0	7	4	0	0	8	0	0
9	0	6	9	0	0	7	6	0	0	8	3	0	0	9	0	0
10	0	7	6	0	0	8	4	0	0	9	2	0	0	10	0	0
20	0	15	0	0	0	16	8	0	0	18	4	0	1	0	0	0
30	1	2	6	0	1	5	0	0	1	7	6	0	1	10	0	0
40	1	10	0	0	1	13	4	0	1	16	8	0	2	0	0	0
50	1	17	6	0	2	1	8	0	2	5	10	0	2	10	0	0
60	2	5	0	0	2	10	0	0	2	15	0	0	3	0	0	0
70	2	12	6	0	2	18	4	0	3	4	2	0	3	10	0	0
80	3	0	0	0	3	6	8	0	3	13	4	0	4	0	0	0
90	3	7	6	0	3	15	0	0	4	2	6	0	4	10	0	0
100	3	15	0	0	4	3	4	0	4	11	8	0	5	0	0	0
200	7	10	0	0	8	6	8	0	9	3	4	0	10	0	0	0
300	11	5	0	0	12	10	0	0	13	15	0	0	15	0	0	0
400	15	0	0	0	16	13	4	0	18	6	8	0	20	0	0	0
500	18	15	0	0	20	16	8	0	22	18	4	0	25	0	0	0

Directions for casting up

I N T E R E S T

At any RATE, not included in the foregoing TABLES.

10 per Cent.

THE Interest of any Sum at 5 per Cent. doubled, gives the Interest of the like Sum at 10 per Cent.

EXAMPLE.

To find the Int. of 500l. for 35 Days, at 10 per Cent.

	l.	s.	d.	
Add 2	7	11	$\frac{1}{4}$	the Int. of 500l. for 35
Days at 5 per Cent. to 2	7	11	$\frac{1}{4}$	the Sum Total of these

two, is the Int. £.4. 15. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 10 per Cent.

9 per Cent.

The Interest of any Sum at 3 per Cent. taken thrice, is the Interest of the like Sum at 9 per Cent.

EXAMPLE.

To find the Interest of £ 500 for 35 Days, at 9 per Cent.

	l.	s.	d.	
Add 1	8	9	$\frac{1}{4}$	the Interest at 3 per Cent.
to 1	8	9	$\frac{1}{4}$	and
to 1	8	9	$\frac{1}{4}$	

The Int. £ 4. 6. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ at 9 per Cent.

6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

The Interest of any Sum at 4 per Cent. added to the Interest of the same Sum at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. gives the Interest of that Sum at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

EXAMPLE.

To find the Interest of £ 300 for 35 Days, at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

Add 1	18	4	the Interest at 4 per Cent.
to 1	3	11	$\frac{1}{2}$ the Interest at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

The Int. £ 3. 2. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

5 $\frac{1}{4}$ per

$5\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent.

The Interest of any Sum at 4 per Cent. added to Half the Interest of the same Sum at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. gives the Interest of the Sum at $5\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent.

EXAMPLE.

To find the Interest of £ 500 for 35 Days, at $5\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent.

	l.	s.	d.	
Add	1	18	4	the Interest at 4 per Cent.
to	0	16	$9\frac{1}{4}$	Half the Interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>				

The Int. £ 2 15 $1\frac{1}{4}$ at $5\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent.

$5\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

The Interest of 3 per Cent. added to the Interest of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. will be the Interest at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

EXAMPLE.

To find the Interest of £ 500 for 35 Days, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

	l.	s.	d.	
Add	1	8	$9\frac{1}{4}$	the Interest at 3 per Cent.
to	1	3	$11\frac{1}{2}$	the Interest at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>				

The Int. £ 2 12 $8\frac{3}{4}$ at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

$5\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent.

The Interest at 4 per Cent. more Half the Interest at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. is the Interest at $5\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent.

EXAMPLE.

To find the Interest of £ 500 for 35 Days, at $5\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent.

	l.	s.	d.	
Add	1	18	4	the Interest at 4 per Cent.
to	0	11	$11\frac{3}{4}$	Half the Interest at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>				

The Int. £ 2 10 $3\frac{3}{4}$ at $5\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent.

$4\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent.

The Interest of any Sum at 3 per Cent. more Half the Interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. gives the Interest at $4\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent.

EXAMPLE.

To find the Interest of £ 500 for 35 Days, at $4\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent.

	l.	s.	d.	
Add	1	8	$9\frac{1}{4}$	the Interest at 3 per Cent.
to	0	16	$9\frac{1}{4}$	Half the Interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>				

The Int. £ 2 5 $6\frac{1}{2}$ at $4\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent. $4\frac{1}{2}$ per

$4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

The Interest at 3 per Cent. more Half the Interest at 3 per Cent. gives the Interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

EXAMPLE.

To find the Interest of £ 500 for 35 Days, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

l.	s.	d.	
Add 1	8	$9\frac{1}{4}$	the Interest at 3 per Cent.
to 0	14	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Half the Interest at 3 per Cent.

The Int. £ 2 3 $1\frac{3}{4}$ at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

$4\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent.

The Interest at 3 per Cent. more Half the Interest at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. gives the Interest at $4\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent.

EXAMPLE.

To find the Interest of £ 500 for 35 Days, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

l.	s.	d.	
Add 1	8	$9\frac{1}{4}$	the Interest at 3 per Cent.
to 0	11	$11\frac{3}{4}$	Half the Interest at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

The Int. £ 2 0 9 at $4\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent.

$3\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent.

Half the Interest at 4 per Cent. more Half the Interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. gives the Interest at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent.

EXAMPLE.

To find the Interest of £ 500 for 35 Days, at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent.

l.	s.	d.	
Add 0	19	2	Half the Interest at 4 per Cent.
to 0	11	$9\frac{1}{2}$	Half the Interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

The Int. £ 1 16 $11\frac{1}{4}$ at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent.

$3\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent.

Half the Interest at 4 per Cent. more Half the Interest at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. gives the Interest at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent.

EXAMPLE.

To find the Interest of £ 500 for 35 Days, at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent.

l.	s.	d.	
Add 0	19	2	Half the Interest at 4 per Cent.
to 0	11	$11\frac{3}{4}$	Half the Interest at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

The Int. £ 1 11 $1\frac{3}{4}$ at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent.

$2\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent.

Half the Interest at 3 per Cent. added to Half the Interest at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. gives the Interest at $2\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent.

EXAMPLE.

To find the Interest of £ 500 for 35 Days, at $2\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent.

	l.	s.	d.	
Add	0	14	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Half the Interest at 3 per Cent.
to	0	11	$11\frac{3}{4}$	Half the Interest at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

The Int. £ 1 6 $4\frac{1}{4}$ at $2\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent.

$2\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent.

The one Fourth Part of the Interest at 3 per Cent. taken from the Interest at 3 per Cent. leaves the Interest at $2\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent.

EXAMPLE.

To find the Interest of £ 500 for 35 Days, at $2\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent.

	l.	s.	d.	
From	1	8	9	the Interest at 3 per Cent.
Take	0	7	$2\frac{1}{4}$	the $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Interest at 3 per Cent.

And the Rem. £ 1 1 $6\frac{3}{4}$ is the Interest at $2\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent.

2 per Cent.

Half the Interest at 4 per Cent. is the Interest at 2 per Cent.

$1\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent.

Half the Interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. is the Interest at $1\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

Half the Interest at 3 per Cent. is the Interest at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent.

Half the Interest at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. is the Interest at $1\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent.

1 per Cent.

The One Third Part of the Interest at 3 per Cent. is the Interest at 1 per Cent.

COMMISSION, or BROKEAGE.

Value of Goods or Stock sold	At $\frac{1}{8}$ per Cent.				At $\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent.				At $\frac{3}{8}$ per Cent.				At $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
10000	12	10	0		25	0	0		37	10	0		50	0	0	
9000	11	5	0		22	10	0		33	15	0		45	0	0	
8000	10	0	0		20	0	0		30	0	0		40	0	0	
7000	8	15	0		17	10	0		26	5	0		35	0	0	
6000	7	10	0		15	0	0		22	10	0		30	0	0	
5000	6	5	0		12	10	0		18	15	0		25	0	0	
4000	5	0	0		10	0	0		15	0	0		20	0	0	
3000	4	15	0		7	10	0		11	5	0		15	0	0	
2000	3	10	0		5	0	0		7	10	0		10	0	0	
1000	2	5	0		2	10	0		3	15	0		5	0	0	
900	1	2	6		2	5	0		3	7	6		4	10	0	
800	1	0	0		2	0	0		3	0	0		4	0	0	
700		17	6		1	15	0		2	12	6		3	10	0	
600		15	0		1	10	0		2	5	0		3	0	0	
500		12	6		1	5	0		1	17	6		2	10	0	
400		10	0		1	0	0		1	10	0		2	0	0	
300		7	6			15	0		1	2	6		1	10	0	
200		5	0			10	0			15	0		1	0	0	
100		2	6			5	0			7	6			10	0	
90		2	3			4	6			6	9			9	0	
80		2	0			4	0			6	0			8	0	
70		1	9			3	6			5	3			7	0	
60		1	6			3	0			4	0			6	0	
50		1	3			2	6			3	9			5	0	
40		1	0			2	0			3	0			4	0	
30			9			1	6			2	3			3	0	
20			6			1	0			1	6			2	0	
10			3				6				9			1	0	
9			2	3			5	2			8	1		10	3	
8			2	2			5				7	1		9	3	
7			2	1			4	1			6	1		8	2	
6			1	3			3	2			5	2		7	1	
5			1	2			3				4	2		6		
4			1	1			2	2			3	3		5		
3			1				1	3			2	3		3	3	
2				2			1	1			1	3		2	2	
1				1				2			1			1	1	

A TABLE, for Buying or Selling any Commodity by the Great Hundred, which is 112 Pounds.

<i>d. q.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d. q.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d. q.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d. q.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
0	0	0	0	6	0	2	16	0	12	0	5	12	0	18	0	
	1	0	2	4	1	2	18	4	1	5	14	4	1	8	10	4
	2	0	4	8	2	3	0	8	2	5	16	8	2	8	12	8
	3	0	7	0	3	3	3	0	3	5	19	0	3	8	15	0
1	0	0	9	4	7	0	3	5	4	13	0	6	1	4	19	0
	1	0	11	8	1	3	7	8	1	6	3	8	1	8	19	8
	2	0	14	0	2	3	10	0	2	6	6	0	2	9	2	0
	3	0	16	4	3	3	12	4	3	6	8	4	3	9	4	4
2	0	0	18	8	8	0	3	14	8	14	0	6	10	8	20	0
	1	1	1	0	1	3	17	0	1	6	13	0	1	9	9	0
	2	1	3	4	2	3	19	4	2	6	15	4	2	9	11	4
	3	1	5	8	3	4	1	8	3	6	17	8	3	9	13	8
3	0	1	8	0	9	0	4	4	0	15	0	7	0	0	21	0
	1	1	10	4	1	4	6	4	1	7	2	4	1	9	18	4
	2	1	12	8	2	4	8	8	2	7	4	8	2	10	0	8
	3	1	15	0	3	4	11	0	3	7	7	0	3	10	3	0
4	0	1	17	4	10	0	4	13	4	16	0	7	9	4	22	0
	1	1	19	8	1	4	15	8	1	7	11	8	1	10	7	8
	2	2	2	0	2	4	18	0	2	7	14	0	2	10	10	0
	3	2	4	4	3	5	0	4	3	7	16	4	3	10	12	4
5	0	2	6	8	11	0	5	2	8	17	0	7	18	8	23	0
	1	2	9	0	1	5	5	0	1	8	1	0	1	10	17	0
	2	2	11	4	2	5	7	4	2	8	3	4	2	10	19	4
	3	2	13	8	3	5	9	8	3	8	5	8	3	11	1	8

E X A M P L E.

First, at *5 d. 3 q.* the Pound, what is the great Hundred? Look in the Table for *5 d. 3 q.* in the first Column (being the Bottom Line) and against it in the second, you shall find *2 l. 13 s. 8 d.* and so will 112 Pounds cost. Again, if a hundred Weight cost *4 l. 8 s. 8 d.* find *4 l. 8 s. 8 d.* and against it, in the Column towards the left Hand, there you shall find *9 d. 2 q.* and so much it is by the Pound.

Note, For every Farthing that one Pound doth cost, reckon Two Shillings and Four pence, and that is the Price of the great Hundred.

T A B L E

Exhibiting at one View the Value of any Number of Portuguese Pieces, Louis d'Ors, and Pistoles, in English Pounds, Shillings, and Pence.

PORTUGAL PIECES.

Num. of Pieces	at 3 12		at 1 16		at 1 18		at 1 7		Louis d'Ors at 1 4		Pistole		
	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.	d.
1		3 12		1 16		0 18		1 7		1 4		0	16 6
2		7 4		3 12		1 6		2 14		2 8		1	13 0
3		10 16		5 8		2 14		4 1		3 12		2	9 6
4		14 8		7 4		3 1		5 8		4 16		3	6 0
5		18 0		9 0		4 0		6 15		6 0		4	2 6
6		21 12		10 16		5 8		8 2		7 4		4	19 0
7		25 4		12 12		6 6		9 9		8 8		5	15 6
8		28 16		14 8		7 4		10 16		9 12		6	12 0
9		32 8		16 4		8 2		12 3		10 16		7	8 6
10		36 0		18 0		9 0		13 10		12 0		8	5 0
20		72 0		36 0		18 0		27 0		24 0		16	10 0
30		108 0		54 0		27 0		40 10		36 0		24	15 0
40		144 0		72 0		36 0		54 0		48 0		33	0 0
50		180 0		90 0		45 0		67 10		60 0		41	5 0
60		216 0		108 0		54 0		81 0		72 0		49	10 0
70		252 0		126 0		63 0		94 10		84 0		57	15 0
80		288 0		144 0		72 0		108 0		96 0		66	0 0
90		324 0		162 0		81 0		121 10		108 0		74	5 0
100		360 0		180 0		90 0		135 0		120 0		82	10 0
200		720 0		360 0		180 0		270 0		240 0		165	0 0
300		1080 0		540 0		270 0		405 0		360 0		247	10 0
400		1440 0		720 0		360 0		540 0		480 0		330	0 0
500		1800 0		900 0		450 0		675 0		600 0		412	10 0
600		2160 0		1080 0		540 0		810 0		720 0		495	0 0
700		2520 0		1260 0		630 0		945 0		840 0		577	10 0
800		2880 0		1440 0		720 0		1080 0		960 0		660	0 0
900		3240 0		1620 0		810 0		1215 0		1080 0		742	10 0
1000		3600 0		1800 0		900 0		1350 0		1200 0		825	0 0
5000		18000 0		9000 0		4500 0		6750 0		6000 0		4125	0 0
10000		36000 0		18000 0		9000 0		13500 0		12000 0		8250	0 0

Note, The Bank of England takes no Pieces of Gold that want above six Grains in Weight.

TABLE of Expences, Income, or Wages, by the Day, Week, Month, and Year, from One Penny to Ten Pounds per Day, how much per Week, Month, and Year.

Per Day.			Per Week.			P. Month.			Per Year.		
l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
0	0	1	0	0	7	0	2	4	1	10	5
0	0	2	0	1	2	0	4	8	3	0	10
0	0	3	0	1	9	0	7	0	4	11	3
0	0	4	0	2	4	0	9	4	6	1	8
0	0	5	0	2	11	0	11	8	7	12	1
0	0	6	0	3	6	0	14	0	9	2	6
0	0	7	0	4	1	0	16	4	10	12	11
0	0	8	0	4	8	0	18	8	12	3	4
0	0	9	0	5	3	1	1	0	13	13	9
0	0	10	0	5	10	1	3	4	15	4	2
0	0	11	0	6	5	1	5	8	16	14	7
0	1	0	0	7	0	1	8	0	18	5	0
0	2	0	0	14	0	2	16	0	36	10	0
0	3	0	1	1	0	4	4	0	54	15	0
0	4	0	1	8	0	5	12	0	73	0	0
0	5	0	1	15	0	7	0	0	91	5	0
0	6	0	2	2	0	8	8	0	109	10	0
0	7	0	2	9	0	9	16	0	127	15	0
0	8	0	2	16	0	11	4	0	146	0	0
0	9	0	3	3	0	12	12	0	164	5	0
0	10	0	3	10	0	14	0	0	182	10	0
0	11	0	3	17	0	15	8	0	200	15	0
0	12	0	4	4	0	16	16	0	219	0	0
0	13	0	4	11	0	18	4	0	237	5	0
0	14	0	4	18	0	19	12	0	255	10	0
0	15	0	5	5	0	21	0	0	273	15	0
0	16	0	5	12	0	22	8	0	292	0	0
0	17	0	5	19	0	23	16	0	310	5	0
0	18	0	6	6	0	25	4	0	328	10	0
0	19	0	6	13	0	26	12	0	346	15	0
1	0	0	7	0	0	28	0	0	365	0	0
2	0	0	14	0	0	56	0	0	730	0	0
3	0	0	21	0	0	84	0	0	1095	0	0
4	0	0	28	0	0	112	0	0	1460	0	0
5	0	0	35	0	0	140	0	0	1825	0	0
6	0	0	42	0	0	168	0	0	2190	0	0
7	0	0	49	0	0	196	0	0	2555	0	0
8	0	0	56	0	0	224	0	0	2920	0	0
9	0	0	63	0	0	252	0	0	3285	0	0
10	0	0	70	0	0	280	0	0	3650	0	0

is

- TABLE of Expences, Income, or Wages, by the Year, Month, Week, and Day, from One Pound to 40,000l. per Year, how much per Month, week, or Day.

Per Y.	Per Month.					Per Week.					Per Day.				
	l.	s.	d.	f.	pts.	l.	s.	d.	f.	pts.	l.	s.	d.	f.	pts.
1	0	1	6	1	64	0	0	4	2	41	0	0	0	2	63
2	0	3	0	2	28	0	0	9	0	82	0	0	1	1	26
3	0	4	7	0	92	0	1	1	3	23	0	0	1	3	89
4	0	6	1	2	56	0	1	6	1	64	0	0	2	2	52
5	0	7	8	0	20	0	1	11	0	5	0	0	3	1	15
6	0	9	2	1	84	0	2	3	2	46	0	0	3	3	78
7	0	10	8	3	48	0	2	8	0	87	0	0	4	2	41
8	0	12	3	1	12	0	3	0	3	28	0	0	5	1	4
9	0	13	9	2	76	0	3	5	1	69	0	0	5	3	67
10	0	15	4	0	40	0	3	10	0	10	0	0	6	2	30
20	1	10	8	0	80	0	7	8	0	20	0	1	1	0	60
30	2	6	0	1	20	0	11	6	0	30	0	1	7	2	90
40	3	1	4	1	60	0	15	4	0	40	0	2	2	1	20
50	3	16	8	2		0	19	2	0	50	0	2	8	2	50
60	4	12	0	2	40	1	3	0	0	60	0	3	3	1	80
70	5	7	4	2	80	1	6	10	0	70	0	3	10	0	10
80	6	2	8	3	20	1	10	8	0	80	0	4	4	2	40
90	6	18	0	3	60	1	14	6	0	90	0	4	11	0	70
100	7	13	5	0		1	18	4	1		0	5	5	3	0
200	15	6	10	0		3	16	8	2		0	10	11	2	0
300	23	0	3	0		5	15	0	3		0	16	5	1	0
400	30	13	8	0		7	13	5	0		1	1	11	0	0
500	38	7	1	0		9	11	9	1		1	7	4	3	0
600	46	0	6	0		11	10	1	2		1	12	10	2	0
700	53	13	11	0		13	8	5	3		1	18	4	1	0
800	61	7	4	0		15	6	10	0		2	3	10	0	0
900	69	0	9	0		17	5	2	1		2	9	3	3	0
1000	76	14	2	0		19	3	6	2		2	14	9	2	14
2000	153	8	4	0		38	7	1	0		5	6	7	0	27
3000	230	2	6	0		57	10	7	2		8	4	4	2	41
4000	306	16	8	0		76	14	2	0		10	19	2	0	55
5000	383	10	10	0		95	17	8	2		13	13	11	2	68
6000	460	5	0	0		115	1	3	0		16	8	9	0	82
7000	536	19	2	0		134	4	9	2		19	3	6	2	96
8000	613	13	4	0		153	8	4	0		21	18	4	1	10
9000	669	7	6	0		172	11	10	2		24	13	1	3	23
10000	767	1	8	0		191	15	5	0		27	7	11	1	37
20000	1534	0	4	0		383	10	10			54	15	10	2	74
30000	2301	5	0	0		575	6	3	0		82	3	10	0	11
40000	3068	6	8	0		767	1	8	0		109	11	9	1	48

is

TABLE of several FOREIGN GOLD and SILVER COINS assayed in the Mint, and rated as Bullion.

				Weight		Value.			
				pw.	gr.	l.	s.	d.	
G O L D.									
French Pistole	—	—	—	4	8	0	17	4	
French Lewis	—	—	—	3	14	0	17	4	
Holland Rider	—	—	—	6	10	1	5	9	
Hungary Ducat	—	—	—	2	6	0	9	8	
Spanish Pistole	—	—	—	4	8	0	17	4	
Flanders Albertus	—	—	—	3	8	0	13	0	
Double Sovereign of Flanders	—	—	—	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	8	6	
Italian Pistole	—	—	—	4	6	0	16	7	
Gilder of Porthono	—	—	—	2	3	0	6	10	
Gilder of Matthias Emperor	—	—	—	2	3	0	7	2	
Gilder of Noremburgh	—	—	—	2	3	0	7	1	
Half Cardinal Angel	—	—	—	1	20	0	6	4	
Sequin of Venice	—	—	—	2	7	0	9	7	
A New Danish Coin, with a Crown on one Side of it	—	—	—	3	20	0	15	4	
S I L V E R.									
				Weight.		Value.			
				oz	pw	gr	s.	d.	f.
Holland Dollar	—	—	—	0	18	5	4	4	0
Lyon Dollar	—	—	—	0	17	18	3	4	2
Ducatoon of Flanders	—	—	—	1	0	22	5	4	0
Rixdollar of the Empire	—	—	—	0	18	15	4	5	3
Mexico Real	—	—	—	0	17	12	4	4	2
Seville Real	—	—	—	0	17	12	4	4	2
Old Carducue	—	—	—	0	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	6	1
French Lewis	—	—	—	0	17	11	4	4	1
Double Milrez of Portugal	—	—	—	0	14	4	3	6	1
Single Milrez of Portugal	—	—	—	0	7	2	1	9	0
St. Mark of Venice	—	—	—	0	10	4	2	6	0
Double Dutch Stiver	—	—	—	0	1	0	0	1	3
Cross Dollar	—	—	—	0	18	0	4	2	1
Zealand Dollar	—	—	—	0	13	0	2	7	0
Old Philip Dollar	—	—	—	1	2	0	5	0	0
Ferdinando Dollar, 1623	—	—	—	0	18	6	4	3	0
Prince of Orange Dollar, 1624	—	—	—	0	18	6	4	3	3
Leopoldus Dollar, 1624	—	—	—	0	18	2	4	3	1
Rhodulphus Dollar, 1607	—	—	—	0	18	7	4	4	0
Maximilian Dollar, 1616	—	—	—	0	18	2	4	5	0
Danish Dollar, 1620	—	—	—	0	13	0	2	11	1
Portugal Testoon	—	—	—	0	5	0	1	2	3
New Quarter of French Lewis	—	—	—	0	4	9	1	1	0

TABLE of ENGLISH MONEY equated in IRISH, and of IRISH MONEY in ENGLISH.

1 l. 1 s. 8 d. Irish is 1 l. Sterling.

1 l. English is 1 l. 1 s. 8 d. Irish, or 1 s. is 13 d.

En- glish	Irish.		En- glish.	Irish.		En- glish.	Irish.		En- glish.	Irish.		En- glish.	Irish.															
	l.	s.		l.	s.		l.	s.		l.	s.		l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.										
900	975	0	0	7	11	8	14	15	2	0	0	900	830	15	4	2	6	7	6	9	2	3	1	14	12	11	0	4
800	866	13	4	6	10	0	15	16	3	0	0	800	738	9	2	3	1	6	5	10	9	0	12	15	13	10	0	8
700	758	6	8	5	8	4	16	17	4	0	6	700	646	3	0	3	9	5	4	12	3	2	10	16	14	9	0	12
600	650	0	0	4	6	8	17	18	5	0	0	600	553	16	11	0	4	4	3	13	10	0	8	17	15	8	1	3
500	541	13	4	3	3	5	18	19	6	0	6	500	461	10	9	0	12	3	2	15	4	2	6	18	16	7	1	7
400	433	6	8	2	2	3	19	20	7	0	0	400	369	4	7	1	7	2	1	16	11	0	4	19	17	6	1	11
300	325	0	0	1	1	8	d.	1	1	0	4	300	276	18	5	2	2	1	0	18	5	2	2	1	d.	0	3	9
200	216	13	4	s.	1	1	2	0	2	0	8	200	184	12	2	2	10	s.	1	0	0	11	0	4	2	1	3	5
100	108	6	8	2	2	2	3	0	3	1	0	100	92	6	1	3	5	2	0	1	10	0	8	3	2	0	1	11
90	97	10	0	3	0	3	4	0	4	1	4	90	83	1	6	1	11	3	0	2	9	0	12	4	3	2	10	
80	86	13	4	4	0	4	5	0	5	1	8	80	73	16	11	0	4	4	0	3	8	1	3	5	4	2	6	
70	75	16	8	5	0	5	6	0	6	2	0	70	64	12	3	2	10	5	0	4	7	1	7	6	5	2	2	
60	65	0	0	6	0	6	7	0	7	2	4	60	55	7	8	1	3	6	0	5	6	1	11	7	6	1	11	
50	54	3	4	7	0	7	8	0	8	2	8	50	46	3	0	3	9	7	0	6	5	2	2	8	7	1	7	
40	43	6	8	8	0	8	9	0	9	3	0	40	36	18	5	2	2	8	0	7	4	2	6	9	8	1	3	
30	32	10	0	9	0	9	10	0	10	3	4	30	27	13	10	0	8	9	0	8	3	2	10	10	9	0	12	
20	21	13	4	10	0	10	11	0	11	3	8	20	18	9	2	3	1	10	0	9	2	3	1	11	10	0	8	
10	10	16	8	11	0	11	11	q.	1	0	1	10	9	4	7	1	7	11	0	10	1	3	5	1	0	0	12	
9	9	15	0	12	0	12	2	0	2	2	2	9	8	6	1	3	5	12	0	11	0	3	9	2	0	1	11	
8	8	13	4	13	0	13	3	0	3	3	3	8	7	7	8	1	3	13	0	12	0	0	0	3	0	2	10	

COURSE of EXCHANGE at LONDON.

Amsterdam, 34 : 6, at 2 usance
 Rotterdam, 34 : 7, at 1-half usance
 * The par 36s. 7d.

Hamburg, 32, at 2 1-half usance
 Antwerp, 33 1-half usance
 —The par is 35s. 6d. 2-3ds.

Paris, 30, at 1 usance
 Bourdeaux, 30 3-8ths, 2 usance
 —The par is 31d. 1-4th

Madrid, 39 7-8ths, at 2 usance
 Cadiz, 39 3-4ths, at 1-half usance
 —The par is 43d.

Leghorn, 49 7-8ths.
 Genoa, 49
 —The par is 54d.

Venice, 51 3-4ths.
 —The par is 50d. 1-4th.

Lisbon, 6 : 1-4th.
 Oporto, 5 : 5 3-4ths.
 —The par is 5 : 7 1-half.

Dublin, or }
 Ireland } 9 3-4ths.
 —The par is 108 1-3d.

That is 34 shillings and six-pence, Dutch money, is given or allowed for 1l. sterling. — Usance is at a month's date, &c.

To this place the exchange is negotiated as to Holland; but the schelling there rather of more value, which makes the par lower.

That is, 30d. English is given or allowed for one French crown, of 3 livres, or 60 sols. To Bourdeaux 30d. 3-8ths sterl. per crown.

England allows to these places 39d. 7-8ths, and 39d. 3-4ths respectively, for one piafter of Spanish money of eight reals.

To these places England gives 49d. 7-8ths, and 49d. ster. respectively, for 1 piafter of 120 soldi to the former, and for one pezzo of 115 soldi to the latter.

To this place England gives 51d. 3-4ths for one ducat banco of Venice of 6 livres 1-5th, or 124 soldi; by which it appears, that the exchange to Venice is under par, or against London.

London gives to this kingdom pence and parts for a mill ree of 1000 rees. — This exchange is mostly in favour of England.

To this place London gives 10cl. sterling for 109l. 3-4ths Irish money. — So that the exchange is above par in favour of London at present, 1 1-half per cent. nearly.

* By the Par of Exchange is meant an equality of the money to be exchanged; that is to say, the quantity and quality of one nation's money is supposed to be equal to that of the other, even if they were both to be converted into separate pieces of bullion. Exchanges are mostly rated upon silver coins, and the prices of Exchanges are the proportional rates of negotiation, be they ever so large. — The course of exchange varies almost every day.

MAXIMS and RULES relating to drawing BILLS.

1. **B**ILLS are either foreign or domestic. Foreign bills are usually payable in London and other parts of England, at single, double, or treble usance, that is, at one, two, or three months after date.

2. Domestic bills are usually payable, either at sight, or some number of days after.

3. A foreign bill, payable at usance in London, is payable a month and three days (according to the custom of London) after the date of the bill.

4. If a foreign bill is not paid when due, it must be protested in the office of a public notary, who protesteth against the drawer, he on whom it is drawn, &c. for all charges, re-charges, and interest to be paid by them.

5. After the bill is protested, the protest and bill is registered, and then the protest is returned; but it is usual, in kindness to him on whom it is drawn, to keep the bill three or four days longer.

6. If the bill is not yet paid, it is usual to go upon the Exchange to see if any body will pay the said bill, for the honour of the drawer.

7. If any one is found that will pay it, he must likewise pay you the charges of the protest, and also the interest of other charges, which he afterwards charges on the drawer.

8. But if no one be found that will pay it, then the bill must be returned, with the charges, interest, &c. to the drawer.

9. By an act Anno 9 and 10 Gulielmi III. Regis, it is enacted, That in such cities, towns, or places, where no notary public resides, any substantial person of the city, town, or place, in the presence of two or more credible witnesses, may act as such, refusal or neglect being first made of due payment of the same. And by an act Anno 3 and 4 Annæ Reginae, it is enacted, That all notes payable to any person or order shall be assignable over in the same manner as inland bills of exchange are, or may be; and that any person to whom such note is indorsed may maintain an action either against the person who signed such note, or against any of the persons that indorsed the same.

10. The allowance for payment, over and above usance, is different, according to the country.

	Days.		
At	{	London	3
		Rotterdam	6
		Rouen	5
		Paris	10
		Hamburgh	12
		Flanders	6
			Is allowed after the single, double, &c. usance.

11. Though usance generally signifieth a month in bills drawn to and from London, yet from Venice to London single usance is three months.

12. When you have money to receive from a foreign correspondent, you are to make your case known to an exchange broker, who will procure persons that will pay you your money here; you giving them your bill for the like sum, payable to their order by your correspondent; and in this case, you are to enquire how the exchange goes to such a place where the money is payable, and make your bargain as to exchange as well as you can; which having done, draw your bill, mentioning the sterling coin, and ¹⁰ much foreign coin, for so much sterling.

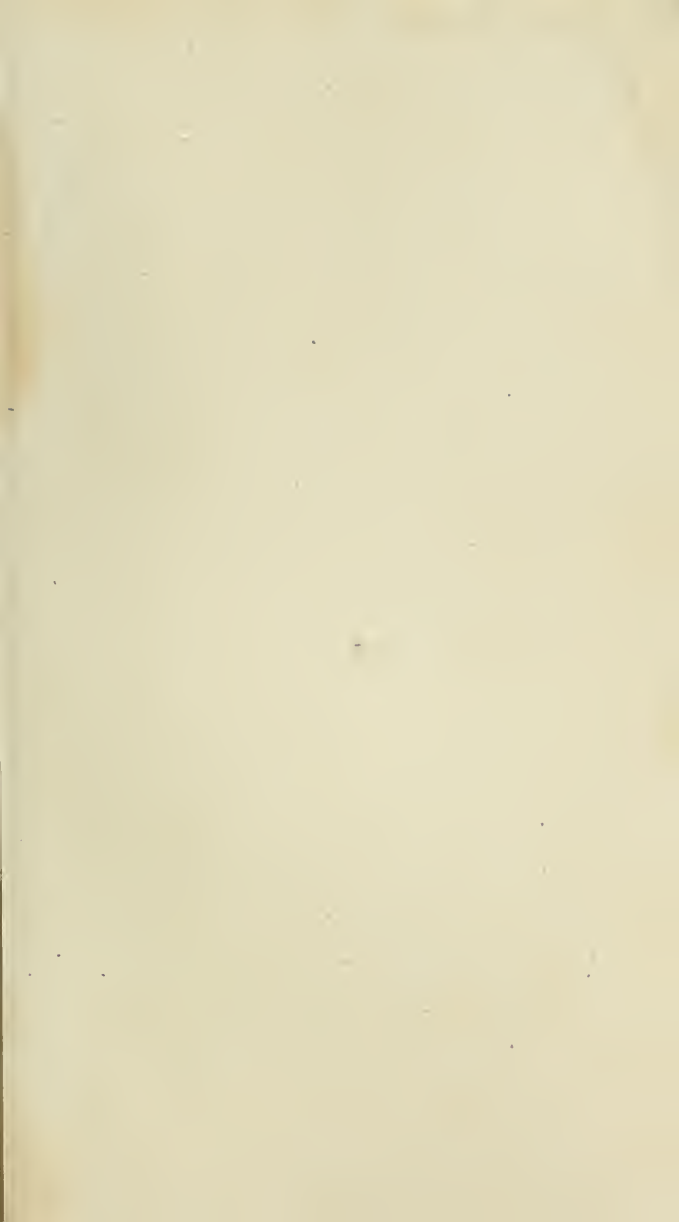
CHAPTER I

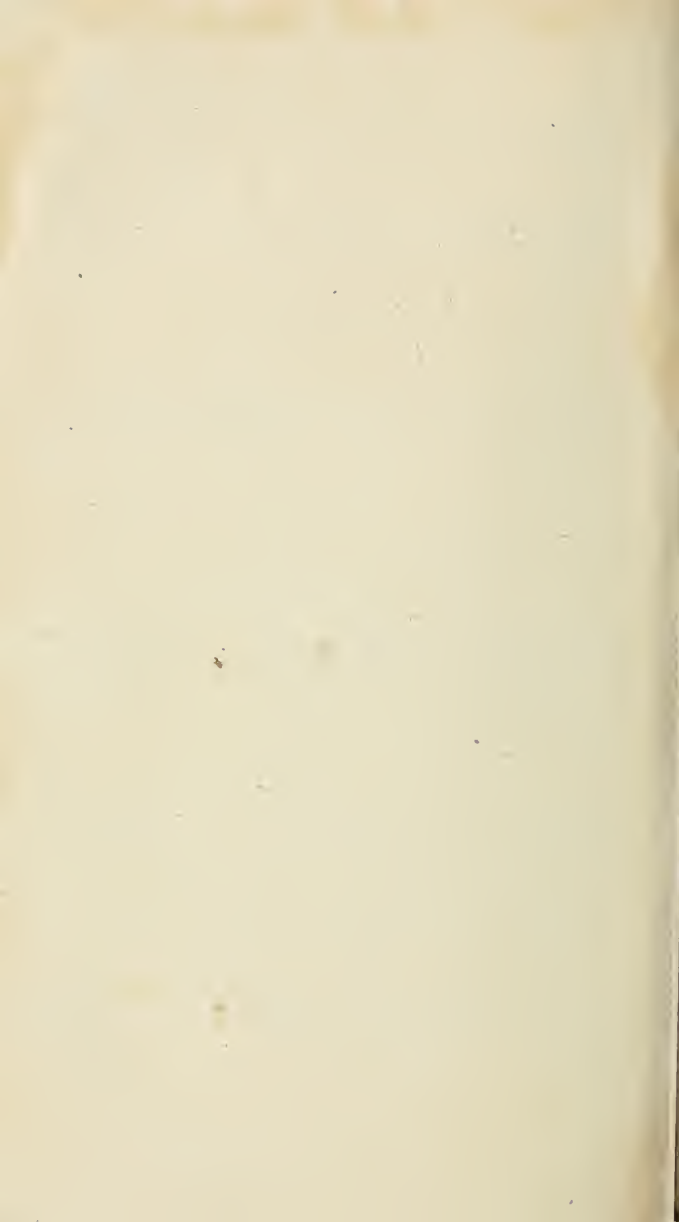
The first part of the work is devoted to a general survey of the subject, and to a discussion of the principles which should govern the conduct of the student.

The second part of the work is devoted to a detailed examination of the various methods which have been employed in the study of the subject, and to a comparison of their merits and demerits.

CHAPTER II

The third part of the work is devoted to a detailed examination of the various methods which have been employed in the study of the subject, and to a comparison of their merits and demerits.









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