



Of the BANK, of ENGLAND.

AS this Company is indebted for its Rise to the Exigencies to which the late chargeable War had reduced the Kingdom, so it proved a happy Relief to the Necessities of the Nation in the Time of calling in the clipp'd Money, which has been already mention'd.

This Corporation was established by an Act of Parliament, in the Fifth and Sixth of K. *William* and Q. *Mary*. The principal Things regarded in their original Constitution, were, *First*, That there should be 24 Directors, besides a Governor; and Deputy-Governor, and of these, there must be 13 to make a *Quorum*.

Secondly, That they should be chosen annually.

Thirdly, That they should be sufficiently interested in the Joint-Stock: The Qualification of each Director, was, to hold 2000 *l.* Stock. Their Capital Stock at that Time being but 1,200,000 *l.*

The first Proposal for establishing the *Bank*, was but indifferently looked upon, and few People, either Abroad or at Home, believ'd it would ever rise to any great Height, much less arrive to the Condition it now is in; the Capital Stock in their Books at this Time being about 9,000,000 *l.* which falls short of the Debt due to them from the Government, that being 10,100,000 *l.*

By the 12th of *Ann*, ch. 11. Sect. 24 and 25, upon twelve Months Notice after the First of *August*, 1742, the *Bank's* yearly Fund of 100,000 *l.* is redeemable; and after Redemption of that, and
the

the other Funds then engaged to the *Bank*, their *Corporation* is to *cease* and *determine*.

By the 11th *Geo. I.* ch. 9. and the 1st of *Geo. II.* ch. 8. and the 2d of *Geo. II.* ch. 3. The *Bank* is to continue a Corporation, and enjoy all Capacities, Powers, Privileges, and Advantages to them belonging, until the Redemption of all the Annuities, or Funds in the said *Acts* mentioned.

By the 4th of *Geo. II.* ch. 9. the *Bank* is to continue a Corporation, 'till the Annuities of 3 *per Cent.* payable by their Cashier shall be redeemed; that is, they are to be a Corporation to all Intents and Purposes, relating to the receiving and paying, or accounting for the said Annuities: So it is expressed in the said Act.

The *Bank* (as I before observed) in its first Progress, met with many Difficulties, and at this Day has many obstinate and irreconcilable Enemies; but, in my humble Opinion, as they have no reasonable Grounds to be so, it ought to be encouraged and protected, both on Account of the Service it has done the Government on some very nice Occasions, and the Conveniences it affords to Trade.

In the first Place, no Body can be ignorant of the Service it has done the Government; that is acquainted with the State of the Nation in the Year 1696, and about the Time the clipp'd Money was called in.

Secondly, as to the Conveniences it affords to Trade, it is evident, that if the Scarcity of Money in the late War had not been in a great Measure supplied by the Currency of *Bank Notes*, the Trade of that great City of *London*, and consequently of a great Part of the Nation, must have been at a Stand.

That *Banks* are not such prejudicial Things as by some intimated, is plain from the Example of

the three wisest Republicks in the World, viz. *Holland, Venice, and Hamburgh*. But then it is remarked by the Enemies of our *Bank Corporation*, that the Stocks of those foreign *Banks* are deposited in real Specie, and not imaginary.

'Tis true, there is an immense Quantity of Specie and Bullion in the *Bank of Amsterdam*, and there is likewise a great Quantity in that of *Hamburgh*: But the Fund of the *Bank of Venice* is entirely imaginary; that is to say, it is in the Hands of the State, just as that of *England* is: and yet we see it flourishes, and is in good Reputation all over the World.

And indeed in the Main, the *Banks of Amsterdam and Hamburgh* have no other Fund but the Security of the State; the Specie and Bullion repositied in them, being the sole Property of private Persons, and placed there for greater Safety. And I may venture to say, that no *Bank* in the World is better secured than that of *England*, which having the whole Nation for its Foundation and Security, is safer than if the whole 9,000,000*l.* were deposited in Bullion and Specie.

And here I cannot omit taking Notice, that I think our *Bank Corporation*, according to a late Scheme published, have not made Use of all the Privileges and Powers they are vested with. For Instance, the *Bank* has Power to lend Money on *Land*, and no Doubt might have put out prodigious Sums that Way, and have had a better Interest for their Money than most private People; because whoever borrowed it of them, would be free from any Charges for the Procuration or Continuation of it, and free from the uncertain sudden Demands, often artfully made by private Persons, to distress and make Advantage of a Borrower: And, besides the *Profit*, there is a great deal

deal of *Credit* accruing to a Corporation, from having their Money resting on Land Security; and not on a Fund in the Receipt of the *Exchequer*:

Another *Branch* of *Business* which they have Power to transact, but yet neglect, is the Remitting of Money backwards and forwards, between *London* and all the chief trading Towns in *England*; for which they should have proper Offices erected in all such Places as they intend to manage a Commerce with: This, besides the Profit arising from such Negotiations, would naturally bring great Part of the Cash, which now circulates in the Country, into their Hands.

Lastly, the Branch of Business, in which they do employ themselves, I mean that of a *London Banker*, they very much contract their Dealings and Usefulness to the Publick, by refusing to take in Payment the *foreign Coins*, for which Reason it is impracticable with many Traders to keep their Cash with them: Not that it is by this suggested, that they ought to take in Payment the foreign Coins at the Rate they now go at: But upon an exact *Assay* made upon such of them, as are of full Weight, the *Bank* might declare their true intrinsic Value, and likewise, at the same Time, their true Value by Tale, as they generally run one with another: And they might further declare, that they would take them in Payment at such a Rate (according to the *Assay*) as to those Pieces as are of full Weight, and at such a Rate by Tale, according as they had found their Value run so. After such a publick Declaration from a Corporation of their *Credit* and *Regard* in these Affairs, no Body would give more than they had set them at; and the Consequences of such a Transaction would be, *First*, it would regulate and prevent that Folly or Humour in the Nation, which

which turns very much to our Prejudice, of giving more for foreign Coins than their intrinsic Value. For it is evident, that our People constantly exchange a greater Quantity of pure Gold contained in our *Guineas*, for a lesser Quantity contained in *Moidores* and *Thirty-six Shilling Pieces*; so that our new-coin'd full Weight *Guineas* are continually exported by Degrees privately, while our Returns are made in foreign Gold; and the Difference is so considerable, that, according to the Shortness of Time it may be transacted in, it is very well worth while to export the one, to make the Returns in the other, to the Loss of the Nation. *Secondly*, the *Moidores* and *Thirty-six Shilling Pieces* would pass at about *Three-pence* less than they do at present. *Thirdly*, the *Bank* would perhaps keep a *Third* more Cash than they now do. *Fourthly*, the Nation would save for the Future any Loss suffered by Returns made in foreign Coins over-rated. *Fifthly*, great Part of these Pieces would be brought to the Mint, and occasion a very large Coinage, to the Encrease of our Cash; and the Glory of our Nation.





Concerning BANKRUPTS.

I shall here give an Alphabetical Abstract of all such Statutes, and Clauses in Statutes, as are now in Force, relating to BANKRUPTS.

BEVERY Person discovering any Money, *Allowance to*
Estate, or Effects, belonging to any *Persons ma-*
Bankrupt (after the Time allowed to *king Discovery*
such Bankrupt to surrender and con- *of Bankrupt's*
form) not before come to the Know- *Estate.*
ledge of the Assignees, shall be allowed Five
Pounds *per Cent.* and such further and other Re-
ward, as the Assignees and the major Part of the
Creditors in Value present, at any Meeting of the
Creditors shall think fit. *Anno 5 GEO. II. Regis.*
Sett. 20.

Commissioners shall be allowed 20 s. each for *Allowances to*
each Meeting: 20 s. each for executing every *Commissioners,*
Deed of Assignment, Dividend, or other Deed;
and 10 s. each for every Warrant of Contribu-
tion or Seizure.--- But if any Commissioner shall
take more than the aforesaid Allowances, or or-
der any Expence to be made for Eating or Drink-
ing, at the Charge of the Creditors, or out of the
Estate of the Bankrupt, he shall be for ever dis-
abled from acting in that, or any other Com-
mission founded on the Statutes concerning Bank-
rupts. *5 GEO. I., Regis. cap. 24.*

The Commissioners shall give *gratis* to any *Allowing a*
Creditor a Certificate under their Hands, of his *Creditor's Cer-*
having proved his Debt. *tificate of the*
Proof of his
Debt gratis.

Allowing a Bankrupt discovering his Estate 5 l. per Cent. but not to exceed 200 l. and the neat Produce to pay 10 s. in the Pound.

If the neat Produce will pay 12 s. in the Pound, then to be allowed 7 l. 10 s. per Cent. but not to exceed 250 l.

If 15 s. in the Pound, to be allowed 10 l. per Cent. but not to exceed 300 l. and if it will not pay 10 s. in the Pound, to be allowed any Sum not exceeding 3 l. per Cent.

2 s. 6 d. allowed for Attendance. Ambassadors cannot protect Bankrupts.

Apparel of Bankrupts not liable to Seizure.

A Bankrupt conforming to Law, shall be allowed *5 l. per Cent.* out of the neat Produce of all the Estate that shall be recovered by his Discovery, to be paid him by the Assignees; provided the said Sum of *5 l. per Cent.* amounts not to more than *200 l.* and the Remainder of the said Bankrupt's Estate by him so discovered and recovered is sufficient to pay the Creditors *10 s. in the Pound*, after all Charges are deducted. And in Case the neat Produce can pay *12 s. in the Pound*, the said Bankrupt to be allowed *7 l. 10 s. per Cent.* provided the said *7 l. 10 s. per Cent.* amount not to more than *250 l.* And in Case the said neat Produce will pay *15 s. in the Pound*, the said Bankrupt to be allowed *10 l. per Cent.* provided the said *10 l. per Cent.* exceeds not *300 l.* but in Case the neat Produce will not pay *10 s. in the Pound*, the said Bankrupt so discovering his Estate, shall be allowed and paid by the Assignees so much Money, as the said Assignees and Commissioners authorized shall think fit to allow, not exceeding *3 l. per Cent.* *An. 5. GEO. II. Regis Sect. 7 & 8.*

A Bankrupt shall be allowed *2 s. 6 d. per Diem*, for attending the Assignees in Order to settle Accompts.

No Merchant, or other Trader, within the Description of any of the Statutes against Bankrupts, who shall put himself into the Service of any Ambassador, or other publick Minister of foreign Princes and States, shall have any Manner of Benefit by the Act, *for preserving the Privileges of Ambassadors.* *7 ANN. Reg. cap. 12.*

No Bankrupt is obliged to deliver up his own, or his Wife's, or Childrens necessary wearing Apparel, nor is such Apparel liable to Seizure. *5 GEO. I. cap. 24.*

The Person of a Bankrupt is not liable to be arrested, a Bankrupt not liable to in attending the Commissioners. arrested for Debt, or Escape-Warrant, in going to, staying with, or coming from the Commissioners, if he attend in Obedience to any Notice, or Summons from them : but on producing such Summons or Notice, he shall be discharged. And if after such Summons shewn, any Officer shall detain such Bankrupt, he shall forfeit 5*l.* per Diem to the Bankrupt's Use. 5 GEO. I. *cap.* 24.

Assignees of Bankrupts Estates may adjust Accounts that remain unballanced, between Bankrupts and their Debtors, and take the Ballance due in full Discharge thereof. 3 GEO. I. *cap.* 12. Assignees of Bankrupt's Estates, what to do.

When a Commission is issued, the Commissioners shall forthwith, after they have declared the Person a Bankrupt, cause Notice thereof to be given in the *London-Gazette*, and appoint a Time and Place for the Creditors to meet (which Meeting for *London* and the *Bills of Mortality* shall be at *Guildhall*) to choose Assignees of the Bankrupt's Estate : At which Meetings the Commissioners shall admit the Proof of any Person's Debt by Affidavit, and permit any Persons duely authorized by Letter of Attorney from any Creditor, to vote in the Choice of Assignees : And the Commissioners shall assign the Bankrupt's Estate and Effects to such Persons as the Creditors shall choose : And the Assignees shall keep Books of Account, in which they shall enter all Sums of Money and other Effects, which they shall receive out of the Bankrupt's Estate ; which Books, Creditors who have proved their Debts, may inspect as often as they please. 5 GEO. I. *cap.* 24.

No Creditor, or other Person for him, shall vote in the Choice of Assignees, whose Debt amounts not to 10*l.* or upwards ; or, who shall not prove his Debt as far as he is able, and pay Contribution-Money.

The Commissioners may immediately appoint Assignees, who may be removed at the Meeting of the Creditors, if the major Part of them shall think fit: The Assignees so removed, shall deliver up and assign all the Effects of the Bankrupt, which shall then be in their Hands, to the Assignees so chosen by the Creditors: And all such Effects shall be vested in such new Assignees: And if any of the first Assignees shall, by the Space of 14 Days after Notice of the Choice of such new Assignees, and of their Consent to accept such Assignment, refuse or neglect, by Writing under their Hands, to make such Assignment and Delivery, every such Assignee shall forfeit 200 *l.* to be divided among the Creditors, and recovered by Action of Debt, &c. by such Persons as the Commissioners shall appoint, with full Costs, &c.

If after any Assignment made pursuant to the Choice of the Creditors, it be found necessary to vacate such Assignment; the *Lord-Chancellor*, upon the Petition of any Creditors, may make such Order therein as he shall think reasonable.

And if a new Assignment be ordered to be made by the Creditors, the Debts, Estate, and Effects of the Bankrupt shall be vested in such new Assignees, who may sue for the same in their own Names, discharge any Action, &c.

The Commissioners shall give Notice in the two *London-Gazettes* immediately following the Removal of such Assignees, and the Appointment of new ones, that such Assignees are removed, and such others appointed in their Stead.

The Assignees may make Composition with the Bankrupt's Debtors, and take such reasonable Part as can be gotten, in full Discharge of the Debts.

Where any Commission hath issued against a Bankrupt since the Expiration of 4 and 5 ANN.

cap. 17. the Creditors may meet, on publick Notice of 40 Days given in the *Gazette*, either to allow of, or to remove the Assignees chosen by the Commissioners, and to elect others in their Place: and upon electing such new Assignees, the Commissioners shall be re-invested and re-intituled to the Bankrupt's Estate, and may dispose thereof as fully as if no former Assignment had been made: and the Commissioners are to execute a new Assignment to such new Assignees; who shall be legally vested in all such Part of the Bankrupt's Estate, as shall not have been got in by the former Assignees, who shall join in such new Assignment by the Commissioners; and shall deliver over on Oath to the new Assignees all the Goods, Books, and all other the Effects of the Bankrupt in their Power or Possession. 5 GEO. I. *cap.* 24.

No Governor, Director, or other Officer of either of the Corporations to be erected by this Act; shall, in Respect of his Share therein only, be adjudged liable to be a Bankrupt. 6 GEO. I. c. 18. *Assurance Corporations not liable to Bankruptcy.*

Bankers, Brokers, and Factors, entrusted with Money, Goods, and Effects, belonging to other Persons, shall be liable to this and other Statutes made concerning Bankrupts. 5 GEO. I. c. 24. *Bankers, Brokers and Factors liable to Bankruptcy.*

No Member of the Bank of *England* shall, in Respect of his Stock therein only, be adjudg'd liable to be a Bankrupt. 7 and 8 WILL. III. c. 31. like Clause in the Act of 8 and 9 WILL. III. c. 19. like Clause in the Act 5 ANNÆ *cap.* 13. like Clause in the Act of 3 GEO. I. c. 8. *Bank of England.*

Persons who have sold Goods upon Trust or Credit, and taken Bills, Bonds, Promissory Notes, or other personal Securities for their Money, payable on future Days of Payment, and Commissions of Bankruptcy being taken out against the Buyers of such Goods before the Money due on such *Bills, Bonds, and Promissory Notes, &c. how far liable to the Benefit of the Acts relating to Bankrupts.*

Bills, &c. is become payable; the Persons so giving Credit upon a good and valuable Consideration; for Money or other Thing whatsoever, which shall not be due before the Time of the Buyer's becoming a Bankrupt, shall be admitted to prove their Bills, &c. in like Manner as if they had been made payable presently; and shall be entitled to a proportionable Share and Dividend of such Bankrupt's Estate; in Proportion to the other Creditors, deducting only a Rebate of Interest, and discompting such Securities after the Rate of *5l. per Cent. per Annum*, for what he shall so receive, to be computed from the Payment thereof, to the Time such Debt would have become payable by such Securities.

Every Bankrupt shall be discharged from such Bond, Note, or other Security, and have the Benefit of the several Statutes against Bankrupts, in like Manner as if such Money had been due before the Time of his becoming Bankrupt.

Creditors may join in a Petition for a Commission upon Bill, Bond, &c.

Creditors in taking out a Commission must give Bond in 200l. Penalty to prove their Debts.

A Creditor, in Respect of such Debt, shall be deemed a sufficient Creditor, to petition for the suing forth a Commission. 5 GEO. II. Sect. 22.

The Creditors petitioning for a Commission, shall, before the same be granted, give Bond to the *Lord-Chancellor* in the Penalty of 200l. conditioned for proving their Debts, as well before the Commissioners, as upon a Trial at Law, in Case the due issuing forth of the same shall be contested; and also for proving the Party a Bankrupt at the Time of taking out the Commission; and to proceed farther on such Commission, &c. and if such Debt shall not be really due, or if the Party cannot be proved a Bankrupt; but on the contrary, it shall appear that such Commission was taken out fraudulently and maliciously, the *Lord-Chancellor* may, upon Petition of the Party grieved, examine into the same, and order Satisfaction

to

to be made him; and for the better Recovery thereof, may assign such Bond to the Party grieved, who may sue the same in his own Name. 5 GEO. I. c. 24.

No Bankrupt shall be entitled to the Benefits allowed by this Act, unless the Commissioners shall certify to the *Lord-Chancellor, &c.* that he hath made a full Discovery of all his Estate and Effects, and in all Things conformed himself to the Directions of the Act; and that there does not appear to them any Reason to doubt of the Truth of such Discovery; or that it is not a full Discovery of all the Bankrupt's Estate and Effects; and unless four Parts in five in Number and Value of the Creditors shall sign the Certificate, and testify their Consent to such Allowance and Certificate, and to the Bankrupt's Discharge; to be also certified by the Commissioners, who are not to certify 'till they have Proof by Affidavit, or Affirmation, in Writing of the Creditors signing such Certificate; and the Power by which any Person shall be authorized to sign for them, which shall be laid before the *Lord-Chancellor, &c.* with the Certificate, in Order to the allowing and confirming the same; and unless the Bankrupt make Oath, that such Certificate and Consent were obtained fairly and without Fraud; and unless such Certificate, after such Oath, be allowed by the *Lord-Chancellor*, or by two of the Judges of the Courts at *Westminster*, to whom the Consideration thereof shall be referred by the *Lord-Chancellor*: and the Creditors shall, if they think fit, be heard against the making such Certificate, and the Confirmation thereof. 5 GEO. I. c. 24.

Every Bond, Bill, or other Security, given by any Bankrupt to the Use of any Creditor, as a Consideration to persuade him to sign such Allowance or Certificate, shall be void.

Any Bribe given by a Bankrupt to a Creditor to persuade him to sign is void.

*Conditions for
Creditors ta-
king out a
Commission of
Bankrupt.*

No Commission of Bankrupt shall be awarded against any Person on the Petition of one, or more Creditors, unless the single Debt of the petitioning Creditor do amount to 100 *l.* or upwards; or the Debt of two Creditors to 150 *l.* or upwards; or the Debt of three, or more Creditors, to 200 *l.* or upwards;

*Commissions of
Bankrupts su-
perseded, on
what Account.*

If any Bankrupt, after a Commission is issued against him, shall pay to the Persons who sued out the same, or deliver any Goods, or give other Satisfaction for his Debt, whereby such Person shall privately have more in the Pound than the other Creditors, such Payment, &c. shall be deemed such an Act of Bankruptcy, whereby such Commission shall be superseded: and the *Lord-Chancellor* may award to any Creditors petitioning, a new Commission: And the Persons taking such Goods, or other Satisfaction, shall pay back, and deliver up the same, or the full Value, to such Persons as the Commissioners acting under such new Commission, shall appoint, in Trust for the other of the Bankrupt's Creditors.

*Concealers of
Bankrupts Es-
tates, how pu-
nished.*

Every Person who has accepted of any Trust, and shall conceal any Estate, real or personal, of any Person becoming Bankrupt, and shall not, within 30 Days after the issuing of the Commission, and Notice thereof, discover such Trust and Estate in Writing to one or more of the Commissioners, and submit to be examined by them, and truly discover the same, shall forfeit 100 *l.* and double the Value of the Estate concealed, for the Use of the Creditors; to be recovered by Action of Debt in the Name of the Assignees; and Costs shall be allowed to either Party, as in other Cases.

5 GEO. I. c. 24.

*Days, the
Number al-
lowed a Bank-
rupt to surren-
der.*

A Bankrupt must surrender himself in 30 Days after Notice that a Commission is issued against him, and he declared a Bankrupt. 5 GEO. I. c. 24.

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The *Lord-Chancellor* may enlarge the Time for the Bankrupt's surrendring, not exceeding 60 Days, to be computed from the End of the said 30 Days; so as such Order be made 5 Days at least before the Time on which such Person was to surrender. Lord Chancellor may enlarge the Time.

Bankrupts described by 13 ELIZ. *cap.* 6. By 21 JAC. I. *c.* 19. All Acts, so far as they relate to the Description of a Bankrupt, made void: and no Person within any of the said Descriptions, shall, by Reason thereof, be adjudged to be within the Statutes of Bankrupts. 10 ANNÆ, *cap.* 15. Describing Bankrupts by former Acts, void.

But no Sale of the Estate of any Person within the said Description, or any Distribution of the same by any Commission of Bankruptcy, made before the 20th of *April*, 1712, shall be hereby impeached.

None that adventure in the *East-India* or *Guiney* Company, or put their Money into Stock for carrying on the Fishing Trade, and receive their Dividend in Goods, which they sell or exchange, shall, by Reason thereof only, be liable to the Statutes of Bankrupts. 13 & 14 CAR. II. *c.* 24. East-India, or Guiney Company not liable to Bankruptcy.

No Member of the *East-India* Company shall, in Respect of his Stock therein only, be liable to be a Bankrupt within the Meaning of any of the Statutes made concerning Bankrupts. 9 & 10 WILL. III. *cap.* 24.

No Governor, Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, or Director of the *South-Sea* Company, or any of the Trustees, or other Persons whatsoever, who shall be entrusted, or any Ways concerned in the Circulation or Exchanging of the *Exchequer-Bills*, pursuant to this Act, shall, for that Cause only, be adjudged to be a Bankrupt, within the Meaning of any Statute made against, or concerning Bankrupts. 6 GEO. I. *cap.* 4. Exchequer Bills, no one concerned in circulating them, is liable to Bankruptcy for that Cause only.

No Contractors for circulating the *Exchequer-Bills* to be made forth in Pursuance of this Act, shall,
for

for that Cause only, be adjudged liable to be a Bankrupt. 8 GEO. I. *cap.* 20. The like Clause in 9 GEO. I. *cap.* 18. Like Clause in 11 GEO. I. *cap.* 17. Like Clause in 11 GEO. I. *cap.* 4.

*Farmers, Gra-
siers, Drovers
of Cattle, Re-
ceiver-General
of Taxes, not
liable to Bank-
ruptcy.*

No Farmer, Gra-
sier, Drover of Cattle, or Re-
ceiver-General of Taxes granted by Parliament,
shall be entitled, as such, to the Benefits of this
Act; or be deemed a Bankrupt within this or any
of the Statutes concerning Bankrupts. 5 GEO. I.
cap. 24.

*Felony, what
Acts commit-
ted, or omit-
ted, makes it
so in a Bank-
rupt.*

If any Person, since the 14th of *May*, 1729, became, or shall hereafter become a Bankrupt, and against whom a Commission hath, or hereafter shall issue, whereon he shall be declared a Bankrupt, shall not within 42 Days, after Notice in Writing left at his Place of Abode, and Notice in the *London-Gazette*, that such Commission hath been issued, and of the Time and Place of a Meeting of the Commissioners, surrender himself to them, and submit to be examined upon Oath, or, if a Quaker, upon his solemn Affirmation, and conform himself to the several Statutes concerning Bankrupts, and upon such Examination discover how, in what Manner, to whom, and upon what Consideration, he hath disposed any of his Goods, or Estate, and all Books, Papers, and Writings, relating thereto, of which he, or any Person in Trust for him, was possessed at the issuing out of the Commission; and deliver up to the Commissioners all such his Goods, Estate, &c. Books, &c. as at his Examination shall be in his Possession (his, and his Wife's, and Childrens necessary wearing Apparel only excepted) such Bankrupt, in Case of wilful Omission of any of the Premises, being thereof convicted, shall be adjudged a Felon, and suffer as such without Benefit of Clergy. 5 GEO. II. *sect.* 1.

If

If a Bankrupt, or any other by his Order, Consent, or Privity, shall remove, conceal, destroy, or imbezzle, any Goods, Money, or Effects, whereof the Bankrupt, or any Person in Trust for him, was possessed, or entitled to, at, after, or during the Time of his becoming, or continuing a Bankrupt, to the Value of 20 *l.* or any Books of Accompts, Bonds, Bills, or other Writings relating thereto, with Intent to defraud the Creditors, every such Bankrupt, being lawfully convicted thereof, shall be adjudged a Felon, and suffer as such, without Benefit of Clergy; and such Felon's Goods shall be divided amongst the Creditors.

Felony, for a Bankrupt to conceal, or suffer to be concealed Effects, Books, &c. to the Value of 20 l.

Nothing in this Act shall extend to grant any Privilege to any Bankrupt, who has lost in one Day the Value of 5 *l.* or in the Whole, the Value of 100 *l.* within 12 Months next preceeding his becoming a Bankrupt, in playing at Cards, Dice, Tables, Tennis-Bowls, Shovel-board, or by Cock-fighting, Horse-Races, Dog-Matches, Foot-Races, or any other Pastime, or Game whatsoever; or by bearing a Part in the Stakes, or Wagers, or by betting on the Sides of such play, act, ride, or run, as aforesaid. 5 GEO. I.

Gaming disables a Bankrupt from the Privileges of the Act, if he loses the Value of 5 l. in one Day, or the Value of 100 l. in the Whole, in 12 Months preceeding his Bankruptcy.

c. 24.

Upon Certificate under the Hands and Seals of the Commissioners, that a Person is proved a Bankrupt, the Judges of the Courts at Westminster, and all Justices of Peace, are to grant their Warrant for apprehending such Person, and to commit him to the Goal of the County where taken, there to remain 'till released by Order of the Commissioners, by Warrant under their Hands and Seals. The Goaler is required to receive such Person into his Custody, and forthwith to give Notice thereof to one of the Commissioners, who are to send their Warrant forthwith for the delivering

Imprisonment, wherein a Bankrupt is liable to.

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of such Bankrupt to the Persons authorized thereby to convey him to them to be examined. 5 GEO. I. cap. 24.

If any Person so apprehended, shall, within the Time allowed by this Act, submit to be examined, and in all Things conform, as is hereby required, he shall receive the Benefit of this Act, as if he had voluntarily surrendered.

The Goaler shall keep the Persons of all Bankrupts, committed by the Commissioners, Judges, or Justices of the Peace, in close Custody within the Walls of the Prison, 'till they submit to be examined, and conform to this and other Acts; or 'till they be discharged by the *Lord-Chancellor*, &c. or otherwise by due Course of Law.

And if such Person be removed by *habeas Corpus*, the Goaler of the Prison, to which he shall be committed, shall keep such Prisoner within the Walls of the Prison, 'till discharged.

If any Goaler wilfully suffer any Bankrupt to escape, or to go without the Walls of the Prison, 'till discharged, he shall forfeit 500 *l.* for the Use of the Creditors.

*A Goaler refusing to shew a Creditor the Bankrupt, to forfeit 100 *l.* for his first Offence, and 200 *l.* for every other.*

The Goaler, on Request of any Creditor, who hath proved his Debt, and shall produce a Certificate thereof under the Hands of the Commissioners, shall forthwith shew the Person so committed to him, to such Creditor; which if he refuse to do, he shall forfeit 100 *l.* and for every other like Offence 200 *l.* to be recovered by Action of Debt in any Court of Record at *Westminster*, in the Name of the Creditor requesting such Sight of such Prisoner: which Forfeitures shall be divided amongst the Bankrupt's Creditors.

Bankrupts liable to Imprisonment after Certificate al-

If a Bankrupt, after his Certificate obtained and confirmed, shall on Fourteen Days Notice given him to attend the Assignees, in Order to settle Accounts between him and his Creditors, or to at-

tend

tend any Court of Record to be examined touching the same, refuse or neglect so to do, on Proof thereof made by the Assignees before the Commissioners, these last shall issue their Warrant for the apprehending of such Bankrupt, and commit him to the County Goal without Bail or Mainprize, 'till he submit to be examined, and duely conform to the Satisfaction of the said Commissioners, and be by them, or by special Order of the *Lord-Chancellor*, or otherwise by due Course of Law discharged: And the Goaler shall keep such Bankrupt in close Custody within the Walls of the Prison, 'till discharged, under the Pains and Penalties before-mentioned, for such Goaler suffering such Prisoner to escape, and go at large.

No Person, against whom a Statute of Bankrupt hath been awarded, shall receive any Benefit by this Act, except for such Debts as have been contracted since the Date of such Statute. 11 G. I. *Insolvent Debtors.*
cap. 21.

This Act shall give no Advantage or Privilege to any Bankrupt, who, on Marriage of any of his Children, hath given above the Value of 100 *l.* unless he can prove by his Books fairly kept, or otherwise upon Oath, that he had, at the Time thereof, over and above the Value given, in Goods, Wares, &c. or other Estate, real or personal, sufficient to satisfy his Creditors their full Debts. *Marriage Portion, how it affects.*
5 GEO. I. *cap. 24.*

Where mutual Credit hath been given by the Bankrupt and other Persons, at any Time before the Person, against whom a Commission is awarded, became Bankrupt, the Commissioners shall state the Accompts between them, and no more shall be paid on either Side, than what shall appear to be due on the Ballance of such Accompts. *Mutual Credit.*
5 GEO. I. *cap. 24.*

Oath.

A Bankrupt shall submit to be examined upon Oath; or being a Quaker, on Affirmation.

The Commissioners may examine Witnesses on their Oaths.

A Bankrupt must make Oath, that the Certificate of his having conformed, &c. was obtained fairly and without Fraud.

The Assignees shall make due Proof upon Oath before the Commissioners, of the Bankrupt's refusing to attend them, in order to settle Accompts, &c.

The Commissioners shall admit the Proof of any Creditor's Debt, who lives remote from the Place of their Meeting, by Affidavit.

Oath must be made viva voce of a Creditor's giving Power to choose Assignees.

Proof must be made upon Oath (either by Affidavit sworn before a Master in Chancery extraordinary, or before the Commissioners *viva voce*) of the due Execution of a Letter of Attorney from any Creditor, to authorize another Person to vote for him in the Choice of Assignees.

No Commissioner capable of acting 'till sworn.

No Commissioner capable of acting 'till sworn: which Oath any two Commissioners may administer to the others in the same Commission named: and they are to keep a Memorial thereof signed by themselves, among the Records and other Proceedings on each Commission.

Partners with Bankrupts liable to the same Statute.

The Discharge of a Bankrupt by Virtue of 4 ANNÆ c. 17. or of any other Act relating to Bankrupts, shall not discharge any Person, who was his Partner in Trade at the Time he became a Bankrupt; or who stood jointly bound, or had made any joint Contract with him for the same Debt from which he was discharged; but notwithstanding such Discharge, such Partner shall stand liable 10 ANNÆ c. 15.

Record.

On the Petition of any Person claiming an Estate under any Commission; the *Lord-chancellor* may order the Commission, the Depositions proving

ing

ing the Bankruptcy, the Proceedings thereupon, the Certificates and other Matters, to be entered of Record; and in Case of the Death of Witnesses proving the Bankruptcy, or if the Commission, &c. be lost, a true Copy of the Record may be given in Evidence, &c.

The *Lord-Chancellor* shall appoint a Place near the Inns of Court, where the Commissions, Depositions, Proceedings, Certificates, &c. shall be entered of Record; where all Persons shall be at Liberty to search; and shall, by Writing under his Hand, appoint a Person, who, by himself or his Deputy (to be appointed likewise by the *Lord-Chancellor*) shall enter of Record all Commissions, &c. and have the Custody of the Entries: And the *Lord-Chancellor* shall also appoint such Fee or Reward to be paid to such Person for his Pains, as he shall think fit: and such Person, or his Deputy, shall continue to enter of Record all such Matters, &c. so long as they behave themselves well, and shall not be removed, but by Order in Writing under the Hand of the *Lord-Chancellor*, who, in Case of Death, or Removal, shall appoint another in his Room. 5 GEO. I. c. 23.

The Commissioners may by Warrant seize the Goods, Wares, Merchandizes, and Effects of a Bankrupt (his necessary wearing Apparel, and that of his Wife and Children only excepted) and all his Books, Papers, and Writings, in his own, or any other's Custody, or in any Prison whatsoever. 5 GEO. I. c. 24.

The Commissioners may send for, and call before them, by Warrant, Summons, or otherwise, as they shall think fit, such Persons, as they are informed, or believe can give Information of any Act of Bankruptcy, committed by any Person, against whom a Commission is issued, and examine them on their Oaths, or otherwise: And if any Person,

Person, upon Payment, or Tender of reasonable Charges, shall neglect or refuse to appear ; or being come, shall refuse to be sworn, or being a Quaker, to take the solemn Affirmation, or being sworn, or having taking such Affirmation, shall refuse to answer ; the Commissioners may by Warrant commit such Offenders to Prison, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize, 'till they submit to answer : But no Person shall be obliged to travel above 20 Miles to be so examined.

No Witness is obliged to travel above 20 Miles.



Of the MONEY and EXCHANGE of

I R E L A N D.

Of the Money and Exchange of Ireland.



HEY exchange, keep their Accompts, and reckon their Money here the same as they do in *England*. Money being much scarcer here than in *England*, is valued at a higher Rate.

Their Gold and Silver, current Coins, are chiefly *English, French, Spanish*, and of *Portugal*, but the greatest Part of the two last Kingdoms.

The *Irish* for a long Time have laboured under great Difficulties for Want of Copper Coin, which we have some Reason to believe, will now speedily be remedied, by a Supply of that Species from the Government of *Great-Britain*.

They exchange with foreign Countries, for the most Part by Way of *London*.

The

The Exchange between *London* and *Dublin* varies according to a greater or lesser Demand for Money or Bills, between 5 and 15 *per Cent.* in Favour of *London*.

Of the MONEY *and* EXCHANGE of
S C O T L A N D.

THEY reckon their Money, and keep their *Of the Money*
Accompts here, three different Ways, *viz.* *and Exchange*
of Scotland.

Formerly,

By the *Scotch* Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, or,
By *Scotch* Marks : But latterly,
By *English* Pounds, Shillings, and Pence.

A *Scotch* Pound is equal to 20 *Scotch* Shillings.
or 20 *English* Pence ; a *Scotch* Shilling being in
Value, no more than a Penny in *England*.

They exchange with *London* in Pounds, Shil-
lings, and Pence, *Sterling*, at so much *per Cent.*

Their Species is reckoned to be about 10 *per*
Cent. below the *English* Standard.



Of

HEWITT'S TREATISE *on*
Of the MONEY and EXCHANGE of His
Majesty's Plantations in
A M E R I C A.

*Of the Money
and Exchange
of America.*

THE same Thing may be said here as of *Ireland*, they reckon their Money, and keep their Accompts the same Way.

Their current Money is chiefly *Spanish*, which passes in some *Islands* by Tale, but in most by Weight.

Their Trade between the *Islands* and the Main, and between one another, is principally carried on by Barter.

The Exchange between these Places and *London* is at so much *per Cent.* from 20 to 60, and upwards, in Favour of *London*.

Of the MONEY and EXCHANGE of the
Seven United Provinces of the Netherlands,
commonly called,

H O L L A N D.

*Of the Money
and Exchange
of Amsterdam*

AMSTERDAM, is a large, rich, populous, and beautiful City, inferior to few; and is the *Metropolitan* of all the *Seven United Provinces*: It stands upon the River *Amstel*, by an excellent Haven, near the *Zuider Zee*, 80 Miles North from *Antwerp*, 210 to the Eastward of *London*, 250 to the Northward of *Paris*, 380 South-west of *Copenhagen*, 560 to the Westward of *Vienna*, and 750 Northward of *Rome*; Longitude 24 Deg. Latitude 53 Deg. 35 Min.

The



The History and Account of the BANK of
A M S T E R D A M.

Collected from a Book published there by Authority of the States, entitled; Wyffel Styl tot Amsterdam: in English, The Course of Exchange at Amsterdam.

THE *Bank of Amsterdam* was established by the Authority of the *States-General*, in the Month of *January*, 1609, and for the speedier Improvement of it, it was determined that all Bills of Exchange, or Sums for Goods, not being under 600 *Florins*, should be made in the *Bank*: That Sum was since reduced to 300, and no Sum under that can be entered upon the Books of the *Bank*, except by the *East and West-India Companies*: Private Persons, who are allowed to do it, pay 6 *Stivers* for every Entry.

So that in this Manner the *Bank of Amsterdam* is become the universal Depository of the Riches of all its Inhabitants, and of a great many Foreigners; its Credit being so good, that no Body pretends to call it in Question: And indeed it is very plain, that it can't well fail, as long as the Government of the Country subsists, for the City of *Amsterdam* is its Security.

Nor would there be any Reason to question the Sufficiency of the *Bank of Amsterdam*, tho'

R.

the

the City were no ways engaged for it ; because it is very certain there is a real Treasure, much more than sufficient to answer all Demands, as will plainly appear by the following Instance.

In the Heat of the War, 1672, between *France* and the *United Provinces*, the *French King* having taken *Utrecht*, and a great many other Towns, People being jealous of the Event of that War, and fearing that he might likewise render himself Master of *Amsterdam*, vast Numbers of those, who had Money in the *Bank*, demanded it. and their Demands were punctually answered, and some, who were in remoter Places, not having Patience till they could be conveniently paid by the *Bank*, disposed of the Sums they had in it at a considerable Loss ; giving 105 or 106 *Florins* Bank-Money, for 100 *Florins* current : So that considering the intrinsic Value of the Difference of Money, they lost 10 or 12 *per Cent*. The *Bank* Money being generally between 5 and 6 *per Cent*. higher than the current Money : But the War soon taking another Turn, the Credit of the *Bank* was likewise restored to its former Condition.

The real Treasure of the *Bank of Amsterdam*, which is believed to be the greatest in the World, consists in real Species and Bars of Silver and Gold. The Species is received at a certain Rate ; and the Bars of Gold and Silver, and other Bullion, by the Weight *per Ounce*, according to their Finess, which is tried by a publick Officer, appointed for that Purpose.

This Treasure is kept in a vast Vault under the Town-House, and secured by all the Means that human Prudence can invent, from any Danger by Robbers, Fire, or other Accidents.

The Books of the *Bank* are kept in the ordinary Denomination of the Money of that Country, *viz.* Florins, Stivers, and Deniers.

The

The Florin consists of 20 Stivers, and the Stiver of 16 Deniers.

All Persons, who desire to have an Account in the *Bank*, must pay 10 *Florins* for having their Account opened, and one Stiver for every Transport they afterwards make in the Book.

Any Person, who pleases, may carry Money or Bullion to the *Bank*, and may demand it again at the same Value, when they please, paying $\frac{1}{10}$ *per Cent.* for keeping it.

If their Money be in Ducatoons, they will receive them at 3 *Florins* a-piece; if in Bullion, it will be received at its just Value; and if in current Money, the Party may either agree with one of the Cash-keepers, for the Price of the *Agio*, or negociate it with some Merchant upon the Exchange, who may probably give somewhat more for it, and assign the Value on his Account in the *Bank*.

The *Agio* is the Difference between the Value What is meant of the *Bank* and current Money, which is generally between 5 and 6 *per Cent.* in Favour of the *Bank*. by Agio.

Any Person, who has an Account in *Bank*, and would transport the Whole, or any Part thereof, to another Man, must either carry a Note thither himself, or give Power to another to do it in Presence of the Book-keepers of the *Bank*, or some of them; or else it will not be received.

The Note or Order must be to the Effect, or, in the Form following.

Folio 974.

Messieurs the Commissioners of the Bank shall please to pay to Thomas Wilkins, Nine Hundred Seventy-two Florins, and Sixteen Stivers. At Amsterdam, the Fourteenth Day of April, 1727.

Flor. 972 : 16

JOHN HOPE.

The *Folio* 974 above the Order, denotes the Leaf of the Bank-Book, upon which the Account of *John Hope* stands; and must not be neglected to be inserted.

But if a Person should credit another in the *Bank* upon the Account of a Third, he must not fail to express it in the Note, or Order, thus

Folio 974.

Messieurs the Commissioners of the Bank shall please to pay to Jonas Wilkins, upon the Account of Thomas Vanfainwell, Nine Hundred, Seventy-two Florins, and Sixteen Stivers. At Amsterdam, the Fourteenth Day of April, 1737.

Flor. 972 : 16.

JOHN HOPE.

Such Notes may be carried to the *Bank* at any Time between 7 and 11 of the Clock in the Forenoon; or if there be a Necessity of making any Transport in the Afternoon, the Person making it must pay 6 Stivers.

If there be any odd *Deniers* to be written in *Bank*, if they be 8, they are written 8, if above 8, they are written 1 Stiver, and if under 8, they are not taken notice of.

A Person credited in the *Bank* for any Sum, cannot write it off again, or transport it to any other the same Day, except it be the second Day that the *Bank* is open after ballancing of the Accounts; being obliged under the Penalty of 3 *Florins* for every 100 *Florins* transported, to wait 'till next Day, that he has informed himself whether the Sums he pretends to have been credited for, be actually written off, and transported to his Account.

A Person must always go, or send before 8 in the Morning, to know whether the Sum he expects

expects to be credited for in the *Bank*, be actually written off to him; those who go to ask that Question after 8, and before 9, must pay 2 Stivers to be informed; and those who go between 9 and 3 in the Afternoon, must pay 6 Stivers: Or, otherwise a Merchant may agree with the Book-keepers, who for 10 Ducatoons a Year, will send him Word every Morning, what Sums he has been credited for in *Bank* the Day before.

Particular Care must be taken not to write off more to another, than he has in *Bank*, under Penalty of 3 *Florins* for every 100 so writ off.

The Commissioners ballance the Accompt of *Bank* twice every Year, once towards the End of *January*, and once towards the End of *July*: And such as have Accompts open in it, are obliged to go thither, or send another Person with Power from them, to tell what is remaining due to them by the *Bank*: And if their Pretensions agree with the *Bank-Books*, the Book-keepers tell them the Folio, to which the Ballance of their Accompts is transported in the new Books: But if there be any Difference between them, the Parties must carry thither a particular Accompt of all the Sums they pretend to have been credited for, and that they have credited others for, that those of the *Bank* may be able to discover the Error: No Person must fail to go and adjust his Ballance in the aforesaid Months of *January* and *July*, or within 6 Weeks afterwards, under the Penalty of 25 *Florins*.

Some

Some OBSERVATIONS necessary for those who have Bills to receive at Amsterdam.

Observations on receiving Bills of Exchange at Amsterdam.

THAT all Bills upon that Town are payable in *Bank*, except it is otherwise ordained in express Terms in the Bill.

All Bills of Exchange at *Amsterdam* must be paid within 6 Days after they are due at the latest (that being the Number of Days of Grace in *Holland*) except those that are payable in *Bank*, when the *Bank* is shut up at the Time they should be paid; in which Case they must be paid, by writing off the Value in *Bank* within 3 Days after it is open; and if it be not done in that Time, they must forthwith be protested.

When a Bill becomes due, the Bearer thereof generally carries it to the Person who is to pay it, having first written the following Order upon the Back of it.

Write the Contents of the other Side upon my Account in Bank, at Amsterdam, the

173--

R. S.

And the Bill being left with the Debtor, he accordingly writes off the Value next Day in *Bank*.

Or, if the Bearer of the Bill, be not inclinable to deliver it to the Debtor 'till the Value be actually writ off in *Bank*, after shewing him the Bill, and telling him that he will find it in the *Bank*, he must carry it thither, and paying 6 Stivers to the Book-keepers, desire them not to deliver it to the Debtor, 'till the Value be written off in the Books; and afterwards, returning when he thinks the Value is written off, and finding it done, he must

must order them to deliver the Bill to the Person who has writ off the Value, who ought to go and call for it. But if the Value be not written off in due Time, the Bearer must demand the Bill, and cause it to be protested for Non-payment.

But if the Bearer of the Bill has no Account in *Bank*, and is not desirous to have any, he may propose to the Debtor to pay the Bill in current Money, agreeing for the Price of the *Agio*; and having received his Money, give a Receipt upon the Back of the Bill, mentioning that he has received the Value in current Money; *Agio* at so much *per Cent*.

But if the Bearer of the Bill can't agree with the Debtor for the *Agio*, he may negotiate it with a Cash-keeper, or any Body else; because if the Endorsement was simply for Value received, it would not be valid; no such Bill being reputed paid, without a special Endorsement; except it be written in *Bank*.

Write for me the Contents of the other Side to R. S. in Bank, Value of him at Amsterdam, the
of 173--
 J. H.

These Endorsements upon the Bills may be made in *French*, *English*, or any other Language, understood by the Acceptor of a Bill: But Orders in *Bank* must be written in the Language of the Country. And therefore I thought it proper to insert a Model of those Orders in their own Language.

Fol. 735.

De Heeren Commissarissen Van de Banck, Gelieven te betalen aen, B. C. de Somma twee duysent, vier hondert Seven, en t' achtentig Guildens, tein Styvers, actum in Amsterdam den, &c.

Flo. 2487 : 10

When a Merchant is desirous to negotiate Bank-Money, for Current, he may do it before the Town-house, between 10 and 11 in the Morning; or by the Interposition of a Broker upon Exchange, who gets 1 *per* 1000 equally payable by both Parties.

The Salaries of the Officers of the *Bank* are paid by the City, and all the Fines, and other Money, paid for transporting of Sums, and other Things of that Nature, are laid out in charitable Uses.

When any Man's Accompt in *Bank* is filled up, and a new one must be begun, the Party having Notice thereof, must repair to the *Bank* to compare Accompts, in the same Manner as when the Ballance is made.

When any Body that has Money in the *Bank* takes it out, if the *Agio* be under 5 *per Cent.* the Treasurers pay them the Difference; they having received it at that Rate.

When any Difference happens between Merchants concerning any Sum in *Bank*, 'tis determined by two or three Commissioners, chosen amongst the Magistrates, who decide all such Matters summarily.

At the Death of any Person who has Money in the *Bank*, their Heirs and Successors must prove their Titles by authentick Deeds, before the Book-keepers transport the Sums to their Accompts.

There's

There is a prodigious Treasure in that *Bank*, which has lain there many Years, and never been demanded by the Proprietors.

Of the Duty of Brokers of Exchange.

MOST Bills of Exchange are negotiated *Of the Duty* at *Amsterdam*, as at other Places, by Bro- *of Brokers of* kers, who, as in *France*, and elsewhere, enter in *Exchange.* their Book a *Memorandum* of the Negotiations, of Exchange, concluded by them; and in case of any Difference between Merchants concerning those Negotiations, their Report is believed, and the Thing determined accordingly.

Those Brokers of *Christians* are in Number *Their Number* 375, and 20 *Jews*, for Exchange and Merchan- *of sworn Bro-* dize. They are admitted into those Offices by *kers.* the Magistrates, before whom they take an Oath to perform their Functions faithfully, according to the Regulations appointed for them.

Besides those sworn Brokers, 'tis believed there is almost twice that Number of other little Intermeddlers at *Amsterdam*, who live by that Sort of Business.

Brokerage is paid at *Amsterdam* by both Parties negotiating, each one half; except there be an express Convention to the Contrary.

According to the Regulations for Brokerage *Their Allow-* established at *Amsterdam*, in *January* 1613, and *ance.* *November* 1624, they are allowed to take for negotiating Bills of Exchange, 3 Stivers *per* 100 *Florins*; and in exchanging *Bank* and current Money, 1 *per* 1000.

And as to the Usance of *Amsterdam*, it is to be *The Usance of* observed, that it is not as in some other Places, *Amsterdam,* either precisely 30 Days, or 31, or 28, or 29, according to the Number of the Days of the Month;

for there, a Bill drawn at Ufance, Suppose the 10th, 12th, 15th, or any Day, falls due the same Day of the ensuing Month, without any Regard to the Number of Days of the Month, in which it was drawn.

So that a Bill drawn (for Example) the 20th of *February*, becomes due the 20th of *March*, tho' *February* has but 28 Days, except when it is Leap Year: And, on the other Hand, a Bill drawn the 20th of *January*, does not become due till the 20th of *February*, tho' *January* has 31 Days.

Of the real and imaginary Money of Amsterdam and all HOLLAND.

Of the real and imaginary Money of all Holland.

I Cannot rightly inform the Reader, whether all the different Sorts of Money here mentioned are really *Dutch*; that is to say, whether they are of the Stamp and Coin of *Holland*, or only current there at certain Rates, either by Authority or otherwise.

There is, however, one Piece of Gold that seems to be Foreign; and that is the *Sovereign*, which is the Name of a *Spanish* Piece, much about the same Value: But possibly they may have retained it amongst them, since the Time they were subject to that Crown.

The common and universal Denomination of the Money of *Holland*, and that, in which the Merchants keep their Books and Accompts, is Florins (which we commonly call Guilders, and they Guldens) Stivers, and Deniers or Penningens.

The real Species of GOLD is,

Real Gold
Species.

- The Ducat or Ducatoon of - - - 20 Florins.
- The Sovereign of - - - - - 15 Florins.
- The Rose Noble of - - - - - 11 Florins.

The real Species of SILVER and COPPER is,

Real silver
Species.

- The Ducatoon of 3 Florins, 3 Stivers.
- The Drie Gulden of 3 Florins.
- The Rixdollar of 2 Florins, 10 Stivers.
- The Crown of 2 Florins.
- The Dollar of 1 Florin, 10 Stivers.
- The Gold Florin of 1 Florin, 8 Stivers.
- The Skilling at 6 Stivers, or 12 Groots.
- The Stiver at 2 Groots, or 16 Penningens, or Deniers.
- The Male Skilling at 5 Stivers, 8 Deniers.
- The Doublekee at 2 Stivers.

The imaginary Money is,

Imaginary
Money.

- The Florin, Gulden or Guilder, of 20 Stivers.
- The Pound consisting of 6 Florins, or 20 Skillings.
- The Groot of $\frac{1}{2}$ a Stiver, or 8 Deniers or Penningens.

To reduce Current-Money into Bank.

To reduce Cur-
rent-Money in-
to Bank.

Reduce 5090 Guilders, current Money, into Bank, the Agio $5\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

Say by the Rule of Three,

If $105\frac{1}{2}$ G. current be 100 G. Bank, what will 5090 produce? Which, after the Operation, will be 4824 Guilders, 6 Stivers, 3 Deniers, Bank-Money.

To reduce Bank-Money into Current.

To reduce Bank
into Current
Money.

Reduce 4670 Guilders, Bank-Money, into Current, the Agio $4\frac{7}{8}$ per Cent.

State the Question by the *Rule of Three*,

If 100 G. Bank, make 104 $\frac{2}{8}$ G. Current, what will 4670 G. be? And the Answer will be found to be 4897 Guilders, 13 Stivers, 4 Deniers, Current Money.

The current Prices of the Exchange of AMSTERDAM, with all the principal Places of

E U R O P E.

Current Prices of Exchange of Amsterdam with the principal Places of Europe.

AMSTERDAM gives a certain Sum of Money for an uncertain Sum, to all the following Places.

To *Antwerp*, and all *Flanders*, *Brabant*, and *Zealand*, 100 *l.* for 95 to 105 *l.* and sometimes they exchange Florins for Florins.

To *Liege* and *Maastricht*, 100 Rixdollars of *Amsterdam*, for 400 Florins of *Liege*, which is nearest the *Par.*

To *Dantzick*, *Riga*, &c. 1 *l.* for 220 to 280 *Polish* Grosses: or 100 Rixdollars of *Amsterdam*, for 125 to 130 Rixdollars of 90 Grosses.

To *Bremen*, 100 Rixdollars, for 115 to 130 Rixdollars of 72 Grosses.

To *Emden*, 100 Rixdollars, for 120 to 140 Rixdollars of 54 Stivers.

To *Stetin*, 100 Rixdollars, for 100 to 105 Rixdollars of 48 Stivers *Lubs.*

To *Berlin*, 100 Rixdollars, for 118 to 130 Rixdollars of 30 Grosses.

To *Cologne*, 100 Rixdollars, for 125 to 130 Rixdollars of 78 *Albus's.*

To

MONEY, COINS, and EXCHANGE.

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To *Stockholm* and all *Sweden*, 100 Rixdollars, for 120 to 125 Rixdollars of 24 Marks.

To *Copenhagen* and all *Denmark*, and *Norway*, 100 Rixdollars, for 125 to 130 Rixdollars of 90 Groffes.

To *Petersburgh*, *Archangel*, and all *Russia*, one Rixdollar, for one Rouble, or more, or less.

AMSTERDAM gives an uncertain Sum of Money, for a certain Sum, to the following Places.

To *London* and all *England*, 33 to 37 Skillings for 1 *l. Sterling*.

To *Spain*, 80 to 130 Groots, for the Ducat of 375 Marvedies.

To *Portugal*, 40 to 60 Groots, for the Crusade of 400 Rees.

To *Paris* and all *France*, 60 to 90 Groots, for 1 Ecu of 3 Livres, or 60 Solz *Tournois*.

To *Venice*, 80 to 100 Groots, for the Ducat of 24 *Venetian Gros Banco*.

To *Geneva*, 85 to 100 Groots, for the Crown of that Place of 60 Solz.

To *Genoa*, 85 to 100 Groots, for the Pezzo of 5 Lires.

To *Leghorn*, the same for the Pezzo of 6 Lires.

To *Frankfort*, 100 Rixdollars of *Amsterdam*, for 115 to 130 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers of the *Empire*: or, 80 to 90 Groots, for the Florin of 65 Cruitzers of Exchange.

To *Leipsick* and *Naumburgh*, 100 Rixdollars of *Amsterdam*, for 115 to 135 Rixdollars of 24 Groffes: or, 35 to 45 Stivers, for the aforefaid Rixdollar.

To *Hamburgh*, 100 Rixdollars of 50 Stivers, for 98 to 105 Rixdollars of 3 Marks, or 48 Stivers *Lubs*: or, 30 to 34 Stivers, for the aforefaid Dollar.

To

To *Breslaw*, 100 Rixdollars of 50 Stivers, for 130 to 150 Rixdollars of 90 *Polish* Groffes: or, 30 to 40 Stivers, for the aforesaid Dollar.

To *Nuremberg*, 100 Rixdollars of *Amsterdam*, for 120 to 140 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers of the *Empire*: or, 70 to 80 Groots, for the Florin of 65 Cruitzers current.

Amsterdam
exchanges with
Flanders, Bra-
bant and Zea-
land.

AMSTERDAM exchanges with *Bruges*, *Antwerp*, *Brussels*, *Ghent*, *L'Isle*, *Middleburgh*, &c. and all *Flanders*, *Brabant* and *Zealand*.

A Bill being drawn at *Amsterdam*, upon *Antwerp*, *Brussels*, *Ghent*, &c. 2456 l. at $\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent. in Favour of *Amsterdam*: How much *Permission Money* must be receiv'd at any of the aforesaid Places?

Say, by the *Rule of Three*,

If 100 l. *Amsterdam* be 100 $\frac{3}{4}$ *Permission Money*, what will 2456 l. be? Ans. 2474 l. 8 s. 4 $\frac{2}{5}$ d.

Which Sum of 2474 l. 8 s. 4 $\frac{2}{5}$ d.
Being multiplied by 6 the Guil. in a Pound.

14846 Guil. 9 Stiv. 8 $\frac{2}{5}$ d.

N. B. They have all over *Flanders* a certain Distinction between their current Money, and what they call *Permission Money*; the latter is considerably better than the other; and therefore the *Permission Money* of *Brabant* and *Flanders*, being reckon'd equal to the Money and Exchange of *Amsterdam*, they very seldom exchange at very much above, or under *Par*.

AMSTERDAM upon LIEGE and MAESTRICHT. Upon Liege and Maestricht.

The Exchange is generally carry'd on between Amsterdam and those two Places at much about Par, which is reckon'd thus; 1 Florin of Liege or Maestricht of 20 Stivers, is worth $12\frac{1}{2}$ Stivers of Amsterdam; So that one Rixdollar of Amsterdam is worth four Florins of the aforesaid Places; and according to that Proportion, five Florins of Amsterdam are worth eight Florins of Liege or Maestricht.

AMSTERDAM upon DANTZICK, RIGA, and KONINGSBURGH, &c. Upon Dantzick, Riga, and Koningsburgh.

Amsterdam, and all other Towns in Holland, exchange with Dantzick, Riga, and Koningsburgh, and other Parts in Poland, Prussia, Livonia, &c. one of these two Ways, viz.

Either they give the Pound, for an uncertain and variable Number of Polish Groffes; or, they give 100 Rixdollars of 50 Stivers of Amsterdam, for an uncertain Number of Rixdollars of 90 Polish Groffes, according to the Course of Exchange. So that

A Bill being drawn at Amsterdam, upon any of these three Places, for 1100 *l.* at 270 Polish Groffes per *l.* How many Florins or Rixdollars of those Places are to be receiv'd for the aforesaid 1100 *l.*?

R U L E.

Multiply the Pounds by the Price of the Exchange, which is here 270, and that will reduce the Pounds to Polish Groffes, which divide by 30, brings them into Polish Florins, and that Quotient by 3, and the Answer will be Polish Rixdollars;

dollars; or, if you would have the Answer directly in Rixdollars, divide the Product of the Pounds multiply'd by the Price of the Exchange by 90, and that Quotient will be the Answer in Polish Rixdollars.

The OPERATION.

Multiply 1100 L. by 270 Polish Groffes.

$$3 \ 10 \ 29700 \ 10$$

3) 9900 Polish Florins.

3300 Polish Rixdollars.

N. B. If a Bill should be drawn at Amsterdam, upon any of the aforesaid Places for so many Guilders or Florins, divide those Florins by 6, and that will reduce them to Pounds, then work as before.

Suppose a Bill drawn at Amsterdam, upon any of the aforesaid Places for 2640 Rixdollars of 50 Stivers, giving 100 Rixdollars of Amsterdam, for 125 Rixdollars of 90 Polish Groffes: How many Polish Rixdollars must be receiv'd at that Rate?

Say, by the Rule of Three,

If 100 Amst. give 125 Polish, what will 2640 give?

$$1 \ 00 \ 3300 \ 100$$

3

9900

Answer 3300 Polish Rixdollars, which multiply'd by 3, gives 9900 Polish Florins.

AMSTERDAM upon LONDON and all ENGLAND.

The Exchange between *England and Holland*, Upon London as between all other Places, varies according to the Occurrences of Trade; but tho' those Occurrences may sometimes occasion some small Alterations in the Course of Exchange, as it does in the main depend upon the *Par* of the Money, according to its intrinsic Value, so here it is not subject to such a Mutability, except upon some very extraordinary Emergencies; such as was that of the clipp'd Money, before, and at the Time of calling it in: At which Time the Exchange to *Amsterdam* fell to 26 s. per l. Sterling; but when the new Money was coin'd, and the Nation settled again, the following Year, the Exchange rose to 38 S. per l. Sterling, which is above the *Par*.

Amsterdam draws upon *London* 16,000 Florins, 10 Stivers, Bank-Money, at 34 s. 6 Gr. per l. Sterling, what will that Sum amount to in *Englisk* Money?

Answer, 1545 l. 18 s. 9 $\frac{6}{7}$ d.

The OPERATION:

Multiply 16000 Florins
by — 40 Groots in a Florin.

Divide by 414) 640000 (1545 l. 18 s. 9 $\frac{67}{89}$ d.
the Groots in 2260
the Price of
the Exchange. 1902.

2460

390

20

414) 7800 (18 s.

3660

344

12

414) 4128 (9 d.

402

Upon Cadiz,
Seville, and
all Spain.

AMSTERDAM upon CADIZ, SEVILLE, and all
SPAIN.

How many *Spanish* Ducats of 375 Marvedies must be received at any of the aforefaid Places, for a Bill drawn upon them by *Amsterdam* for 9268 Florins *Bank-Money*, allowing 102 Groots per Ducat?

Multiply

Multiply 9268

by 40 Gr. in a Florin.

Divide by 102)370720(3634 Ducats.

the Price of
the Exchange.

647

352

460

52

20

102)1040(10 s.

20

12

102)240(2 d.

36

Answer, 3634 Ducats, 10 Solz, 2 $\frac{6}{17}$ Deniers.

N. B. When a Fraction of a Ducat remains, divide by 20, and 12, the same as in *English Pounds*, &c.

And here it is to be observed, that tho' the Ducats of *Cadiz*, *Seville*, and all other Places, are only reckon'd at 375 Marvedies, they are superior in Value to those of *Madrid*: And consequently the Exchange upon *Madrid* is lower than that upon *Cadiz* and *Seville*, and very considerable; but as there is no Difference in the Way of Drawing and Exchanging, it would be superfluous to insert any other Operation about it.

Upon Lisbon,
Oporto, and
all Portugal.

AMSTERDAM upon LISBON, OPORTO, and all
PORTUGAL.

A Bill drawn at *Amsterdam* upon *Lisbon*, or
Oporto, for 3174 Florins *Bank-Money*, at 56 Groots
per Crusade of 400 Rees; how much *Portugueze*
Money will the said Bill amount to?

Multiply 3174
by 40 Gr. in a Florin.

Divide by 56) 126960 (2267 Crusades, 2 s. 10 $\frac{2}{3}$ d.
the Price of 149
the Exchange. 376

400

8

20

) 160 (2 s.

48

12

) 576 (10 d.

Remain 16

Upon France.

AMSTERDAM upon PARIS and all FRANCE.

Holland exchanges with *Paris* 5500 Florins,
10 Stivers *Banco*, for the *French* Crown of 60 Solz
Tournois, at 64 Groots *per* Crown: How much
French Money will that amount to?

Reduce 5500 Florins 10 Stivers to Groots, then
divide by 64, the Price of the Exchange, and the
Answer will be 3125 Crowns, 6 Solz, 3 Deniers
of a Crown, which multiply'd by 3, gives 9375
Livres, 18 Solz, 9 Deniers. AM-

AMSTERDAM upon BREMEN.

Upon Bremen.

A Bill drawn at *Amsterdam* upon *Bremen* for 387 Rixdollars of 50 Stivers *Amst.* giving 100 of said Rixdollars for 114 Rixdollars of 72 Groffes *Lubs.* What will the Bill amount to?

Say, by the *Rule of Three,*

If 100 *Amst.* --- 114 *Bremen* --- 387

And the Answer will be 441 Rixd. 13 Groffes.

AMSTERDAM upon EMBDEN.

Upon Embden.

Holland draws upon *Embden* 8054 Rixdollars of 50 Stivers, giving 100 Rixdollars of *Amsterdam* for 125 Rixdollars of 54 Stivers of *Embden.*

To know the Value of the said Bill, say by the *Rule of Three,*

If 100 *Amst.* --- 125 *Embd.* --- 8054 *Amst.*

And the Answer will be 10067 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rix. of *Embd.*

AMSTERDAM upon STETIN.

Upon Stetin.

Holland remits 470 Rixdollars of *Amsterdam* to *Stetin*, at 100 Rix. of *Amst.* for 105 Rix. of *Stet.*

If 100 *Amst.* --- 105 *Stet.* --- 470 *Amst.*

Answer 493 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rix. of *Stetin.*

Upon Berlin.

AMSTERDAM upon BERLIN.

Holland negotiates 750 Rixdollars of 50 Stivers Amst. with Berlin, at 124 Rix. of 30 Grosses of Berlin, for 100 Rix. Amst.

If 100 Amst. --- 124 Ber. --- 750 Amst.

Answer 930 Rixdollars of Berlin.

Upon Cologne.

AMSTERDAM upon COLOGNE.

Holland draws upon Cologne 5654 Rixdollars of 50 Stivers Amst. giving 100 of said Rixdollars, for 124 Rix. of 78 Albus's of Cologne,

Say, by the Rule of Three,

If 100 Amst. --- 124 Cologne --- 5654 Amst.

Answer 7010 Rixdollars, $74 \frac{22}{5}$ Albus's of Cologne.

Upon Stock-
holm and all
Sweden.AMSTERDAM upon STOCKHOLM, and all
SWEDEN.

Holland remits to Stockholm 855 Rixdollars of 50 Stivers, giving 100 of the said Rix. for 120 Rixdollars of 24 Marks of Sweden, how much Swedish Money must be received?

If 100 Amst. --- 120 Stock. --- 855 Amst.

Which being work'd as in the preceding Examples, the Answer will be 1026 Rix. of Sweden.

AMSTERDAM *upon* COPENHAGEN, *and all* DENMARK. *Upon Copenhagen and all Denmark.*

Holland negotiates with Copenhagen 432 Rix-dollars of 50 Stivers Amst. giving 100 of said Rix. of Amst. for 106 Rix. of 6 Danish Marks. To know how much Danish Money must be receiv'd, say,

If 100 Amst. --- 106 Danish --- 432 Amst.

Answer 457 Rix. $5\frac{1}{2}$ Marks Danish.

AMSTERDAM *upon* PETERSBURGH, ARCH-ANGEL, *and all* RUSSIA. *Upon Petersburgh, Archangel, and all Russia.*

Holland draws upon Petersburgh for 4560 Rix-dollars of 50 Stivers Amst. at 96 Copecks per Rixdollar. How much Money must be receiv'd in Russia?

Multiply the Rixdollars by 96, and that Product divide by 100, the Quotient is the Answer, viz. 4377 Roubles, 60 Copecks.

AMSTERDAM *upon* GENEVA.

Upon Geneva.

A Bill drawn at *Amsterdam* upon *Geneva* for 465 Florins Banco, at 93 Groots for the Crown of 60 Solz Geneva — by the common Operation of the *Rule of Three*, the Answer will be 200 Crowns, to be received for the said Bill in *Geneva*.

N. B. They commonly make use of *Geneva*, in exchanging between *Amsterdam* and most of the Towns in *Savoy* and *Switzerland*.

AM-

Upon Venice.

AMSTERDAM upon VENICE.

Holland negotiates 4720 Florins Banco, at 90 Groots per Ducat, Banco of Venice: To know what must be receiv'd there, in Banco, or current Money.

Multiply 4720 by 40, the Groots in a Florin, then divide that Product by 90, the Price of Exchange, and the Quotient will give the Answer in Ducats Banco, viz. 2097 $\frac{2}{3}$, which being again divided by 5, the Quotient will be 419 $\frac{2}{5}$, which is the Agio, and this being added to the Ducats Banco, the current Money appears to be 2517 Ducats.

Upon Genoa.

AMSTERDAM upon GENOA.

Holland remits 784 Florins Banco to Genoa, at 86 Groots per Pezzo of 5 Lires, or 100 Soldi of Genoa, which, according to the common Operation, comes to 364 Pezzi, 3 Lires, 5 Soldi.

Upon Leghorn

AMSTERDAM upon LEGHORN.

A Bill drawn at Amsterdam upon Leghorn for 4655 Florins Banco, at 92 Groots per Pezzo, 6 Lires What must be receiv'd at Leghorn?

Multiply the Contents of the Bill 4655 by 40, the Groots in a Florin, and that will make 186200 Groots, which divide by 92, the Price of the Exchange, and the Quotient will be the Answer, 2023 Pezzi, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lires.

AM-

MONEY, COINS, and EXCHANGE.

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AMSTERDAM upon FRANKFORT.

Upon Frankfort.

Holland negotiates with Frankfort 4550 Florins Banco, at 82 Groots for the Florin of 65 Cruitzers of Exchange of Frankfort: How much current Money must be receiv'd there?

Multiply 4550
by 40 Groots in a Florin.

Divide by 82) 182000 (22 19 Flo. 10 S. 2 d. Ex.
the Price of the Exchange.]

180	
160	
780	
42	
20	
840 (10	
20	
12	
240 (2	
76	

Multiply 22 19 F. 10 S. 2 d. of Exchange.
By Cruit. 65

144268 : 0 : 10 Cruitzers of Exch.

The Cruitzers of Exchange being about 18 *per Cent.* better than Cruitzers current, in order to reduce them to Cruitzers current, say,

If 100 Cruitz. Ex. — 118 Cruit. Cur. — 144268 Cru. 10 d.

which being work'd the common Way, the Answer will be 170236 Cruit. curr. 5 S. which last Sum being divided by 90, produces 1891 Rixdollars, 15 S. of *Frankfort.*

Upon Leipfick **AMSTERDAM upon LEIPSICK and NAUMBURGH**
and Naumburgh.

Holland negotiates 850 Rixdollars of 50 Stivers *Amst.* with *Leipsick* or *Naumburgh*, giving 100 Rixdollars of *Amst.* for 132 Rixdollars of 24 Gros of those Places; to know the Amount of that Bill, say,

If 100 Rix. *Amst.* — 132 Rix. *Leip.* — 850 Rix. *Amst.*

which, by the common Operation, will be found to be 1122 Rix. of either of those Places.

Upon Ham-
burgh.

AMSTERDAM upon HAMBURGH.

Holland remits 675 Florins *Banco* to *Hamburgh*, at 34 Stivers *per* Dollar of 32 Stivers *Lubs*, what must be received at *Hamburgh*?

Multiply

Multiply 675
by 20 Stivers in a Florin.

Divide by the Pr. of Exchange 34) 13500 (397 Dol. 1 St. 10 d.

330
 240

 2
 32

 64(1

 30
 12

 360(10

 20

To bring them to Marks Lubs.

Multiply by 397 D. 1 S. 10 d.
 : : 2

 794 : 3 : 8

To bring Marks Lubs to Rixdollars.

Divide by—3) 794 : 3 : 8

 Rixdollars 264 : 35S. : 8 d.