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\text { Nattonal debt from } 1694 \text { to } 1890
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## G BNATIONAL DEBT.

## HISTORY

OF THE

# EarLiER YEARS 0F THE FUNDED DEBT, 

FROM 1694 TO 1786.



ONDON:
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## MEMORANDUM.

In 1891, a Report of the Proceedings of the National Debt Commissioners in connection with the Funded Debt, from the date of their creation in 1786 up to the 31st March, 1890, was prepared and presented to Parliament. [C.-6539.]

It has been felt that the history of the Funded Debt of the United Kingdom was incomplete without an account for the earlier years previous to 1786 . The information in this Paper has accordingly been prepared and extends over the period from 1694 to 1786 ; and a Statement of the yearly issues in respect of Terminable Annuities is now for the first time published in detail.

The information has in the main been compiled from original records of Income and Expenditure at the Public Record Offices of England and Ireland ; and it is hoped that the details now given may be found helpful in explaining other published figures relating to the Debt, which, owing to the different methods of compilation adopted, occasionally show apparent divergencies.

No separate abstract of the Loans comprised in this Statement of the Funded Debt is to be found in any of the early records; and in order to arrive at the total amount of the Funded Debt at the 29th September, 1786, the figures have been extracted from year to year from a mass of entries, particulars of the several Loans being verified by reference to the Acts of Parliament authorising them.

The particulars of the Debt to the Bank of England have been prepared, under the authority of the Governor, by Mr. G. F. Stutchbury, the Chief Accountant of that Establishment. They are valuable in completing the record of the early years of the Debt.

The preparation of this paper has been undertaken by Mr. A. T. King, the Chief Clerk of this Department. The result as printed gives but an imperfect idea of the time and labour involved in the investigation ; and he deserves the greatest credit for having thrown so clear a light on a difficult and obscure period of the National Debt.

G. HERVEY,<br>Comptroller General.

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## EARLY YEARS OF THE FUNDED DEBT.

In the early years of the reign of King William the Third, money was raised by way of Loan on Tallies issued in temporary anticipation of particular branches of the public revenue, a practice which led to great inconvenience. It was not long before the branches of public revenue thus mortgaged proved altogether insufficient to meet the charges upon them, the result being that the owners of Tallies had to dispose of them at an excessive discount, incurring so much loss in the operation as to imperil the public credit. In order to carry on the war with France, it became necessary to devise other means of raising money by throwing over a longer period than had hitherto been customary the burdens laid upon posterity. Certain additional duties of Excise upon Beer, Ale, and other liquors were granted by the Act 4 Wm . \& M., c. 3 , for 99 years from the 5th January 1693, in order to encourage persons to subscribe to a loan of $£ 1,000,000$ for the purpose of carrying on the war. Natives and foreigners were invited to contribute towards this sum before May 1693 , and were to receive 10 per cent. from the 24th June 1693 to the 24th June 1700, after which date the sum of £ 70,000 per annum was to be divided as follows, viz. :-a contributor of $£ 100$ was to receive a share during the existence of any life he chose to nominate, and survivors were to have the advantage, till only seven nominees were left, and then upon the death of each, the annuity was to cease. If the whole sum was not advanced, the contributors were to be paid such part of the annuity of $£ 70,000$ as might be proportionate to the sum advanced.

This financial expedient was known as the * First English "Tontine," so called from Lorenzo Tonti, a Neapolitan, who is said to have been the earliest inventor of the scheme, and to have first proposed it to Cardinal Mazarin in 1655.

Advantageous as these terms were to subscribers, the success of the scheme was in a measure marred by the 22 nd and 23 rd Sections of the Act, which provided an alternative to subscribers of securing an annuity of $£ 14$ per cent. upon a single life. As a result, the single Life Annuity (perhaps because better understcod) proved the more popular form of investment, and the sum raised on the terms of the Tontine (in which no provision was made for the division of nominees into classes, according to age, as in the case of the Third English Tontine of £ s. d. 1789), was only ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 108,100 0 0 involving an annuity of $£ 10,810$ till the 24 th June 1700 , and of $£ 7,567$ afterwards. The sum advanced on Single Life Annuities amounted to
$773.393 \quad 14 \quad 2$
by an Act of the following Session, 5 Wm . \& M., c. 5, the sum of
$118,506 \quad 5 \quad 10$
was also advanced on Single Life Annuities, thus making up the
whole sum of $\qquad$ £1,000,000 $0 \quad 0$
In 1694, Life Annuities were granted urider the Act 5 \& 6 Wm . \& M., c. 20 , the Act by which the Bank of England was established, on One, Two, or Three Lives, at the option of the purchaser, and the following sums were raised.


[^1]The single Life Annuities, with those granted under the former Act, were afterwards, by successive enactments, converted into Long Annuities, the proprietors being offered from time to time the privilege of exchanging them by an additional contribution, into annuities for 96 years from the 25th January 1695; but if the proprietors failed to subscribe by a certain date, any other person was empowered, on slightly enhanced terms, to step in and purchase the annuities for the remaining part of the term of 96 years, from the decease of the lives already nominated. At length nearly the whole of the annuities were converted from Life Annuities into the certain term of 96 years, but some of them had already ceased by the death of the nominees before any further estate in reversion had been purchased. These annuities were ascertained to be $£ 5,277$ granted under the Act 4 Wm . \& M., c. 3, and $£ 565$ granted under the Act $\check{5}$ Wm. \& M., c. $\check{5}$, and contributions were invited, by the Act 1 Anne (Stat. 2), c. 5 , at 15 years' purchase, of $£ 79,155$ in the one case, and $£ 8,475$ in the other, for the new annuities which were to continue for 89 years certain from the 25 th January 1702. The whole of the new annuities were taken up, but it is worthy of note, as a result of the entire conversion, that the Long Annuities were not precisely the amount of the original Single Life Annuities. The Act 1 Anne (Stat. 2), c. 5, however, was not confined to Single Life Annuities, and there is little doubt that any nominees in the annuities on two or three lives, as well as in the Tontine Annuities, who were dead at the time of the passing of that Act, were included under its provisions, so that the increase of the annuities under the Act 5 Wm . \& M., c. 20, from $£ 15,09813 s$. 6 d . on Life Annuities to $£ 15,23612 \mathrm{~s} .0 \mathrm{~d}$. on Long Annuities, if other than single lives were taken into consideration, is by no means remarkable.

During the reign of Queen Anne the practice of raising money by the sale of Long Annuities was continued, and lotteries were resorted to as the most popular mode of raising the greater part of the sum required for Supply purposes.

The first luan, however, on annuities dates from the establishment of the Bank of England in 1694, the Governor and Company of which Corporation advanced $£ 1,200,000$ at 8 per cent. interest. A few years later the East India Company, on its incorporation, advanced to the Government the sum of $£ 2,000,000$, and provision was also made for what was commonly•known as "The Bankers' Debt," the origin of which is briefly as follows :-

The original sum lent by the Bankers and others to King Charles II. was £1,328,526, for which he promised 6 per cent. interest. Shortly before the King's death the payment of interest was stopped and protracted litigation ensued, at the close of which the Government provided, by the Act 12 W m. ILI., c. 12, that in lieu of certain perpetual annual payments and of all arrears grarted by Letters Patent of Charles II. out of the Hereditary Excise, in satisfaction of the said sum of $£ 1,328,526$ due to the Patentees, the said Hereditary Excise should, from the 26th December 1705, stand charged fur ever with the payment of interest on the said sum, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, to be paid quarterly, subject nevertheless to be redeemed upon payment of a moiety ( $£ 664,263$ ) of the principal sum.

The bulk of this amount was subscribed into South Sea Stock, pursuant to Act 6 Geo. I., c. 4, the amount unsubscribed being paid off in 1723 .

The unclaimed dividends of the Bankers' Debt up to 29th September 1717, viz. : $£ 10,725$ 5s. $3 \frac{1}{4} d$. were made applicable, by the Act 13 Geo. I., c. 3, for paying off debt, as though they were moneys of the Sinking Fund, but if claim were afterwards substantiated to the satisfaction of the Treasury, the principal and interest that would have been payable were to be repaid out of the Sinking Fund.

Such were the earliest items of the Funded Debt, originally so termed from the taxes, revenues, or funds on which the interest of the Public Debt was charged, though by a strange association of ideas the term is now applied to the Capital sum upon, which the interest is payable, the National Debt being familiarly known as "The Funds."

STATEMENT showing the LOANS RAISED ON ANNUITIES in the reigns of William and Mary, and Queen Anne, forming early portions of the FUNDED DEBT.


STATEMENT showing the LOANS RAISED ON ANNUITIES in the reigns of William and Mary, and Queen Anne, forming early portions of the FUNDED DEBT-continued.


The foregoing statement will suffice to show the mode in which a large part of the Early Funded Debt was built up prior to the establishment of the *South Sea Company. The said Company was incorporated by Letters Patent dated the 8th September 1711, and, besides affording considerable relief to the Government, contributed to the much needed support of public credit by engrafting into its stock certain debts and deficiencies, consisting chiefly of a large arrear of Navy, Victuailing and Transport Debentures, for which no fund had been established to enable the charges thereon to be met as they became due. The inducement to subscribe these debts and deficiencies into the stock of the Company was not only the provision of a fund for payment of the interest in arrear, but the expectation held out to the public creditor of obtaining some collateral commercial advantage from the grant to the Company of exclusive privileges of trading to the South Seas. It must be understood, however, that there was no positive obligation on the part of the holders of Tallies and Debentures to subscribe them into the stock of the Company, but the prospect offered was not unattractive, and public creditors hastened to avail themselves largely of a scheme which pointed to permanent advantage. A larger scheme was introduced in 1720, when the several floating debts and the irredeemable temporary Annuities were converted into permanent Funded Debt by subscription into the Stock of the Company, and, however convenient from the point of view of the Government, it is difficult to realize how the Company could have expected to derive additional profit from the transaction. The disastrous sequel is a matter of history, with which it is not the purpose of the present investigation to deal-that purpose being rather to make clear the growth of the Funded Debt. It only remains to add statements in detail of the composition of the capital of the Company, which, beginning in 1712 with $£ 9,177,96715 \mathrm{~s} .4 \mathrm{~d}$., was increased, in 1715 , to $£ 10,000,000$ by an addition of $£ 822,0324 s .8 d$. , and in 1719 , to £11, $746,8448 \mathrm{~s}$. 10 d ., in connection with the subscription of certain Lottery Annuities for 32 years at $11 \frac{1}{2}$ years' purchase, and lastly, in 1720 , to $£ 37,802,2035$ 5. $6 \frac{1}{2} d$., by an addition of $£ 26,055,358 \quad 16 s$. $8 \frac{1}{2} d$., the result of a general subscription of redeemable and irredeemable debts.

[^2]I. Debt Subscribed into Capital Stock of the South Sea Company in 1712 , per Act 9 Anne, c. 21.

II. Addition to Capital Stock of the South Sea Company in 1715, per Act 1 Geo. I. (Stat. 2), c. 21.

| Half-year's interest at 6 per cent. due to South Sea Company on $£ 9,177,96715 s .4 d$. to 24 th June 1715 ... | 275,339 | 08 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Half-year's interest at 6 per cent. due to South Sea Company on $£ 10,000,000$ to 25 th December 1715 | 300,000 | 00 |
| One year's Management due to South Sea Company | 8,000 | 00 |
| Advanced to Government by way of Loan to meet requirements of the Treasurer of the Navy | 238,693 | 40 |
|  | £822,032 | 48 |

III. Addition to Capital Stock of the South Sea Company in 1719 , per Act 5 Geo. I. c. 19.

Part of the Lottery Annuities for 32 years (8 Anne, c. 4), amounting to $£ 94,32912$ s., subscribed into this stock at $11 \frac{1}{2}$ years' purchase

| $1,084,790$ | 8 | 0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 117,912 | 0 | 0 |
| $£ 1,202,702$ | 8 | 0 |

The capital of the South Sea Company was at the same time increased by a Loan to Government in proportion to the Lottery Annuities and arrears actually subscribed

## IV. ADDITIONS TO THE STOCK OF THE SOUTH SEA COMPANY in 1720 in consequence

Description of the Annuities and Redeemable Debts.
Authority.

## I. Long Annuities charged on-

9d. per barrel Excise-originally Life Annuities, but afterwards converted by various Acts into Long Annuities for 96 years from 25th January 1695, and for 89 years from 25th January 1702
$\frac{2}{7}$ of $9 d$. per barrel Excise-originally Life Annuities, but afterwards converted by various Acts into Long Annuities for 96 years from 25th January 1695, and for 89 years from 25 th January $1702 \ldots$

The weekly sum of $£ 3,700$ Hereditary and other Duties of Excise, for 99 years from 25th March 1704

The weekly sum of $£ 3,700$ Hereditary and other Duties of Excise for 99 years from ( 25th December $1705 \ldots$

The " one-third subsidy" of tonnage and poundage, certain Duties on coals, and Duties of Excise for 99 years from 25th March 1706

Duties on low wines, hawkers, \&c., sweets, stamps, the additional subsidy and overplus moneys of other Annuity Funds, for 99 years from 25th March 1707

The Yearly Fund of $£ 40,000$ charged on such overplus moneys, and further grants of several Duties, for 99 years from 25th March 1708

The "half subsidy" of tonnage and poundage, other Duties granted and moneys appointed, for 99 years from 24 th June 1708
II. Short Term Annuities charged on-

A Yearly Fund of $£ 135,000$ (sum actually required $£ 134,998$ 12s.) out of additional Duties on coals, \&c., and on dwelling houses, for 32 years from 29 th September 1710 , part of annuity, to the amount of $£ 94,329128$., having been subscribed into South Sea Stock in 1819, per Act 5 Geo. I., c. 19

A Yearly Fund of $£ 81,000$ out of the New Duties of Excise, and New Duties on pepper, spice, raisins, and snuff, for 32 years from 29th September 1710

2 \& 3 Anne, c. 3.
$3 \& 4$ Anne, c. 2.
$4 \& 5$ Anne, c. 6.

6 Anne, c. 11.
4 W. \& M., c. 3 and other Acts.

4 W. \& M., c. 20 and other Acts.

6 Anne, c 2

6 Anne, c. 6

8 Anne, c. 4.

8 Anne, c. 7.
of the Annuities and other Public Debts taken in by virtue of the Act 6 Geo. I., c. 4.


## IV. ADDITIONS TO THE STOCK OF THE SOUTH SEA COMPANY in 1720 in consequence

Description of the Annuities and Redeemable Debts.

Authority.
iii. Sundry Redeemable Debts, continued:-

Principal payable on Standing Orders in respect of Prize Lottery Tickets (1714) charged on the same Yearly Fund of 2116,573 12s. as above...

12 Anne, sess. 2, c. 9.

Amount raised on a Yearly Fund of $£ 45,000$ charged on the Aggregate Fund .
1 Geo. I. (Stat. 2), c. 19.

Amount raised on a Yearly Fund of $£ 8,450$ charged on the Aggregate Fund ...
1 Geo. I. (Stat. 2), c. 21.

Amount unsatisfied on Annuities payabie at the Bank of England on 4 Lottery Acts, viz. :-2 Lotteries of 1711 , and 2 Lotteries of 1712 , including $\left.£ 658,654138.5 \frac{3}{4} d .,\right\}$ in respect of the moiety of the Banker's Debt ...

Principal payable on Army Debentures certified according to Acts of Parliament on $\}$
3 Geo. I., c. 7.
or before 21st March 1719 ...
3 Geo. I., c. 7.

Moneys contributed by Tallies of Sol to satisfy principal and interest unsatisfied on the Register of Loans-


Due to Bank of England for sum advanced to the Treasury to make good a deficiency for the Service and Victualling of the Navy

Fortunate Tickets in the 1st Lottery Loan of 1719
5 Geo. I, c. xxiv. (Private Act.)

5 Geo. I., c. 1.

5 Geo. I., c. 3.

Fortunate Tickets in the 2nd Lottery Loan of 1719..
5 Geo. I., c. 9.

of the Annuities and other Public Debts taken in by virtue of the Act 6 Geo. I., c. 4.-continued.

$\ddagger$ Of thiz amount the sum of $£ 4,000,000$ was disposed of to the Bank of England, by Act 8 Geo. I., c. 21 , in 1722 .
Note.-By the Acts 23 Geo. $I$. che interest on the 5 per cent. Stock was to be reduced to 4 per cent, after Midsummer 1727 .

The particulars of each loan being given in the following statement of the progress of the Funded Debt, it is unnecessary to make more precise reference to the terms on which money was raised in the early years of the Funded Debt.

It is important, however, to note that the Capital Stock assigned to the public creditor seldom exceeded the sum advanced by him to the Government. There are only four such instances prior to the reign of George III. ; two of which will be found in 1747 and 1748 , during the War of the Austrian Succession, when subscribers received $£ 110$ in a 4 per cent. Stock for each $£ 100$ contributed. The two other cases occurred in 1759 and 1760 , during the Seven Years' War. In 1759 , subscribers received $£ 105$ in a 3 per cent. Stock for each $£ 100$ contributed, together with a Lottery Ticket representing a further capital of $£ 10$ in the same Stock ; and in 1760 , besides $£ 100$ in a 4 per cent. Stock, each subscriber received a Lottery Ticket representing a further capital of 3 per cent. in the same Stock. From the beginning of the reign of George III. it became the practice to grant, in addition to Capital Stock at par, Annuities for long or short terms, or for lives, as a collateral inducement to the public creditor to subscribe to loans ; and where this was not the case, the inducement was effected by Lottery Tickets, the prizes in which were invariably funded in the same Stock as that in which the loans were subscribed. The only instance, indeed, in this period, other than those already mentioned, in which an additional amount of Stock was created beyond the sum borrowed was in 1776 , when, in a loan of $£ 2,000,000$ authorized by the Act 16 Geo. III., c. 34 , every subscriber of $£ 70$ received $£ 7710$ s. in the 3 per cent. Consols, and for a further sum of $£ 30$ three Lottery Tickets, the prizes being funded in the same Stock.

In six Lottery Loans, contracted towards the close of the War of the Spanish Succession from 1711 to 1714 , by which the sum of $£ 9,000,000$ was raised, the prizes, which were also funded, amounted to no less than £2,723,910.

Between the years 1694 and 1784 , no fewer than 40 Loans were connected with a lottery, and these include the whole of the Loans contracted during the American War to the amount of $£ 75,500,000$.

# PROGRESS OF THE FUNDED DEBT IN GREAT BRITAIN FROM 1694 TO 1786. 

CAPITAL STOCK CREATED.


CAPITAL STOCK PAID OFF.


CAPITAL STOGK CREATED.


CAPITAL STOCK PAID OFF.


CAPITAL STOCK CREATED.


- The details of the arrears of interest were as follows:-

Bankers Debt
1st Lottery Loan of 1711
do. 1 Lo
2nd Lottery Loan of 1712
1st Loter do.
2nd



## CAPITAL STOCK PAID OFF.



CAPITAL STOCK CREATED.


* Of this stock $£ 129,750$ was, in 1751 , subscribed into 3 per cent. Reduced Annuities, per Act 23 Geo. II., ce. 1 and 22 . of $237,8215 \mathrm{~s} .112$. was, in 1751 , t Of these Debentures, which als, per Act 25 Geo. II., c. 27.


## CAPITAL STOCK PAID OFF．

| Particulars of Debt Paid off． | Capital stock Paid off． |  |  | Total OAPITAL Stock Paid off． | Nominal <br> Amount of FUNDED DEBT REMAINING AT THE CLOSE OF Financial YEAR． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { Sinking Fund. }}{\text { By }}$ | Capital <br> Funded Debt doreased in Miscellaneous Ways． | Total． |  |  |  |
|  | $\pm$ s．d． | \＆s．${ }^{\text {d }}$ ． | \＆s．d． | £ $\quad$ ，d． | ¢ s．$d$ ， |  |
| Paid Off in respect of－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Correction－for error in amount of Lottery Loans of 1711 and 1712 and Bankers Annuities open to be subscribed into Stock of the South Sea Company．The Act 6 Geo．I．，c． 4 ，gave the figures as $£ 9,534,357$ 13e． $113{ }_{3} d$ ．，whereas the actual figures were subsequently found to be $£ 9,534,0775 s .6 d$ ． （See Act 3 Geo．IL．，c．16，which does not， however，state when or how the error arose．） | $\} \quad .$. | 280885 | ．．．． | 2，942，47 97 | 49，798，457 14 31 | 1720 |
| Civil List Lottery Loan of 1713．． | ．． | 12,46000 |  |  |  |  |
| Lottery Loan of 1714，viz．$\left\{\begin{array}{ll}\text { Prizes } \\ \text { Blanks } & \text { S3，300 } \\ 3,740\end{array}\right\} .$. | ．．．． | 7,040 | \} 32,895 00 | 2，975，366 10 97 | 50，265，562 143 31 | 172 |
| Civil List Lottery Loan of 1713．． | ．．．． | 12，550 00 |  |  |  |  |
| Lottery Loan of 1714，viz．$\left\{\begin{array}{ll}\text { Prizes } & ⿺ 𠃊 ⿻ 丷 木 斤 \\ \text { Blanks } & 4,320 \\ 4,0+0\end{array}\right\} \ldots$ |  | 5,36000 |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd Lottery Loan of 1719 （unsubscribed into South Sea Stock） | \} .. . | 14,00000 | $31,910 \quad 0$ | 5，007，276 $10 \quad 9$ 97 | 48，374，746 9 9 44 | 1722 |
| Capital Stock of South Sea Company reduced by Act 7 Geo．I．，Stat．2，s． 2. | \} .. . | $2,000,00000$ |  |  |  |  |
| Civil List Lottery Loan of 1713．． | ．．．． | $\begin{array}{llll}13,500 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Lottery Loan of 1714，viz．$\left\{\begin{array}{ll}\text { Prizes } \\ \text { Blanks } & \text { ct2，985 } \\ 40,000\end{array}\right\} .$. | ．．．． | 82，985 00 |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd Lottery Loan of 1719 （unsubsoribed into South Sea Stock） | \} .. .. | 12，500 00 | 1，313，771 $3 \cdot 4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $6,321,0471413$ | $49,060,975 \quad 6 \quad 0 \frac{1}{4}$ | 1723 |
| Balance of Lottery Loans of 1711 and 1712 and Bankers Debt（funded in 5 per cent． Annuities，per Act 3 Geo．I．，c．7）unsub－ scribed into South Sea Stock | $\} 1,204,786$ | ．．．． |  |  |  |  |
| Civil List Lottery Loan of 1713．．－．．．． | －．．．． | 13，770 00 |  |  |  |  |
| Lottery Loan of 1714 ，viz．$\left\{\begin{array}{ll}\text { Prizes } \\ \text { Blanks } & \text { f65，} \\ \text { 142，965 }\end{array}\right\} .$. | 95,640 0 0 | 113,01500 |  |  |  |  |
| Principal unsubscribed into South Sea Stock of－ <br> £910，000 08． $0 d_{\text {．，}} 5$ per cent．Annuities raised per Act 1 Geo．I．（stat．2），c． 19 £169，000 $08.0 d ., 5$ per cent．Annuities raised per Act 1 Geo．I．（stat．2），c． 19 £110，312 178． 4 d．， 5 per cent．Annuities raised per Act 5 Geo．I．，c． 1 | $\begin{array}{rrr} 203,824 & 5 & 0 \\ 31,473 & 13 & 4 \\ 2,510 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\cdots$ | 474，232 $18 \quad 4$ | 6，795，280 $12{ }^{\text {a }}$ ？ | 48，586，742 78 | 1724 |
| 2nd Lottery Loan of 1719 （unsubscribed into South Sea Stock） | \} .. .. | 14,00000 | －．． |  |  |  |

CAPITAL STOCK CREATED.


[^3]
## CAPITAL STOCK PAID OFF.



CAPITAL STOCK CREATED.


[^4]CAPITAL STOCK PAID OFF.


CAPITAL STOCK CREATED.


[^5]CAPITAL STOCK PAID OFF.

| Partienlars of Debt Paid off. | Capital Stook Paid off. |  |  | Total Capital Stock Paid off. | Nominal <br> AMOUNT OF FUNDED DEBT REMAINING AT THE OLOSE Finangial Year. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { By } \\ \text { Sinking Fund. } \end{gathered}$ | Capital Funded Debt decreased in Miscellane Ways. | Total. |  |  |  |
| Paid off in respect of - | \& s. $d$. | \& s. d. | £ s. $\quad$ d. | \& 8. $d$. | £ 8. d. |  |
|  | .. .. | .. .. | .. . | 18,429,998 9 9 67 | 61,438,824 10 7 7 早 | 1747 |
| .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. - | .. .. | .. .. | 18,429,998 980 | 68,368,824 10 73 | 1748 |
| . .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. .. |  | .. .. | 18,429,998 96 | 71,441 2961115 | 1749 |
| .. .. .. .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |  | 18,429,998 96 | 72,441,296 $11 \quad 53$ | 1750 |
| Part of Public Debts at 4 per cent. unsubscribed into Reduced 3 per cents,s per 23 Geo. II., c.c. $1 \& 22$, viz.:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exchequer Annuities charged on Wrought Plate, per Act 6 Geo. I., c. 11. | .. .. | 182,250 00 |  |  |  |  |
| Lottery Loan of 1746, per Act 19 Geo . II., c. 12 | .. | 175,571 61 |  |  |  |  |
| Lottery Loan of 1747 , per Act 20 Geo. II., $\text { c. } 10$ | .. .. | $70,723 \times 1$ | $\} 2,352,01611 \quad 6$ | $20,782,015 \quad 1 \quad 104$ | 72,189,279 $1911 \frac{3}{4}$ | 1751 |
| Lottery Loan of 1748, per Act 21 Geo. II., c.c. 2 \& 14 | .. .. | 269,99318 |  |  |  |  |
| Part Capital of Old and New South Sea Annuities unsubscribed, per Act 24 Geo. ㅍ., c. 4 , for reduction of 4 per cent. interest, per Act 23 Geo. II., c.c. 1 \& 22 .. | $\therefore$ | 1,653,478 142 |  |  |  |  |
| Part of Public Debt at 4 per cent. unsubscribed into Reduced 3 per Cents., per Act 23•Geo. II., c.c. 1 \& 22 , viz. : - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loan of 1747, per Act 20 Geo. IL., c. 3 | .. .. | 210,634 150 |  |  |  |  |
| Naval, Victualling and Transport Bills funded per Act 22 Geo. II., c. 23 | 103,975 $\quad 12 \quad 2$ |  | $9388,025 \quad 4 \quad 7$ | 21,720,040 5 5 74 | 71,251,254 $15 \quad 48$ | 1752 |
| Balance of capital of Old and New South Sea Annuities unsubscribed, per Act 24 Geo. II. c. 4 , for reduction of 4 per cent. interest, per Act 23 Geo. II., c.c. 1 \& 22 | .. $\cdot$ | 623,414 $17 \quad 5$ |  |  |  |  |
| Part of £400,000 $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Annuities, created in 1732 , per Act 4 Geo. II., c. 9 , paid off per Act 25 Geo . II., c. 35 | ) .. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 395,500 00 | $395,500 \sim 0$ | $22,1150,540 \quad 5 \quad 78$ | $70,850,75415 \quad 43$ | 1753 |
| Part of $£ 400,0003 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Annuities, creuted 1732 by Act 4 Geo. II., c. 9 , paid off per Act 25 Geo . II., c. 35 | \} .. .. | 60000 | 60000 | 22,116,140 5 5 $7 \frac{71}{4}$ | $70,855,1541543$ | 1754 |
| .. .. .. .. .. | .. .. |  |  | 22,116,140 5071 | $71,755,15415 \quad 43$ | 1755 |
| .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |  | 22,116,140 5071 | $73,755,15415$ 年 | 2.756 |
| . .. .. .. .. .. | . .. |  |  | 22,116,140 50 | $76,755,15415 \quad 43$ | 1757 |
| Balance of $£ 400,0003 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Annuities, created in 1732 by Act 4 Geo . II., c. 9 , paid off per Act 25 Geo. II., c. 35 .. | \} .. $\quad$. | 3,90000 | 3,90000 | 22,120,040 5 5 7 7 | $81,751,2541543$ | 1758 |
| .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 22,120,040 5071 | $89,341,2541543$ | 1759 |

CAPITAL STOCK CREATED.

| షٌ |  |  | Capital sto | K Created. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Particulars of Debt Created. | By Loans. | By Funding of Bills, Tallies and Debentures. | Capital <br> Funded Debt increased in Miscellaneous Ways. | Total. |  | Total ${ }_{\text {chal }}^{\text {chital Stook }}$ Created. |
| 1760 | Loan of $£ 8,000,000$ in Annuities at 4 per cent. for 21 years from 5th January 1760, and thence 3 per cent., with a Lottery ticket representing a further capital of $£ 3$ per cent. in the same Stock, authorized by Act 33 Geo. II., c. 7 .. | $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { L } & \text { s. } & d . \\ \\ & 8,240,000 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | \& 8. $d$. | ¢ 8. $d$. | £ $8,240,000$ | d. $\begin{array}{ll} 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cccc}\& & s & d . \\ 119,701,295 & 1 & 0\end{array}$ |
|  | Loan of $£ 11,400,000$ on 3 per cent. Consols at par, with a Long Annuity of $£ 12 s, 6 d$. per cent. for 99 years from 5 th January 1761, and $£ 600,000$ by 60,000 Lottery tickets of $£ 10$ each, the prizes being funded in the same Stock, authorized by Act 1 Geo. III., c. 7 <br> Long Annuity created, expiring in 1860£128,250 | ${ }^{\cdot} 12,000,000 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | .. .- | .. .. | 12,000,000 |  | 131,701,295 10 |
| $1762$ | Loan of $£ 12,000,000$ on Annuities at 4 per cent. for 19 years from 5th January 1762, and thence at 3 per cent., with a Long Annuity of $£ 1$ for 98 years from 5th January 1762, authorized by Act 2 Geo. III., c. 10 .. <br> Long Annuity created, expiring in 1860£120,000 | ${ }^{1} 12,000,00000$ | .. .. | .. .. | 12,000,000 | 00 | 143,701,295 10 |
| 1763 | Loan of $£ 2,800,000$ on Annuities at 4 per cent. from 5th April 1763, and of $£ 700,000$ on Lottery tickets, prizes being funded in the same stock, authorized by Act 3 Geo. III, c. 12 .. <br> Navy, Victualling and Transport Bills funded in 4 per cent. Stock at par, authorized by Act 3 Geo. III., c. 9 .. | $\left\{\begin{array}{ccc} 3,500,000 & 0 & 0 \\ \} & \cdots & \cdots \end{array}\right.$ | 3,483,553 110 | $\begin{array}{ll}. & \\ \text {.. }\end{array}$ | 6,983,553 |  | $150,684,848210$ |
| 1764 | .. .. .. .. .. .. |  |  | .. .. | .. | .. | 150,684,848 210 |
| 1765 | Loan of $£ 1,500,000$ (including a Lottery) on 3 per cent. Consols, blanks and prizes of the Lottery being funded in the same stock <br> Navy, Victualling and Transport Bills subscribed and funded to the amount of $£ 1,367,66916 \mathrm{~s} .9 \mathrm{~d}$. and $£ 114,330 \mathrm{~s}$. 3 d . was contributed in money. A further sum of $£ 18,000$ was subscribed on a Tontine Annuity of $£ 540$, known as the Second English Tontine | ) $\begin{aligned} & 114,330\end{aligned}$ | 1,367,689 169 | .. .. | 1,482,000 | 00 | 152,166,848 210 |
| 1766 | Loan of $£ 900,000$ on 3 per cent. Consols at par, with a Lottery of $£ 600,000$, the blanks and prizes being iunded in the same Stock, authorised by Act 6 Geo. III., c. 39 | > $1,500,00000$ | .. .. | .. .. | 1,500,000 | 00 | 153,666,848 210 |
| 1767 | Loan of $£ 900,900$ on 3 per cent. Consols at par, with a Lottery of $£ 600,000$, the prizes being funded in the same Stock, authorised by Act 7 Geo. III, c. 24 .. | ¢ $1,500,00000$ | .. .. | .. .. | 1,500,000 | 00 | 155,166,848 210 |
| 1768 | Loan of $£ 1,300,000$ on 3 per cent. Consols at par, with a Lottery of $£ 600,000$, the prizes being funded in the same Stock, authorised by Act 8 Geo, III., c. 31 .. | $\} \begin{array}{llll}1,900,000 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | .. .. | .. .. | 1,900,000 | 00 | $157,066848 \quad 210$ |
| 1769 | .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | . |  | $157,066,848 \quad 210$ |
| 1770 | Note.-The sum of $£ 1,253,700$ of the 4 per cent. Annuities created in 1760 by 33 Geo. II., c. 7, was in this year subscribed into 3 per cent. Consols by Act 10 Geo. III., c. 46 | $\}$ | .. .. | .. .. | .. | .. | $157,066,848 \quad 210$ |
| 1771 | 1 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. |  |  |  |  |  | $157,066,848 \quad 210\{$ |

[^6]CAPITAL STOCK PAID OFF.


CAPITAL STOCK CREATED.


[^7]CAPITAL STOCK PAID OFF.


CAPITAL STOCK CREATED.

(a) Peace of Versailles.

NOTE.-For a continuation of this Statement, see " Report of the

## CAPITAL STOCK PAID OFF.



Note.-When the date is in darker type, it denotes a period of War.
Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt," C. 6539 of 1891, page 72.

# PROGRESS OF THE FUNDED DEBT IN IRELAND <br> FROM <br> 1716 то 1787. 

(The figures in this page are in Irish currency.)
The permanent debt of Ireland commenced in the year 1716 with a loan of $£ 50,000$ raised at 8 per cent. interest. The Irish Act 2 Geo. I., c. 7, contained an unlimited engagement to repay all such sums as should be advanced and paid into the Treasury for the support and defence of the Kingdom, to the lenders, their executors, administrators, or assigns, without any deduction or abatement, and with legal interest, such interest being payable half-yearly till such time as the principal might be repaid. The Irish Act 4 Geo. I., c. 2 , states in the 13 th section the amount of the sum so advanced, viz., $£ 50,000$. The form of security was merely the Treasury receipt for the amount advanced, and was by no means so inconvenient a form of security as might at first be supposed, the 4th section of the Act enacting that such receipts should be transferable from time to time, by the endorsement of the person to whom any money was due on account of the Loan.

The interest was reduced from 8 to 7 per cent., from the 25 th March 1724, by the Irish Act, 10 Geo. I., c. 1 , and the lenders, if not content with this arrangement, were empowered to transfer their security to the Vice-Treasurer, and be paid off ; the Vice-Treasurer on his part being authorized to assign the same security to whoever would lend the sum at the reduced rate.

In 1730 , the Irish Act 3 Geo. II., c. 2, authorized a loan of $£ 150,000$ at 6 per cent. interest. The new Loan was to be applied solely to pay off arrears on the establishment (Civil List), and such arrears were to be preferred to money in the subscription. In the result, the sum of $£ 90,24119 \mathrm{~s} .11 \frac{3}{4} d$. was subscribed in cash, and $£ 59,7580 \mathrm{~s}$. 014 . in the form of Army Debentures issued for arrears of pay. The interest on the former Loan was by the same Act reduced to 6 per cent., with a similar clause for non-contents.

In 1731 , the original form of security was altered by the Irish Act 5 Geo. II., c. 3. All old receipts were called in and new ones delivered at the reduced rate of 5 per cent. as from the 25 th December 1731, the whole of the previous debt being converted into duly numbered debentures at the lower rate of interest. A further amount of $£ 100,000$ was borrowed under this Act towards the discharge of like arrears on the establishment, and new duties were appropriated, first to pay interest, and as often as there remained $£ 5,000$ surplus, then to pay off so much as might be of the principal of the debentures, drawn by lot. The interest on the debentures so drawn ceased on the current half-yearly day of payment; but, whether from ignorance or negligence, it not unfrequently happened that some considerable period elapsed between the cessation of the interest and the presentation of the debentures for payment of the principal.

In 1.742 and $1743, £ 250,000$ was raised at 4 per cent. under the Irish Act 15 Geo. II., c. 2. Half the amount was to be applied towards reducing by lot to 4 per cent. $£ 125,000$ of the former 5 per cent. Debentures, and the usual clause as to non-contents was inserted.

Portions of the debt continued to be paid off from time to time until, in 1760 , the only debt remaining amounted to $£ 5,300$ (Irish), or $£ 4,8926 \mathrm{~s} .1 \mathrm{~d}$. in British currency. From this time, however, the loans on debentures became more frequent, the rate of interest being 5 per cent., save in respect of the Loan of $£ 150,000$ in the first Session of 1760 , which, by the Act 33 Geo. II. c. 2, was borrowed at 4 per cent., but at the close of the year was raised to 5 per cent. by the Act 1 Geo. III., c. 2. A few years later, in 1766, the whole of the then funded Debt was reduced to 4 per cent. by the Act 5 Geo. III., c. 2.

In 1783 , the sum of $£ 600,000$ in Debentures at 4 per cent. was converted into Bank Stock, an annuity of 4 per cent. being granted to the Bank of Ireland by way of interest, this forming the earliest item of the debt now due to that establishment.

The issue of Treasury Bills was first begun in Ireland in 1779, under the authority of the Act 19 and 20 Geo. III., c. 2. The bills bore a rate of interest of $3 d$. per cent. per day, or $£ 411 \mathrm{~s} .3 \mathrm{~d}$. per cent. per annum. In 1784, an attempt was made by the Irish Government to exchange Treasury Bills for 4 per cent. Debentures, by offering a premium of 10 per cent. to the holders of Bills falling due who might be willing to accept the offer. Bills to the amount of $£ 15,250$ only were so exchanged, but the occasion is remarkable as being the only instance of the funding of Unfunded Debt in Ireland.

The Funded Debt in Ireland consisted solely of Loan Debentures till 1797, when for the first time holders of debentures bearing interest at $3 \frac{1}{2}, 4$ and 5 per cent. respectively were empowered by the Act 37 Geo. III., c. 54 to turn the same into Government Stock, payable at the Bank of Ireland, by bringing them to the Bank to be cancelled, and, in lieu thereof, having the principal sums entered in the Bank books, with the name of the holder as proprietor. Many persons; however, preferred the debentures, always a popular form of security in Ireland, which did not finally disappear till the old Funded Debt in Ireland at different rates of interest was either paid off or converted, under the several conversion schemes of 1822,1824 , and 1844.

As regards Lottery Loans, it was for some 20 years prior to the Union the practice in Ireland to have separate lotteries, and in two of these, viz., in 1780 and 1781, the prizes were paid in debentures, bearing interest at 4 per cent. The first of these two lotteries, authorized under the 5 th Section of the Act 19 and 20 Geo. III, c. 2, provided for the issue of 40,000 tickets at $£ 5$ each, the prizes paid in debentures amounting to $£ 210,000$; and the second lottery, authorized under the 8th Section of the Act 19 and 20 Geo. III., c. 10 , provided for the issue of 20,000 tickets at $£ 5$ each, the prizes paid in debentures amounting to $£ 105,000$. No other lottery prizes in Ireland were funded, and there were no separate Irish lotteries after the Union.

## PROGRESS OF THE FUNDED DEBT IN IRELAND FROM 1716 TO 1787.

CAPITAL STOCK CREATED.


CAPITAL STOCK PAID OFF.


CAPITAL STOCK CREATED.


CAPITAL STOCK PAID OFF.

| Particulars of Debt Paid off. | Capital stock Paid off. |  |  | total Capital Stock Paid off. | Nominai AMOUNT OF Funded Debt REMAINING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH <br> FinANCIAI Year. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Loan Debentures Paid oft. | Capital <br> Funded Debt decreased in Miscellaneous Ways. | Total. |  |  |  |
|  | British Currency. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paid off in respect of- | \& s. d. | \& s. $d$. | \& s. $d$. | \& 8. $d$. | £ s. d. | 20th Mar. |
| .. .. | .. .. |  |  | 221,44630 | $346,246 \quad 3 \quad 0$ | 1747 |
| .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. .. | . $\cdot$. | .. .. | 221,446 312 | $360,092 \quad 61$ | 1748 |
| .. .. ${ }^{\text {.. }}$.. .. .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |  | 221,446312 | $363,323 \quad 16$ | 1749 |
|  | 12,830154 | .. .. | 12,830154 | 234,276 18 6 | 352,80000 | 1750 |
| Loan Debentures at 5 per ceut., issued per Aet 5 Geo. І., c. 2 | 63,323 16 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loan Debentures at 4 per cent., issued per Act 15 Geo . II., c. 2 .. | 59,907 1310 | ( | 123,230 $15 \quad 4$ | 357,507 1310 | 229,56948 | 1751 |
| Loan Debentures at 5 per cent., issued per Act 5 Geo. II., c. 2 | 9262 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loan Debentures at 4 per cent., issued per Act 15 Geo . II., c. 2 .. | 8,215 | \} .. | 8,307 1310 | 365,81578 | 221,261 1010 | 1752 |
| Loan Debentures at 4 per cent., issued per Act 15 Geo. II., e. 2 .. | 107,723 17 | .. .. | 107,723 17 | $473,538 \times 8$ | 113,538 93 | 1753 |
| Loan Debentures at 4 per cent., issued per Act 15 Geo. II,, c. 2 .. | 29,261 1010 | .. .. | 29,261 1010 | 502,80001 | 84,27618 | 1754 |
| Loan Debentures at $\overline{5}$ per cent., issued per Act 5 Geo . II., c. 2 | 1,384 123 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loan Debentures at 4 per cent., issued per Act 15 Geo. IL., e. 2, and Act 19 Geo. II., c. 3.. | 64,984 124 | \} .. $\cdot$ | $66,369 \quad 47$ | $569,169 \quad 48$ | 17,907 1310 | 1755 |
| Loan Debentures at 4 per cent., issued per Act 15 Geo. II., c. 2 , and Act 19 Geo. II., c. 3 .. | 3,784 124 | .. .. | 3,784 124 | 572,953 170 | 14,123 1 ¢ | 1756 |
| Loan Debentures at 4 per cent., issued per Act 15 Geo . II., c. 2 , and Act 19 Geo .II., c. $3 . .$. | 5,907 1310 | .. .. | 5,907 1310 | 578,861 1010 | 8,215 | 3757 |
| Loan Debentures at 4 per cent., issued per Act 15 Geo. IL., c. 2 , and Act 19 Geo. II., c. 3 .. | 2,953 $17 \quad 0$ | .. .. | 2,953 $17 \quad 0$ | 581,815 710 | 5,261 108 | 1758 |
| Loan Debentures at 4 per cent, issued per Act 15 Geo . II., c. 2 , and Act 19 Geo . II., c. 3 .. | 36947 | .. .. | 36947 | 582,184 125 | $4,892 \quad 6 \quad 1$ | 1759 |
| Loan Debentures at 4 per cent., issued per Act 15 Geo . II., c. 2 , and Act 19 Geo . II., c. 3 .. | \} .. .. | * |  | 582,184 125 | $4,892 \times 1$ | 1760 |
| Loan Debentures at 4 per cent., issued per Act 15 Geo. II., c. 2, and Act 19 Geo. II., e. 3 .. | 276185 | .. .. | 276185 | 582,461 1010 | 281,5389 | 1761 |
| .. .. .. .. .. |  | .. $\cdot$ - | - | 582,461 1010 | 327,69261 | 1762 |
| Loan Debentures at 5 per cent. <br> Do. do. 4 do. | $\begin{aligned} & 2,3071310 \\ & 2,3071310 \end{aligned}$ | \} .. .. | $4,615 \quad 78$ | 587,076 18 6 | 507,692 61 | 1763 |
| .. .. .. .. |  | . |  | 587,076 $18 \quad 6$ | 599,999 1911 | 1764 |
| Loan Debentures at 5 per cent. | 32,21578 |  | $32,215 \quad 7 \quad 8$ | $619,292 \quad 6 \quad 2$ | 567,784 123 |  |
| Do. do. do. | $\text { 18,553 } 1611$ | . | 18,553 1611 | 637,846 | $\begin{array}{lll}507,784 & 12 & 3 \\ 549,23015 & 4\end{array}$ | 1706 |
| Do. do. 4 per cent. .. | $\begin{array}{llll}13,846 & 3 & 1\end{array}$ | .. .. | 13,846 31 | 651,692 62 | 627,692 61 | 1767 |
| Do, do. do. |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 62,082 61 | 1767 |
| Do. do. do. | 9,230 15 <br> 7,692 5 | .. .. | $9,23015 \quad 5$ | 660,92317 | 618,461 108 | 1768 |
|  | $\begin{array}{llll}27,692 & 6 & 1\end{array}$ | .. . | 27,692 61 | 688,61578 | 590,76947 | 1769 |

CAPITAL STOCK CREATED.


CAPITAL STOCK PAID OFF.


Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt," C.6539, pages 74 and 75.

# FUNDED DEBT IN TERMINABLE ANNUITIES. <br> Great Britain ... ... ... 1693 to $181 \%$. <br> United Kingdom ... ... 1818 to 1836.* 

At the commencement of the funding system, as may be seen by a reference to the introductory statement (pp. 1 to 12) on the early years of the Funded Debt, money was borrowed to a great extent upon Annuities for lives, and for long terms of years. These Annuities were payable at the Exchequer quarterly, and it has been shewn that most of them were afterwards subscribed into the Stock of the South Sea Company, the Balance of Annuities unsubscribed falling in at the dates originally contemplated, as given in detail on page 9.

In all subsequent cases, the only exception being that of the loan of $£ 187,000$ in 1790 , Annuities have been granted as a collateral inducement to the public creditor to subscribe to Loans, the greater part of his recompense being received in a Stock bearing interest at three, four, or five per cent. Such was the case with the Annuities in the following Schedules-the Life and Short Annuities being payable half-yearly at the Exchequer, and the Long Annuities half-yearly at the Bank of England.
(i.) Schedule of Life and Short Term Annuities created in connection with Loans.

| Year | Particulars of Loan. | Life Annuities. |  | Short Term Annuities. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1745 | Loan of $£ 500,000$ per Act 18 Geo. II., c. 9 . to have an Annuity of $£ 410 \mathrm{~s}$. for their own life or that of a nominee. | $£$ 22,500 | 8. 0 | £ | s. | d. |
| 1746 | Loan of $£ 500,000$, per Act 19 Geo. II., c. 12 . Subscribers for 10 tickets in the Lottery to have an Annuity of $£ 9$ for their own life or that of a nominee. | 45,000 | 0 |  |  |  |
| 1757 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Loan of } £ 3,000,000, \text { per Act } 36 \text { Geo.II., c. } 19 . \\ \text { Subscribers of } £ 1003 \text { per cent. An- } \\ \text { nuities to have an Annuity of } £ 12 s .6 d . \\ \text { for their own life or that of a nominee. } \end{array}\right\}$ | 33,750 | 0 |  |  |  |
| 1777 | Loan of $£ 5,000,000$, per Act 17 Geo. III., c. 36 . <br> Subscribers of $£ 1004$ per cent. Annuities to have also an Annuity of 10 s . for 10 years. |  |  | 25,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 1778 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Loan of } £ 6,000,000 \text {, per Act } 18 \text { Geo. III., } \\ \text { c. } 22 . \\ \text { Subscribers of } £ 1003 \text { per cent. An- } \\ \text { nuities to have a short Annuity of } £ 210 \text { s. } \\ \text { for } 30 \text { years, or a Life Annuity of the } \\ \text { same amount. } \end{array}\right\}$ | 2,8 |  | 147,150 | 7 | 0 |
| 1779 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Loan of } £ 7,000,000 \text {, per Act } 19 \text { Geo. III., } \\ \text { c. } 18 . \\ \text { Subscribers of £100 } 3 \text { per cent. An- } \\ \text { nuities to have a short Annuity of £3 15s. } \\ \text { for 29 years, or a Life Annuity of the } \\ \text { same amount. }\end{array}\right\}$ | 5,318 |  | 257,181 | 1 | 5 |
| 1790 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Loan of } £ 187,000 \text {, per Act } 29 \text { Geo. III., } \\ \text { c. } 37 \text {. } \\ \text { Subscribers of } £ 100 \text { to have an An- } \\ \text { of } £ 79 \mathrm{~s} .9 \mathrm{~d} \text {. for } 18 \frac{3}{4} \text { years. } \end{array}\right\}$ |  |  | 14,001 | 12 | 6 |

[^8](ii.) Schedule showing the amounts of Long Annuity created from time to time in connection with Loans.

| Yeur. | Authority. | Term of Annuity. | Long Annuity, per cent. | Amount of Loan. | Total Long | Anno |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\pm \quad s . \quad d$. | £ | £ | $s$. | d. |
| 1761 | 1 Geo. III., c. 7 | 99 years | 126 | 11,400,000 | 128,250 | 0 | 0 |
| 1762 | 2 Geo. III., c. 10 | 98. | 100 | 12,000,000 | 120,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 1780 | 20 Geo. III., c. 16 | 80 " | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 16 & 3\end{array}$ | 12,000,000 | 217,500 | 0 | 0 |
| 1782 | 22 Geo. III., c. 8 | 78 " | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 17 & 6\end{array}$ | 13,500,000 | 118,125 | 0 | 0 |
| 1783 | 23 Geo. III., c. 55 | 77 " | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 13 & 4\end{array}$ | 12,000,000 | 80,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 1784 | 24 Geo. III. (session 2), c. 10 | $75 \frac{1}{2}$ " | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 5 & 6\end{array}$ | 6,000,000 | 16,500 | 0 | 0 |
| 1790 | 30 Geo. III., c. to | $69 \frac{1}{4}$ | 450 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { In lieu of Tontine } \\ \text { Annuities. } \end{array}\right\}$ | 24,365 | 5 | 0 |
| 1794 | 34 Geo. III., c. 1 | $66 \frac{1}{4}$ " | 01115 | 11,000,000 | 62,791 | 13 | 4 |
| 1795 | 35 Geo. III., c. 14 | $65 \frac{1}{4}$ " | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 9 & 6\end{array}$ | 18,000,000 | 85,500 | 0 | 0 |
| 1796 | 36 Geo. III., c. 12 | $64 \frac{1}{4}$ | 0 6 | 18,000,000 | 58,500 | 0 | 0 |
| 1796 | 36 Geo. III., c. 74 | $63 \frac{3}{\frac{3}{4}}$ | 0 5 | 7,500,000 | 20,582 | 7 | 6 |
| 1797 | 37 Geo. III., с. ธ7 | 623. | 060 | 14,500,000 | 43,500 | 0 | 0 |
| 1798 | 38 Geo. III., c. 37 | $61 \frac{3}{4}$ " | $0+11$ | 17,000,000 | 41,791 | 13 | 4 |
| 1801 | 42 Geo. III., c. 8 | $58 \frac{1}{1}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 9\end{array}$ | *8,910,450 | 7,796 | 12 | $10_{2}^{1}$ |
| 1803 | 43 Geo. III., c. 67 | $56 \frac{3}{4}$ " | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 6 & 5\end{array}$ | 12,000,000 | 38,500 | 0 | 0 |
| 1805 | 45 Geo. FII., c. 40 | $54 \frac{3}{4}$ | 500 | 1,500,000 | 75,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 1809 | 49 Geo. III., c. 71 | $50 \frac{3}{4}$ " | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 8 & 10\end{array}$ | 14,600,000 | 64,483 | 6 | 8 |
| 1811 | 51 Geo. III., c. 49 | $48 \frac{3}{3}$ | $0 \quad 611$ | 12,000,000 | 41,500 | 0 | 0 |
| 1813 | 53 Geo. III., c. 69 | $463_{4}^{\prime \prime}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 8 & 6\end{array}$ | 27,000,000 | 114,750 | 0 | 0 |
| 1835 | $5 \& 6 \mathrm{Wm}$. IV., c. 45 | 243 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 13 & 7\end{array}$ | 15,000,000 | 101,875 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Long Annuity created |  |  |  |  | 1,461,310 | 18 | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ |



It will be noticed that the Long Annuities were all created for such periods as to ensure their termination at the same date-viz. the 5th January, 1860.

Up to the year 1786 these Annuities were payable half-yearly on the 5th January and 5th July ; but the Act 26 Geo. III., c. 34, Tltered the dates of payment to the 5 th April and 10th October, the alteration being effected by making one quarterly payment of the Annuities on the 10th October, 1786, and thenceforward at regular half-yearly intervals until the quarter-day preceding the date of the termination of the Annuities at the 5th January, 1860, when the quarter's Annuity for the remaining time was directed to be paid.

In 1816, the Act 56 Geo. III., c. 53 , authorized the transfer to the National Debt Commissioners of Long Annuities of not less than £4 in amount for Life Annuities ; and in 1819, under the provisions of the Act 59 Geo. III., c. 34, the Trustees of the Waterloo Subscription were empowered to transfer part of the Long Annuities, standing in their names, as the consideration for Life Annuities, or for Annuities for Terms of Years. Also, by the Act 10 Geo. IV., c. 24 , further amounts of Long Annuities were transferred to the National Debt Commissioners as the consideration either for Life Annuities or for Annuities for Terms of Years.

The Long Annuities transferred to the Commissioners under the foregoing Acts, and cancelled from time to time, amounted to $£ 165,88914 s 0 d$., viz. :-

$$
\left.\begin{array}{cccccccccccc}
\text { For Life Annuities, per Acts } 48 & \text { Geo. III., c. } 142, \text { and } & 56 & \text { Geo. III., } & \text { む } & \text { s. } & \text { a. } \\
& \text { c. } 53 & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & 15,703
\end{array}\right)
$$

Total Long Annuities cancelled ..
£165,889 $14 \quad 0$
Among the Annuities forming part of the Funded Debt is one known as the "Dead Weight" Annuity, which seems to require brief notice by way of explanation. This Annuity was the outcome of a scheme for raising money by the sale of a temporary Annuity in the following circumstances. The long wars with France (1792-1816) had entailed a considerable charge for the Half Pay and Pensions of the Army and Navy, and Civil Retired Allowances familiarly termed the "Dead Weight" of the expenditure. In the year 1822, Mr. Vansittart proposed to Parliament to commute the charge into an Annuity of $£ 2,800,000$, to continue for 45 years, it having been computed that according to the ordinary duration of human life the above terminable Annuity would be equivalent to the Pensions for the lives of the then holders.

Accordingly, by the Act 3 Geo. IV., c. 51 , an Annuity of $£ 2,800,000$, to continue for 45 years, was directed to be vested in Trustees, who were empowered to sell from time to time such portion of it as would suffice to provide the funds required year by year to discharge the payment of the Pensions, which in 1822 were estimated to amount to $£ 4,900,000$, and were of course subject to yearly diminution as the Annuitants died off.

The Trustees failed in their first efforts to find a purchaser, but ultimately entered into an arrangement with the Bank of England for supplying the requisite funds for six years by the sale to that Corporation of a portion (£585,740) of the Annuity. The sum which the Bank undertook to furnish in the period specified was $£ 13,089,419$, the last payment on account of which was to be made in July 1828.

This agreement was confirmed by the Act 4 Geo. IV., c. 22. The sale to the Bank of the Annuity of $£ 585,740$, which expired on the 5 th April 1867, was the only sale effected by the Trustees, the whole scheme being given up in 1828, in consequence of the representations of Sir Henry Parnell's Finance Committee of that year, which are clear and concise and in the following terms :-
" To the measure of raising money by the sale of a temporary Annuity, there is " no objection in principle; it may under many circumstances be the most economical " and expedient method of providing the means of defraying a public charge exceeding "the ordinary revenue of a country; nor does it appear that there is any objection to "the principle of diminishing the immediate weight of a public burden, existing in the "shape of Life Annuities, by converting it into an Annuity for a longer term than " the average duration of the lives for which it would be payable, and thereby defraying " the charge of a diminished rate for each year over a longer space of time."
"But there are other points of view in which this measure is much less justifiable, "viz., that it was adopted with a view of creating an addition to the income of the "State whereby the surplus required to satisfy the Sinking Fund of $£ 5,000,000$ " fixed by Law might still be provided, notwithstanding a considerable reduction of the " taxes then existing."
"In this respect the measure appears to have been fallacious. The money for the "reduction of the Debt was certainly forthcoming by the sale of the Annuity, and " therefore positively applicable to the purchase of Stock in the market; but the sale " of the Annuity was itself a creation of debt, and it was not correct to call that a "Sinking Fund, which only served to extinguish in one shape a debt which it " established in another."

18 Geo. II,, c. 9,
1745.
Life Annuities
(Lottery).
January and July.

| 19 Geo. II,, e. 12, | 30 Geo, IL, e. 19, |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1746, |  |
| Life Annuities |  |
| (Lottery). |  |$\quad$| Life Annuities |
| :---: |
| (Lottery). |

5 Geo. IIL., c. 23,
1765.
2nd English
Tontine.
April and October.

| 18 Geo. III., e. 22, | 19 Geo. IIL, c. 18, |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1778. <br> Life Annuities, <br> (Lottery.) | Life Annuities. <br> (lottery.) |
| January and July, | January and July. |

17 Geo. III,
Short Annuities
10 years.
April and Octobe


## DEBT:-ISSUES



4 Anne, c. 6 1706. Annuities fo 99 years.<br>Quarterly,

5 Anne, c. 19, 1707. Annuities for
Quarterly
6 Anne, c. 5 ,
1708 (1st Act). Annu.ties fo
Quarterly.
6 Anne, c. 11 . 1708 (2nd Act). Annuities for
99 years.
Quarterly.
8 Anne, c. 4,
1710.
Annuities for
32 years (Lottery).
Yearly, 29th Sept.

8 Anne, c 1710.

32 years (Lot
Yearly, 29th
$117,398 \quad 18 \quad 1$ $125,46914 \quad 8$ 151,685 $16 \quad 5$ 151,211
1 $50,692 \quad 1 \quad 5$

151,740 $15 \quad 6$ !50,194 13 51,296 6 50,457 $1 \quad 4$ $49,831 \quad 0 \quad 7$ $\begin{array}{rrr}149,637 & 3 & 10 \\ 149754 & 13 & 0\end{array}$ 149,754130 . $51,471 \quad 7 \quad 3$ $9,76019 \quad 8$
$3,395 \quad 1 \quad 1$ $9,93315 \quad 0$ 30,343 13 19,511 15 0 $29,050 \quad 4 \quad 2$ $30,272 \quad 4 \quad 2$ 29,510 $\quad 0 \quad 0$ $35,388 \quad 12 \quad 6$ $29,851 \quad 3 \quad 4$ 30,572 15
$30,230 \quad 8$ $\begin{array}{lrl}30,230 & 8 & 4 \\ 30,291 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ 30,39011 30,390 11 30,237 11 31,231 10 0 29,579 $\quad 5 \quad 0$ $31,255 \quad 14 \quad 2$ 29,882 2 6 $30,159 \quad 5 \quad 10$ $31,550 \quad 10 \quad 0$

29,615 10 0 31,038 $15 \quad 0$ 29,439 6 $30,990 \quad 1$ 57118

## 29,

$29,507 \quad \Theta 10$ 31,062 5 $29,66 \frac{4}{13}$ 30,057 11 31,276 16 $30,381 \quad 15$ $30,254 \quad 510$ 31,31118 $\begin{array}{lll}30,533 & 16 & 8\end{array}$ $29,033 \quad 1 \quad 8$
$32,018 \quad 10 \quad 0$ $29,652 \quad 1 \quad 8$ $\begin{array}{lr}39,995 & 2\end{array}$ $29,705 \quad 19$ 30,861 16 30,089 11 30,483 118 $31,366 \quad 11 \quad 8$

## $210,218 \quad 12 \quad 6$

 $\begin{array}{ccc}185,355 & 9 & 0\end{array}$ $185,324 \quad 4 \quad 0$ $183,546 \quad 4 \quad 0$$\begin{array}{lll}184,889 & 4 & 0\end{array}$ 183,399 $19 \quad 0$ 186,671 $14 \quad 0$ $184,553 \quad 4 \quad 0$ $\begin{array}{lll}183,695 & 17 & 4\end{array}$ $183,145 \quad 15 \quad 8$ $\begin{array}{lll}184,313 & 9 & 0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrr}183,900 & 4 & 0 \\ 185,113 & 19 & 0\end{array}$ 185,11319
$\begin{array}{lll}42,555 & 11 & 6\end{array}$ 22,05
22,184
23,469
23,534
22,412
23,463
23,014
24,866
22,817
23,197
 $\begin{array}{lr}23,449 & 6 \\ 22,786 & 6 \\ 23,404 & 16 \\ 22,845 & 6 \\ 24,066 & 16 \\ 22,658 & 11 \\ 23,170 & 19 \\ 22,768 & 6 \\ 23,867 & 1 \\ 23,373 & 16\end{array}$
$23,404 \quad 18 \quad 7$ 23,40418
23,407 23,1
23, 23,02
23,04 23,048
23,554 22,623 23.7216 23,177 11 6
 $23,662 \quad 16 \quad 6$ 23,501 22,584 $23,716 \quad 16$ $22,986 \quad 16$
22,408 24,408
24,279 23,249 22,293 11
$24,544 \quad 1$ 23,253 11 22,898 1 23,794 16 23,12111 23,262 23, 92. 23,922


82,1
72,1
73,2
$73,426 \quad 2 \quad 6$ $72,828 \quad 2 \quad 6$ $72,220 \quad 0 \quad 6$ $73,561 \quad 12$ $70,963 \quad 5$ $72,85310 \begin{array}{lrr}0 & 0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrr}71,323 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ $71,995 \quad 0 \quad 0$ $72,201 \quad 12 \quad 6$ $60,220 \quad 17$

## 14,65

 85,929,72

21,890
46,974
40,663
40,527
39,804
39,697
39,625
39,490
41,112
33,396
$25,365 \quad 1 \quad 10$ $9,763 \quad 3 \quad 3$
$8,575 \quad 15$ โ3,700 8 ? $81,507 \quad 5 \quad 0$ $81,456 \quad 0 \quad 0$ $80,257 \quad 10 \quad 0$ $79,658 \quad 17 \quad 6$ $79,839 \quad 5 \quad 0$ $\begin{array}{lll}79,999 & 12 & 6\end{array}$ $66,891 \quad 11$

18,668 50
$\begin{array}{rll}18,401 & 5 & 0\end{array}$
$10,400 \quad 0 \quad 0$
$10,744 \quad 10 \quad 0$
$9,744 \quad 5 \quad 0$
9,713 $10 \quad 0$
$\begin{array}{lll}9,677 & 10 & 0\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{rrr}11,075 & 0 & 0 \\ 10,168 & 15 & 0\end{array}$
$9,959 \quad 0 \quad 0$

## $10,232 \quad 0 \quad 0$ <br> $\begin{array}{lll}10,232 & 0 & 0 \\ 10,073 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ <br> $10,119 \quad 0 \quad 0$ <br> $10,259 \quad 15 \quad 0$ <br> $10,548 \quad 15 \quad 0$ <br> $9,592 \quad 5 \quad 0$ <br> $10,015 \quad 0 \quad 0$ <br> $\begin{array}{lrl}10,208 & 5 & 0 \\ 10,194 & 15 & 0\end{array}$ <br> $10,700 \quad 5 \quad 0$

$\begin{array}{rrr}9,830 & 0 & 0 \\ 10,360 & 0 & 0 \\ 10,024 & 0 & 0 \\ 10,022 & 10 & 0 \\ 10,149 & 5 & 0 \\ 10,207 & 5 & 0 \\ 10,004 & 5 & 0 \\ 10,330 & 15 & 0 \\ 9,930 & 5 & 0 \\ 10,263 & 10 & 0 \\ 9,998 & 0 & 0 \\ 12,012 & 5 & 0 \\ 9,843 & 0 & 0 \\ 10,177 & 0 & 0 \\ 9,707 & 5 & 0 \\ 10,332 & 0 & 0 \\ 9,925 & 15 & 0 \\ 10,922 & 15 & 0 \\ 10,177 & 5 & 0 \\ 9,571 & 10 & 0 \\ 11,104 & 10 & 0 \\ 9,672 & 5 & 0 \\ 10,297 & 5 & 0 \\ 9,977 & 5 & 0 \\ 10,135 & 15 & 0 \\ 10,342 & 15 & 0 \\ 10,111 & 5 & 0 \\ 9,851 & 0 & 0 \\ 10,159 & 5 & 0\end{array}$

50,913 10
$83,060 \quad 12$
80,97315
80,964
80,213
$\begin{array}{lr}80,661 & 2 \\ 79,614 & 17\end{array}$
83,038 13
69,127
24,877
13,736
14,424
14,200 17
14,521 2
$15,385 \quad 2$
$\begin{array}{lr}14,254 & 2 \\ 14,166 & 15\end{array}$
$14,495 \quad 12$
$15,399 \quad 0$
$14,469 \quad 1$
14,169
$\begin{array}{lr}14,187 & 0 \\ 14,119 & 10\end{array}$
14,602
14,439
$13,741 \quad 10$
14,865
14,586
14,757
13,9151
13,938
6,501
$\ldots$
$\ldots$

## FUNDED DBT:- ISSUES FIR TERMINABLE ANNUITIES.

GREAT BITAIN - - 1193 TO 1817.

UNITED WNGDOM - - 1818 TO 1836.
" Parliament therefore did not in truth make provision for a real Sinking Fund


"Parliament therefore did not in truth make provision for a real Sinking Fund " of $£ 5,000,000$ when this plan was adopted, and it has not been without considerable expense in the process, that the semblance of such a Sinking Fund has been maintained
.

| 14,382 | 10 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 13,645 | 0 |
| 14,792 | 2 |
| 12,506 | 7 |
| 13,128 | 15 |
| 12,051 | 15 |
| 11,292 | 5 |
| 11,080 | 7 |
| 10,791 | 15 |
| 10,497 | 2 |
| 10,093 | 5 |
| 9,596 | 15 |
| 10,074 | 15 |
| 8,460 | 12 |
| 8,248 | 2 |
| 7,731 | 5 |
| 7,745 | 15 |
| 7,755 | 7 |
| 6,745 | 12 |
| 6,395 | 1 |

$\begin{array}{rrr}6,150 & 10 & 9 \\ 6,573 & 5 & 0 \\ 6,156 & 10 & 0 \\ 5,837 & 7 & 6 \\ 5,733 & 0 & 0 \\ 5,062 & 12 & 6 \\ 6,745 & 10 & 0 \\ 4,516 & 5 & 0 \\ 4,405 & 10 & 0\end{array}$
4710
$3,50215 \quad 0$ $\begin{array}{ll}2,934 & 0\end{array}$ 2,696 0 2,739 10 $2,300 \quad 0$ 2,185 10 $\begin{array}{lr}2,067 & 0 \\ 1,881 & 15\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}1,77110 & 0\end{array}$ 1,70210
$1,458 \quad 10 \quad 0$ $\begin{array}{lll}1,585 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ $1,120 \quad 10 \quad 0$ $\begin{array}{rrr}1,507 & 5 & 0 \\ 990 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrr}990 & 10 & 0 \\ 1,071 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}919 & 15 & 0 \\ 770 & 15 & 0\end{array}$ 628150 $547 \quad 5 \quad 0$
$\begin{array}{lll}384 & 5 & 0 \\ 271 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ $271 \quad 0$ $19910 \quad 0$ 182100 $190 \quad 0 \quad 0$ 22815 $\begin{array}{rrr}115 & 0 & 0 \\ 65 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}65 & 0 & 0 \\ 65 & 0 & 0\end{array}$
$65 \quad 0 \quad 0$ $\begin{array}{lll}65 & 0 & 0 \\ 40 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}37 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 0 & 0 \\ 10 & 0 & 0\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}10 & 0 & 0 \\ 10 & 0 & 0\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}28,134 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}28,134 & 5 & 0 \\ 27,683 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrr}27,437 & 15 & 0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}25,207 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}25,207 & 0 & 0 \\ 24,787 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ccc}25,6+2 & 10 & 0 \\ 22,412 & 5 & 0 \\ 21,700 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ 21,
21,0
20 $20,298 \quad 150$ $\begin{array}{rrr}19,519 & 15 & 0 \\ 19,762 & 5 & 0 \\ 19,294 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}19,294 & 10 & 0 \\ 18,534 & 15 & 0 \\ 17,164 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}17,164 & 10 & 0 \\ 16,328 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrr}16,320 & 0 & 0 \\ 16,065 & 0 & 0 \\ 16,077 & 16 & 0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}14,731 & 9 & 10\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}14,380 & 18 & 9\end{array}$
$14,05 \pm 18 \quad 1$ $\begin{array}{lll}12,138 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrr}11,695 & 10 & 0 \\ 10,967 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrr}10,967 & 5 & 0 \\ 9,673 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrr}9,675 & 10 & 0 \\ 9,205 & 15 & 0 \\ 9,349 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}9,349 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}7,511 & 0 & 0 \\ 8,466 & 5 & 0\end{array}$

26500 $\begin{array}{rrr}29,872 & 2 & 6 \\ 27,753 & 2 & 6 \\ 27,973 & 6 & 3 \\ 28,600 & 7 & 6 \\ 29,554 & 17 & 6 \\ 26,808 & 16 & 3 \\ 27,012 & 5 & 0 \\ 27,302 & 6 & 3 \\ 26,281 & 10 & 0 \\ 26,036 & 2 & 6\end{array}$

| 552 | 17 | 6 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 525 | 11 | 9 |
| 535 | 6 | 3 |
| 536 | 12 | 2 |
| 525 | 0 | 0 |
| 520 | 11 | 0 |
| 529 | 4 | 1 |
| 531 | 3 | 10 |
| 539 | 12 | 11 |
| 538 | 15 | 0 |
| 518 | 16 | 5 |
| 523 | 8 | 10 |
| 499 | 15 | 6 |
| 561 | 10 | 11 |
| 530 | 18 | 9 |
| 519 | 5 | 5 |
| 558 | 16 | 7 |
| 496 | 15 | 3 |
| 591 | 2 | 11 |
| 523 | 6 | 8 |
|  |  |  |
| 496 | 0 | 8 |
| 573 | 7 | 4 |
| 543 | 13 | 11 |
| 519 | 18 | 4 |
| 510 | 19 | 11 |
| 523 | 2 | 3 |
| 561 | 16 | 1 |
| 565 | 8 | 9 |
| 1,157 | 1 | 4 |
|  |  |  |
| 194 | 17 | 8 |

ค०10

9 I 50

| 2,303 | 0 | 0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2,391 | 15 | 0 |
| 2,233 | 0 | 0 |
| 2,420 | 10 | 0 |
| 2,901 | 15 | 0 |
| 2,253 | 0 | 0 |


| 578 | 0 | 10 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1,253 | 11 | 11 | 2,901 |
| 539 | 19 | 6 | 2,253 |

$53919 \quad 6$
$+921411$
$\begin{array}{lll}518 & 6 & 3 \\ 508 & 0 & 5\end{array}$
$552 \quad 3 \quad 4$
$\begin{array}{lll}517 & 8 & 10 \\ 5 & \end{array}$
$556 \quad 5$
5261
$\begin{array}{lr}551 & 12 \\ 546 & 5\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}546 & 5 \\ 529 & 6\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}529 & 6 \\ 5 & 1\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}534 & 16 \\ 527 & 16\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{rrr}531 & 2 & 0\end{array}$
489131
$\begin{array}{lll}555 & 9 & 2\end{array}$
550
47313
$\begin{array}{lll}753 & 3 & 0\end{array}$
$2,160 \quad 0 \quad 00$
$\begin{array}{rrr}1,830 & 10 & 0\end{array}$

| 2,067 | 10 | 0 | 3,317 | 5 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1,723 | 10 | 0 | 3,135 | 10 | 0 |

$3,135 \quad 10 \quad 0$
3,266 $10 \quad 0$
$3,261 \quad 15 \quad 0$
$3,029 \quad 0 \quad 0$
$2,997 \quad 0 \quad 0$
$3,155 \quad 0 \quad 0$
2,740 150
2,811 $10 \quad 0$
$2,537 \quad 10 \quad 0$
$\begin{array}{rrr}1,420 & 5 & 0 \\ 1,360 & 5 & 0 \\ 1,219 & 10 & 0 \\ 1,234 & 10 & 0 \\ 1,165 & 0 & 0 \\ 1,182 & 10 & 0 \\ 1,055 & 0 & 0 \\ 1,035 & 0 & 0 \\ 690 & 0 & 0 \\ 845 & 0 & 0 \\ & & \\ 735 & 0 & 0 \\ 695 & 0 & 0 \\ 695 & 0 & 0 \\ 655 & 0 & 0 \\ 615 & 0 & 0 \\ 615 & 0 & 0\end{array}$
2,617 10
$\begin{array}{rrr}2,617 & 10 & 0 \\ 2,608 & 10 & 0 \\ 2,405 & 0 & 0\end{array}$
2,405 $\quad 0 \quad 0$
2,248 $10 \quad 0$
2,279 2
2,099 5
2,450 5
$\begin{array}{lll}1,665 & 5 & 0\end{array}$
$1,716 \quad 5 \quad 0$
$1,700 \quad 5 \quad 0$
$\begin{array}{lll}1,660 & 5 & 0\end{array}$
$1,645 \quad 5 \quad 0$
$1,645 \quad 5 \quad 0$

25,000

"Parliament therefore did not in truth make provision for a real Sinking Fund " of $\mathfrak{£} 5,000,000$ when this plan was adopted, and it has not been without considerable " expense in the process, that the semblance of such a Sinking Fund has been maintained " bv this intricate contrivance."


## FUNDED DE

GREAT BI

UNITED I
" Parliament therefore did not in truth make provision for a real Sinking Fund " of $£ 5,000,000$ when this plan was adopted, and it has not been without considerable " expense in the process, that the semblance of such a Sinking Fund has been maintained " by this intricate contrivance."

So little is generally known of the attempts made in England to raise money by Tontine Annuities, that it may not be out of place to make a brief reference to them, though for the most part they were unattended with success.

The first English Tontine was set on foot in 1693, under the authority of the Act 4 Wm . \& Mary, c. 3. It was intended by that Act to raise $£ 1,000,000$ in shares of $\mathbb{E} 100$ each, for which the subscribers were to receive 10 per cent. from the 24 th June 1693 to the 24th June 1700 , after which date 7 per cent. only was to be paid on the lives of their nominees, with benefit of survivorship, until the number was reduced to seven. The subscribers were at the same time given the option of receiving an Annuity of 14 per cent. on a single life. The sum raised by way of the Tontine was no more than $£ 108,100$, involving an Annuity of $£ 10,810$ till the 24th June 1700 , and of $£ 7,567$ afterwards. In all, 1,002 lives were nominated ; 594 males and 408 females. There appears to have been no provision in the Act for dividing the nominees into classes according to age. The age of the oldest male life nominated was 46 , and that of the oldest female life 51. The oldest male died at the age of 93 , and the oldest female at 100. The last of the nominees died in the year 1783, after having enjoyed an Annuity of $£ 1,081$, or one-seventh part of the original Annuity, according to the stipulation.

The second English Tontine was attempted in 1766, under the authority of the Act 5 Geo. III., c. 23, in connection with the raising of a Loan of $£ 1,500,000$, of which $£ 600,000$ was to be contributed on 3 per cent. Annuities, $£ 600,000$ on a Lottery of 60,000 tickets at $£ 10$ each, the blanks (at the rate of $£ 6$ each) and the prizes being funded in 3 per cent. Annuities; and as to the remaining $£ 300,000$, a Life Annuity was proposed to be created at the rate of 3 per cent. with benefit of survivorship. The lives nominated were to be divided into six classes of $£ 1,500$ a year each, according to the numerical order of application, except where the same nominee was appointed in respect of two or more shares, in which event he might, at the option of the subscriber, be placed in different classes. If, however, the whole portion of the scheme were not taken up, so much as remained might be subscribed into the 3 per cent. Annuities.

Subscriptions to this Tontine were received to the amount of $£ 18,000$ only, and the Annuity created was $£ 540$, an amount insufficient to complete even one of the six classes contemplated. A case was laid before the Law Officers of the Crown (Sir C. Yorke and Sir Wm. de Grey) in order that they might advise what steps were proper to be taken iu the circumstances. They advised that although even the 1st class could not be completed by reason of the paucity of subscribers, yet these were entitled to the benefits for which they had subscribed, and directions were accordingly given by the Treasury on the 26th July 1766, for carrying the provisions of the Act into execution.

One hundred and thirty-eight lives were nominated in respect of the 180 shares subscribed; the first half-yearly payment of the Annuity being made on the 10 th October 1766. Every half-year's payment neglected to be demanded until 20 days before the expiration of the year was forfeited for the benefit of the other Annuitants, the Annuity paid to the survivors being increased from time to time, partly from this cause, though mainly from the death of Annuitants.

The last survivor in this Tontine (Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Slade) died on the 13 th August 1859 , after having enjoyed the whole of the Annuity of $£ 540$ for about four years.

The third English Tontine was set on foot in 1789 in connection with a Loan of $£ 1,002,500$, which it was proposed to raise in sums of $£ 1005$ s. each, the contributors or their nominees being distributed into six classes, and receiving Annuities, according to their ages, with benefit of survivorship in their respective classes, till the Annuity on the original share should amount to $£ 1,000$.

The Classes and Annuities were arranged as follows :-

| Class. |  |  |  | Annuity. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Under 20 years of age | ... | ... | $\begin{array}{lll} £ & s . & d . \\ 4 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | From 20 to 30 years of age | ... | $\ldots$ |  | 5 | 6 | " | " |
| 3 | From 30 to 40 years of age | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 8 | 6 | " |  |
| 4 | From 40 to 50 years of age | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 13 | 6 | " | " |
| 5 | From 50 to 60 years of age | ... | ... |  | 1 | 6 | " | " |
| 6 | Above 60 years of age | ... | ... |  | 12 | 0 | " | " |

The subscribers were allowed till the 10th October 1790 to nominate either their own life, or that of any other person. The Annuities were to be payable half-yearly at the Exchequer, and as, owing to the period allowed for nomination, the first half-year's payment of the Annuities could not become due till the 5th April 1791, interest was allowed to the subscribers at 4 per cent. per annum, for $1 \frac{1}{4}$ years, to the 10 th October 1790, which was paid on the 11th March 1791, and amounted to $£ 50,10419 \mathrm{~s}$.

The Annuities actually granted on the original terms amounted to £18,298 7s., and were held by 3,518 nominees in 4,219 shares. There were also 4,831 subscribers holding 5,733 shares, who, becoming dissatisfied with the scheme, were allowed by the Act 30 Geo. III., c. 45 , to exchange their shares for Long Annuities, having $69 \frac{1}{4}$ years to run ; and in order to keep faith with those who held to the original contract, the Treasury was empowered to nominate, other lives for the shares exchanged, who were known as "Government Nominees." The persons so nominated being for the most part persons in public station, and therefore not likely to be lost sight of through life, had no beneficial interest in the Tontine, their connection with it only serving to regulate the benefit of survivorship, and to place the subscribers who held to the original bargain as nearly as possible in the position they would have occupied had the original scheme been carried out in its entirety.

The last survivor in this Tontine died on the 31st October 1887, at the age of 99.
The Imperial Annuity was connected with the first Loan to the Emperor of Austria in 1795 , and amounted to $£ 230,000$. Provision was made by the Act 35 Geo. III., c. 93 , that the Interest and Annuities on this Loan should commence from the 1st May 1794, and be paid by the Austrian Government. For the first three years the half-yearly charges were regularly met, but from the 1st May 1797 the payments ceased and the whole charge was subsequently borne by the British Exchequer. The Annuity created for 25 years from the 1st May 1794, expired on the 1st May 1819, so that for 22 years out of the 25 , that is from 1798 to 1819, both inclusive, the charge for this Loan was defrayed as though it had formed part of the Funded Debt.

The columns relating to Life Annuities and Annuities for Terms of Years granted by the National Debt Commissioners need no remark, save that the figures form no inappreciable portion of the total of the Funded Debt.

## FUNDED DEBT OF IRELAND IN TERMINABLE ANNUITIES, 1775 to $181 \%$.

With the exception of the Irish Tontines and the Long Annuities, expiring in 1860, the Annuities created in Ireland as a collateral inducement to the Public Creditor to subscribe to Loans, are neither numerous nor important.

Annuities for short periods were attached to the following Loans :-

| Year. | Irish Currency. | Total Short Term Annuities Created. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $£$ | $s$. | $d$. |
| 1786 | Loan of $£ 150,000$, per Act 25 Geo. 11 ., c. 2 , in 4 per cent. Debentures, with a Short Annuity of $£ 110$ s. per cent. for 12 years | 2,250 | 0 | 0 |
| 1794 | Loan of $£ 1,029,650$, per Act 34 Geo. III., c. 4 , in 5 per cent. Debentures, with a Short Annuity of $£ 1$ per cent. for 15 years ... | 10,296 | 10 | 0 |
| 1795 | Loan of $£ 400,000$, per Act 35 Geo. III., c. 6 , with a Short Annuity of $£ 15$ s. per cent. for 15 years, payable in Dublin ... | 5,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 1795 | Loan of $£ 1,191,66613 \mathrm{~s} .4$ d., per Act 35 Geo. III., c. 6 , with a Short Annuity of $£ 13$ s. $8 \frac{11}{12} d$. per cent. for 15 years, payable in London | 13,058 | 13 | 8 |
| 1796 | Loan of $£ 640,000$, per Act 36 Geo. III., c. 1 , with a Short Annuity of $£ 15 \mathrm{~s}$. per cent. for 15 years, payable in Dublin... | 8,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 1796 | Loan of $£ 325,000$, per Vote of Credit of 18th October, 1796, with a Short Annuity of $£ 415 \mathrm{~s}$. per cent. for $13 \frac{1}{2}$ years, payable in London | 15,437 | 10 | 0 |
| 1797 | Loan from Bank of Ireland of $£ 500,000$, per Act 37 Geo. III., c. 50 , with a Short Annuity of $£ 312 s .6 d$. per cent. for 19 years | 18,125 | 0 | 0 |

The three Irish Tontines of 1773,1775 and 1777 are remarkable from the fact that they were successfully carried out in their entirety, whereas of the three English Tontines of 1693,1766 and 1789 , the two first were but little removed from failure, and the third, as has been already stated, was somewhat marred by the number of dissentients, whose places had to be filled by nominees of the Government.

The first Irish Tontine was established by the authority of the Irish Act $13 \& 14$ Geo. III., c. 5 , for the purpose of raising $£ 265,000$ (Irish) in sums of $£ 100$ each, by Annuities of 6 per cent. from Christmas 1773 , with benefit of survivorship in three classes ; the first class to consist of persons of the age of 40 years and upwards; the second, of persons of the age of 20 years and upwards, but under 40 years; and the third, of persons under the age of 20 years; but no subscriber was to receive by benefit of survivorship an Annuity in excess of the principal sum originally advanced by him.

The subscriptions were to be completed and the lives nominated by the 24 th July, 1774, one life being nominated for each $£ 100$ subscribed, and the same life for so many of such several and distinct sums of $£ 100$ each, as such subscriber might think fit. Persons not demanding their Annuities for 3 years were to forfeit the same, as it their nominees were dead ; and subscribers were bound to notify the deaths of their nominees within one month, and to return the Debentures, if in their hands, within 3 months, under a penalty of £20. In order to avoid fractional divisions, and the expense and difficulty of keeping long and intricate accounts, no distribution was to be made among the survivors in any class till a sufficient sum had accrued by the failure of lives to pay an additional interest of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

It was afterwards found that many persons in Great Britain were desirous of subscribing, but were discouraged on account of the trouble and expense which might be occasioned, owing to the difference of currency, by obtaining remittances of their Annuities to Great Britain. To remove this discouragement and to place the subscribers in Great Britain and Ireland on an equal footing, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was empowered, by the Act 13 \& 14 Geo. III, c. 7, to appoint from time to time one or more persons to pay the Annuities in London, according to the rate that money was current for in Ireland. The first persons authorized to act as agents in London were the firm of Messrs. Brown, Collinson \& Co. ; the banking firm of Messrs. Boldero, Kendell, Adey \& Co, were next appointed by the Earl of Carlisle in 1781 ; and at the time of the Union a separate office was established under the direction of Rogerson Cotter, EsqThis last arrangement continued till 1832, when the payment of these Annuities devolved upon the National Debt Commissioners under the Act 2 \& 3 Will. IV., c. 59.

The maximum amount of Annuity was reached in the first class in 1815-that is to say, £100 (Irish) payable to subscribers in Dublin, and £92 6s. $2 d$. payable to subscribers in England, until this class became extinct in 1823. The payments in British currency were uniformly made at a rate $\frac{1}{13}$ th less than the payments in Irish currency until the period of assimilation of the Irish with the British currency in 1827 ; though, prior to the Union, the rate of exchange in the transmission of money to the agents in England for the service of the Annuities, was by no means constant.

The survivor in the first class died at the age of 90 ; in the second, at the age of 99 ; and in the third, at the age of 91 -the respective classes becoming extinct at Midsummer 1823, Christmas 1851, and Christmas 1863.

The second Irish Tontine was established in 1775, by the authority of the Irish Act 15 \& 16 Geo. III., c. 2 , for raising $£ 175,000$ (Irish) at 6 per cent. from the 25th December 1775 ; the arrangements as to the division of subscribers into classes and other matters being on similar terms to those of the Tontine of 1773 , except in this one essential particular, that the entire interest of the sum advanced was to be paid during the life of the survivor in each class respectively. The subscriptions were to be completed and the lives nominated by the 24th June 1776 .

The survivor of the first class in this Tontine died at the age of 89 , of the second class, at the age of 97 , and of the third class, at the age of 93 ; the respective classes becoming extinct at Midsummer 1822, Christmas 18553, and Midsummer 1866.

The third Irish Tontine was established by a Resolution of the Irish House of Commons in the Session of 1777 , and confirmed subsequently by the Act $19 \& 20$, Geo. III., c. 2 , for raising $£ 300,000$ (Irish) at $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the 25 th March 1778 ; the conditions being on similar lines to the Tontine of 1775 , and the entire interest of the sum advanced paid during the life of the survivor in each class. It was at first intended that the Annuities should be 6 per cent. on each £100 subscribed; but no more than $£ 47,700$ having been raised on these terms in three weeks, the rate was raised to $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent., when the whole amount of the subscription of $£ 300,000$ was completed in the course of a few days. The subscriptions were to be completed and the lives nominated by the 29th September 1779.

The survivor in the first class died at the age of 94 ; in the second class, at the age of 97 ; and in the third class, at the age of 94 -the respective classes becoming extinct at Midsummer 1832, Christmas 1854, and Christmas 1870 . The survivor in this last instance received one half-year's payment at the rate of $£ 15,83011 \mathrm{~s}$. per annum in respect of the $£ 100$ originally subscribed.

It may be observed that subscribers to the Tontines of 1773 and 1775 received Annuities commencing seven and six months respectively before the completion of their subscription, and that in the Tontine of 1777,18 months elapsed from the commencement of the Annuities before the time allowed for subscribers to complete their subscriptions had expired.

Of the nine survivors in the classes of these three Tontines, only one was a maleand he the survivor in the first class of the Tontine of 1777 .

The following statements shew (1) the number of male and female lives nominated, and the amount of subscriptions and annuities in each of the three Tontines, still further subdivided to shew the amounts payable in London and Dublin respectively ; and (2) the actual amount of Annuity in British currency, after taking into consideration the fractional adjustmenis on each subscriber's account.
(i.) Summary of Particulars of each Irish Tontine.

(ii.) Amounts of Annuity in British Currency.

| Tontine |  |  | Class. | Payable in- |  |  |  |  |  | Total. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | England. |  |  | Ireland. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1773 | $\ldots$ | .. |  |  | *. | $d$. | £ | 8. | $d$. | $\pm$ | s. | $d$. |
|  |  |  | 1 | 1,379 | 17 | ${ }_{6}$ | 127 | 9 | 2 | 1,507 | 6 | 8 |
|  |  |  | 2 | 3,47t | 12 | 6 | 299 | 5 | 0 | 3,773 | 17 | 6 |
|  |  |  | 3 | 8,223 | 16 | 8 | 1,180 | 7 | 6 | 9,404 | 4 | 2 |
| 1775 | .. | .. | 1 | 1,052 | 18 | $t$ | 83 | 2 | 6 | 1,136 | 0 | 10 |
|  |  |  | 2 | 1,983 | 18 | $t$ | 205 | 0 | 10 | 2,188 | 19 | 2 |
|  |  |  | 3 | 5,236 | 17 | 6 | 1,136 | 0 | 10 | 6,372 | 18 | $t$ |
| 1777 |  | ... | 1 | 1,246 | 10 | 0 | 214 | 13 | 6 | 1,461 | 3 | 6 |
|  |  |  | 2 | 2,686 | 18 | 0 | 796 | 7 | 6 | 3,483 | 5 | 6 |
|  |  |  | 3 | 12,624 | 5 | 6 | 3,206 | 5 | 6 | 15,830 | 11 | 0 |
|  |  | Tota | ... | £37,409 | 14 | 4 | 7,248 | 12 | 4 | 45,158 | 6 | 8 |

A large amount of information on the subject of the Irish Tontines will be found in the three reports issued in 1811, 1812, and 1813 by a Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to enquire into the existing state and management of these Tontines, many of the proprietors having expressed great surprise and disappointment that the dividends had not advanced in proportion to the probable expectation of the deaths of the nominees.

The whole subject was thoroughly investigated, and it was found that owing to want of method, laxity of regulation, and negligence on the part of those charged with the duties of administration, many payments had been made where the claims of the proprietors had been long since forfeited. Steps were at once taken to protect the rights of proprietors in future.

## FUNDED DEBT IN TERMINABLE ANNUITIES -IRELAND -1775 TO 1817 (BRITISH CURRENCY.)

FUNDED DEBT IN TERMINABLE ANNUITIES-

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ending } \end{aligned}$ | Irish Tontines 1773, 1775, and 1777,13 \& 14 Geo. III, c. 5, 15 \& 16 Geo. IIL, c. 2, 19 \& 20 Geo. IIL, c. 2. Payable Midsummer and Ohristmas. <br> (Dublin and London.) |  |  | Long Annuities, payable in Ireland, expiring 1860. Payable April and October. (Dublin.) |  |  | Short Annuity, per Act 25 Geo. III., c. 2 (1786), <br> 12 years. $£ 3,050$ Irish currency, £2,076 18s. 5 d , British currency. <br> Lady-day \& Michaolmas. (Dublin.) |  |  | Short Annuity, por Act 34 Geo. IIL, c, 4(1794), 15 years. £1.196 Irish curreney, $£ 1,104$ 98, $3 d$. British currency. Midsummer \& Christmas. (Dublin.) |  |  | Short Annuity, per Act 34 Geo. III., c. 4 (1794), 15 years. L9,100 Irish ourrency, $\mathrm{C8}, 400$ British urrency. <br> Lady-day \& Michnelmns. (London.) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 25 \text { March } \\ & 1775 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { € } \\ 13,018 \end{gathered}$ | 8. 3 | ${ }^{d}$ | ¢ | $\stackrel{*}{*}$ |  | \& | $\stackrel{\square}{*}$ | d. | £ | $\stackrel{8}{*} \times$ | $d$. | £ | \&. | $d$. |
| 1776 | 14,921 | 1 | 7 | ... | $\ldots$ |  | $\cdots$ | ... |  | ... | ... |  | ... | ... |  |
| 1777 | 23,469 | 18 | 5 | ... | ... |  | ... | ... |  | ... | ... |  | ... | ... |  |
| 1778 | 24,223 | 11 | 4 | ... | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | ... | ... |  | ... | ... |  |
| 1779 | 38,631 | 5 | 11 | ... | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | . |  | $\ldots$ | ... |  | ... | ... |  |
| 1780 | 43,226 | 19 | 9 | $\ldots$ | ... |  | $\ldots$ | ... |  | ... | $\ldots$ |  | ... | ... |  |
| 1781 | 42,516 | 5 | 7 | . | $\ldots$ |  | . | ... |  | ... | $\ldots$ |  | ... | $\ldots$ |  |
| 1782 | 43,173 | 5 | 2 | ... | . |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | ... | ... |  | ... | $\ldots$ |  |
| 1783 | 49,284 | 4 | 5 | ... | ... |  | $\cdots$ | ... |  | . | ... |  | ... | $\ldots$ |  |
| 1784 | 44,356 | 19 | 8 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | ... | $\ldots$ |  | ... | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | ... |  |
| 1785 | 47,205 | 2 | 9 | $\ldots$ | ... |  | $\ldots$ | ... | , | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | ... | $\ldots$ |  |
| 1786 | 4, 14, | 9 | 0 | ... | $\ldots$ |  | ... | ... |  | ... | ... |  | ... | ... |  |
| 1787 | 45,014 | 15 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 2,076 | 18 | 5 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | ... | ... |  |
| 1788 | 45,002 | 4 | 4 | $\ldots$ | ... |  | 2,059 | 19 | 3 | ... | $\ldots$ |  | ... | .. |  |
| 1789 | 43,931 | 10 | 6 | ... | ... |  | 2,088 | 13 | 10 | .. | ... |  | $\ldots$ | ... |  |
| 1790 | 46,119 | 4 | 4 | ... | ... |  | 2,009 | 8 | 6 | $\ldots$ | ... |  | $\cdots$ | . |  |
| 1791 | 44,086 | 7 | 5 | ... | ... |  | 2,113 | 5 | 5 | $\ldots$ | ... |  | ... | ... |  |
| 1792 | 45,195 | 17 | 11 | ... | $\ldots$ |  | 2,014 | 12 | $\pm$ | ... | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ | ... |  |
| 1793 | 43.948 | 11 | 9 | ... | ... |  | 2,092 | 10 | 0 | ... | $\cdots$ |  | ... | ... |  |
| 1794 | 45,955 | 7 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 2,149 | 12 | 4 | 552 | 4 | 7 | $\ldots$ | ... |  |
| 1795 | 42,930 | 9 | 0 | ... | ... |  | 2,337 | 9 | 2 | 1,104 | 9 | 3 | 8,400 | 0 | 0 |
| 1796 | 46,257 | 17 | 11 | . | $\cdots$ |  | 2,087 | 6 | 2 | 1,104 | 9 | 3 | 8,400 | 0 | 0 |
| 1797 | 45,244 | 7 | 2 | $\ldots$ | ... |  | 2,076 | 18 | 5 | 1,104 | 9 | 3 | 8,400 | 0 | 0 |
| 1798 | 46,206 | 8 |  | +,500 | 0 | 0 | 2,087 | 6 | 2 | 1,104 | 9 | 3 | 8,400 | 0 | 0 |
| 1799 | 42,984 | 18 | 0 | 9,416 | 13 | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 1,104 | 9 | 3 | 8,400 | 0 | 0 |
| 1800 | 45,767 | 10 | 4 | +,708 | 6 | 8 | $\cdots$ | ... |  | 1,012 | 3 | 1 | 8,400 | 0 | 0 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 5 \text { January } \\ & 1801 \end{aligned}$ | 19,445 | 19 | 9 | 9,416 | 13 | $t$ | $\ldots$ | ... |  | 1,127 | 10 | 9 | 4,200 | 0 | 0 |
| 1802 | 44,574 | 9 | 3 | 9,416 | 13 | 4 | ... | ... |  | 1,104 | 9 | 3 | 8,400 | 0 | 0 |
| 1803 | 45,352 | 2 | 11 | 9,416 | 13 | 4 | $\ldots$ | ... |  | 1,129 | 3 | 1 | 8,400 | 0 | 0 |
| 1804 | 44,263 | 3 | 0 | 12,625 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... |  | 1,149 | 0 | 0 | 8,400 | 0 | 0 |
| 1805 | 46,071 | 18 | 3 | - 15,833 | 6 | 8 | ... | $\ldots$ |  | 1,104 | 9 | 3 | 8,400 | 0 | 0 |
| 1806 | 45,296 | 2 | 0 | 38,220 | 16 | 8 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 1,104 | 9 | 3 | 8,400 | 0 | 0 |
| 1807 | 44,474 | 4 | 4 | 105,945 | 16 | 8 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 1,104 | 9 | 3 | 8,400 | 0 | 0 |
| 1808 | 45,084 | 17 | 0 | 90,833 | 6 | 8 | $\ldots$ | ... |  | 1,104 | 9 | 3 | 8,400 | 0 | 0 |
| 1809 | 44,027 | 18 | 7 | 90,833 | 6 | 8 | $\cdots$ | ... |  | 1,104 | 9 | 3 | 8,400 | 0 | 0 |
| 1810 | 45,128 | 8 |  | 92,232 | 5 | 10 | ... | ... |  | 276 | 2 | 3 | 4,200 | 0 | 0 |
| 1811 | 42,941 | 11 | 10 | 109,309 | 7 | \% | ... | ... |  | ... | $\cdots$ |  | ... | ... |  |
| 1812 | 43,705 | 16 | 5 | 104,083 | 6 | 8 | ... | ... |  | ... | . |  | ... | ... |  |
| 1813 | 37,814 | 2 | 11 | 104,083 | 6 | 8 | ... | $\cdots$ |  | ... | ... |  | ... | ... |  |
| 1814 | 50,595 | 1 | 7 | 111,032 | 6 | 4 | ... | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | ... |  | .. | ... |  |
| 1815 | 49,682 | 1 | 0 | 135,384 | 7. | 0 | ... | ... |  | ... | ... |  | $\ldots$ | ... |  |
| 1818 | 46,834 | 19 | 6 | 129,583 | 6 | 8 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ | ... |  | ... | $\ldots$ |  |
| 1817 | 44,411 | 11 | 7 | 129,583 | 6 | 8 | ... | ... |  | ... | ... |  | ... | ... |  |

IRELAND-1775 TO 1817 (BRITISH CURRENCY).

| Short Annuity, per Act 35 Geo. III., c. 6 (1795), 15 years. $\mathrm{L}^{5,000}$ Irish currency, £4,815 7s. 8d. British carrency. <br> Midsummer and Ohristmas. (Dublin.) |  | Short Annuity, per Act 35 Geo. III., c. 6 (1795), 15 years. £13,058 13s. 8d. Irish e12,054 3 c curency, rrency. <br> Lady-day and Michaelmas. London.) |  | Short Annuity, per Act 36 Geo. IIL, e. 1 (1796), 15 years. £8.000 Irish currency, © 7,384 les. $4 d$ British curreney. <br> Midsummer and Christmas. (Dublin.) |  |  |  |  |  | Bank of Ireland Annuity, per 37 Geo. III, c. $50,1797,19$ years. c18,125 Irish currency, $£ 16,73015 s .5 \mathrm{~d}$. British eurrency. Ohristmas. (Dublin.) |  |  | Tota |  |  | Year ending |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \& | *. $\quad$.. | £ | $\cdots{ }^{*} \quad \lambda$. | ¢ $\ldots$ | $s$. |  | £ | 8. |  | £ |  | d. | $\stackrel{¢}{\text { ¢ }}$ | $\stackrel{8}{3}$ |  | $\text { 25 March }{ }_{1775}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  | 14,921 | 1 | 7 | 1776 |
|  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | ... |  | ... | ... |  | ... |  |  | 23,469 |  | 5 | 1777 |
|  | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |  |  |  | ... | ... |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | 24,223 | 11 | 4 | 1778 |
|  |  | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | .. |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | ... |  |  | 38,631 | 5 | 11 | 1779 |
|  | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | ... | $\ldots$ |  | ... |  |  | 43,226 | 19 | 9 | 1780 |
|  | $\ldots$ | ... |  | ... | ... |  | ... | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | 42,516 | 5 | 7 | 1781 |
| .. | ... | $\ldots$ | . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | ... | ... |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | 43,173 | 5 | 2 | 1782 |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... |  |  | ... | ... |  | ... |  |  | 49,284 | 4 | 5 | 1783 |
| $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |  | $\ldots$ | ... |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | 44.356 | 19 | 8 | 1784 |
| ... | $\ldots$ | ... |  | ... | ... |  | ... | ... |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | 47,205 | 2 | 9 | 1785 |
| $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |  | ... | ... |  | ... |  |  | +1,148 | 9 | 0 | 1786 |
|  | ... |  | $\ldots$ | .. | $\ldots$ |  | .. | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | 47,091 | 13 | 6 | 1787 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |  | ... | ... |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | 47,062 | 3 | 7 | 1788 |
| $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |  | , |  | ... | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | 46,020 | 4 | 4 | 1789 |
| ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... |  | $\ldots$ | ... |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | 48,128 | 12 | 10 | 1790 |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | .. | ... |  | $\ldots$ | ... |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | 46,199 |  | 10 | 1791 |
|  | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |  | ... | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | 47,210 | 10 | 3 | 1792 |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |  | $\ldots$ | . |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | $\pm 6,041$ | 1 | 9 | 1793 |
| ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |  | ... |  | ... | $\ldots$ |  | ... |  |  | 48,657 | $\pm$ | 2 | 1794 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |  | ... | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | 54,772 | 7 | ; | 1795 |
| 3,461 | $\begin{array}{ll}10 & 9\end{array}$ | 12,054 | 35 | ... | $\cdots$ |  | ... | ... |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | 73,365 | 7 | 6 | 1796 |
| 4,615 | $7 \quad 8$ | 12,054 | 35 | 6,923 | 1 | 6 | 7,125 | 0 | 0 | $\ldots$ |  |  | 87,543 | 7 | 5 | 1797 |
| 4,592 | $6 \quad 2$ | 12,054 | 35 | 7,310 | 15 | 5 | 14,250 | 0 | 0 | 8,365 | 7 | 9 | 108,870 | 17 | 0 | 179 s |
| 4,633 | $16 \quad 11$ | 12,054 | 35 | 7,391 | 10 | 9 | 14,250 | 0 | 0 | 16,730 | 15 | 5 | 116,966 | 7 | 1 | 1799 |
| 4,573 | $16 \quad 11$ | 12,054 | 35 | 7,075 | 7 | 8 | 14,250 | 0 | 0 | 16,730 | 15 | 5 | 114,572 | 3 | 6 | 1800 |
| 4,227 |  | 6,027 | 18 | 7,080 | 0 | 0 | 7,125 |  | 0 | 8,365 | 7 | 9 | 67,015 | 7 | 1 | 5 January |
| 4,684 | 124 | 12,054 | 35 | 7,444 | 12 | 4 | 14,250 | 0 | 0 | 16,730 | 15 | 5 | 118,659 | 15 | 4 | 1802 |
| 4,966 | 31 | 12,054 | 3 5 | 7,913 | 1 | 8 | 14,250 | 0 | 0 | 16,730 | 15 | ธ | 120,212 | 2 | 11 | 1803 |
| 4,608 | 93 | 12,054 | 35 | 7,430 | 15 | 5 | 14,250 | 0 | 0 | 16,730 | 15 | 5 | 121.511 | 6 | 6 | 1804 |
| 4,615 | $7 \quad 9$ | 12,054 | 35 | 7,153 | 16 | 11 | 14,250 | 0 | 0 | 25,096 | 3 | 3 | 134,579 | 5 | 6 | 1805 |
| 4,615 | $7 \quad 9$ | 12,054 | 35 | 7,615 | 7 | 8 | 14,250 | 0 | 0 | 16,730 | 15 | 5 | 148,237 | 2 | 2 | 1806 |
| 4,636 | 31 | 12,054 | 35 | 7,430 | 15 | 5 | 14,250 | 0 | 0 | 16,730 | 15 | 5 | 215,026 | 7 | 7 | 1807 |
| 4,615 | $7 \quad 8$ | 12,054 | 35 | 7,384 | 12 | 4 | 14,250 | 0 | 0 | 16,730 | 15 | 5 | 200,457 | 11 | 9 | 1808 |
| 4,615 | 78 | 12,054 | 35 | 7,384 | 12 | 4 | 14,250 | 0 | 0 | 16,730 | 15 | 5 | 199,400 | 13 | 4 | 1809 |
| 3,461 | $10 \quad 9$ | 12,054 | 35 | 7,384 | 12 | 4 | 14,250 | 0 | 0 | 16,730 | 15 | 5 | 195,717 | 18 | $t$ | 1810 |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 6,027 | 19 | 5,538 |  | 3 | 7,125 | 0 | 0 | 16,730 | 15 | 5 | 187,672 | 5 | 8 | 1811 |
| $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 16,730 | 15 | ธ | 164,519 | 18 | 6 | 1812 |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 16,730 | 15 | 5 | 158,628 | 5 | 0 | 1813 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 16,730 | 15 | 5 | 178,358 | 3 | 4 | 1814 |
| ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 16,730 | 15 | 5 | 201,797 | 3 | 5 | 1815 |
| ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 16,730 | 15 | 5 | 193,149 | 1 | 7 | 1816 |
| ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | ... | $\ldots$ |  | 8,365 | 7 | 8 | 182,360 | 5 | 11 | 1817 |

## DEBT DUE TO THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

The financial arrangements between the East India Company and the British Government dated from the establishment of the New East India Company in 1698, by the Act $9 \& 10 \mathrm{Wm}$. III., c. 44. In pursuance of this Act, the Company advanced the sum of $£ 2,000,000$ at 8 per cent. interest, payable quarterly, from the 29 th September 1698.

In 1702, under the provisions of the Act 6 Anne, c. 17 , the Company was united with the East India Company, whose first charter had been granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1600 ; and in 1708, in pursuance of the same Act, the united Company advanced and paid to the Exchequer a further sum of $£ 1,200,000$, without any additional charge for interest, the effect of this arrangement being to reduce the rate of interest on the whole debt of $£ 3,200,000$ to 5 per cent. This rate was, however, reduced in 1730 to 4 per cent., under the Act 3 Geo. II., c. 14, when upon the Company agreeing to such reduction, and making a payment into the Exchequer of $£ 200,000$ by the 24th December 1730, the charter granting them exclusive privileges of trade was prolonged to 1769 .

In 1744 , the Company paid into the Exchequer the sum of $£ 1,000,000$ at 3 per cent., in pursuance of the Act 17 Geo. II., c. 17 , in consideration of the term of the charter being further extended to 1783 , the interest being payable quarterly from the 29th September 1744, and charged on the Duties on Low Wines, Spirits, and Strong Waters granted by the Act 16 Geo. II., c. 8.

In 1750 , when by the Acts 23 Geo. II., cc. 1 and 22 , a general reduction of interest on the public debt took place, the rate on the debt of $£ 3,200,000$, which bore interest at 4 per cent., was reduced to $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the 25 th December 1750 , with a prospective reduction to 3 per cent. in 1755 ; so that from the year 1755 , the rate of interest on the whole debt of $£ 4,200,000$ became fixed at 3 per cent. In the event of the East India Company consenting, on or before the 30th May 1750 , to the reduction of the interest on the debt of $£ 3,200,000$ to 3 per cent., and to the interest on the sum of $£ 1,000,000$ advanced in 1744 remaining at 3 per cent. until the redemption of the debt, the Company were empowered, with the consent of the Treasury, to raise money towards the payment of their Bond Debt by the sale of Three per Cent. Annuities to the amount of the debt due from the Government to the Company. The capital of the Annuities sold (known thenceforward as the East India Annuities) was $£ 2,992,4405$ s., the dividends on which were paid at the East India House. For the management of these Annuities the Company received from the Exchequer, under the Act 24 Geo. II., c. 56 , the annual sum of $£ 1,68710 \mathrm{~s}$.

No further change took place in the amount of the debt due to the East India Company until 1793, when the said Annuities and the residue of the Bond Debt, amounting to $\pm 1,207,55915 s$., were, by the Act 33 Geo. III., c. 47 , consolidated with the Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities from and after the 31st August 1793, and the management thereof transferred to the Bank of England, such consolidation being deemed and taken to be a redemption of the debt of $£ 4,200,000$ as between the East India Company and the public. At the same time the powers of redemption by the East India Company were annulled, and the annual allowance for management was discontinued.

## DEBT DUE TO SOUTH SEA COMPANY.

In the year 1710 , the House of Commons having instituted an enquiry into the nature and amount of those Public Debts for the discharge of which no regular provision had been made by the Legislature, and which at that period were greatly in arrear, the Act 9 Anne, c. 21 , was passed, by which, after enumerating the debts in question, viz. :-

| Navy to 29 th September |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| of Seamen) | Ordnance to 29th September 1710 ... ... ... ... 154,324 15 8


| Transport | do. | do. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 424,791 | 5 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | 29th September 1710.

Deficiency of Coal Duties to provide Principal and Interest $\begin{array}{llll}12,025 & 1 & 0\end{array}$ on Loans.
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Debts in the Navy Victualling and Transport Offices, including } & 378,859 & 5 & 8 \frac{1}{4}\end{array}$ further Interest on Army and Transport Debentures from 29th September to 25th December 1710.
Subsidy to the Elector of Hanover and Duke of Zell ... ... 9,375000
Computed further Interest due $\quad \ldots \quad \cdots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad 85,000 \quad 0 \quad 0$
Loan per Act 8 Anne, c. 13, and Interest thereon to 25th March $1711 \quad \underline{1,371,428} \quad 9 \quad 1$

Interest at 6 per cent. on total Debts and Deficiencies
$\begin{aligned} & 5 \text { th December } 1711 .\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Further Sum required for the service of the year } 1710\end{aligned}$

F
it was provided that the duties on wine, vinegar, tobacco, East India goods, wrougnt silks, whale fins, and all other goods on which temporary duties had been imposed by the Act 8 Anne, cap. 13, should be made permanent in order to pay an interest of 6 per cent. per annum on the sum of $£ 9,471,325$, as stated above, which interest would amount to the yearly sum of £568,279 10 s.

The total amount, however, of the Debts and Deficiencies, on making up the accounts, was subsequently found to be $£ 9,177,967$ 15s . $4 d$.

By the 25 th Section of the same Act, Her Majesty was authorised to incorporate by Letters Patent under the Great Seal all persons who were or should become interested in the Public Debts intended to be provided for, who should constitute a Company possessing the exclusive privilege from the 1st August 1711 of carrying on trade to the South Seas.

It was also enacted (Section 21) that all the sums of money arising from the duties imposed or made perpetual by this Act should be applied towards making good the yearly fund amounting to $£ 568,279$ 10s. required for payment of the interest of 6 per cent. on the Public Debts before mentioned. And in case the said duties should at any time be found insufficient to discharge the said yearly sum of £oั68,279 10s., it was enacted that any such deficiency should be made good by Parliament, and it was also provided (Section 23) that, in case there should be any surplus of the said duties at the end of any one year, after all the annuities and other payments chargeable to the Company had been fully discharged, then the said surplus should be applied from time to time towards paying off the Capital Stock of the Company, and that the said yearly sum of $£ 568,279$ 10s. should from time to time be lessened in proportion to such part of the Capital Stock as should be so paid off.

It was also enacted (Section 24) that at any time upon one year's notice, upon repayment by Parliament of the principal sum of which the Capital Stock of the Company should consist, to the contributors of the same, or their heirs and assigns, all the duties imposed or made perpetual by this Act should be disposed of by Parliament, and the said yearly fund charged thereupon should absolutely cease and determine.

In accordance with this Act a Royal Charter was granted, dated 8th September 1711, whereby the subscribers of the debts before mentioned were incorporated by the name of "The Governor and Company of Merchants of Great Britain trading to the South Seas and other parts of America, and for encouraging the Fishery," by which title they were to have perpetual succession.

Doubts having arisen concerning the power of redemption intended by the 10 anne Act 9 Anne c 21, an Act was passed in 1711, which enacted that, at any time upon ${ }^{085} \mathbf{3 0}$
one year's notice after the 25th December i716, upon repayment by Parliament of the Capital Stock of the Company and of all arrears and yearly payments, the duties granted by the Act 9 Anne, cap. 21, should be disposed of by Parliament, but that the Corporation should continue for ever.

In the year 1715, an Act was passed for enlarging the Capital Stock of the South Sea Company, whereby, after reciting that the said Capital Stock having been adjusted and settled pursuant to the Acts passed in the reign of Queen Anne, amounted, as already stated, to the sum of $£ 9,177,96715 s .4 d$., and that the yearly interest thereof at the rate of 6 per cent. payable by Government, amounted to $£ 550,678 \quad 1 \mathrm{~s} .4 d$., besides the sum of $£ 8,000$ per annum for the charges of management of the Company, it was enacted that the said Company were willing, for the accommodation of the public, that the sum of $£ 822,0324 \mathrm{~s} .8 \mathrm{~d}$. should be added to their capital, whereby their whole stock would amount to $£ 10,000,000$. It was provided that the said sum of $£ 822,0324 \mathrm{~s} .8 \mathrm{~d}$. should be accordingly added to the Company's stock, viz. :-

|  | £ | s. | $d$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Half a year's Interest on their capital of £9,177,967 15s. 4 d . | 275,339 | 0 | 8 |
| Half a year's Interest on their increased capital to Christmas 1715 | 300,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Allowance for Management for one year to Christmas 1715 | 8,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Transferable Stock for the use of the public as the Treasury may direct... | 238,693 | 4 | 0 |
|  | £822,032 | 4 | 8 |

In the year 1716 , the interest payable on the Company's capital was reduced by the Act 3 Geo. I., c. 9 , from 6 to 5 per cent.

In 1719 , the Government, desiring to redeem the fund appropriated to the payment of certain lottery annuities, and to convert them into Redeemable Stock at is per cent. per annum, arranged that the proprietors of the said annuities should subscribe into the Stock of the South Sea Company, and accordingly the Company were empowered by the Act 5 Geo. I., c. 19, to take their subscriptions at the rate of $11 \frac{1}{2}$ years' purchase.

The annuities subscribed into the Company's stock in pursuance of this Act amounted to $£ 94,32912 \mathrm{~s}$., which at $11 \frac{1}{2}$ years' purchase came to $£ 1,084,7908$ s., and with $1 \frac{1}{4}$ years' interest in arrear, $£ 117,912$, to a total of $£ 1,202,7028 \mathrm{~s}$.

The capital of the Company was likewise increased under this Act by a loan to Government of $£ 544,1420$ s. 10 d ., by adding to which the above $£ 1,202,7028 s$., the total increase of Company's capital is seen to be $£ 1,746,8448 \mathrm{~s} .10 \mathrm{~d}$.

An additional allowance of $£ 1,3979 \mathrm{~s}$. 6d. per annum was also granted by this Act to the Company, on account of the increased expenses of management.

The capital of the South Sea Company was by these means increased to $£ 11.746,8448 \mathrm{~s}$. 10 d ., the yearly interest on which, at 5 per cent., amounted to ¿587,342 4s. 5 d .

In the year 1720 , the Company proposed to take in all the *Redeemable and Irredeemable Public Debts, either by purchase from the proprietors or by subscription into their Capital Stock.

The Government and the Legislature agreeing to this proposal, the Act 6 Geo. I., c. 4, was accordingly passed, which enabled the Company to increase still further their Capital Stock by redeeming the said Public Debts and Incumbrances.

The Irredeemable Debts consisted of Long Annuities for 89, 96 and 99 years, and amounted to $£ 666,5661$ s. $7 \frac{1}{2} d$., and of Short Annuities for $3 £$ years, $£ 121,669$, total Irredeemable Debts $£ 788,2351 \mathrm{~s}$. $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.

The Redeemable Debts consisted of $£ 11,779,3802 \mathrm{~s} .10 \mathrm{~d}$. Stock, at 5 per cent., and $£ 4,766,821$ 15s. $9 \frac{1}{2} d$. at 4 per cent. The Company agreed to take the Long Annuities at the rate of 20 years' purchase, the Short Annuities at 14 years, and the Redeemable Annuities at par.

A proportionate additional allowance was also to be granted to the Company for the expenses of management.

[^9]So great were the expectations entertained by the Company and public of the advantages to be derived from this arrangement and from the trade to the South Seas, that in a very short time the market price of South Sea Stock was $£ 1,000$ per cent.; for although, as between the Government and the Company, the capital of the Company was to be increased by taking in the Redeemable and Irredeemable Debts at a certain number of years' purchase, yet the Company were in no way restricted as to the price they might put on the stock to be given to the public creditors ; and herein lay the fallacy of the scheme, and the temptation by every possible artifice to raise the price of the stock as high as possible.

Four money subscriptions were opened for the sale of the stock expected to be gained by the Company's bargain with the public creditors. The first three were rapidly filled, but the fallacy of their extravagant expectations having soon become apparent, the sudden fall of South Sea Stock, as rapid as its rise, only left to the unfortunate speculators the resource of applying to the Legislature for the purpose of obtaining a fair division of the unappropriated stock.

In consequence of this application to Parliament, the Act 7 Geo. I. (stat. 1), cap. 1, was passed, restraining the Governor, Directors, \&c., of the South Sea Company from quitting the Kingdom, for the space of a year.

7 Geo. I. (stat. 1) cap. 1.
(1२21).

An Act was also passed in the same year for raising money upon their estates and 7 Geo. I., upon those of Mr. Aislabie (late Chancellor of the Exchequer), and Mr. Secretary Craggs, satat. 1, 8. towards making good the losses sustained by the proprietors of the South Sea Stock.

Another Act was likewise passed in the same year, entitled, "An Act for making 7 Geo I., several provisions to restore the public credit which suffers from the frauds and stat. 2. mismanagements of the late Directors of the South Sea Company and others."

This Act authorised the adjustment of the claims of those proprietors of Redeemable Funds who had subscribed them into South Sea Stock at rates exceeding 400 per cent., and of those whose money subscriptions purchased their Stock at rates exceeding 400 per cent., by allowing an addition, in full discharge of their claims, at the rate of $£ 336 \mathrm{~s} .8 \mathrm{~d}$. Stock on every $£ 100$ Stock already allotted to such proprietors or subscribers.

As regards the claims of those proprietors of Irredeemable Annuities, whose Annuities were subscribed into the Capital Stock of the South Sea Company at exorbitant rates, relief was given out of the unappropriated Stock held by the Company on the following terms :-

On Annuities of $£ 100$, subscribed for the remainder of 99 years, an addition of £203 6s. 8 d . Stock.

On Annuities of $£ 98$, subscribed for the remainder of 96 or 89 years, an addition of £178 5 s. $4 d$. Stock.

On Annuities of $£ 90$ ( 9 per cent. Annuities), subscribed for the remainder of 32 years, an addition of $\mathfrak{E i 3} 9 \mathrm{~s} .4 \mathrm{~d}$. Stock.

On Annuities of $£ 100$ (Lottery 1710), subscribed for the remainder of 32 years, an addition of $£ 6516 s$. $8 d$. Stock.

On Annuities of $£ 98$ (Blank Tickets, Lottery 1710), subscribed for the remainder of 32 years, an addition of $£ 12614 \mathrm{~s} .8 \mathrm{~d}$. Stock.

After the distribution of Stock in pursuance of the above provisions, it was required of the Company that any balance of their increased Stock, gained by taking in the public debts and incumbrances, should be divided among all the proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Company, according to their respective interests therein.

The money, amounting to $£ 4,156,306 ~ 4 s$ s. 11d., which the Company had agreed to pay for the privilege of taking in the Public Debts, was by the same Act remitted and discharged, and $£ 2,000,000$ of the Company's Stock annihilated. A year later, however, the Stock so annihilated was revived, by the Act 9 Geo. I., c. 6 , and the total capital of the Company, after deducting the $£ 4,000,000$ Stock sold to the Bank of England under the authority of Act 8 Geo. I., c. 21, amounted to $£ 33,802,203$ 5s. $6 \frac{1}{2} d$.

The Act 9. Geo. I., c. 6, also provided that, for the better protection of the public against "future frauds, abuses, errors, and mis-managements," the whole of the capital of the Company, and the shares of the respective proprietors should, after Midsummer, 1723 , be divided into two equal parts or moieties, one of which was to be termed the "Trading capital of the Company," and the other " The Joint Stock of the South Sea Annuities," known later as the "Old South Sea Annuities," which were to bear interest at 5 per cent. from Midsummer, 1723, to Midsummer, 1727, and from thenceforth at 4 per cent. until redemption by Parliament.

The "Trading Capital" of the Company was to remain as a joint stock in their own right, attended with all the privileges, benefits and profits of trade belonging to the Company.

In making this division it was found that owing to fractions the two parts could not be made, as had been intended, exactly equal, and it was arranged to leave the odd penny of every proprietor's stock with the moiety representing his share of the trading stock. The trading capital accordingly became $£ 16,901,1038 s .1 \frac{1}{2} d$. and the joint stock of annuities, $£ 16,901,09917 \mathrm{~s} .5 \mathrm{~d}$.

The only branches of trade in which the Company were ever engaged were the supply of the Spanish colonies with negroes (commonly called the Assiento Contract), a privilege granted by the 12th Article of the Treaty of Utrecht to Queen Anne, and by Her presented to the South Sea Company, and the Greenland Whale Fishery.

Although great advantages were expected by the Company to be derived from these speculations, they were in the end losers by both. The Fishery was only carried on for eight years, during which the loss to the Company in principal money, and without reckoning interest, amounted to $£ 177,782$ 2s. Od. The Company sold off all their ships, stores, \&c., in 1732. The Assiento Contract was given up in 1748 .
$24^{\circ} \mathrm{Geo}$. II., cap. 4.

The Act 6 Geo. II., cap. 28, having stated that the trading stock of the Company had by redemption at various periods been reduced to $£ 14,651,1038 s .1 \frac{1}{2} d$., and the joint stock of annuities to $£ 15,651,09917 \mathrm{~s}$. $5 d$., proceeds to enact that, after the 24 th.$J$ une 1733 , three-fourths of the trading stock, amounting to ${ }^{*} £ 10,988,32711 s$. $0 \frac{3}{4} d$., should be converted into a joint stock with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. until their redemption by Parliament, and should be called Néw South Sea Annuities; and that the remaining one-fourth. amounting to $* £ 3,662,775 \quad 17 s$. $0 \frac{1}{4} d$., should continue as the Trading Capital of the Company.

The interest on the funds constituting the National Debt was reduced in 1750 to ${ }_{3}^{3}$ per cent., and, by the Act 24 Geo. II., cap. 4 , it is recited that of the Old and New South Sea Annuities there remained unsubscribed to the reduction of interest the sum of $£ 2,276,89311 \mathrm{~s} .7 \mathrm{~d}$. This sum was directed to be paid and divided among the proprietors of those annuities in proportion to their respective shares. Towards this payment the sum of $£ 2,100,000$ was raised by a loan at 3 per cent. per annum, under the authority of the Act 24 Geo. II., cap. 2.

The South Sea Company having proposed in the same year to accept of 4 per cent. per annum on their Capital Stock of $£ 3,662,7848 s .6 \frac{1}{2} d$. to Christmas 1757 , and then to stand reduced to 3 per cent., provided that the receipt from the Exchequer, and the charges of management should be continued as they then were, the Act 24 Geo II., cap. 11, was passed agreeing to their proposition.

In May 1815 an Act* was passed ( 55 Geo. III., c. 57) entitled " An Act to Repeal the Provisions of all former Acts granting Exclusive Privileges of Trade to the South Sea Company, and to Indemnify the said Company for the loss of such Privileges."

The 1st Section of this Act enacts that satisfaction should be made to the Company for the surrender of their exclusive trading privileges, and that a Guarantee Fund should be formed for that purpose, and that certain Tonnage and Customs duties should be levied for raising such fund.

The 2nd Section prorided that the said Guarantee Fund should be formed in the Public Funds at 3 per cent., and should be transferred to the Company when it amounted to the sum of $\pm 610,4643 \mathrm{~s}$.

By the 3rd Section it was provided that until the said Guarantee Fund should be completed and transferred to the Company, a full statement of the annual income, receipts and profits of the Company should be laid before the Lords of the Treasury, and if the said profits should be found insufficient to defray the $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which had been hitherto paid in addition to the 3 per cent. payable on the Trading Stock of the Company, the Lords of the Treasury should be empowered to direct payment out of the Consolidated Fund of any sum required to make up such deficiency.

The 13th Section provided that when the Guarantee Fund should be completed, the duties imposed by this Act, viz., an ad valorem duty of 2 per cent. on goods imported from the South Seas, and a duty of $1 s .6 d$. per ton on all ships bound outwards or inwards between any port of the United Kingdom and the South Seas (commonly called the South Sea Duties), should cease.

The annual amounts of the South Sea Duties from 1815 to 1837 , when they were entirely abolished, were as follows :-

|  | £ |  | £ |  | £ |  | £ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1815 | 3,510 | 1821 | 5,724 | 1827 | 4,150 | 1833 | 4,541 |
| 1816 | 8,400 | 1822 | - 8,900 | 1828 | 4,246 | 1834 | 3,058 |
| 1817 | 4,85! | 1823 | ... 12,501 | 1829 | 3,332 | 1835 | 4,666 |
| 1818 | 6,853 | 1824 | -. 9,599 | 1830. | ... 2,946 | 1836 | 4,436 |
| 1819 | 8,856 | 1825 | ... 11,313 | 1831. | ... 2,557 | 1837 | 13 |
| 1820 | 7,956 | 1826 ... | ... 8,461 | 1832 ... | ... 3,275 |  |  |

The average of the whole period from 1815 to 1837 was about $£ 6,000$ a year, from 1815 to $1826 £ 8,000$ a year, and from that period to the end of $1836 £ 3,720$ a year.

When the duties were repealed in 1837 the Company became entitled to compensation, and accordingly, in March 1838, they presented a Memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, in which they urged that the Guarantee Fund should be immediately completed and transferred to them.

Their Lordships by Minute, dated the 26 th June 1838, decided that, after giving the subject the fullest consideration, they did not consider that the Company was entitled to claim the completion and transfer of the Guarantee Fund, and that accordingly they could make no recommendation to Parliament having that object in view. On the other hand their Lordships were of opinion that the Company had a fair claim to compensation for the repeal of the South Sea Duties, which were specifically appropriated

* Amended in July following by the Act 55 Geo. III., c. 141.
to the gradual completion of the Guarantee Fund, and they informed the Company that they would introduce into the Customs Bill, then about to be laid before Parliament, a clause authorising the Commissioners of Customs to pay over the annual sum of $£ 3,720$ in four quarterly proportions to the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, to be applied to the gradual completion of the Guarantee Fund.

This sum having been calculated as the average of the last ten years in which the South Sea Duties had been collected, and the said Duties having during that time been very materially reduced by reciprocity treaties with foreign nations, the Company were much dissatisfied at the award made by the Lords of the Treasury and contended that the average of the whole period from 1815 to 1837 should have been taken, which would have amounted to about $\mathbb{E} 6,000$ a year.

They accordingly made many applications to the Treasury, praying their Lordships to reconsider their determination, but it was decided by Minute, dated 24 th July 1838 , that my Lords could not consent to submit to Parliament the grant of a larger compensation.

The Act 1 \& 2 Vict., c. 113, having sanctioned this arrangement, the Commissioners of Customs were empowered by Minute, dated the 21st August 1838, to make the necessary quarterly payments ; which continued to be made till the passing of the Act 7 \& 8 Vict., c. 80, in 1844. This Act enacted that the balance of stock required to complete the Guarantee Fund ( $£ 231,017$ 13s.) should be purchased, and that a sufficient sum should be issued to the National Debt Commissioners out of the Consolidated Fund for that purpose.

The Guarantee Fund was ultimately certified to the Treasury as completed, in accordance with the 13th Section of the Act 55 Geo. III., c. 57, on the 26th November 1844, and was handed over to the Company on the 4th January 1845.

In 1853 certain alternatives were offered by Mr. Gladstone to the holders of South Sea Company's Stocks, which amounted at that time to $£ 8,869,0764 s .4 \frac{1}{2} d$. Of this, the sum of $\mathfrak{E} 7,571,8593 s$. $8 \frac{1}{2} d$. was paid off in cash, and the remainder was converted into $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cents., $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cents., or Exchequer Bonds, at the option of the holder, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 16 Vict., c. 23.

The following is a brief recapitulation of the circumstances attending the formation of the several stocks, accompanied by a statement of the successive changes in the capital thereof, from commencement to close.

## (a.) South Sea Stock.

In 1723 , by the Act 9 Geo. I., c. 6 , the Capital Stock of the South Sea Company then remaining, viz., ${ }^{*} £ 33,802,203$ 5s. $6 \frac{1}{2} d$., was directed to be separated into two equal parts, one of which was held to be the Trading Stock of the Company, the other forming the stock known as Old South Sea Annuities; but on 24 th June 1733 when the total debt to the South Sea Company had been reduced by redemptions to £30,302,203 5s. $6 \frac{1}{2} d$., viz. :-

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | s. | $d$. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Trading Capital Stock | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $14,651,103$ | s | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Old South Sea Annuities | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $15,651,099$ | 17 | 5 |

a further modification was effected of the Trading Stock, which was fixed by the Act 6 Geo. II., c. 28 , at $£ 3,662,77517 \mathrm{~s}$. $0 \frac{1}{4} d$., the other portion of the Trading Stock being thenceforward known as the New South Sea Annuities. By adopting, however, in this division the rule of leaving the fractional part with the proprietor's account of Capital Stock, the amount of the Trading Stock became slightly increased beyond what

[^10]was contemplated by the Act, and stood at $\mathbb{E} \cup, 662,7848 \mathrm{~s} .6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$., at which figure it remained till the year 1854 , when the whole of the outstanding debt due to the Company was either commuted or paid off under the provisions of the Act 16 Vict., c. 23.


## (b.) Old South Sea Annuities.

The Old South Sea Annuities originated in 1723 , when by the Act 9 Geo. I., c. 6 , the Stock of the South Sea Company was directed to be divided into two equal parts, each consisting of £16,901,101 $12 s .9 \frac{1}{4} d$. ; but, as already stated, owing to the difficulty of dealing with the fractions in the course of the division, that part which ultimately formed the Capital Stock of the Old South Sea Annuities amounted to $\mathbb{E} 16,901,09917 \mathrm{~s}$. d d . Various amounts of stock were, from time to time, paid off, prior to the establishment of

Mr. Pitt's Sinking Fund in 1786, when the Capital of the Old South Sea Annuities amounted to $£ 11,907,4702 s .7 \mathrm{~d}$. Purchases of this stock were made by the National Debt Commissioners on account of the Sinking Fund, and stock to the extent of $£ 9,147,69112 \mathrm{~s} .9 \mathrm{~d}$. was cancelled, thus reducing the Capital Stock of these annuities to $£ 2,759,7789 \mathrm{~s} .10 \mathrm{~d}$. A small portion of this stock, amounting to $£ 21,17219 \mathrm{~s}$, was purchased in 1854 by the National Debt Commissioners on account of Land Tax, and cancelled, the remainder being either commuted or paid off under the provisions of Act 16 Vict., c. 23.


## (c.) New South Sea Annuities.

The New South Sea Annuities being three-fourths of the Trading Capital of the South Sea Company were separated from the other Stock of the Company in 1733, by the Act 6 Geo. II., c. 28 , when the amount of these Annuities became $\mathbb{L} 10,988,318$ 19s. 7 d ., the rule, observed in the separation, of leaving the fraction with the proprietor's account of Trading Capital Stock, slightly diminishing the amount of the New Stock fixed by the Act at $£ 10,988,327$ 11s. $0 \frac{3}{4} d$. At the date of the establishment of Mr. Pitt's Sinking Fund in 1786 , this stock had been reduced to $£ 8,494,830 \simeq s .10 \mathrm{~d}$. Purchases made by the National Debt Commissioners, from time to time, on account of the Sinking Fund, caused a reduction in the amount of the Capital Stock to the extent of $£ 6,489,54513 \mathrm{~s}$. $\check{\mathrm{d}}$., and a further sum of $£ 1,00113 \mathrm{~s} .10 \mathrm{~d}$. was cancelled on account of redemption of Land Tax in 1853 , thus reducing the capital to $£ 2,004,28215 s$. 7 d ., which in the following year was either commuted or paid off under the provisions of the Act 16 Vict., c. 23 .


## (d.) Three per Cent. Annuities, 1751.

These annuities, originally amounting to $£ 2,100,000$, were created by the Act 24 Geo. II., c. 2, towards paying off those proprietors of South Sea Annuities who had not, on the 30th May 1750 , signified their assent to the reduction of interest on the debt due to the South Sea Company in the previous year, in accordance with the Statutes ( 23 Geo. II., c. 1 \& c. 22 ) passed for that purpose. At the date of the establishment of Mr. Pitt's Sinking Fund in 1786, these annuities had been reduced to $£ 1,919,600$. Purchases of this stock were made by the National Debt Commissioners, from time to time, on account of the Sinking Fund, to the extent of $£ 1,455,800$, and $£ 396 \quad 10 s, 7 \mathrm{~d}$. was purchased on account of Land Tax in 1853, and cancelled, leaving a balance of stock of $£ 463,4039 \mathrm{~s}$. 5 d ., which in the following year was either commuted or paid off under the provisions of the Act 16 Vict., c. 23.


The dividends on the South Sea Stock, the New South Sea Annuities, and the Three per Cent. Annuities 1751, were payable on the 5th January and the 5th July ; those on the Old South Sea Annuities on the 5th April and 10th October.

A STATEMENT, prepared under the authority of the Governor of the Bank of England, shewing the Capital of the Bank of England, and the Debt due from the Government to the Bank from 1694 to $189 \%$.

| Year. | Act of Parliament, | Capital. | Government Debt. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Amount. | Annuity, \&c. |
|  |  | $\pm \quad s . d$. | $£ \quad s . d$. | $\pm \quad s$ |

The Corporation of the Govermor and Company of the Bank of England was established by a Charter dated the 27th July 1694, which came into force on the 1st August 1694, and was granted in pursuance of the Act 5 \& 6 W. \& M., c. 20. The Corporation was to advance to Government the sum of $£ 1,200,000$, and was to be terminable on one year's notice after the 1st August 1705, on repayment of the sum advanced and all arrears of interest. The $£ 1,200,000$ was to be subscribed by the 1st August 1694, and interest was to date from the 1st June 1694. If the whole sum were not paid into the Exchequer by the 1st January 1694 (o.s.), interest was to be allowed only on the amount so paid. An Annuity of $£ 100,000$ was granted for the loan, representing interest at 8 per cent., with $£ 4,000$ for management, and this was charged on $\frac{5}{7}$ ths of the Duties on the Tunnage of all ships and vessels for 4 years from the 1st June 1694, and $\frac{5}{7}$ ths of the $9 d$. per barrel Excise granted by the Act without limitation of time.

The $£ 1,200,000$ appears to have been paid into the Exchequer as follows, viz. :$£ 300,000$ about the 3rd August 1694, $£ 300,000$ about the 28 th September 1694, and the balance in December 1694. A moiety of the $£ 1,200,000$ was made out of the Bank's deposits, as, although the whole of its Capital was subscribed, only 60 per cent. thereof had been paid up by December 1694. The Capital was paid up as follows, viz. :-


5 \& 6 W. \& M., c. 20
$1,200,000 \quad 0 \quad 0$
$1,200,000 \quad 0 \quad 0$
$100,000 \quad 0 \quad 0$ whicuder Act $\mathbf{W m}$. III., c. 20, the Capital was enlarged by new subscriptions, which were invited without limitation, four-fifths to be payable in Tallies or Orders, then at 40 per cent. discount, and one-fifth in Bank Bills or Bank Notes, which were also at a discount. The amount subscribed in Tallies and Bank Bills or Notes, all of which were taken at par, was $£ 1,001,171$ 10s. As a set-off against the Bank Bills and Notes taken in, the Bank were directed to make a Schedule, to be delivered to the Auditor of the Exchequer, of such Tallies or Orders then held by them as would be equal to the Notes and Bills, and the Bank were to have, on these Tallies, an increased Interest, making up a rate of 8 per cent. per annum. No addition was made to the settled annual income in respect of these deficient Tallies (called Ingrafted Tallies), as they were not to be re-issued, and were to be paid off as soon as the Government were able, but, in the meantime, Interest was paid on the outstanding balance at 8 per cent. per annum.

The Corporation was, by the same Act, made irredeemable till one year's notice after the 1st August 1710, and upon repayment by the State of all that should be then due to them.

8\& \& Wm. III., c. $20 |$\begin{tabular}{rrr|rr|r}
$+1,001,171$ \& 10 \& 0 <br>
$2,201,171$ \& 10 \& 0 \& $+1,001,171$ \& 10 \& 0 <br>

$2,201,171$ \& 10 \& 0 \& | 100,000 |
| :---: |
| $8 \%$ |
| on Tallies |
| engrafted on to |
| the Capital. |

\end{tabular}

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{rrr|lll}
1,001,171 & 10 & 0 & +1,001,171 & 10 & 0 \\
\hline
\end{array} \\
& \text { \& 8\% on Tallies } \\
& \text { engrafted on to } \\
& \text { the Capital. }
\end{aligned}
$$

The same Act ( $8 \& 9^{7} \mathrm{Wm}$. III., c. 20) recited that the Bank should divide among the members of the whole Corporation, in proportion to their several holdings, at the farthest once in every four months, the moneys which they should receive from

| Year. | Aot of Parliament. | Capital. | Government Debt. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Amount. | Annuity, \&c. |
|  |  | £ s. $d$. | £ s. ${ }^{\text {d }}$. | $£ \quad s$. |

1707continued.
time to time from the Exchequer, by virtue of the Tallies or Orders which had been subscribed into the Capital Stock, but, as the making of the Dividends of such moneys at the end of every four months was found to be very inconvenient and a great interruption to the business of transfers, \&c., it was enacted by 9 Wm . III., c. 3, that, after the 20th March 1698, the Bank should make such Dividends of the said moneys once in every six calendar months at least. Under 12 Wm . III., c. 12 , it was further enacted that, till certain sums lent on credit of the Act were paid, the Governor and Company should not be obliged to make dividend or dividends of the moneys except at such times only as should be ordered at a General Court of the said Governor and Company. Between August 1698, and July 1707, the Bank accordingly returned to the Proprietors in Dividends the principal. sum of $£ 1,001,171$ 10s., as follows :-

but the nominal amount of the Capital was not altered until the repayment had been completed.

$$
\left.\ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{rrr|rr}
-1,001,171 & 10 & 0 & -1,001,171 & 10 \\
0 \\
1,200,000 & 0 & 0 & 1,200,000 & 0
\end{array}\right.\right)
$$

$100,000 \quad 0 \quad 0$
By Act 5 Anne, c. 13, the Bank were empowered to call in any sum of money for the circulating of Exchequer Bills as should be thought necessary by the Governor and Company in a General Court, and accordingly they made a Call on their Proprietors of $£ 1,100,58515$ s., being 50 per cent. of the Capital as it stood before the above repayment. At the same time, however, the sum of $£ 99,4145 \mathrm{~s}$. was divided out to the Proprietors, restoring the Capital to the sum at whieh it stood between 1697 and 1707.

5 Anne, c. 13

$$
\begin{array}{rrr}
+1,100,585 & 15 & 0 \\
-\quad 99,414 & 5 & 0 \\
2,201,171 & 10 & 0
\end{array}
$$

$1,200,000 \quad 0 \quad 0$
100,000
$0 \quad 0$
The Bank were authorized, under Act 7 Anne, c. 7, to double their Capital Stock. This was done by subscription of $£ 115$ per $£ 100$ Stock, and realised $£ 2,531,3474 s .6 d$. They were to lend the Government an additional $£ 400,000$ on the Annuity of $£ 96,000$ first granted them, whereby the rate of interest (viz., 8 per cent. per annum on the $£ 1,200,000$ originally advanced) became 6 per cent. on $£ 1,600,000$, but they were allowed a discount at the rate of 6 per cent. to the 1st August 1711, on each sum actually advanced before that date. The amount was advanced as follows, the discount being re-allowed by separate payments at the dates stated, viz. :-

| 1709. |  | Advances. |  |  |  | Discount. |  |  | 4th May 1709 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April $23 .$. |  | £266,666 |  | 4 |  | £31,989 $19 \quad 1$ |  |  |
|  | May $14 .$. | ... | 39,000 | 0 | 0 | ... | 4,5771311 | ... | 3rd Sept. " |
|  | August 13 | ... | 80,000 | 0 | 0 | .. | $8,453 \quad 510$ | $\ldots$ | , " |
| " | " 25 |  | 14,333 | 6 | 8 |  | 1,491 $1710 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | " " |
|  |  |  | £400,000 | 0 | 0 |  | 46,512 16 812 |  |  |

The Bank were also, under Act 7 Anne, c. 7 , to circulate $£ 2,500,000$ of new Exchequer Bills, bearing interest at the rate of $2 d$. per cent. per diem, in cqnsideration of which they were to receive an allowance at the rate of 3 per cent. on that sum

| Year. | Act of Parliament. | Capital. | Government Debt. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Amount. | Annuity, \&c. |
|  |  | $£ \quad s . d$. | £ s.d. | £ $s$. |

1708continued.
secured on the "General" Fund created by the Act, which, moreover, contained a clause, similar to that in 5 Anne, e. 13, empowering the Bank to make Calls for the better circulating of Exchequer Bills, " or for other their necessary occasions."

By the same Act also the Bank were to continue a Corporation till one year's notice after the 1st August 1732.

By 7 Anne, c. 8, the Bank were empowered to undertake the circulation of the further sum of $£ 612,739$ Exchequer Bills, on the same terms as in the preceding Acts, viz., $2 d$. per diem per $£ 100$, and an allowance at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

7 Anne, c. \(\left.7 \quad\left|\begin{array}{rrr}+2,201,171 \& 10 \& 0 <br>

4,402,343 \& 0 \& 0\end{array}\right|\)|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $1,200,000$ | 0 | 0 | \right\rvert\, $\begin{array}{lll}100,000 & 0 & 0\end{array}$

Act 8 Anne, c. 1 , recited that the Bank had agreed to circulate $£ 400,000$, part of the $£ 612,739$ before mentioned, and that by 7 Anne, c. 7, they had power to increase their Capital for necessary occasions, which money so called in, or to be called in, should be added to the Capital Stock. They called in 15 per cent. and added to their Stock this year $£ 656,2041 s .9 d .$, , and advanced the Government the $£ 400,000$ authorised under 7 Anne, c. 7 (1708), before referred to, whereby the rate of Interest per annum granted in 1694 was reduced from 8 to 6 per cent.

8 Anne, c. $1 \quad$| $+656,204$ | 1 | 9 | $+400,000$ | 0 | 0 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $5,058,547$ | 1 | 9 | $-1,600,000$ | 0 | 0 | 100,000 | 0

9 Anne, c. 7 , recited that $£ 2,900,000$ Exchequer Bills had been issued under the before-mentioned Acts, together with a further amount of Bills for the Quarterly Interest due thereon and allowance for circulating them, and the Bank were authorised to receive, in consideration of their agreeing to exchange for ready money all Exchequer Bills issued under these Acts ( 7 Anne and 8 Anne), a further allowance of $£ 45,000 \dagger$ per annum, to be paid until the amount of Bills in circulation, including the Quarterly Bills for Interest, \&c., was reduced to $£ 1,900,000$. This allowance was provided for, from the 30th January 1711 to the 31st July 1714, out of the supply for the year 1711; it was afterwards charged on the Fund of 7 Anne, cap. 7 (Duties on Houses).

In 1706 , by Act 5 Anne, c. 13 , the Bank were to circulate $£ 1,500,000$ Exchequer Bills, redeemable by Parliament at one year's notice, on an allowance to them at the rate of $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, charged upon the Duties on Houses. As, however, these duties would not be free from a former mortgage, granted under an Act of the lst year of Her Majesty's reign, until the 1st August 1710, the Bank accepted in the meantime, and the Treasury were empowered to issue, Exchequer Bills (which were to have the same privileges and advantages as the original Bills), to be made out quarterly for the said allowance until the duties were available. The Bank were to pay all Exchequer Bills on demand and any such interest, for their better circulating and for making them more current, as they should think fit to endorse thereon. The Bank were to remain a Corporation until all the Exchequer Bills were cancelled, and no new Bills were to be issued without their consent.

By the authority of 7 Anne, c. 7, the Bank were empowered to cancel the Exchequer Bills of the 5 Anne, c. 13 , which, with the Bills made out and to be made out for the allowance of $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum to the 25 th March 1709, and subsequent

[^11]ND 18681

| Year. | Act of Parliament. | Capital. | Government Debt. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Amount. | Annuity, sc. |

interest at 6 per cent. per annum, would amount to $£ 1,775,027 \quad 17 \mathrm{~s} .10 \mathrm{~d}$.* The Bank were to deliver up for cancellation all Bills in their custody on the 31st March 1709, and they were to receive, from 29th September 1710, an Annuity of $£ 106,501 \mathrm{l} 3 \mathrm{~s} .5 \mathrm{~d}$. (being 6 per cent. per annum on the $£ 1,775,02717 \mathrm{~s}$. 10 d .) charged upon the Duties on Houses which had previously been mortgaged to the Exchequer Bills.

The capital of the Bank was increased this year by a call of 10 per cent. on their Proprietors, which realized $£ 501,44812 \mathrm{~s} .11 \mathrm{~d}$. Some holders again failed to meet the call.

The cancelling and the discharging of the Exchequer Bills of 5 Anne being now complete and the Duties on Houses available, the figures of the Debt and Interest became as below.

$$
\begin{array}{rrr|rl|rl}
+501,448 & 12 & 11 & +1,775,027 & 17 & 10 & +106,501
\end{array} 13 \begin{array}{rl}
5 \\
5,559,995 & 14
\end{array} 8
$$

By 1st Geo. I., c. 12, the Bank's Fund for circulating Exchequer Bills was enlarged.
By 12 Anne, c. 11 , the Bank were to circulate $£ 1,200,000$ more of Exchequer Bills on the same terms as aforesaid, viz. : $2 d$. per diem per $£ 100$, and an allowance at the rate of $£ 3$ per cent. per annum ; and for the better enabling them to circulate all the said Bills made forth or to be made forth, under this and former Acts, they were to receive, from the 31st July 1713, a further allowance of $£ 8,000$ per annum, to be paid quarterly, charged upon the Fund of 7 Anne, which allowance was not to cease until the amount of all Bills in circulation was reduced to $£ 1,900,000$.

By this Act, also, the Bank were empowered to call in money from their Proprietors for the circulating of these Bills, and other necessary occasions, and make the same to be Capital Stock.

By the same Act, also, the Bank were to continue a Corporation till all the Exchequer Bills issued, or to be issued, by virtue of the said other Acts, and of this Act, were discharged and cancelled, and till 12 months' notice after the 1st August 1742, and on repayment by the Exchequer of all moneys due to them, when the charter was to cease.

By Act 3 Geo. I., c. 8 , the Annuity of $£ 106,50113 \mathrm{~s} .5$ d., granted in 1708 on the $£ 1,775,02717 s .10 \mathrm{~d}$. lent to the Government for cancelling Exchequer Bills, was reduced to $£ 88,7517 \mathrm{~s} .10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. from the 24 th June 1718 , that is from 6 per cent to 5 per cent. per annum, and the Bank also delivered up for cancellation by the 25th December 1717, Exchequer Bills for $£ 2,000,000$, and were allowed an Annuity of $£ 100,000$, being at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly from that date, out of the Duties on Houses and the " Aggregate" Fund (established under the authority of Act 1 Geo. I., stat. 2, c. 12).

By this Act, also, the Bank were to continue to circulate the remainder of the Exchequer Bills then standing out, at 3 per cent. for the circulating, and $2 d$. per day interest on each $£ 100$, until Christmas, 1717 , and thereafter $1 d$. per day; which Bills, besides those for $£ 2,000,000$ before referred to, amounted to $£ 2,561,025 \dagger$. The

* £1,500,000 000 Exchequer Bills of 5 Anne, c. 13.
$123,337 \quad 18 \quad 1 \frac{1}{2} \quad$ Bills issued for the Quarterly Allowance, at $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent., up to 25 th March 1709.
$\overline{1,623,337} \cdot 18 \quad 1 \frac{1}{2}$ $151,689 \quad 19 \quad 9$

Bills for Interest, at 6 per cent. per annum (instead of the allowance of $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum),
for six Quarters, from 25th March 1709 to 29 th September 1710 , computed and made principal at the end of each Quarter.

## £1,775,027 $17 \quad 10 \frac{1}{2}$

The whole of these Exchequer Bills were paid off subsequently out of the Sinking Fund, the last portion being discharged in the year 1727. The allowances of $£ 45,000$ and $£ 8,000$ before referred to ceased at Christmas 1717 , from which date the Bank were allowed for the circulating of the outstanding Exchequer Bills an Annuity of $£ 76,830$ 15s., which date the Bank were allowed or (being 3 per cent per annum on the said sum of $£ 2,561,025$ ), and charged upon the Aggregate Fund
 Lot the Bank were discharged from circulating Exchequer Bills after Lady Day 1719, the remainder vere to be circulated Aot the Bank were discharged from circulating
by such persons as the Treasury should appoint.

| Year. | Act of Parliament. | Capital. | Government Debt. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Amount. | Annuity, \&c. |
|  |  | $£ \quad s . d$. | $\pm \quad s . \quad d$. | $£ \quad$ s. $d$. |

1717-18continued

Bank were also to advance $£ 2,500,000$ before the 25th March 1718, at 5 per cent. per annum, towards the discharging the National Debt, if required. (This was not, however, called for. It was intended to assist the Government in paying off certain Annuities in case the Annuitants would not accept the terms of conversion offered them.)

By the same Act the Bank were empowered to make such addition to their Capital as they should think fit, to enable them to carry out the aforesaid undertakings.


The Bank paid a dividend of 10 per cent., which came to £5555,999 11s. $5 d$. , out of their Capital, but the nominal amount of the Capital was allowed to remain as before, viz., $£ 5,559,995 \mathrm{14} \mathrm{s} .8 \mathrm{~d}$. The $£ 555,999 \mathrm{11s}$. 5 d . was afterwards replaced viz., £287,199 14s. in 1722 , and $£ 268,799$ 17s. 5 d . in 1744.

By Act 8 Geo. I., c. 21 (1722), the South Sea Company were empowered to dispose of $£ 4,000,000$ of their Stock, for which they had an Annuity of 5 per cent. till the 24th June 1727, and thereafter of 4 per cent.; and the purchasers were empowered to make the same Capital Stock transferable and divisible as usual.

The Bank contracted with the South Sea Company for the purchase of this $£ 4,000,000$ Stock (which was, in form, an advance by the Company to the Government) at 105 per cent., so that it cost them $£ 4,200,000$. The Government Debt to the Bank was increased $£ 4,000,000$ by this assignment, and the Bank also became entitled to a sum of $£ 1,8983 \mathrm{~s} .5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per annum for the management of this $£ 4,000,000$, being the proportionate part of the allowance made to the South Sea Company by the Government for management.

This Act authorized the Bank to carry through the transaction, and to enable them to do so they increased the nominal amount of their capital by $£ 3,400,000$, which was subscribed at 118 per cent. realising $£ 4,012,000$, by eleven payments ranging from August 1722 to March 1723. £287,199 14s. of the premium on this issue was credited to capital in part repayment of the $£ 555,99911 \mathrm{~s}$. 5 d . by which the capital was debited in 1719.

The Debt and its charge then stood as under, viz. :-
Debt. Annuity, \&c.


By 11 Geo. I., c. 9 , the two Annuities of $£ 88,7517 \mathrm{~s} .10 \mathrm{~d}$. and of $£ 100,000$ representing a rate of interest of 5 per cent. per annum on the principal sums of

| Year. | Act of Parliament. | Capital. | Government Debt. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Amount. | Annuity, sc. |
|  |  | $£ \quad$ s. $\quad$ d. | $\pm \quad$ s. $\quad$. | £ 8. d |

1727continued.
$£ 1,775,02717 \mathrm{~s} .10 \mathrm{~d}$. and $£ 2,000,000$, lent to the Government in the years 1708 and 1717, respectively, were reduced to $£ 71,0012 \mathrm{~s} .3 \mathrm{~d}$. and $£ 80,000$, that is from 5 to 4 per cent. after the 24th June 1727 .

In addition to this reduction, the interest on the $£ 4,000,000$ lent the Government in 1722 was similarly reduced in accordance with this Act ( 11 Geo. I., c. 9). The interest was therefore reduced to 4 per cent. on an aggregate of $£ 7,775,02717 \mathrm{~s}$. 10 d ., and the debt and its charge were then as follows, viz. :-

## Debt.

£ s. d.
On 1,600,000 00
Advanced 1694 and 1709
On $1,775,027 \quad 1710 \frac{1}{2}$ 1710
On 2,000,000 $0 \quad 0$
" 1717 .
On 4,000,000 0 1722

## $£ 9,375,0271710$

| at 6 per cent. |  | $\stackrel{ \pm}{96,000}$ | ${ }^{8}$ | d. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Management | ... | 4,000 | 0 | 0 |
| at 4 per cent. | ... | 71,001 | 2 | 3 |
| at 4 per cent. | $\ldots$ | 80,000 | 0 | 0 |
| at 4 per cent. | $\ldots$ | 160,000 |  | 0 |
| Management |  | 1,898 | 3 | 5 |
|  |  | £412,899 | 5 | 8 |

Annuity, \&c.

| 17,750 |
| ---: |
| $-\quad 5$ |
| - 20,000 |
| - 40,000 |
| 0 |
| 412,899 |

The Bank advanced the Government, under the authority of 1 Geo. II., c. 8, the sum of $£ 1,750,000,{ }^{*}$ for which they were to receive 4 per cent. per annum, that is an Annuity of $£ 70,000$, commencing from the 24th June 1728 , and payable half-yearly, charged upon the duties on coals and culm.

Under the same Act, the Bank were repaid the sum of $£ 1,000,000 \dagger$ out of the Sinking Fund, being part of the $£ 1,775,02717 \mathrm{~s}$. 10 d . advanced by them for the purpose of cancelling Exchequer Bills (see 1708-1710). The repayment was to be made by Quarterly Instalments, commencing the 24th June 1728, and a proportionate part of the Annuity of $£ 71,0012 \mathrm{~s} .3 \mathrm{~d}$., viz., $£ 40,0(0)$, was to cease as the principal was repaid.

1 Geo. II., c. 8

$$
\begin{array}{rrr|rrr}
+1,750,000 & 0 & 0 & +70,000 & 0 & 0 \\
-1,000,000 & 0 & 0 & -40,000 & 0 & 0 \\
10,125,027 & 17 & 10 & 442,899 & 5 & 8
\end{array}
$$

Under Act 2 Geo. II., c. 3, the Bank raised and lent the Government the sum of $£ 1,250,000, \ddagger$ at 4 per cent. per annum-that is an Annuity of $£ 50,000$-payable quarterly, from the 24th June 1729, and charged on the overplus moneys of the additional duties of the Lottery Funds. The Act recited that one moiety of the sum advanced should be paid by the 2nd April 1729, the other by the 6th October of the same year. A discount of 4 per cent. was granted should any part be advanced before the respective dates of payment. which realized $£ 6,1235 s .7 d$., and was paid in cash on the 22nd October 1729.

| * Paid into Exchequer :- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July 10th ... | 100,000 |
| " | , 24th | 775,000 |
| £1,750,000 |  |  |


| † Repaid :- July 24th | $\ldots$ | $£ 578,000$ |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1728. |  |  |  |
| " Oct. 9th | $\ldots$ | 422,000 |  |
|  |  | $£ 1,000,000$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |

$\ddagger$ Paid into Exchequer :-

1729. April 2nd ... 6625,000 1729. April 2nd $\ldots \quad$|  | 625,000 |
| ---: | ---: |

| " | , 12th |  | 300,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| " | , 22nd |  | 100,000 |
| " | Aug. 21st | ... | 100,000 |
| n | Oct. 6th | ... | 125,000 |
|  |  |  | ,250,000 |


| Year. | Act of Parliament. | Capital. | Government Debt. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Amount. | Annuity, \&o. |
|  |  | £ s. d. | $\mathfrak{£} \quad s . \quad d$. | £ $s$. |

1729continued.

The remaining sum of $£ 775,027$ 17s. 10d.,* being the balance of the $£ 1,775,02717 \mathrm{~s} .10 \mathrm{~d}$. above referred to (year 1728), and the sum of $£ 500,000, \dagger$ being part of the $£ 2,000,000$ advanced in 1717 for cancelling Exchequer Bills, were also by this Act repaid to the Bank from the Sinking Fund. The former amount was to be paid from the 25 th March 1729 , from time to time, quarterly, and the latter either in one entire payment, or by such other quarterly payments as the Bank should agree to accept. The Annuities attaching to these advances ceased on the repayments.

2 Geo. II., с. 3

$$
\begin{array}{|rrrr|rrr}
+1,250,000 & 0 & 0 & +50,000 & 0 & 0 \\
- & 775,027 & 17 & 10 & -31,001 & 2 & 3 \\
- & 500,000 & 0 & 0 & - & -20,000 & 0 \\
0 \\
10,100,000 & 0 & 0 & & & \\
& & & & &
\end{array}
$$

By Act 11 Geo. II., c. 27, the Government were to repay the Bank by the 29th September 1738 , out of the supplies granted in this Session, a further sum of $£ 1,000,000$ towards reducing the balance (viz., $£ 1,500,000-v .1729$ ) of the $£ 2,000,000$ lent in 1717. This was accomplished on the 2nd October 1738, out of the produce of the Sinking Fund, and the remainder of the Annuity of $£ 100,000$ granted in the year 1717 , and reduced in 1727 to $£ 80,000$, and in 1729 to $£ 60,000$, was further reduced to £20,000.

11 Geo. II., c. 27

| $-1,000,000$ | 0 | 0 | $-40,000$ | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $8,959,995$ | 14 | 8 | $-400,000$ | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 401,898 | 3 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |

By Act 15 Geo. II., c. 13 , the Bank advanced the Government $£ 1,600,000, \ddagger$ without interest, in consideration whereof they were to retain their privileges of exclusive banking, \&c., till one year's notice after the 1st August 1764 . The payment was to be made before the 25 th December 1742 , but the Bank were not obliged to pay more than $£ 400,000$ at any one time, nor without one month's notice from the Government of the date when the instalment would be required. The Bank were to be allowed a discount at 3 per cent. on the sums advanced, computed from the dates of payment to the 1st August 1743 , the day of the expiration of the old charter. This advance without interest had the effect of reducing the rate of interest on the $£ 1,200,000$ originally lent in 1694 , and the $£ 400,000$ lent in 1709 , under 7 Anne, c. 7 , then at 6 per cent. per annum, to 3 per cent. on the whole sum of $£ 3,200,000$.

This Act also provided that the Bank should, if they thought fit, enlarge their Capital by an amount not exceeding $£ 1,600,000$. They increased it by $£ 840,0045 \mathrm{~s} .4 \mathrm{~d}$. through a subscription at 140 per cent., making the Capital an even sum of $£ 9,800,000$. £268,799 17 s .5 d . of the premium on this subscription was credited to capital to make good (with the $£ 287,19914 \mathrm{~s}$. similarly credited in 1722) the sum of $£ 555,99911 \mathrm{~s}$. 5 d . paid as a special dividend out of capital in 1719 .

15 Geo. II., c. 13

$$
\begin{array}{rrr|rrr|}
+840,004 & 5 & 4 & +1,600,000 & 0 & 0 \\
9,800,000 & 0 & 0 & 10,700,000 & 0 & 0
\end{array}
$$

$401,898 \quad 3 \quad 5$

Under Act 19 Geo. II., c. 6, the Bank delivered up for cancellation and discharge by the 25th March 1746, Exchequer Bills amounting to $£ 986,800$, in lieu of which they were granted from the same date an Annuity of $£ 39,472$, being interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and charged upon the Duties on Licences

* Repaid :-

1729. April 2nd

$$
\begin{array}{rrrrr}
\ldots 474,000 & 0 & 0 \\
\cdots & \begin{array}{r}
£ 4,027
\end{array} & 17 & 10 \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

| $\ddagger$ Paid into Exchequer :- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| 1742. August 23rd | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $£ 400,000$ |
| $"$ September 24th | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 400,000 |
| $"$ October 23rd | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 400,000 |
| $"$ November 24th | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 400,000 |


| Year. | Aot of Parliament. | Capital. | Government Debt. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Amount. | Annuity, so. |
|  |  | £ s. $d$. | $\pm \quad x . d$. | $£ \quad$. |

1746continued.
for retailing spirituous liquors. In consideration of this transaction the Bank were empowered to create and dispose of Capital Stock to the above-mentioned sum of $£ 986,800$, in such manner as they should think proper.

The Bank accordingly made a Call of 10 per cent. upon their Proprietors, and added to their Capital the sum of $£ 980,000$ on the 17 th October 1746.

Under the same Act the Bank lent to the Government this year the sum of $£ 1,000,000^{\circ}$ upon the Malt and Land Tax, at 4 per cent. per annum, but were not obliged to advance more than $£ 250,000$ at any one time, nor without 14 days' notice, and they were to have Exchequer Bills for the same chargeable upon the said duties.

19 Geo. Il., c. 6

$$
\begin{array}{rrr|rr|rr}
+980,000 & 0 & 0 & +986,800 & 0 & 0 & +39,472 \\
0 & 0 \\
10,780,000 & 0 & 0 & 11,686,800 & 0 & 0 & 441,370 \\
3 & 5
\end{array}
$$

By Act 23 Geo. II., c. 1, the several Annuities, which at this time carried interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, were reduced to $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum for 7 years, from the 25 th December 1750 to the 25 th December 1757 , and thereafter to 3 per cent. per annum.

23 Geo. II., c. 1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $10,780,000$ | 0 | 0 | $11,686,800$ | 0 | 0 |$|$| $-42,434$ | 0 | 0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 398,936 | 3 | 5 |

The figures after the further reduction of interest to 3 per cent. became as below.
23 Geo. II., c. \(1\left|\begin{array}{rll|} \& \& <br>

10,780,000 \& 0 \& 0\end{array}\right|\)| $-42,434$ | 0 | 0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 356,502 | 3 | 5 |

The following statement shews the several reductions in interest from 1746 :-


By Act 4 Geo. III., c. 25 , the Bank lent the Government $£ 1,000,000 \dagger$ on Exchequer Bills for two years at 3 per cent. per annum, and paid into the Exchequer, by the 23rd April 1764, the sum of $£ 110,000$, in consideration of which they were to retain their privileges of exclusive banking, \&c., for 21 years from the

* Repaid by 1749 .
$\dagger$ Repaid 14th April 1766.

| Year. | Act of Parliament. | Capital. | Government Debt. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Amount. | Annuity, \&c. |
|  |  | $£ \quad$ s. $d$. | $£ \quad$ s. d. | $£ \quad s . d$. |

1764 continued.

1st August 1765, or till one year's notice after the 1st August 1786. The repayment of the $£ 1,000,000$ was charged upon the Supplies for the year 1766 , and, if they should prove insufficient, upon the Sinking Fund. The $£ 110,000$ was not to be repaid, nor was interest to be received on it.

By Act 21 Geo. III., c. 60, the Bank advanced to Government $£ 2,000,000$ at 3 per cent., for three years, to the 5th April 1784, charged upon the Supplies for the year 1784, or, if insufficient, upon the Sinking Fund, in consideration of which they were to retain their privileges of exclusive banking, \&c, till 12 months' notice after the 1st August 1812. This $£ 2,000,000$ was repaid on the 5th January 1787, with interest to that date. The transaction being temporary the figures of the Debt are not altered.

A Call of 8 per cent. was made on the Proprietors, at a Court of the 13th September 1781, in order to raise the Capital Stock almost to a par with the Government Debt. The sum of $£ 862,400$ was thus, on the 27 th August 1782, added to the Capital, making the figures as below.

$$
+862,400 \quad 0 \quad 0
$$

$$
\begin{array}{lll|lll}
11,642,400 & 0 & 0 & 11,686,800 & 0 & 0
\end{array}
$$

$356,502 \quad 3 \quad 5$

By Act 39 \& 40 Geo. III., c. 28, the Bank advanced to Government £3,000,000 without interest for six years, from the 5th April 1800, on the Security of Exchequer Bills, charged upon and to be repaid out of the Supplies for the year 1806, or, if they were insufficient, on the Consolidated Fund, in consideration of which the Bank were to retain their privileges of exclusive banking, \&c., till 12 months' notice after the 1st August 1833.

No increase was made to the Capital Stock, nor was any Call made on the Proprietors. On the 6th April 1806, the Bank agreed to continue the advance of $£ 3,000,000$ at an interest of 3 per cent. per annum from that date, and Exchequer Bills of that tenor were issued accordingly to the Bank, and were continued at 3 per cent. till the 17 th December 1814, being six months after the definitive Treaty of Peace, and at 5 per cent. till the 31st August 1815, when the said Bills were discharged, $£ 1,000,000$ being paid off on the 27 th July, $£ 500,000$ on the 16th August, and $£ 1,500,000$ on the 31 st August 1815.

By Act 56 Geo. III., c. 96, the Bank advanced to Government, on the 26th July 1816 , the sum of $£ 3.000,000$, and they were authorized to increase their Capital from $£ 11,642,400$ to $£ 14,553,000$. The interest on the $£ 3,000,000$ was charged upor the Consolidated Fund, and was to be paid annually at the rate of 3 per cent. The Principal sum, with all arrears of interest thereon, to be completely repaid on or before the 1st August 1833.

It was further enacted that until the repayment of the $£ 3,000,000$ and all interest thereon, the Promissory Notes of the Governor and Company, payable to bearer on demand (Bank Notes), were to be received in payment of all sums of money payable for any part of the Public Revenue.

The addition to the Capital was provided out of the accumulated profits (" Rest ") and was allotted to the Proprietors in Stock as a Bonus of 25 per cent. on the nominal amount of their holdings on the 23 rd May 1816.

No alteration has since been made in the capital of the Bank..

56 Geo. III., c. $96 |$| $+2,910,600$ | 0 | 0 | $+3,000,000$ | 0 | 0 | $+90,000$ | 0 | 0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $14,553,000$ | 0 | 0 | $14,686,800$ | 0 | 0 | 446,502 | 3 | 5 |

| Year. | Act of Parliament. | Capital. | Government Debt. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | £ | s. $d$. | Amount. | Annuity, \&c. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | s. | d. | £ | s. $d$. |

The Act $3 \& 4$ Wm. IV., c. 98 , provided-
$1^{\circ}$ For the repayment of one-fourth part, viz., $£ 3,671,700$, of the Debt due from the Government to the Bank.
$2^{\circ}$ For the reduction in the capital of the Bank by one-fourth (Governors, Directors, and Shareholders entitled to vote not to be disqualified in their respective positions by the consequent reduction in their Stock). No alteration in the Capital was, however, made.
$3^{\circ}$ For the payment by the Bank out of their charges for management of the Public Debt of the sum of $£ 120,000$ per annum.
$t^{\circ}$ For the renewal of the Charter for 10 or 21 years, i.e., on one year's notice given within six months after the 1st August 1844, or at any time after the 1st August 1855, on one year's notice.

The Act $4 \& 5 \mathrm{Wm}$. IV., c. 80, provided that in liquidation of the sum of $£ 3,671,700$ above-mentioned, the sum of $£ 4,080,000$ Reduced $£ 3$ per cent. Annuities should be created and placed to the credit of the Bank. The interest on the $£ 3,671,700$ was to cease from the date of the inscription of the Stock and the first half-year's dividend on the Stock was to be payable on the 10th October 1834. The said sum was written in on the 27th August 1834.
(On the 29th August 1834, this $£ 4,080,000$ Reduced 3 per cent. Annuities was transferred to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt for the purchase of an Annuity of $£ 212,78312 \mathrm{~s}$. Od . for 26 years, ending the 5th July 1860.)

On a proposal from the Treasury, dated the 22nd December 1835, and agreed to by the Bank, the appropriation of the $£ 3,671,700$, one-fourth of the Debt, from the 15th August 1834, was to be as follows, viz. :-

## £

$3,000,000$, in full of $£ 3,000,000$ advanced in 1816 by Act 56 Geo. III., c. 96.
671,700 , in part of $£ 4,000,000$ advanced in 1722 by 8 Geo. I., c. 21 , for the purchase of the South Sea Company's Funds, which repayment $£ 3,671,700$ reduced the allowance for management on the same from $£ 1,8983 \mathrm{~s}$. $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. to $£ 1,579 \mathrm{ss}$. 4 d . per annum.
$4 \& 5 \mathrm{Wm}$. IV., c. 80
$14,553,000 \quad 0 \quad 0$

$$
\begin{array}{rrr|lrl}
-3,671,700 & 0 & 0 & -110,151 & 0 & 0 \\
-318 & 15 & 1 \\
11,015,100 & 0 & 0 & 336,032 & 8 & 4
\end{array}
$$

By Act $7 \& 8$ Vict., c. 32 , the extension of the Charter for 10 years, or till 12 months' notice after 1st August 1855, was confirmed, and the business of the Bank was divided into Departments of Issue and Banking. Section 2 of this Act also provided that the Government Debt to the Bank should form part of the Securities against which the Fiduciary Issue of Notes was made.

By Act 24 Vict., c. 3, the allowance of $£ 4,000$ per annum granted for management in 1694 , as well as the payment of $£ 1,5798 s .4 d$. on account of the South Sea Company's Funds, ceased from the 6th January 1861.

24 Vict., c. 3
$14,553,000 \quad 0 \quad 0$
$11,015,100 \quad 0 \quad 0$
$\begin{array}{lll}-4,000 & 0 & 0 \\ -1,579 & 8 & 4\end{array}$
$330,453 \quad 0 \quad 0$

| Year. | Act of Parliament. | Capital. | Government Debt. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Amount. | Annuity, \&c. |
|  |  | £ s. $d$. | £ s.d. | £ $s$. |

1892
By Act 55 \& 56 Vict., c. 48 , the rate of Interest payable to the Bank on the Government Debt was reduced to $2 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, from the 5th April 1892 to the 5 th April 1903, and after that date to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. Provided that if the Bank by notice in writing to the Treasury six months before the said date decline to accept such lower rate of interest, the Debt shall be paid off, and until payment the said interest shall continue to be payable at the rate of $2 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent.
$55 \& 56$ Vict., c. \(48\left|\begin{array}{rrr|rr} \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline\end{array}\right|\)| 27,537 | 15 | 0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 302,915 | 5 | 0 |

## DEBT DUE TO THE BANK OF IRELAND.



By the Act 3 Geo. IV., c. 26, the interest due to the Bank of Ireland on $£ 1,250,000$ (Irish), advanced in 1808 , was reduced from 5 per cent. to 4 per cent. from the 5th July 1822, and the repayment of the principal postponed, in like manner as the loan of $\$ 500,000$ in 1821 , to the 1 st January 1838 , and subsequently from year to year till the 1st January 1841.

In 1840 , however, by the Act 3 and 4 Vict., c. 75 , the provisions for the repayment of these loans were repealed, and from the passing of that Act the several advances became a consolidated debt. due to the Bank of Ireland, of $£ 2,850,000$ (Irish currency), or of $£ 2,630,7694 \mathrm{~s} .8 \mathrm{~d}$. (British currency), the principal and interest continuing to be charged on the Consolidated Fund. At this period, the Annuity payable to the Bank of Ireland in respect of Interest on the Debt amounted to $£ 115,38412 s .4 d$., and the Act empowered the Treasury to redeem the said Annuity at any time after the 1st January 1841, on giving six months' notice to the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland, and on repayment to them of the principal sums constituting the Debt, together with all arrears of the said Annuity. The 5th Section of the same Act further empowered the Treasury to reduce by Warrant the rate of interest, with the consent of the Bank of Ireland.

In 1841 the interest was accordingly reduced to $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and an arrangement made wheleby notice for the repayment of the debt should not be given before the 1 st January 1855. This agreement was confirmed by the Act 8 and $9 . V i c t .$, c. 37 , which repealed at the same time the exclusive privilege of Banking in Ireland, conferred originally by the Irish Act of 1781, or by any subsequent enactment. The rate of interest on the whole debt was further reduced to $3 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent. from the 5th January 1859 , under arrangements author'zed by the 72 nd section of the Act 21 and 22 Vict., c. $7 \dot{2}$, and to 3 per cent. from the 6th April i865, by the Act 28 Vict., c. 16.

By the Act 55 and 56 Vict., c. 48 , the rate of interest to the Bank of Ireland was further reduced to $2 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, till the 5th A pril 1903, and after that date to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. If, however, the Bank, by notice in writing to the Treasury six months before the said date, decline to accept such lower rate of interest, the debt may ke paid off, and until payment, interest at the rate of 23 per cent. shall continue to be payable.


[^0]:    National Debt Office,
    $\Sigma$ August, 1898.

[^1]:    * For further description of Tontine, see page 45

[^2]:    * For full information as to the debt due to the South Sea Company, see pp. 57-67.

[^3]:    - Consolidated, together with other Loans, into one Joint Stock, per Act 25 Geo. II., e. 27. (See pages 24 and 26.)

[^4]:    - Consolidated, together with other Loans, into one Joint Stock, per Act 25 Geo. II., c. 27 : see also previous and subsequent pages. iL, ce., 1 \& 22.

[^5]:    - Consolidated, together with other Loans, into one Joint Stock, per Act 25 Geo. II., c. 27, see also pages 22 and 24. . Acts 23 Geo. c.c. 1 \& 22
    

[^6]:    - The dividends on these Stocks were originally payable on 5th January and 5th July, but

[^7]:    - The Life Annuities granted under this Act amounted to $£ 2,84913 s$, -and the Short Annuities for 30 years to $£ 147,1007 \mathrm{~s}$.
    † The Life Annuities granted under this Act amounted to $£ 5,318$ 18s. $7 d$.-and the Short Annuities for 29 years to $£ 257,1811 \mathrm{~s}$.

[^8]:    * The statement of the Terminable Annuities is not continued beyond the year 1836, as a valuation of these Annuities from that date is contained in Annual Parliamentary Returns relating to the National Debt.

[^9]:    * For further information as to these Redeemable and Irredeemable Debts, sce Statement forming part of the "Early Years of the Funded Debt," pp. 8-11.

[^10]:    * Owing to the difficulty of dealing with the fractions, this amount, when divided, became-Trading Capital

    Stock, £16,901.103 $8 s .1 \frac{1}{2} d$.; Old South Sea Annuties, $£ 16,901,09917 s .5 d$.

[^11]:    * 15 per cent. would represent $£ 660,35188.7 d$.- $£ 4,14768.10 d$. more than the amount subscribed; the explanation is that about 90 holders failed to meet the call, either wholly or in part. The call was to be paid up in money or Exchequer In the schedule of names of those w. , or it might be paid before that date at a discount allowance of 6 d . per cent. per diem. In the schedule of names of those whose calls were in default occurs that of Sir Godfrey Kneller; the amount due from him was $£ 3003$ s. 9 d., of which he paid $£ 298158 .$, leaving $£ 18$ s. 9 d. outstanding. Possibly the explanation may be that he paid up under discount and had a dispute with the Bank as to the amount-or he may have made the payment partly in depreciated currency. In later years when calls on the Proprietors were not met in due course the Bank seem to have secured their money by selling the call stock in the market, as they had been authorised to do by 5 Anne, c. 13, and
    7 Anne, c. 7 .
    $\rightarrow$ The
    $\dagger$ The allowances of $£ 45,000$ and $£ 8,000$ per annum were for cashing Bills on their first issue from the Exchequer; as under previous arrangements the Bank were only required to cash the Bills after they had had a Currency in the Revenue or Taxes and were re-issued from the Exchequer. Being only temporary, these allowances are not included in the amount of the Annu ity, \&c., receivable from the Government.

