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## BOOK KEEPING.

 (e) ARrANGED ACCORDING TO PRES EST PRACTICE

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 JAMES MORT IS ON, ACCOUNTANT:


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GENERAL
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## HF 5635 Ma

## TO

## HENRY BROUGHAM, EsQ. M.P.

## SIR,

As, in this Commercial Country, a lnozeledge of Merchants' Accounts, and Book-keeping, must necessarily form an essential branch of Education : a work which has for its object the improvement of Youth in these branches, must at all times be acceptable to the Trading Part of the Community, and highly deserving of their regard and encouragement.

In testimony of your eminent services, in patronising and promoting Education, whether Mircantile or Mechanical, and thereby the moral and intel. lectual improvement of mankind; the following Treatise on Boor-neeping, which has been honoured with very general public approbation, is respectfully inscribed by,

Your most obedient and very humble Servant, JAMES MORRISON.

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## PREFACE.

I ${ }^{\mathrm{F}}$ an Art or Science is to be valued in proportion to its utility and importance, Book-Keeping will hold a very high place in the estimation of a Commercial People. Independent of the pecuniary advantages which accrue to the Man of Business from order in recording his Transactions, Book-Keeping is valuable for its own sake, as it affords an ingenious and complete illustration of the harmony of Method, and the use of Numbers.

As the alterations and improvements made in this Edition are numerous, the Author will, rather than detail them, describe the work in its present form.

In the introduction, on Merchants Accounts, the form and method of making out the several Accounts which usually occur in the Business of the Counting-house, are explained and illustrated by Examples.

The Work then commences with a view of single entry, which affords the most simple idea of the nature of Dr . and Cr ., and of the application of those terms. This Set is extended to three months, and may be sufficient for a Pupil who has only the Retail Business in view.

Next, the work contains an explanation of the Principles of double entry; of the use of the several Books used in Business, and of the nature of Personal, Real, and Nominal Accounts in the Ledger. This is done before laying down Rules for Journalizing, because these Rules are inferred from the nature of the Entries on the Ledger-Accounts, and therefore they cannot be properly understood till these Accounts are explained.

The rules for Journalizing are arranged under distinct heads, in order that they may be easily referred to ; and these, it is hoped, are so complete, as to extend not only to every Transaction introduced into the Sets, but likewise to every case which usually occurs in Inland and Foreign Trade.

The Italian method is suppressed, and the Rules for stating Cash transactions, \&c., are divested of their technical form. Thus in receiving money, instead of Cash Dr. to A. B., we say, Debit Cash To A. B., and in paying money, instead of $A . B$. Dr. to Cash, we say, Credit Cas/h By $A$. B., and the like in other cases.

The sets of Books advance from the more simple to the more complex transactions, in a regular gradation; and comprehend the different branches of Business, as Proper, Commission, and Company Trade. Two of these Sets are connected, in order that the Student may understand the method of continuing the Business, and transferring the Balances from one Ledger to another; and while the theory or Art of Book-Keeping is explained by Definitions and Rules; the work exhibits a view of the most approved forms of arrangement in Modern Practice, so that the young Accountant may be at no loss how to proceed when placed in the Counting-house.

The Queries on Bills, Receipts, and Drafts, with their Answers, as also the Exercises subjoined, are intended to impress upon the mind of the Learner the principal points in the daily practice of Business; and the Author can assert, from experience, that the attentive Student will derive the greatest advantage from them.

The Work concludes with a short explanation of Commercial Terms or Expressions which are used among Merchants, and Men of Business.

The above are the principal points which, in the opinion of the Author, a proper Elementary Treatise for the use of Schools should contain; and this opinion is the result of much experience as a public Teacher, and several years practice in the Counting-house.

We shall close these prefatory Remarks by an extract from Messrs. Collins and Catlow's "Guide to Teachers" in their choice of Elementary School Books: -
"For the current business of Schools, and for the general purposes of Trade, 'The Elements of Book-keeping,' by Mr. Morrison, are unquestionably the best adapted. His work begins with a Set of Books, by Single Entry, which is all that many branches of Trade require, and is necessary to the Student, as leading to a knowledge of the subsequent Sets by Double Entry. For the advantages of the Student, the several Sets rise upon each other, and include every variety of Books and Accounts that can present themselves to the young Accountant in after life. The work also contains the various forms of Bills, Notes, Receipts, and Letters, required in Trade; and the whole concludes with a series of questions,* calculated to put the knowledge of the pupil to the test, in regard to the difficult and important parts of the work.
"One of the greatest impediments opposed to the teaching of Book-

[^0]keeping, particularly in country Schools, has been the difficulty of obtaining ruled Sets of Books, which should enable the young Book-keeper to exhibit his school-labours as a qualification for preferment in the Counting-house. The publishers, therefore, of Morrison's Book-keeping have prepared four distinct Sets of Books, at an easy cost, exactly corresponding with the four Sets contained in the work itself, beautifully ruled in the style and manner of the Patent Ledgers and other Books, which are so justly admired for their neatness, in our first Countinghouses. Morrison's Set of Blank Books perfect his System, therefore, for the use of Schools, and render it every thing which the anxious Schoolmaster can desire for the purpose of teaching Book-keeping."Vide p. 63.

Mercantile Academy,
London.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USING THIS WORK.

The Author has been requested to give a few directions how this work should be taught in Schools.

Set A. If the Learner have only the Retal line of business in view, this SET by Single Entry may in general be sufficient : when he has transcribed the day-boos, and checked the calculations, he is to proceed to form the Ledger and take a Balance : vide page 28.

After he has finished this set, he may peruse the introduction as far as it respects the making out Bills of Parcels, drawing Bills, Notes, and Receipts.

Set B. In Teaching book-keeping by Double Entry the chief point is, to convey to the Learner a distinct idea of Debtor and Creditor, and of the application of these terms in the ledger. For this purpose he ought carefully to peruse Chapters II. and III. while he is writing the day-book, and forming the Bill and Cash-Books, from the entries given in pages 51-53. When he has done this, he is to Journalize a month's transactions from the Day-Book, Bill and Cash-Books, and then post them into the ledger; and so on with the other two months. After he has posted all the Transactions, he is next to make a Trial Balance, agreeably to the dircc. tions given in page 46. Having done this, and finds that the difference of the stock and balance Accounts correspond, he is to proceed to balance the Accounts and close the вooks : vide directions page 46.

Set C. This SET is a continuation of the same business, including the Transactions of a Commission Trade. When the Student has written the day-book, invoice, and sales' booss, pages 103-106., and formed his cash and blle-books from the entries in pages103-106., he is next to Journalize the Day-Book transactions monthly, agreeably to the Rules given in page 142., and those in Invoice and Sales Books, singly, and then proceed to post, and Balancc the Ledger as formerly.
N. B. To this SET the Pupil may have either a new ledger (as in the printed copy) which will show him how the several Balances are transferred from the old Books to the new ones; or, he may allot in the former Ledger a sufficient space under each Account, to contain the entries of this Set also, and this will show him how the Balances are brought down, and the entries continued in the same folios.

After he has finished this Set, he may peruse the introduction, relating to Bills and Accounts. These will tend to elucidate several entries in the sers which he has gone through. When he has studied these, and knows how to draw them out, he may proceed to copy the letters respecting Drafts and Remittances-Advice of Goods being shipped-Rendering Account-Sales, and Accounts Current. The several Accounts should be annexed to these Letters, and should be folded and addressed, and the Bills drawn and indorsed as in actual Business.

Set D, is a Partnership Concern, and is intended to complete the course. The Subsidiary Books are not given, because by this time the Student may be supposed to understand how to write and Journalize them; and because the principal difficulty of keeping the Books of a Copartnery, is the division of the Profit or Losses : stating the Partner's Accounts, and closing the воокs. A knowledge of all these particulars may be obtained by attentively perusing the sournal, and posting and balancing the ledger.

The queries on Bills and Book-keeping, with their answers, are intended to be committed to memory during the course. From five to ten may be given the Student at a time. The exercises for Practice, which follow, are intended as a criterion of his improvement in these branches of Commercial knowledge. The answers and statements should be neatly arranged, and given in writing.

[^1]
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## INTRODUCTION.

IN this Introduction we shall explain the method of drawing out
Receipts and Drafts, and such Accounts as usually occur in the business of the Counting-house. That the Learner may the more readily comprehend the nature and use of these, they are selected from the Transactions which compose Sets B. and C.

## I. RECEIPTS.

A Receipt is a written acknowledgment of having received a Sum of money or a Bill in the settlement of an Account. The usual form of drawing out these is exhibited in the following Specimens.

## No. I.

LONDON, 18th January, 1850. Received of Mr. William Fenton, One hiindred and seventeen pounds ten shillings in full. £ 117 „ 10.
A. B.*

Cash Book B.
No. II.
RECEIVED 12th Februaly, 1850, of Mr. Thomas Allwood, Fifty pounds on account. $\neq 50$.
A. B.

## No. III.

MARCH 10th, 1850. Received of Mr. Thomas Allwood, Fifty-four pounds sixteen shillings and three-pence, being the balance of his account. £ 54 』 $16 » 3$.
A. B.
*A. B. is understood to be the name of the Learner, or Owner of the Books in the following Sets.

No．IV．
LONDON，8th January，1850．Received of Mr．A．B．Troenty－one pounds fourteen shillings，for repairs to his house at Windsor．
£21』14．－John Wright．

## No．V．

WINDSOR，February 27th，1850．Received from John Tennant， Esq．，Fifty pounds，being payment of the rent till this date，of a house pos－ sessed by him from me．

ぎ50．
A．B．
No．VI．
RECEIVED of Mr．A．B．，Merchant，London，Seventeen pounds ten shillings，being the amount of my Salary from 1st January till 1st April． March 6th， 1850.
£ 17 ＂ 10 ．

## II．INLAND BILLS．

A Bill or Draft is a note on stamp paper given by one Person to another，to pay to him，or to his order，a certain sum of money at a specified time．

In every Bill there are at least two persons concerned，the Drawer and the Acceptur．In the first draft $A . B$ ．is the Drawer or Holder of the bill，and John Howie and Co．are the Acceptors or the Persons who pay the bill when due．In the second draft，Edward Weston is the Drawer，and $A . B$ ．the Acceptor．

When the term of a Bill is expressed in months，calendar months are always understood．Thus if a Bill be dated the 1st January，and made payable at one month after date，the term or month expires on the 1st February；and if a Bill be dated the 29th，30th，or 31st January， and payable at one month after date，the term expires on the last day of February，which in common years is the 28th day，and in leap－ years on the 29th．

When a Bill falls due on Sunday，or any holiday，it must be paid on Saturday，or day before．A Bill dated on a Sunday is not considered valid，at least Bankers will not discount such Bills．

If a Bill be not payable at the Place where the Acceptor resides，and no particular house be mentioned in the Bill for payment，it is proper to add to his acceptance the House at which he intends to pay it．

Inland Bills are distinguished into Drafts and Promissory Notes，－the former containing an Order，and the latter a Promise．The form of making them out is as follows ：

## 1. FORMS OF DRAFTS.

£ 110 " 4.
London, January 7th, 1850.
TWO months after date pay to my order, One hundred and ten pounds four shillings, value received. $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Messrs. John Howie and Co. } \\ \text { London. }\end{array}\right\}$ A. B. Accepted, John Howie and Co. No. 164, Bill Book B.

$$
\not{ }^{£} 370 » 1 .
$$

Manchester, January 3d, 1850.
THIRTY-ONE days after date pay Mr. William Jones, or order, Three hundred and seventy pounds one shilling, value received.

Mr. A. B.
London.
\}

Edward Weston. Accepted, A. B. payable at Le Fevre and Co's.

## 2. FORMS OF PROMISSORY NOTES.

$$
\mathfrak{£} 156 \text { « } 7 \text { « } 8 .
$$

London, January 14th, 1850.
THREE months after date I promise to pay to the order of Messrs. James, Fielding, and Co., One hundred and fifty-six pounds seven shillings and eight-pence, value received.

No. 76, Bill Book B.

$$
\mathfrak{£} 147{ }^{2} 7 \approx 6 .
$$

London, April 8th, 1850.

THREE months after date I promise to pay Mr. A. B., or order, One hundred and forty-seven pounds seven shillings and sixpence, value received.

No. 172, Bill Book C.
Thomas Allwood.
We shall only farther observe on Inland Bills, that a Bill or obligation drawn out either in the form of a Draft or Promissory Note is equally valid, and entitled to the same summary diligence in enforcing payment; but it is more business-like, that when the Drawer writes out the Bill, he should make it a Draft, and when the Acceptor draws it out, he ought to make it a Promissory Note.

## III. FOREIGN BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

A Bill of Exchange is a Written Order from one Person to another, requiring him to pay a certain Sum of money to a third Person, or to his order, and that either on demand or at a specified time.

It is by means of Bills of Exchange, that money is usually remitted from one Country to another. There are generally four Persons concerned in a Foreign Bill; two at the place where the Bill is drawn, and two at the place of payment. Thus, for instance, A. of Amsterdam, owes to B. of London; and, instead of remitting the money in specie to B. he applies to C. residing at Amsterdam, to whom D. at London is indebted. A. pays the money to C. and receives from him a Bill addressed to D. to pay the amount to B. or to any other appointed by him, who sends it to his Correspondent B. with an order that the money be paid to him by D.

But it often happens, that only three Persons are concerned, as in the first specimen; for example, R. Conder, residing at New York, and wishing to remit money to A. B. at London, and having George Kay owing him money in London, addresses his Bill to Kay, desiring to pay the sum therein mentioned to A. B. or to his order.

The term of a Bill varies according to the agreement of the Parties, or the custom of the Countries. Some Bills are drawn at sight, others at a certain number of days after sight, or after date; and some at Usance.

Usance* is the usual time at which Bills are drawn between certain Places, such as one, two, or three months after date; and double or half Usances, means double or half of the usual time. If the Usance be one month, fifteen days are allowed for Half usance.

Days of Grace, are a certain number of days granted after the term mentioned in the Bill is expired. These also vary according to the custom of the different Places. Bills at sight, however, must be paid when presented.

The use of Bills of Exchange, and the manner of negotiating them will be understood by the illustration of the following Bill:

## No. I.

£150.
Hamburgh, June 2d, 1850.
At USANCE pay to the order of Messrs. Holford, Rucker, and Co. ONE hundred and fifty pounds sterling, value received, and charge the same to the account of

## Moses Reiss.

## $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Mr. Solomon Sheldon, } \\ \text { London. }\end{array}\right\}$ Accepted, Solomon Sheldon.

To explain the business transacted by this Bill, suppose that Holford, Rucker, and Co., who reside at Hamburgh, have occasion to remit to

[^2]London, and apply to Moses Reiss for a bill on London, Reiss agrees to supply them, and draws the Bill on his Debtor or Banker, Solomon Sheldon; Holford, Rucker, and Co. on receiving the Bill, pay the value to Reiss, and send it to their Creditor, suppose A. B. of London, first writing on the back of the Bill,

> Pay Mr. A. B., or order, Holford, Rucker, \& Co.

This is called Indorsing the Bill to A. B. and when he receives the Bill, he applies to Sheldon, and requires him to accept the Bill; Sheldon agrees to do so, and writes under Reiss's signature, Accepted, Solomon Sheldon, and delivers it back to A. B., who may either keep it till it fall due and demand payment, or he may transfer the money by indorsing the Bill.

Moses Reiss is called the Drawer of the Bill; Holford, Rucker, and Co., the Indorsers; A. B. the Holder; and Solomon Sheldon, the Acceptor.

Bills from America and the East Indies are generally made payable at so many days or months sight, on account of the uncertainty of their coming to hand at any fixed time. When a Bill is drawn after sight, as in the following, the Acceptor marks the date of his Acceptance, in order to fix the time of payment:

And as security against accidents or delays, Merchants frequently make out three or four Bills at the same time, all of the same tenor and date, which are called a Set of Exchange. These are transmitted by different Ships or Posts, and when one of them is paid, the orders are of no force.

The form of the first Bill is as follows :

> No. II.

## £400 Sterling.

New York, February 20th, 1850.
THIRTY days after sight pay this my first of Exchange (second and third unpaid) to the order of Mr. A. B., Four hundred pounds sterling, value received.

Richard Conder. George Kay.

## $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Mr. George Kay, } \\ \text { London. }\end{array}\right\}$

Accepted, March 31st, 1850.
In drawing the second Bill, write my first and third unpaid, and in drawing the third Bill, write first and second unpaid.

Bills of Exchange are mostly drawn in the money of the Places where they are to be paid. If the Sum be expressed in the money of the place where it is drawn, the Rate of Exchange should be mentioned; or it may be drawn payable at the Current Exchange, which, in that case, is settled between the Parties, according to the rate which prevails when the Bill falls due.

When Merchants draw Bills on a House which they suspect may not be inclined to come under more obligations, or in case of an accident happening with the drawee, such as a failure or disappointment, it is common to write, either at the foot of the Bill or on a small piece of paper attached to it, in case of need, apply to (suppose) Messrs. Ellis and Co. their Correspondents at the Place of payment. This prevents the expence and loss of credit which arise from Bills being returned.

The incidents which Bills are subject to, after they are delivered by the Drawer, are, acceptance, indorsement, payment, and protest.
I. The acceptance is written at the foot of the Bill, as in the foregoing specimens. A Bill should be presented for acceptance as soon as it comes to hand; and if the person on whom it is drawn subscribes his name, or even any other writing which does not imply a refusal, it is sufficient to bind him for the payment. If he hesitate with regard to acceptance, the Holder may mark the date when it is presented, in order to fix the time of payment. In London, Bills are generally left at the House of the Drawee for acceptance, and called for next day.
II. Indorsement is commonly written across the paper on the back of the Bill, and against the end of the line. It is not necessary to mention the place and date; but if a Bill drawn in England, and also made payable there, be sent abroad in the course of business, an indorsement dated from a Foreign place has the effect to bring it under the regulations of Foreign Bills; whereas, if the indorsement be not dated, the Bill, after it is sent back to England, carries no evidence of having been Abroad, and is considered as an Inland one. The Holder of a Bill may indorse it blank, by writing only his signature on the back of it; and the Bill, in this situation, may pass through several hands, and the last Holder may fill up the indorsement in his own favour; but it is not safe to send Bills by Post, unless the indorsements be filled up.
III. Payment of a Bill should be made exactly when due. In order to know when a Bill becomes due, attention must be paid to the Usance and days of grace in different Countries. In Great Britain and Ireland three days of grace are allowed. The following Table shews the Usance and Days of grace, in Foreign Bills, with respect to London.

| London on | Usance. | Grace. | London on | Usance. | Grace. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amsterdam, | 1 mo. date, | 6 days, | Naples, | 3 mo. date, | 3 days. |
| Hamburgh, | 1 mo. date, | 12 | Genoa, | 3 mo date, | 30 |
| Paris, | 30 days date | 10 | Venice, | 3 mo. date, | 6 |
| Madrid, Leghorn, | 2 mo. sight <br> 3 mo. date, | ${ }_{\text {no }} 14-\mathrm{fixed} \mathrm{No}$. | Lisbon, Dublin, | 30 days date, | $6=$ $3=$ |

[^3]IV. Protest, is an indorsement, or writing, in favour of the Holder of a Bill which is not duly honoured. If a Bill be refused acceptance when presented, or payment when due, it must be protested. The protest is taken by a Notary-public, in presence of two witnesses; containing a copy of the Bill; a relation, that acceptance, or payment, has been demanded, and refused ; and for what reason, if any be assigned; and a declaration, that all Parties shall be liable to the Holder for the Value, with all costs. If the Holder neglect to protest the Bill on the last day of grace, he loses recourse against the drawer and indorsers, and can sue the Acceptor only for the payment.

Foreign Bills should be returned, with protest, in course of post.
Inland Bills may be kept fourteen days, but no longer.
The Holder of a Bill, when he is to pay it away, indorses it, by writing his name on the back of it; and every indorser is liable for the fate of the Bill. The Person to whom a Bill is made payable must be the first Indorser. This transference may be continued through any number of hands; and in case the Bill, in the event, should prove bad, it generally retreats in the same way it advanced; at least, in the way of courtesy. The Holder, or last Indorser, demands Principal and costs of the one who preceded him, from whom it is presumable he had the Bill, and so on to another, till it reaches the Drawer, who is finally accountable. In case of diffidence, however, the Holder may sue all the preceding Indorsers and Drawer together

## IV. BILLS OF PARCELS.

A Bill of Parcels is a Note of the Quantity and value of Goods sold, which is delivered to the Purchaser, by the Seller, along with the goods.

When the Account is a copy of Goods sold at the time, the expression is, Bought of A. B. ; but if it be for Goods sold at a former period, make it Dr. to A. B. or To A. B. Dr.

When the Goods are sold at one time, the Place and date is written at the top of the Account, as in the following specimen; if not, the different dates are placed in the margin.

When an Account is to be settled either by Cash or Bill, a Receipt is granted at the foot, in which the manner of settling it is expressed. If a partial payment be made, it is placed under the Account, and subtracted. If several partial payments be made, they are short-extended, and their Sum subtracted.

In making out an Account of Goods formerly sold, it is sufficient to express only the date and sum of each Bill of Parcels; and refer, for particulars, to the Account which was sent with the Goods at the time of purchase : this is called a General Account. An Example will be the best illustration.

London, January 4th, 1850.
Messrs. John Howie and Co.
BOUGHT of $A$. B.

| Water Trwist No. 20 | - | 10 Bundles @ 30\%. |  |  | £ 15 n 0 " 0 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 21 | - | 20 | - | 30/9. | 30^15 |  |
| 22 | - | 45 | - | 31/6. | 70^17 |  |
| 3 Mo. |  | 75 Bundles |  |  | £11612 | 6 | Vide Day Book, page 1.

## General Account and Acknowoledgement.

Messrs John Howie and Co."

> TO A. B. Dr.
1850.

January 4th. To cotton yarn, per Account $\mathfrak{E}$ 116"12 "6 $^{6}$
February 16th. By your acceptance, @ 3 Mo . $116_{«} 12$ " 6
For A. B.
James Penman.
(This is a settlement for the above.)
With propriety the word $D r$. should be annexed to the purchaser's name; in the present instance Messrs. John Howie and Co. Dr. to A. B. ; but out of courtesy, it is usual either to annex or prefix it to the seller's name, and it is sometimes omitted altogether.

## V. INVOICES.

An Invorce is an Account of Goods sent off generally by sea, either in consequence of an order from the Person to whom they are sent, and at his risk, or consigned to him for sale at the risk of the Owner.

It will be observed from the following specimen, that the Title or Preamble, contains the name of the Vessel and of the Master, place of destination, and the name of the Person to whom the Goods are sent, and at whose risk. An Account is next given of the quantity and value of the Goods, with the marks, exhibited on the margin. The Charges at shipping are added to the cost of the Goods; and if there is Commission due for Purchasing and Shipping the Goods, it is generally charged on this Sum.

If Insurance be effected by the Person who ships the Goods, he charges a small allowance, generally $\frac{1}{2}$ m $^{2}$ Cent. on the sum insured. This sum, in order to cover the Premium and other expences in case of loss, is allowed to be something more than the value at risk.

When an Agent or Shipper of Goods charges what is called the Long price, he either deducts the Drawback from the sum of the Invoice, or gives his Correspondent credit for the same when he receives it: but, when he only charges the Short price, he keeps the Debentures, or drawbacks, to himself. When he receives a Certificate of the landing of the Goods at the destined port, he is entitled to receive the drawback.

It is common for an Agent, when he purchases a Cargo on Commission, to transmit the several Shop-keepers and Tradesmen's Bills of Parcels, for his Employer's satisfaction ; in which case it is sufficient to express the sum of these in the Invoice, and refer for particulars to the Bills of parcels.

The following is the usual form of an Invoice:

Invoice of One hundred and ten Barrels of Pot and Pearl Ashes, shipped on Board the Francis, D. Brain, Master, for London; by order of Mr. A. B., Merchant of that place, for his Account and Risk.


Merchants usually prefix the words，Errors Excepted，to their sig－ nature，in every Account which they subscribe，that they may have it in their power afterwards to correct errors，if any be discovered ： and they prefix any farther limitation，or fuller explanation of the im－ port of their Subscription，if the nature of the business require it．The clause or clauses used for this purpose is called the docket．

If it be intended，that the Account shall be absolutely settled，so as to exclude all revisal or alteration，this intention must be mentioned in express words in the docket；for though the words Errors Excepted be wanting，it will be considered as an omission，and will not prevent the party injured by the errors from correcting them．

## VI．ACCOUNT SALES．

An Account Sales is an Account of Goods sold on Commission， and drawn out by the Agent to whom they were consigned，to be sent to his Employer．It contains the quantity and value of the Goods sold，the Charges attending the Sales，the Agent＇s Commission，and the Net Proceeds．

Sale of 200 pieces，Linen，received by the Union，O＇Hara，from Dublin， on Account of Messrs．James Forbes \＆Co．of that Place．

|  | ¢ 23 18 33 24 35 34 4.5 23 48 48 |  | 8  <br> 5  <br> 7 6 <br> 8 9 <br> 0 3 <br> 1 6 <br> 3 9 <br> 5 9 <br> 6 3 <br> 5  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underline{\underline{200}}$ pieces <br> CHARGES． | 287 |  |  |
| Freight and Landwaiter＇s Fees $\qquad$ ※゙ッ 3 „ 9 Cartages and Porterage $\qquad$ －„16＂ 10 <br> Wharfage，and Housing $\qquad$ －„15 « 6 Warehouse Rent，and Insurance against Fire，$\frac{1}{8}$ 每 Cent．－＂＂＂ 3 |  |  |  |
|  | 23 | 11 | $1-$ |
| To Messrs．James Forbes and Co．for Net Proceeds， due 23d September，- Errors Excepted． London，May 20． 1850. | 264 |  | $2=$ |
| Vide Sales－Book，page 2．A．B． |  |  |  |

In the specimen of the Sale here given, we first specify the quantity, orice, and amount of the Goods sold; next the various charges incurred by the Sales. The Commission is charged on $\mathfrak{£}^{287}$ "13/ the gross amount of the Goods; and the difference betwixt this Sum and $\nsupseteq 23$ "11/ the amount of Charges, is the Net Proceeds, or what is due to the Employer.

The form of making out an Account Sales is various. Some enter the charges on the first or left hand page; and the quantity, price, and value of the goods, on the second or right hand page, in the manner of $D r$. and $C r$. The difference then of the two sides exhibits the Net Proceeds. Others rule the Account with a number of columns for the particulars; as the date of the sale, the Purchaser's name, the quantity and quality, the price, and the value of the goods; but though the forms are different, all tend to the same object, that of ascertaining the Net Proceeds.

When an Agent guarantees the debt, it is neither usual nor necessary for him to mention the names of the purchasers, in the Account Sales which he sends to his Correspondent; for in that case, it is a matter of indifference to his Employer to whom the Goods are sold; besides, it unnecessarily lays open his business to his Employer.

If the Goods be sold on credit, and the debts at the risk of the Proprietor, the Agent, in rendering an Account Sales, should be careful to insert the clause, Bad debts Excepted, in the docket: otherwise, in strictness, he becomes accountable for the same; but if the Agent takes the risk of recovering the debts, and charges an extra commission for doing so, or if the goods be sold for cash, that clause is not inserted.

The duty of an Agent is to procure the best intelligence of the state of Trade at the place where he resides; of the quantity and quality of Goods in the market; their present prices, and the probability of their rising or falling; to pay exact obedience to the orders of his Employers; to consult their advantage in matters referred to his discretion; to execute their business with all the dispatch that circumstances admit; to be early in his intelligence, distinct and correct in his Accounts, and punctual in his correspondence.

## VII. ACCOUNTS CURRENT.

An Account Current contains the state of our Transactions with any person, drawn out in a plain circumstantial manner, disposed in the form of $D r$, and $C r$. on opposite pages.

It requires a knowledge of the principles of Book-keeping to understand fully the nature of an Account-Current. We have only to
notice at present, that in making out this Account, all the particulars are set forth as expressed in the Journal, and Subsidiary books, and

Dr. ............... Richard Conder, Esq. New York,

| $\overline{1850 .}$ |  | To Balance due as account furnished 31st ultimo | 237 |  | 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mar. | 28 | To Cotton q\% Hopewell for Hamburgh, due 28th May | 923 |  |  |
| April | 13 | To Goods q\% Ann, due 13th June | 371 | 17 | 7 |
|  |  | To Cash paid bill fav. of Hill .... | 150 |  |  |
| May |  | To Premium on $£ 650$ insured on 20 Bales Cotton Fqny to London, at 6 guineas qu Cent., Commis- $\}$ sion $\frac{1}{2}$ q Cent. $\qquad$ |  |  | 5 |
| June |  | To Interest $\ddagger$ |  | 819 |  |
|  |  | To Balance carried to New Account | 356 |  |  |
|  |  |  | £2095 |  |  |
|  |  | Dr. ........................INTEREST |  |  |  |
| Jan. | 1 | £237^12 "4 to June 30th ........... $181 d a$. |  |  |  |
| April | 20 | 150"-n- " ditto ".............. 71 |  |  |  |
| June | 28 | 923"13"10 " ditto «.............. 33 |  |  | 3 |
|  | 30 | 250 «ー" - dis. to July 18th.......... 18 |  | 12 |  |
|  |  | 663 "6"11 " Sept. 23d......' 85 " .. |  | 1 | 4 6 |
|  |  |  | £ 20 | 14 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

In calculating Interest on Accounts Current, the usual method is to compute the Interest, first on the sums of the Dr. side, and then on those of the Cr.; reckoning the time from the day on which the Sums became due, to the time of settlement.
where the collective term Sundries occurs in the Ledger, every reference is supplied.
in Account Current rwith A. B. London, ............Cr.


We then subtract the Sum of the interest on the one side from that of the other, and the difference $£ 8$ " 19 " 7 ., being on the $D r$. side, is the interest due by Richard Conder. This method is followed in the specimen above given.

## II. Method.



By this second Method we multiply the Sums by the respective number of days, reckoning the time as formerly, and extend the products of the $D r$. side, in one column, and those of the $C r$. in the other. The difference 65554, when divided by 7300, gives the interest as before. *

Of these two methods of calculating interest on Accounts Current, we prefer the second, because it is more expeditious, the interest being calculated only on the difference of the products, which reduces the whole to one division.

Men of business, who follow the first method of computing interest, generally use Interest Tables: the want of expertness in calculation may require such helps; but we would not recommend to young people the assistance of Tables of any kind, excepting those of Compound Interest and Annuities. Those who have the resolution to reject Tables of Calculation soon acquire a facility in figuring, which seems almost incredible to those who have not made the experiment; and this facility will not be confined to the calculation of interest alone, but will extend itself to every other branch of Business.

[^4]
## PART I.

## BOOK-KEEPING, BY SINGLE ENTRY.

## GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND RULES.

Book-keeping is the Art of recording the Transactions of Persons in Business, in such a manner as to exhibit a distinct view of the State of their affairs.

The mode of keeping Books may be varied according to the peculiar nature of the Business; but there are, properly speaking, only two methods, which differ materially from each other ; namely, Book-keeping by Single Entry and by Double Entry.

Single Entry is the most simple and concise method, but it is imperfect, as it contains Personal accounts only. The Ledger, kept on this plan, affords to the owner a knowledge of what debts are due to him, and of what he owes to others, but it exhibits no Account of the quantities of Goods bought and sold, nor of the Stock in hand. This mode of keeping Books is best adapted to Retail business, in which the articles sold are small and numerous.

The principal Books used by Shop-keepers, are a Dıy-Boor, and a Ledaer *, the forms of which are exhibited in the following specimens, pages 19 and 24,8rc.

The DAY-BOOK, records every transaction by which new Debts are contracted, or former ones discharged. The entries may be made either in the style of Dr. and Cr. as Joseph Crosby Cr., George Bernard, $D r$., as in the specimen first page; or in common language, as Bought of Joseph Crosby, and Sold George Bernard.

The following Rule will direct the Learner in distinguishing Dr. and $C r$. in any Transaction.

The Person who receives any thing is Dr., and the Person who gives or delivers any thing is Cr .

[^5]Thus, if you sell Goods to any Person on credit, he, being the Receiver, is Dr. for the value; and when he pays you for them, he, being the Person who gives, is Cr. By the same Rule the Person from whom you purchase Goods on credit, he, being the Deliverer, is Cr.; and when you pay him for them, he, being the Receiver, is $D r$.

The LEDGER * contains an Account for every Person of whom goods are bought, or to whom goods are sold, on credit; where the Articles for which he is accountable to you, and those for which you are accountable to him, are placed on opposite pages, of the same folio: the $D r$. Articles on the left, and $C r$. articles on the right-hand page, in order to show the state of every Person's Account at one view.-The difference between the Dr. and Cr. sides is called the Balance of the Account.

## Directions for Posting and Balancing.

To post the Ledger, first open an Account for every Person occurring in the Day-Book, and allot such a space as you may think sufficient for subsequent entries. The Titles of the Accounts should be written in a half text hand, and entered in an Index. $\dagger$ Then debit or credit the person for the amount as stated in the Day-Book: that is, write the date of the entry on the margin, and say To Goods, or Cash; or By Goods, or Cash, as the case may be, insert in the folio column the page of the DayBook from which you are posting, and the sum in the money column.

When the space allotted for any Person's Account is filled up, it must be transferred to another folio. Either the sum or difference of the two sides may be inserted in the new folio.

In order to strike a General Balance, take the difference of every Account, and collect into one Sum the several Balances due to you; to which add the Cash in hand from the Cash-Book, and the value of the Goods unsold taken by an Inventory. $\ddagger$ From this sum deduct the amount of the several Balances owing by you, and the difference will be your Net Stock, or the clear value of your property. This, compared with your former Stock, will shew the Gain or Loss on the Business since last Balance. Vide the Balance Account in the following Ledger, page 28.

[^6]
## SET A.

RETAIL BUSINESS.

## DAY-BOOK (A).

By Single Entry.

LONDON, 4th JANUARY, 1850.
(1)


LONDON, 20th JANUARY, 1850.


LONDON, 4th FEBRUARY, 1850.


## LONDON, 3d MARCH, 1850.



## INDEX

## TO LEDGER A.

By Single Entry.







[^7]

* See Check on the following page.


## 31st MARCH, 1850.



## CHECK

ON THE PRECEDING BALANCE.
Amount of Charges $\not \Psi^{\prime} £ s . d . \mid$ Amount of Goods sold $母^{\prime} D a y ~ £ s . d$. Cash-Book - - 191510 .Buok - - 1112 2 discounts.
Allowed to me $4 \quad 7 \quad 6$
———by me 193

Net Gain - | 16 | 17 | 7 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 29 | 11 | 11 |
|  | 18 | 6 |

- do. for Cash 41510


In the above Check we collect on one side, the amount of the Sales from the Day-Book, as also those from the Ready-money and Retail Sales-Book, given in page 18, and from the amount of these, we subtract the amount of the Purchases,-the difference, consequently, is the Wholc or Gross Gain, when the amount of the Sales exceeds that of the Purchases, as in the above instance. Against this we oppose the Charges attending the business, taken from the Cash-Book; and the Discounts allowed to and by you, as stated in the DayBook. The Difference between this sum and the other side must be equal to the Net Gain, if free from crror.-See preceding page, Net Gain, £29 0 11, as above.

$\square 5$ Month. The Petty Cash Book is added up, and the amount expended is carried to the credit side of the Cash-Book. Thus, in the month of January, the Sum expended as above is $£ 1185$, which we carry to the credit side of the Cash-Book at the end of that Month, as in the following Cash-Book, and so of the other Months.

- The above is a Specimen of a Petty Cash-Book, which will be sufficient to shew the Learner how such a Book is kept. At the end of each, sce above.


RETAIL AND READY MONEY SALES BOOK.*

those who wish to Specimen of a Ready Money and Retail Sales Book, which will be found very useful to the amount of the Cash drawn the Cash-Book as often as is found corivenient in the evening, and so of the rest, and may be carried to men convenient, although we have entered the amount received monthly.


## PART II.

## BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY.

## ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES AND RULES.

The method of Book-keeping by Double Entry is founded on very general principles, and is the most certain in its conclusions. By this method, for every sum entered on the Dr. side of any Account, the same sum must be carried to the Cr. side of other Accounts; and it follows from this, that an error cannot easily pass unnoticed, because the sums of the Dr . and Cr . sides must be equal. The Ledger, when properly kept, exhibits, in a clear and concise point of view, not only the debts due to, or by the Owner, as in Single Entry, but the Amount of the Cash and Bills, the amount of the Purchases and Sales, the value of the quantity on hand, and the Gain or Loss on each article or on the whole. This method of Book-keeping is therefore best adapted to extensive and complicated business.

The matter, which a Merchant's Books should contain, may be reduced to the three following heads:

First, The Debts owing to him, and those which he owes to others.
Secondly, The Goods, and other property, belonging to him, at commencement of the Books; the amount sold, or otherwise disposed of; and the quantity and value still on hand.

Thirdly, His Stock or Capital at commencement, the Profits he has acquired, or the Losses sustained, and the amount of his Stock at present.

The method of Book-keeping, which answers these purposes, must be on the principles of Double Entry; and the plan which exhibits these most clearly and concisely, is best adapted to the nature of the Business.

## CHAP. I.

Of the DaY-BOOK, and the Subsidiary Books.
The DAY-BOOK records the Sales or disposal of such Goods as the Merchant has on his own Account, and every other Transaction which cannot with propriety be entered in any of the rest of the Books.

Sometimes the Day-Book contains the amount of the several Purchases, and also of the Shipments, with a reference to the Invoice Book for particulars.

Some Accountants enter also in the Day-Book, the Sales on Consignment as they are made; and at the end of the month or when the Sales are finished, they are collected and transcribed into the Sales-Book.

The following Subsidiary Books are those now generally used in Business:
I. The INVOICE-BOOK, which contains the particulars of Goods pur-chased.-This Book is usually made of blue or cartridge paper, on which the original Invoices are pasted, when checked.

Sometimes this Book is dispensed with, by having the original papers filed up; and only the Seller's name, date, and amount of the purchase, entered in the Day-Book as is done in the following Sets.
II. The BOOK OF SHIPMENTS, or InvoIce-Book outwards, in which are entered an Account of such Goods as are sent off, either in consequence of orders from the Person or Company, to whom they are addressed, or consigned for sale.
III. The ACCOUNT-SALES-BOOK, in which are entered the Sales of Goods consigned and the other charges laid out, or incurred on them; as Cellar, or Warehouse rent, Interest on money advanced, Commission, \&c. with the Net Proceeds ascertained.

Note. It is proper that this Book contain the Account-Sales exactly in the form in which they are rendered to Employers.
IV. The CASH-BOOK, on the left hand page, or Dr. side, are entered all Sums of money received, and on the right hand page, or Cr. side, all Sums paid. This Book enables the Cash-keeper to check the money on hand as often as he finds it necessary, and it reduces the Cash Account in the Ledger to twelve lines, that is, one for each month in the year.
V. The BILL-BOOK, in one part of which are entered all Bills which the Merchant receives, and, in the other, all Bills which he grants or accepts. It is ruled with a number of columns for the different clauses of the Bills; as the date, when received, or accepted; on whom drawn, or to whom granted; when and where payable; the Sum of the Bill, and the Event, that is, whether paid, discounted, or protested.

The Books above described, when no others are kept, contain the materials from which the Journal and Ledger are composed, and therefore should be kept with the greatest precision and accuracy, and every calculation in them should be examined before it is journalized and posted; for a mistake in any of them must of course, run through the Journal and Ledger.

Having thus given a brief description of the nature and use of the Books generally used, we shall next consider the Ledger, because, though the Journal comes before them in the order of writing, yet the Journal cannot be well understood until the nature of the Ledger be explained.

## CHAP. II.

## Of the LeDGER and an EXPLANATION of the Accounts.

The LEDGER collects together Articles of the same kind under their respective heads; and for this purpose it is divided into several Accounts, the $D r$. and $C r$. of each being opposite.

The Accounts in the Ledger, when the Books are kept by Double Entry, may be distinguished into three kinds, answering to the three objects which a Merchant's Books should exhibit, as formerly mentioned.

First, PERSONAL ACCOUNTS:-A. B., or any Person's Account, contains on the Dr. the Sums for which he is accountable to us, and on the Cr. the Sums for which we are accountable to him. The Balance shows how much is owing.

BILLS RECEIVABLE, contains on the $D r$. all the Bills we receive for any debt owing us; and on the $C r$. those of which we receive payment, or which we otherwise dispose of. The Balance is the Sum owing us in Bills in hand.

BILLS PAYABLE, contains on the $C r$. the Bills we accept, and on the Dr those we have paid. The Balance is the Sum we owe in accepted Bills.

Secondly, REAL ACCOUNTS,-which are Accounts of any kind of Property, such as Cash, Goods, Ships, Houses, Lands, or the like.

CASH, contains on the $D r$., the sums of money we receive, and on the Cr . the money we pay. The Balance shows the Cash on hand.

GOODS, contains on the Dr. the amount of the purchases, and all charges; on the Cr. the sales, or other returns. The Balance, after valuing the quantity on hand, is placed on the $C r$. and shows the gain or loss.

In general, Accounts of Property contain, on the $D r$., the value of the property, and all expenses laid out on them; on the Cr . the sales, or advantages arising from them, such as freights, rents, or the like. The Balance is the gain or loss, when the value of the property, or subject on hand, is added to the Cr.

Thirdly, NOMINAL ACCOUNTS,-which are those of Stock, and Profit and Loss.

STOCK, is used instead of the name of the Merchant or Owner of the Books; on the $D r$. is entered the Amount of his Debts at commencement, and on the Cr., the Amount of his Subject; or, in other words, the Amount of the Cash, Goods, Debts, and other Property, then belonging to him. The difference, therefore, shows his Net Stock, or Capital, at that time.

PROFIT AND LOSS, contains on the Dr. every Article of loss, and on the $\boldsymbol{C r}$. every Article of gain. The difference, when the several items arising from the closing of the Ledger Accounts is placed to the proper side of that Account, shows the Net gain or loss on the business.

To shorten and methodize the Profit and Loss Account, it has been found convenient to open several Subsidiary Accounts, such as the following:

Charges, - on the Dr. are entered all Expenses paid or incurred on the business, which do not belong to any particular Account; on the Cr. usually the Sums we charge our Employers for Warehouse or Cellar-rent, Postages, or the like.

For convenience; sometimes this Account is first debited with the charges on Shipments, and then credited for the same, as is done in the following Sets.

House, or Proper Expenses, - on the Dr. the Sums of money, or the value of any thing else taken for private use. There is seldom any thing entered on the $C r$.; but there may be part of a Sum which was withdrawn, and not all expended at the time of closing the Books.

Interest, - on the Dr. all Sums paid or incurred by us, for interest or discount on Bills, or Accounts in receiving a settlement; on the $C r$. side, the Sums for Interest, or Discount allowed us.

Commission, - on the $C r$. are the Sums we receive as an allowance for the trouble of transacting business for others. It is not usual to have entries on the $D r_{.}$; and if there be any, it must be Commission which we owe to others ; for instance, Bankers, on whom we may draw bills, charge a commission.

Insurance, -is made $D r$. for the Sums insured with others; and $C r$. when these sums are charged to the respective Accounts on which they are due.

When we have posted a few Accounts into the Ledger, it will readily be perceived, that every Sum which is entered on the Dr. side of the Books, is also entered on the Cr. side; and it follows from this, that, If all the Accounts in the Ledger be added, the amount of the Sums of the Dr. side will be equal to those of the Cr. side.

## CHAP. III.

## Of the JOURNaL, and RULES for Journalizing.

The JOURNAL contains an arrangement of the whole Transactions in each month, with the Drs. and Crs. pointed out, that they may be easily posted into the Ledger.

The Rules for distinguishing $D r$. and $C r$. are inferred from the nature of the Accounts in the Ledger. The following general Rules will apply in all Cases, whether in Personal, Real, or Nominal Accounts.

## I. PERSONAL ACCOUNTS.

The Person to whom any Article is delivered on credit, is . . . . . Dr.
The Person from whom any Article is received on trust, is . . . . Cr.

## II. REAL ACCOUNTS.

Every Article bought, or received, is . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Dr.
Every Article sold, or delivered, is . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Cr.

## III. NOMINAL ACCOUNTS. <br> Profit and Loss, $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { for every Loss or Charge, is . . . . . . . . Dr. }\end{array}\right.$ <br> \{for every Gain or Advantage, is . . . . . . . Cr.

When any entry is to be made in the Journal, we must consider to which Account in the Ledger it is proper to be placed, both on the Dr. and Cr. sides. As the whole Art of Journalizing consists in a proper choice of Drs. and Crs., which is reckoned the most difficult part of Book-keeping, it is proper to be more particular in the Rules, and that these may be easily referred to, we shall arrange them under distinct heads.

We begin with the Journal Entries, which occur at the opening of the Books.

> First, For the INVENTQRY of our Effects.
> Sundries Drs.to Stock.
> Cash, for the money on hand.
> Goods, or other Property, for the amount.
> Bills Receivable, for the Bills in our hands.
> Personal Accounts, for the Sums owing us.

Secondly, For the LIST of our Debts. Stock Dr. to ${ }^{\text {Stundries }}$.
To Personal Accounts, for the Amount we owe in open Accounts. To Bills Payable, for our Acceptances not due or paid.

## I. CASH TRANSACTIONS.

Cash is Dr. . . . . . . . . . . . . for every Sum received.
Cash is Cr. . . . . . . . . . . . . for every Sum paid.

## Receiving payment of Personal Accounts. Debit Cash, To A. B. (the payer)

## Receiving Money on Discount.

Method 1st. Debit Cash, To A. B. for the net Sum-then Interest Dr. To A. B. for the discount, as stated in the Day-Book.
2d.* Debit Casir To A. B. for the whole Sum-and Credit Cash, By Interest for the discount.
Note. The first of these methods is followed in Set B., and the second method in Set C.

## Receiving Rents, Freights, \&c., from Accounts of Property. Debit Cash, To the Property, from which they arise.

Note. When Rents, Freights, or the like are owing, it will readily occur to the student to debit the Person accountable instead of Cash; or, when any other Article is received, to make that Article Dr. to the Property.

[^8]Receiving Money not arising from any Accourt.
Debit Cash, To Commission, if on a Sum which we have charged, for receiving or paying Money, on account of another,-or
Debit Cash To Stock, if a Sum which does not arise from the business such as a Legacy received.

## Paying Personal Accounts.

Credit Cash, By A. B. (the receiver.)

## Paying Money on Discount.

Method 1st. Credit Cash, By A. B. for the Net Sum paid,-and A. B. Dr. to Interest, for the discount, as stated in the Day-Book.
2d. Credit, Cash, By A. B. for the full Sum,-and then Debit Cash By Interest for the discount.

Paying Charges on Accounts of Property.
Credit Cash, By the Property, for repairs, duties, \&c.
Note. If the charge be owing at taking a Balance, the Property is made Dr. to the Person to whom it is due; or if we discharge it by giving Goods, the Property is Dr. to Goods.

Paying Money not connected with any Account.
Credit, Cash, By Charges, for incidents,-or
Credit Cash, By Profit and Loss, for interest on money borrowed or the like.
Note. If any Charge, such as Clerk's wages, Interest on the like, be due at taking a Balance, the amount of Charges, or Profit and Loss, is made Dr. to the Person to whom it is owing.

## II. BILL TRANSACTIONS.

Bills Receivable is $D r$. .for all Bills received.
Bills Payable is Cr .for all Bills accepted.

Receiving Bills in Settlement of an Account. Bills Receivable Dr. to A. B. (from whom received).
Note. If we receive Bills from more than one person during the month make Bills Receivable Dr. to Sundries.

Receiving Payment of Bills.
Debit Cash, To Bills Receivable, for payment of No.-

## Discounting Bills.

Debit Casi, To Bills Receivable, for the Sum of the Bill.
Credit Cash, By Interest for Discount on No.-

## Accepting Bills.

A. B. (on whose account) Dr. to Bills Payable.

Note. If we accept Bills to more than one person during the month, make Sundries Drs. to Bills Payable.

Paying Bills.
Credit Cash, By Bills Payable, paid No.-
Drawing and Remitting Bills.
Method 1st. A. B. (to whom remitted) Dr. to C. D. (on whom drawn.)
2d. Bills Receivable Dr. to C. D.-and then A. B. ............ Dr. to Bills Receivable.

Note. If we purchase Bills for Cash, to be remitted; Credit Cash By A.B. to whom remitted: and when we pay away or indorse a Bill, which we had entered, make $A$. B. (to whom paid or indorsed) Dr. to Bills Receivable.

## Renewing Bills.

First. If the Bill be in our own hands.
A. B. (the Acceptor) Dr. to Sundries.

To Bills Receivable, for the sum of the old Bill.
To Interest, for the interest added to the new Bill. And then,
Bills Receivalle Dr.to A. B. for the new Bill.
Note. These Entries suppose that Interest is allowed for the time the Bill is renewed, and included in the new Bill. If the interest be paid in Cash, Debit Cash To Interest, for the interest.

Secondly. If the Bill has been paid away.
Credit Cash, By A. B. when you pay his Bill.
Then from the Day-Book-enter
A. B...............Dr. to Interest, for the interest.

And from the Bill-Book
Bills Receivable Dr. to A. B. for the new Bill.

## Protesting Bills.

First. If the Bill be in our hands.
A. B. (on whose Account it was received) Dr. to Sundries.

To Bills Receivable, for the Bill.
To Charges, for Expenses of protest.
Secondly. If the Bill has been paid away.
Credit Cash By A.B. paid his Bill with expenses.
or
A. B..................Dr. to Sundries.

To $C . D$. (to whom the Bill was given) for the amount of the Bill.
To Charges, for additional expenses paid by us.

## III. PURCHASES and SALES.

Goods are $D r$. for all purchases and Charges laid out on them. Goods are Cr. for all Sales, or other returns arising from them.

1. Buying Goods.
If for Cash..............Credit Cash By Goods.
If on Credit.............Goods Dr. to $A$. $B$. (the seller.)

Note. If we purchase Goods, partly for Cash, and partly on Credit or Bill the Seller is Credited for the amount of the Goods, from the Invoice, or Day Book; and Debited for the Cash, from the Cash-Book; and for the Bill or Bills, from the Bill-Book.

## 2. Selling Goods.

If for Cash
Debit Cash To Goods.
If for Credit............. A. B. (the buyer) Dr. to Goods.
Note. If we sell Goods partly for Cash, and partly on Credit or Bill, the Buyer is debited for the amount of the Goods, and credited for the Cash and Bills.
3. Bartering or Exchanging Goods.

First. When the value of the Goods received, and delivered are equal. Goods Received, Dr. to Goods delivered.
Secondly. When the values are unequal.
Goods Received Dr. to $A$. B. from whom they are received,-and A. B....................DDr. to Goods delivered.

Note. When the value of the Goods received is more or less than the value of those delivered, it is best to enter such transactions as a Purchase and Sale, by crediting A. B. for the amount of his Goods, and debiting him for the amount of yours. The reason is, that unless the difference be settled either by Cash or Bill, an Account must be opened for A. B.; and in that case it is proper that the extent of our transactions with him should appear at his Account in the Ledger.

## IV. SHIPPING GOODS ABROAD.

Goods may be sent off either as a Sale, in consequence of Orders from the Person or Company on whose Account they are sent, or ás an Adventure consigned to our Agent, for Sales or Returns.
A. B. Dr., or, Adventure Dr., to Sundries.

To Goods ............... for amount of the goods.
To Charges ............ for charges at shipping.
To Commission ......... for our commission.
To Insurance ... ...... for premium and policy.

## V. RECEIVING GOODS ON CONSIGNMENT.

When we pay Charges.
Credit Cash, By Goods on Commission.

When we sell these Goods.
If for Cash, ............ Debit Cash, To Goods on Commission.
If on Credit, ......... The Buyer Dr. to Goods on Commission.
Wien we take any of these Goods to Account. Goods, Dr. to Goods on Commission.

When the Account Sales is made out. Goods on Commission, Dr. to Sundries.
To Charges ..................... for Warehouse Rent.
To Commission ............... for Agency.
To Interest (if any)............ charged on Money advanced.
To Consigner .................. for Net proceeds.
When the Consignments consist of a great number of Articles, we prefer opening only one general Account, as in Set C. entitled Goods on Commission.

## VI. EFFECTING INSURANCES.

When Insurance is made on your own Account.


When Insurance is made on another person's Account.
A. B. Dr. to Sundries.

To Insurance............... for premium and policy.
To Commission............ for your commission.
When a return of Premium is claimed for convoy and arrival on another's Account.
The Broker or Assurance Co. Dr. to A. B.
When a return of Premium is claimed for convoy and arrival on your Account.
The Broker or Company, Dr. to Goods or Adventure.

## VII. ENTRIES IN BANKRUPTCY.

First, If the failure be a total Loss. Profit and Loss, Dr. to the Bankrupt.

[^9]
# Secondly, When you receive a Composition. <br> Debit Cash To the Bankrupt, for the amount of the dividends - then for the deficiency. <br> Thirdly, Profit and Loss Dr. to the Bankrupt. <br> Fourthly, If at any after Period the Bankrupt should pay up the Balance. <br> Debit Cash To Profit and Loss. 

Fifthly, When the Loss by a Failure is known at taking a Ba-lance-make
Profit and Loss Dr. To the Bankrupt, for the loss;
And carry only the difference to Balance, which is the composition to be received. Vide Set C. Journal, p. 9. Ord and Davis.

## VIII. ENTRIES IN JOINT-ADVENTURES.

First, When the Goods are wholly furnished by you
Adventure to - in Co. Dr. to Sundries.
To Goods $\qquad$ for amount of goods.
To Charges ............... for charges at shipping.
To Commission............ for your commission (if any).
To Insurance
for premium.
When the Sales are finished, and an Account rendered by the Agent, enter,

> Agent Dr. to Adventure in Co.

For the Amount of the Net proceeds; which, if greater than the Amount or the outset charge of the Adventure, the difference is gain; when to close the Account, make the following entry,

Adventure in Co. Dr. to Sundries.
To Your Partner ...... for his share of gain.
To Profit and Loss...... for your share of gain (see Set C.)
If there has been a Loss, the last entry is just reversed.
In Cases where the Agent, to whom the Goods are consigned, is a Partner, we would recommend the following method, instead of the above.
Debit him for one half of the Amount of the Adventure when shipped, and debit the adventure in Co. for your half. When he sends an Account Sales, he is then debited only for Your half of the Net proceeds.

Secondly, Wien each Partner furnishes a part of the Goods.
Adventure in Co. Dr. to Sundries.
To each Partner....... for what he furnished.
To Goods............... for what you furnished.
To Charges............ for amount paid by you.
To Commission ........ (if any) for your commission.
To Insurance ......... for premium.

When an Account Sales is rendered, in which the Net proceeds are ascertained - The Agent is then made Dr.to Sundries, viz. To Adventure in Co. for the outset charge, To each Partner for his share of the gain, and To Profit and Loss for Your share, if the Business has yielded profit; if otherwise reverse these entries.

Thirdly, When an Adventure is from any Place-on receiving the Invoice, enter
Adventure from - in Co.* Dr. to Sundries.
To the Person from whom the goods were ordered, for the amount. To the Broker, or Insurance, for the premium, if insured.
To Charges......................for all charges paid by you.
For the Sales - the several Purchasers are made Dr. to the Article in Co., and when the Sales are finished, the entry is

Goods in Co. Dr. to Sundries.
To Adventure in Co. ...... for the amount of that Account.
To Charges .................. for rent and incidents during the sale (if any).
To Commission ............... for your commission.
To each Partner............ for his share of gain.
T'o Profit and Loss......... for your share of gain, (see Set C.)
If there has been a loss the necessary entries will readily occur to the young Accountant.

## CHAP. IV.-

## Of POSTING and BaLanCING the BOOKS.

Tine posting of the Ledger, is the transferring of the Accounts in the Journal-entries into the Ledger. The first step is to allot a space for each Account. The room for every Account cannot be exactly known, but must be conjectured from the number of the transactions which are likely to follow. The Accounts may be opened as they occur in the Journal ; or Accounts of the same kind may be placed together.: This last arrangement is more convenient in extensive business; where it is often necessary to look into several of these Accounts at the same time.

Next, an Index will be necessary for pointing out the folios of the Ledger where the Accounts are opened. The titles of the Accounts are entered alphabetically in the Index; that is, Personal Accounts by the first letter of the sirname, Companies by the sirname of the Person who stands first in the Firm, and every other Account by the first letter of the first word.

In posting the Ledger, proceed in the following manner; First, turn. by the

[^10]help of the Index, to the Account that is, Dr. in the Journal-post, where it is opened in the Ledger; then, on the Dr. side of the Account, write the date on the margin, and on the same line say, To the Account, that is Cr . annexing a short narration if necessary; next insert, in the reference column, the page of the Journal from which you are posting, and the sum in the money column; then turn to the Account that is $C r$. in the Journal-post, and on the $C r$. side say, By the Account that is Dr., inserting the date, reference, and sum, as before; this being done, turn to the Journal, and 'mark on the margin, or in a column allotted for the purpose, the folio of the Ledger where the entry is posted.

In complex posts, that is, where there are several Drs. or Crs. turn to each in their order, and enter the articles according to the foregoing directions.

When the space allotted for any Account in the Ledger is filled up, the Account must be transferred to another folio; for this purpose write on both sides of the Account opposite where the sums will be placed when the Account is added, Transferred to Fol. ——, and insert the folio where the Account is opened anew. Then after writing the title of the New Account, and entering the new folio in the Index, write on the Dr. To Amount brought from Fol. - , and on the Cr. By Amount brought from Fol.__, inserting, on each side, the folio where the Account was first opened. The sums of an Account transferred should be left blank till the Books be compared, as an error in any of the entries will occasion an alteration in the Sum.

When either side of an Account is full, both sides should be transferred, and a diagonal line drawn, to fill up the vacant space on the side which requires it.

Having posted into the Ledger all the articles in the Journal, before you close the Accounts, it is proper to make a Trial Balance, in order to try if the $D r$. and $C r$. sides correspond. For this purpose, prepare two sheets of paper, ruled with two money-columns, for $D r$. and $C r$.; write Profit and Loss as the title of the one sheet, and Balance as the title of the other; then leaving Stock, and Profit and Loss, open till the last, take the balance, or difference of every Account in the following manner:

In the Cash Account enter the difference, which is the Cash on hand, on the $D r$. side of the Balance sheet.

In Personal Accounts, if the Dr. be greatest, enter the difference on the $D r$. side of the Balance sheet; but, if the Cr . be greatest, the contrary.

In Bills Receivable, enter the difference, which is the Bills on hand, on the $D r$. side of the Balance sheet.

In Bills Payable, enter the difference, which is the sum owing in accepted Bills, on the Cr. side of the Balance sheet.

In Goods, or other Property, if the whole be on hand, enter the amount on the $D r$. side of the Balance sheet. If all be sold, and the $C r$. side of the Account be greatest, enter the difference, which is gain, to the $C r$. side of the Profit and Loss sheet; but if the $D r$. side be greatest, the difference is loss, and is entered on the $D r$. side. If part be on hand, enter the value of it, (estimated at prime cost, or at the current prices,) to the $D r$. side of the Balance sheet, and then ascertain the gain or loss on the part sold, which enter on the proper side of the Profit and Loss sheet.

In Accounts of Adventures, when no returns have been made, enter the amount which stands at the Dr., on the Dr. side of the Balance sheet. It returns be made, and the Account Credited for the Procceds of the sales, enter the gain or loss on the $C r$. or $D r$. side of the Profit and Loss accordingly.

In Accounts subsidiary to Profit and Loss, such as Charges, House, or Proper Expences, Interest, Commission, \&c., enter the difference on the proper side of the Profit and Loss sheet.

When you have in this manner collected all the Balances, add the Profit and Loss sheet, including the Sums which stand at that Account in the Ledger. The difference is the net gain or loss : To this, add the difference of the Stock Account, and the sum exhibits your Net Stock or Capital, and which will correspond to the difference of the Balance sheet, if the Books be correctly posted, and the Balances exactly collected. - The reason of this will appear from what follows:

The Balance Account contains on the $D r$. the Cash on hand, the value of the Goods, or other Property which belongs to you, and all Debts due to you. The Cr. contains the Sums you owe in open Accounts and in accepted Bills. The difference of Balance, therefore, exhibits your Net Capital at present. The Stock Account contained your Effects and Debts at the commencement of the Books; therefore, the difference shews your Net Capital at that time; and when your Profits are added, or Losses subtracted from this Sum, it will, of course, also shew your Net Stock or Capital. Hence, the proof of Bockkeeping by Double entry, consists of two methods of ascertaining what you are worth: the one from a view of your preesent effects and debts; the other, from your former Stock, allowance being made for your profits and losses; and both will correspond, if the Books be correct.

The difference of Stock and Balance being found to agree, your next work is to close the several Accounts. For this purpose, transfer the sum or difference of each Account to its proper place in the Ledger, as is done in Set B.; or if the particulars of the Profit and Loss and Balance sheets are to be inserted in the Journal, as is done in Set C. make the following entries :

1st, Profit and Loss Dr. to Sundries, viz. the several Accounts on the Dr. side of the Profit and Loss sheet; and,
2d, Sundries Drs. to Profit and Loss, viz. the several Accounts on the Cr. side.
3d, Balance Dr. to Sundries, for the Cash and Goods on hand, and Debts belonging to us - the particulars of the Dr. side of the Balance sheet.
4th, Sundries Dr. to Balance, for the debts owing by us on the Cr. side.
When the Articles, which are comprised in these entries, are posted into the Ledger, all the Personal, Real, and Nominal Accounts, will balance, and you may add them as they are posted. The only Accounts that remain open are Stock, Profit and Loss, and Balance. To close these Accounts, transfer the difference of Stock to the Cr. of Balance, as in Set B.

In Set C. every Article in the Ledger is posted from the Journal; and therefore the following entries are made to close the Books:

1st, Profit and Loss Dr. to Stock, for Net gain; or, Stock Dr. to Profit and Loss, for Net loss.
2d, Stock Dr. to Balance, ......... for Net capital.
The reason of the difference of Stock Accounts agreeing with that of Balance, may be explained in a different point of view. It was formerly observed*, that the whole sums of the $D r$. and $C r$. sides of the Ledger are equal; and there-
fore if the sides of every Account, except one, be balanced, that one will balance of its own accord. The Balance Account alone remains open, and upon trial, you will find that both sides are equal.

It is not necessary to begin new Books after balancing, nor to open the Accounts anew, unless the present folios be filled up. The Balances may be brought down, and the Accounts continued in the same folios; but it is best to begin a new Ledger, if the present one appear to be insufficient to contain the business to another Balance. The articles of the Balance sheet supply materials to begin the new Books, and these are made the first entries in the Journal.*

When a Person in the course of business comes to have several Sets of Books, it is usual to distinguish them by the letters of the alphabet. The first Set is marked A, the second B, and so on.

* Compare the Balance Account of Set B., with the first entries in the Journal of Set C.


## SET B.

## ON PROPER TRADE;

Or, when a Merchant buys and sells on his own Account.

$\operatorname{lon}$

## 2

## INVENTORY BOOK,

Containing an Inventory of my Property, and a List of my Debts on 1st January 1850.



## BILL-BOOK ENTRIES

## FOR SET B.




## CASH-BOOK ENTRIES.

## FOR SET B.

| January 1st, 1850. | $\mathscr{*}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balance on hand. | 1032 |  |
| Bought for Cash, 399 lbs . Mule Twist, qu Bill of Parcels. | 124 | 10 |
| Received payment of H. Gay \& Co's Bill, No. 157 | 289 |  |
| Paid John Wright for Repairs to House at Windsor $\qquad$ | 21 |  |
| Discounted Ord \& Davis's Bill, No. 163, due 22d March <br> The Discount is $\qquad$ | 212 |  |
|  |  |  |
| Paid for a Desk for the Counting-House............................... | 6 | 6 |
| Received from William Fenton in full .................................. $-26$ | 117 |  |
| Paid my Bill, No. 68, to Jos. Horsley.................................. | 178 | 4. |
| Paid Duty, Freight, and Charges, on 110 Casks Ashes, कp Frances, from New York. | 81 | 410 |
| Taken for House Expenses this Month | 21 |  |
| Paid Charges this Month, as expense- | , | 19 |
| February 6 |  |  |
| Paid my Bill No. 75, to Edward Westo | 70 |  |
| Paid Evans and Bayley in full. | 8 | 4 |
| Received from Thomas Allwood in part............................... | 50 | - |
| Discounted at my Banker's, J. Howie \& Co's Bill, No. 164, due 10th March. <br> Discount 23 Days | 110 | 4 <br> 6 <br> 11 |
| Received a Legacy of $\qquad$ 26 | 500 | - |
| Paid J. Fielding \& Co. $\qquad$ which (including the discount) is in full to 1st January (vide Day Book). | 266 |  |



## DAY-BOOK B.

## DAY-BOOK B. <br> LONDON, 4th JANUARY, 1850.

Sold John Howie \& Co.
75 bundles Water Twist, at 3 months

Sold Sheldon \& Sons,
3 Casks Spanish Madder, at 3 months -
18
Received from Riehard Conder, $\Psi^{\prime}$ the Frances, from New York, 65 casks Pot, and 45 casks Pearl Ashes, agreeable to my order, amounting $\Psi^{\prime}$ invoice to 1713 dollars 9 cents. @ $4 / 6 \Psi^{\prime}$ dollar 4th February

The Jessie is arrived from Rotterdam, and has brought me 8 casks Madder, from Spencer \& Croft, $\Psi^{\prime}$ my order, as $\not{ }^{\prime}$ invoice

11
Sold William Fenton,
48 bundles Water Trvist, $5 \nLeftarrow$ cent. discount for cash -


Bought of Samuel Johnson,

$$
618 \text { bundles Water Twist, as } \nrightarrow \text { bill of parcels . . - }
$$

Received from Robert Runcorn \& Co. Manchester, 440 lbs. India Twist-5 $\Psi$ cent. discount, for bill at 2 months from 18th Prox ${ }^{\circ}$. amount $\Psi^{\prime}$ invoice -



Discount allowed by Robert Runcorn \& Co. on their account, settled by bill this day, is

| 2 22 | s. | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| 428 | 9 | 2 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 923 | 13 | 10 |
|  |  |  |
| 17 | 10 | ${ }_{4}$ |

?

BILL-BOOK B.

## BILLS



## BILLS

| $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Page } \\ \text { Jour. } \end{array}\right\|$ | No. | When Receiv |  | From whom Received. | By whom Drawn | On whom Draun. | To whom Payable. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | 166 | Feb. | 10 | Sheldon \& Sons | A. B. | Themselves | A. B. |
| 4 | 167 |  | 12 | Thomas Allwood | himself | J. Burry | T. Allwood |
| 4 | 168 |  | 16 | J. Howie \& Co. | A. B. | Themselves | A. B. |

BILLS


* For the Form of this Bill, see Introduction intitled, Inland Bills II. The Learner, by comparing the Tenor of it with the Entries in the several Columns in the above Bill-Book, will easily understand how such Drafts are recorded.


## RECEIVABLE.



## RECEIVABLE.

| Place. | Date. | Term. | Payable in | Due. | Sum. | When | S. how disposed of. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| London | Feb. 9 | 3 mons. | London | May 12 | 117 5 2 |  |  |
| London | Jan. 2.5 | 1 mon . | London | Feb. 28 | 13510 |  |  |
| London | Feb. 16 | 3 mons. | London | May 19 | $11612{ }^{12}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{llll}369 & 7 & 8\end{array}$ |  |  |

RECEIVABLE.


## BILLS

| $\left\|\begin{array}{l\|l\|} \hline \text { Puge } \\ \text { Jour. } \end{array}\right\|$ | No. | $\begin{gathered} \text { When } \\ \text { Accepted. } \end{gathered}$ | By whom Dravn. | To whom Payable. | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75 \\ & 76 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|r\|} \hline 1850 . & \\ \hline \text { Jan. } & 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | * Edward Weston <br> J. Fielding \& Co | William Jones J.Fielding\&Co. | Manchester London | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } 3 \\ & \text { Jan. } 11 \end{aligned}$ |

## BILLS

| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { Page } \\ \text { Jour. } \end{array}$ | No. | $\begin{gathered} W h \\ \text { Accep } \end{gathered}$ |  | By uhom Drawn. | To uthom Payable. | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 4 | $\begin{aligned} & 77 \\ & 78 \end{aligned}$ | Feb. |  | Spencer \& Croft Richard Conder | Kemp \& Gale John Hill | Rotterdam <br> New York | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } 23 \\ & \text { Jan. } 26 \end{aligned}$ |

BILLS


* For the form of this Bill (A. B. or your acceptance to Edward Weston, ) see Introduction, entitled, Inland Bills II. The Learner, by comparing the above Entry with the Bill itself, will be at no loss to understand it.

PAYABLE.


PAYABLE.


PAYABLE.

| Term. | Payable in | Due. | Sum. | When | and to whom Paid. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 months | London |  | 20366 |  |  |
| 3 months | London | June 17 | 30016 |  |  |
| 2 months | London | May 21 | 42910 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 93318 |  |  |

END OF BILL-BOOK.

## CASH-BOOK B.

Dr. CASH Received.

| $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 1850 \\ \text { Jan. } \end{array}\right\|$ | 1 To Balance, in hand <br> 6 To Bills Receivable, received payt. of No. 157, H. Gay \& Co. <br> 12 To Bills Receivable,discounted No.163,Ord\&Davis,22 Mar. <br> 18 To William Fenton, received of him in full - <br> Entered Journal, p. 2. | £ s. $d$. <br> 1032102 <br> 28910 " <br> 2126 " <br> 11710 " <br> $165116 \mid 2$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

## Dr. CASH Received.

| Fe | 1 To Balance, from last month <br> 12 To Thomas Allwood, received of him in part <br> 16 To Bills Receivable,discounted No.164,J.Howie\&Co.10Mar <br> 23 To Stock - - received a Legacy of - <br> ${ }_{27}$ To House at Windsor, received for rent - - - - - <br> 28 To Bills Receivable, received payment of No. 167, J. Burry <br> Entered Journal, p. 4. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

Dr. CASH Received.

| Mar. | 1 To Balance, from last month <br> 3 To Cotton Yarn, received for 661 lbs . Mule twist - <br> 5 To William Fenton, received of him in full - <br> 10 To Thomas Allwood, received of him in full <br> 17 To Interest, for discount on bill No. 76, paid <br> 22 To Bills Receivable, discounted No. 165, T. Allwood, 8 Apr. <br> Entered Journal, p. 6. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

CASH Paid. Cr.


CASH Paid. Cr.


## CASH <br> Paid. <br> Cr.


in

11
(2)
(4)

## JOURNAL B.



## JOURNAL (B).

## LONDON, 1st JANUARY, 1850.








## LEDGER $B$.

? . .... $\quad 0 \quad:$


4 $\ldots,-\infty$ $\square,-=-=-$
$\qquad$

## INDEX

## TO LEDGER.

By Double Entry.



C

Cash - - - - - - - 1 Cotton Wool - - - - - - - 2 Cotton Yarn - - - - - - 2 Counting-house Furniture - - 3 Conder, Richard - - - . 4 Charges - - - - - - - 6 Commission - - - - - . 8

E
Evans \& Bayley - . - . - 4

F

Fenton, William - - - - 3
Fielding James \& Co. - . . - 4
G
Godwin \& Blake - - - - 7 Weston, Edward

| Dr. Stock. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1850 <br> Jan. <br> Mar. | To Sundries <br> To Balance, for net Estate |     <br>  5 $s$ $d_{0}$ <br> 1 106 2 2 <br> 3658 2 1  <br> 4764 4 3  <br>     |
| Dr. Cash. |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|r\|} \hline \text { Jan. } & 1 \\ & 31 \\ \text { Feb. } & 28 \\ \text { Mar. } & 31 \end{array}$ | To Stock <br> To Sundries this month <br> To Ditto <br> To Ditto | 1 1032 10 2 <br> 2 619 6 $\prime \prime$ <br> 4 845 14 $\prime \prime$ <br> 6 295 15 $\prime \prime$ <br> 2793 5 2  <br>     |
| Dr. Bills Receivable. |  |  |
| Jan. <br> 31 <br> Feb. 28 <br> Mar. 31 |  | 1 647 7 8 <br> 2 255 14 11 <br> 4 369 7 8 <br> 6 779 16 2 <br> 2052 5 6  <br>   - - <br>     |
| Dr. Bills Payable. |  |  |
| Jan. 26 Feb. Mar. 17 31 |  <br> Yo Balance, for Nos. 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, unpaid. | 2 178 4 6 <br> 4 370 1 $\prime \prime$ <br> 4 112 15 $\prime \prime$ <br> 6 156 7 8 <br> 8 1356 6 9 <br> 2173 14 11  <br> 1    |




| Feb. | 27 | By Cash, received for rent |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Mar | 31 | By Balance |

Mar. 31 By Balance

Contra.
Jan. 4 By John Howe \& Co.

Contra.
Cr. $-\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad-$

| 4 | 50 | $\prime \prime$ | $\prime \prime$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 8 | 841 | 14 | $\prime \prime$ |
| 891 | -14 | $-1 "$ |  |
|  |  |  | - |
|  |  |  |  |

Dr. Counting-House Furniture.


Dr. John Howie \& Co. London.


Dr.
Thomas Allwoon, London.


Dr.
William Fenton, London.

Jan. 1 To Stock
Feb. 11 To Cotton Yarn -



Dr.
James Fielding \& Co. London.



Dr. Sheldon \& Sons, London.


Dr. Ashes.


## Dr.

House Expfnses.
Jan. 31 To Cash

| 2 | 21 | $\prime \prime$ | $\prime \prime$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | 20 | $\prime \prime$ | $\prime \prime$ |
| 6 | 18 | 12 | 6 |
| 59 | 12 | 6 |  |
|  |  | 6 |  |




Dr.
Charges.



Dr:'
Robert Runcorn \& Co. Manchester.

Mar. 18 To Interest
"To Bills Payable, No 81 $\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad$.

| 5 | 22 | 12 | 11 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| 6 | 429 | 16 | $\prime \prime$ |
| 5 | 428 | 9 | 2 |
| 880 | 17 | 2 |  |
|  |  | - | - |






Contra.
Cr.


Contra.
Cr.


Contra.
Cr.

Mar. 31 By Bills Payable, for No. 77, 78, 79, 80, and 81, fol. "By James Fielding \& Co. - - - - - "By Evans \& Bayley - - - - - - - - "By Samuel Johnson

Amount of my Debts.
"By Stock for my net Capital
3658 2 1



## SET C.

## ON COMMISSION OR AGENCY TRADE;

Or, when a Person buys and sells on another's Account.

# pRELIMINARY REMARKS 

ON

## THE SUBSIDIARY BOOKS FOR SET C.

Cash-Book.-In receiving and paying Money on Discount, the full sum or amount of the account is first entered; and then a sccond entry is made for the discount on the opposite side of the Cash-Book.

The incidental Charges on the Business is entered once a month; the amount of which is supposed to be taken from a Petty-Cash-Book kept for that purpose. The Balance of Cash on hand of the preceding month is carried to the following month.

Bill-Boor.-In order to give the learner a distinct idea of the nature of the Bills received or accepted, and thereby to enable him easily to enter them into the Bill-Book, we have circumstantially narrated these in the Bill Transactions.

Account-Sales-Book.-We have given two forms for drawing out an Account of Sales. The form, with the several charges, on the first or left-hand page, and the particulars of the sale on the opposite side, in the manner of Dr. and Cr., is best adapted for West-India produce.

Day-Book.-In this Book we have entered the amount of the purchases, to avoid the necessity of keeping an Invoice-Book inward, or Book of Purchases, which is according to the practice of some Counting-houses.

To connect the Journal entries, we have also inserted a statement of the Shipments, and Sales on commission. This will greatly simplify the Journalizing to the Learner.

## CASH-BOOK ENTRIES

## FOR SET C.




|  |  | $\overbrace{15}^{s .} \mid$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Paid Hume \& Coleman amount of Noble's Bill, returned for non-payment |  |  |  |
| Received payment of Bill No. 177, R. Runcorn \& Co............ |  |  |  |
| Paid my Bill No. 79, to S. Johnson. | 203 | 6 |  |
| Paid Duty, Freight, and Charges on 20 Bales Cotton, $\mathfrak{F}$ Fanny | 80 |  |  |
| Received from Sheldon \& Sons in full of Madder $\qquad$ <br> Discount allowed him $\qquad$ |  | 10 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Paid my Bill No. 83, to J. Fielding \& Co. | 20 | 16 |  |
| Paid Rent of Warehouse for half a Year | 25 |  |  |
| Received Cash for Debentures $₹$ |  | 4 |  |
| Paid my Bill No. 80, to S. Johnson | 0 |  |  |
| Sold $£^{600}$ Stock, @ 613 $\frac{3}{8}$ \% Cent. | 7 |  |  |
| Paid additional Charges on Rum (in Co.) at delivery | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| Received on account of E. Weston, Manchester, $\mathfrak{E} 650$ which I have this day remitted him, with Moffat's Draft at par, after deducting my $\frac{1}{2}$ ₹ Cent. Commission ...................... | 3 | 9 |  |
| Received payment of Richard Conder's Bill No. 178 ............ | 150 | 10 |  |
| Received a Dividend of $3 / 6 \nLeftarrow$ on $£ 2126$ from the Estate of Ord \& Dale. $\qquad$ | 37 | 3 |  |
| Paid my Clerk's Salary for 3 months, due this day.. | 33 |  |  |
| Paid for House Expences this Month . |  |  |  |
| Paid sundry Charges \% Petty Cash Book |  |  |  |

## BILL-BOOK ENTRIES <br> FOR SET C.





## CASH-BOOK C.




## END OF CASH BOOK.

## BILL-BOOK C.

## BILLS



## BILLS

| Page <br> Jour. | No. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Whe } \\ & \text { Receiv } \end{aligned}$ |  | On Account of | Drawn by | Upon | Payable to |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 4 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 177 \\ & 178 \\ & 179 \end{aligned}$ | May | 4 4 | R. Runcorn \& Co. Richard Conder Ditto. | Themselves <br> J. Blake <br> W. Forbes | H. Tooke Lees \& Co. J. Mills | A. B. <br> M. Tindal <br> H. Bird |

## BILLS

| Page <br> Jour. | No. | When Receired. |  | On Account of | Drawn by | Upon | Payable to |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | 180 | June | 16 | Goodwin \& Blake | Themselves | JamesSmith | A. B. |
| 8 | 181 |  |  | HulfordRucker\&Co. | Moses Reiss | S. Sheldon | Holford\&Co. |
| 8 | 182 |  | 28 | W. Bancroft | Rd. Hooly | Moses Parry | Henry Shore |

## RECEIVABLE.

| Place. | Date. | Term. | Payable in | Due. | Sum. | Event. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| London | April 8 | 3 months | London | July 11 | 147) 71 |  |
| Bristol | Mar. 27 | 2 months | London | May 30 | 13015 | eturned under protest. |
| London | Mar. 6 | 4 months | London | July 9 | 37.4 |  |
| London | Mar. 6 | 6 months | London | Sept. 9 | 565 |  |
| London | Mar. 6 | 9 months |  |  | $\|$56 19 4 <br> 428 11 $\frac{6}{6}$ |  |

## RECEIVABLE.



RECEIVABLE.

| Place. | Date. | Term. | Pcyable in | Due. | Sum. | Event. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bristol <br> Hamburg <br> St. Kitts. | June 3 <br> June 2 <br> May 3 | 1 month 1 month a1 days kight | Loudon <br> London <br> Liverpool | July 6 <br> July 5 <br> July 18 | 2831111 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 150 " " |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 350 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 783 6 |  |

## BILLS

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Page } \\ \text { Jour. } \end{gathered}$ | No. |  |  | On Account of | Payable to | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 82 \\ & 83 \\ & 84 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1825 . \\ & \text { April } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{16}{ }^{\text {J J }}$ | Samuel Johnson James Fielding \& Co. Ditto. | Wise \& Yates John Hay Sam. Smith | London <br> London <br> London | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { April } 7 \\ & \text { Apr. } 10 \\ & \text { Apr. } 12 \end{aligned}\right.$ |

## BILLS

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Page } \\ & \text { Jour. } \end{aligned}$ | No. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Whe } \\ & \text { Accept } \end{aligned}$ |  | On Account of | Payable to | Place. | Date: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | May | 8 | Sheldon \& Sons | Tim. Watts | London | May 8 |
| 4 | 86 |  | 10 | Samuel Johnson | H. Blount | London | May 9 |
| 4 | 87 |  | 15 | Moss \& Benson | David Young | Liverpool | May 10 |
| 4 | 88 |  |  | Ditto | Vieze \& Son | Ditto. | May 10 |

## BILLS



## PAYABLE.



PAYABLE.


## PAYABLE.



## END OF BILL-BOOK.

- 


## INVOICE-BOOK

AND
SALES-BOOK.

Invoice of printed Goods shipped on board the Ann, J. King, Master, for Nen York, by Order of Richard Conder, Merchant there, for his Account and Risk, and to him consigned.

London, April 13th, 1850.


Entered Journal, page 3.

Invorce of printed Goods shipped on board the Isabella, Brown, Master, for Hamburgh, for Account and Risk of Holford, Rucker \& Co. Merchants there, and to them consigned, marked and numbered as $\Psi^{\prime}$ Margin.

London, April 18th, 1850.


Eniered Journal, page 3.

Invoice of Goods shipped on board the Hibernia, Thomas Honvie, for Dublin, by Order of James Forbes \& Co. there, for their Account and Risk, and to them consigned.

London, May 7th, 1850.



Invores of sundry Goods shipped on board the Triton, James Noble, for St. Kill's, consigned for Sale to William Bancroft, Merchant there, on Account and Risk of Thomas Allwood, and the Shipper, each one half Share.

London, May 10th, 1850.


Entered Journal, page 5.

## END OF INVOICE-BOOK.

Sales of 40 Pieces Osnaburgs, received $\ngtr$ the Sally, from Montrose, for Account of Colins \& Greenhill.


Entered Journal, page 5.

Sales of 200 Pieces Linen, received $\Psi^{\prime}$ the Union, O'Hara, from Dublin, on Account of James Forbes \& Co.


Entered Journal, pages $5 \& 6$.

Sales of 450 Pieces Muslins, received $\ddagger{ }^{\prime}$ the Jean, on Account of Collins \& Greenhill, Montrose.


Entered Journal, page 6.

Dr. Sales of 20 Bales Cotton received $\ddagger$ the Famy, Ker,


Entered Journal, page 9.
1850.

June20 By Robert Runcorn \& Co. sold them 20 Bales Georgia, payable in 3 months,


Tare 5lbs. $\not$|  |
| :--- |
| cwt. |

Net Cwt. $38 \quad 3 \quad 15$ or 4353 lbs . @ $2 / 9$

No. $20-2226$

| 21 | - | 2 | 3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 11 |  |  |  |
| 22 | - | 2 | 2 |
| 27 |  |  |  |
| 23 | --2 | 3 | 14 |
| 24 | --2 | 3 | 18 |
|  | 14 | 11 | 12 |

Draft | $\\|\quad\\| \quad 5$ |
| :---: |
|  |
| $14 \quad 11.7$ |

Tare " 214
Cwt. 13121 or 1505 lbs . @ 2/9 $\frac{1}{2}$


Dr. Sales of 40 Puncheons Rum, $\Psi^{\prime}$ Nancy, from Liverpool,


Entered Journal, page 9.


END OF SALES-BOOK

## DAY-BOOK C.



# DAY-BOOK C. <br> <br> LONDON, 4th APRIL, 1850. 

 <br> <br> LONDON, 4th APRIL, 1850.}


$5 \left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Sold Thomas Allwood, } \\ & 100 \text { Pieces Linen, on Account of J. Forbes \& Co. pay- } \\ & \text { able @ } 4 \text { mo ................................................... } \\ & \text { Vide S. B. page 2. }\end{aligned}\right.$

6 Sold Robert Runcorn \& Co. Manchester, 7 Bales Cotton, payable @ 3 mo.

Shipped, as an Adventure, on board the Triton, James Noble Master, for St. Kitt's, consigned for sale to William Bancroft, Merchant there, on Account and Risk of Thomas Allwood and the Shipper, each one-half:

Sundry Goods $₹$ Invoice ................ £691 " 17 „ 4 Charges at Shipping .......................... 8 " 3 " 6 Commission 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 中 Cent
Premium on £ $770 @ 6$ Guineas \%2 Cent. Policy $44 /$, insured with the London Assurance Company
Commission on ditto at $\frac{1}{2}$ 甲 Cent
12
6 Sold Sheldon \& Sons,
200 Pieces Cossae Muslins, on Account of Collins \& Greenhill, @ 4 mo
Vide S. B. page 3.

7 Received qu the Nancy, from Liverpool, 40 Puncheons Rum, ordered from Moss \& Benson, in Co. with H. Hume and S. Johnson, each $\frac{1}{3}$ share, who allows me $2 \frac{1}{2}$ qo Cent. on the Sales, for managing the same, Amount onvoice...

6 Sold Hume \& Coleman,
200 Pieces. Muslins, on Account of Collins \& Greenhill, @ 4 mo.
Vide S. B. page 3.
5. Sold Henry Hume, 100 Pieces Linen, on Account of J. Forbes \& Co. payable @ 4 mo..
Vide S. B. page 2.





* See Specimen, in the Introduction, page 12.


## JOURNAL C.

## RULES FOR JOURNALIZING, MONTHLY.

> To Journalize the CASH-BOOK, SAY
> CAsh Dr. to Sundries, viz.
> To the several Accounts which follow on the Dr. side.
> Sundries Dr.to Cash, viz.
> Several Accounts on the Cr. Side of the Cash-Book. N. B. Class together similar Entries on either side.


#### Abstract



To Journalize the BILL-BOOK, sAy Bills Receivable Dr.to Sundries. To the several Persons on whose account the Bills were received. Sundries Drs. to Bills payable, viz. The several Persons on account of whom the Bills were accepted. N. B. After the names add the Nos., and the time when the Bills fall due.


> To Journalize the DAY-BOOK*, make Goods Dr.to Sundries, For the several Purchases made during the month.
> Sundrise Drs. to Gooods,
> For the Sales during the month.
> For Insurances Efrected:
> 1st. For Goods Exported, the Entry is
> Insurance Dr. to the Office with whom insured,
> Or, Dr. to Sundries, if more Offices than one.
> N. B. The Account of Insurance is understood to be already Credited for the same from the Invoice-Book.
> 2d. For Goods Imported, the Entry is
> The Person (on whose Account the Insurance has been made)
> Dr. to Insurance or or
> If your own GooDs, they are Dr. to Insurance.
> N. B. Narrate the particulars, as the rate of Premium and Policy, name of Vessel, \&cc.

[^11]
## JOURNAL (C).

## LONDON, April, 1850.



## LONDON, April, 1850.




## LONDON, May, 1850.




## LONDON, MAy, 1850.




LONDON, June, 1850.


## LONDON, June, 1850.


2810 W. Bancroft Dr. to Adventure to St. Kitt's in Co. For Net Proceeds of the Goods consigned him, as q Account Sales received this day. D. B
Adventure to St. Kitt's in Co. Dr. to Sundries. For the Balance of that Account due as follows. 4 To Thomas Allwood.........his $\frac{x}{2}$ of gain.............£97 „ 3 " 6 8 To Profit \& Loss.............my $\frac{1}{2}$ of gain............ 97 „ 3 „ 6
——————
28 Profit and Loss Dr. to Ord \& Davis.


\[

\]

$$
\text { 102 } 18=-
$$

$$
966.9
$$

$$
\begin{array}{l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|}
\hline
\end{array}
$$

$$
99
$$

## LONDON, Junf, 1850.



## LEDGER C.

## INDEX

## TO LEDGER C.

A

## H

$\left.\begin{array}{cc}\text { A } \\ \begin{array}{c}\text { Fol. } \\ \text { Allwood, Thomas .................... } \\ \text { Adventure to St. Kitts, in com- } \\ \text { pany with T. Allwood \& Self, }\end{array} \\ \text { each one-half.......................... }\end{array}\right\}$
B
Bills Receivable. ..... 1
Bills Payable ..... 1
Bancroft, William ..... 10
Balance ..... 10
C
Cash ..... 1
Counting-house Furniture. ..... 3
Conder, Richard ..... 6
Charges ..... 7
Commission ..... 7
Collins \& Greenhill ..... 10
D
Debentures ..... 8
E
Evans \& Bailey ..... 4
F
Fielding, James \& Co. ..... 4
Funded Property ..... 5
Forbes, James \& Co ..... 10
G
Goods Account ..... 2
Goodwin \& Blake ..... 6
Goods on Commission ..... 9
Fol.
House at Windsor ..... 2
Hume \& Coleman. ..... 5
Hume, Henry ..... 5
Holford, Rucker \& Co ..... 6
House Expenses ..... 8
I
Johnson, Samuel. ..... 4
Insurance ..... 7
Interest ..... 8
L
London Assurance Company ..... 5
M
Moss \& Benson. ..... 9
N
Norris \& Bell ..... 3
O
Ord \& Davis ..... 3
P
Profit \& Loss. ..... 8
R
Runcorn, Robert \& Co. ..... 6
Rum, in company with H. Hume? ..... 9
and S. Johnson, each $\frac{1}{3}$ share.. $\}$
Stock ..... 1
Sheldon \& Sons. ..... 3

| Dr. Stock. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| li850 ${ }^{\text {Apr. }}$ | 1 To Sundries <br> 30 To Balance for net capital | $\|$¢  <br> 10 2744 <br> 3926 1 <br> 6670 1 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c\|c\|} \hline s . & c_{1} \\ 2 & 11 \\ 10 & 10 \\ \hline 13 & 9 \\ \hline & -1 \end{array}\right\|$ |
| Dr. Cash. |  |  |  |
| Apr. <br> May 3 June 5 | 「o Stock <br> 30 To Sundries this month - <br> 31 To Sundries - - do. <br> To Sundries - - do. | 1  <br> 8 1087 <br> 4 747 <br> 4 716 <br> 8 1117 <br>  11 <br> 3669  | 7 10 <br> 7 6 <br> 19  <br> 15 11 <br> 9  <br> 9 11 <br> - - |
| Dr. Bills Receivable. |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|} \hline & 745 & 18 \\ 4 & 428 & 11 \\ 8 & 828 & 10 \\ 8 & 783 & 6 \\ \hline 2786 & 15 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | (18 11.8 |
| Dr. Bills Payable. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |







Dr. James Fielding \& Co. London.


Dr. Evans \& Barley, London.




Dr. Funded Property.


Dr.
Hume \& Coleman, London.


Dr.
London Assurance Company.




Dr. Goodwin \& Blake, Bristol.


Dr.
Holford, Rucker \& Co. Hamburgh.


Contra.



June 18 By Bills Receivable 30 By Balance . . . . . . . . . . . . 10

| 8 | 150 | $\prime \prime$ | $\prime \prime$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | 223 | 12 | 4 |
|  | 373 | -12 | 4 |
|  |  |  | - |
|  |  |  |  |

## Dr. <br> Charges.



Dr. Commission.


Dr. Insurance.


Contra.
Cr.


Contra.




Dr.
Adventure to St. Kittis in Co.


Dr. Goods on Commission.
Apr. 30 To Cash - - paid Charges $\oiint^{\prime}$ Sally and Union-
May 9 To Ditto - - paid Ditto $\not \subset$ Jean
7 To Sundries for N. Proceeds, \&c. of 40 Ps. Osnaburgs
20 To Sundries for N. Proceeds, \&c. of 200 Ps. Linen
26 To Sundries for N. Proceeds, \&c. of 450 Ps. Musins
June 7 To Cash -- paid Charges $\varphi^{\prime}$ Fanny
20 To Sundries for N. Proceeds, \&c. of 20 Bales Cotton

| 2 | 13 | 1 | 5 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 4 | 5 | 5 | 9 |  |
| 5 | 164 | 14 | 8 |  |
| 6 | 278 | 16 | 11 |  |
| 6 | 620 | 10 | 11 |  |
| 8 | 80 | 11 |  |  |
| 9 | 728 | 17 | 3 |  |
|  | 1891 |  | 7 | 4 |






END OF LEDGER C.

## SET D.

## ON PARTNERSHIP,

Or when two or more Persons join their Capitals in Trade.



## ELEMEN'TARY PRINCIPLES AND RULES.

## CHAP. V.

ON PAR'INERSHIP ACCOUNTS.

PARTNERSHIP is when two or more persons unite in Trade, and agree to divide the Profits, or sustain the Losses arising from the concern, according to their respective shares in the Capital.

The methods of stating. Partnership Accounts usually given by writers on Book-keeping, and which are taught in most Schools, being obsolete and useless in business, it is unnecessary to enumerate them, we shall therefore proceed to state such as are approved and followed in modern practice.

The Books of a Copartnery should be kept as if they belonged to one person only, but the plural number should be used, We, us, and ours, instead of $I$, me, mine, and the like.
When the Capital is fixed upon to be employed in the Business. Sundries Drs. to Stock (in Co.)
Each Partner-for his share or proportion. When these Shares are paid in, Cash (or the article received) Dr. to Sundries. To each Partner-for his share.
In general, one account is sufficient for each Partner, and it should be kept in the same manner as that of any neutral person.

If the Capital be increased, the entries are the same as at commencement; if it be decreased, the entries are reversed.

At Balancing the Books, if the business has been successful, and the profits are to be divided, enter Profit and Loss Dr. to each Partner for his share of gain. When the Profit is to be applied to increase the Stock, enter Profit and Loss Dr. to Stock for net gain.

If there has been a Loss on the Business, the last entries are reversed
No other Entry is necessary until some of the Partners are leaving the concern, or until an alteration in the shares take place; in either case the books should be previously balanced, and each partner's account closed.

The business of a West-India Merchant, who is in part owner and husband of several ships, affords very great variety in the transactions; and to render that variety as extensively useful as possible, we have made the present set a Company Concern.

As the Subsidiary Books in the preceding set are given complete, it is presumed by this time that the Learner fully understands the method of journalising them; on this account, as well as to avoid extending the work, we have given only the Journal and Ledger, which are sufficient for exhibiting the method of stating Partnership Accounts.

## REMARKS ON THE FOLLOWING SET:

## JOURNAL.

This Book commences with the articles of a former Balance, supposed to be transferred from a preceding Ledger.

The goods received to sell on Commission in a West-India business being generally bulky, we have opened separate accounts for each article. This is preferable to opening, accounts for the goods received by each vessel, because fewer accounts in general are necessary; besides the amount of the sales of each article is seen at one view, together with what remains on hand at taking a Balance.

It is remarkable that no writer on this subject has introduced either at the opening or closing of the Books, examples of consignments on which money has been advanced for charges, although a very common case in real business. By avoiding transactions of this kind, the fallacy of the method of stating the charges, adopted by some late writers, does not appear. In order to shew the proper method, we have introduced examples of consignments on hand at the opening of the books. These accounts being charged with every outlay previous to the former Balance, are afterwards debited for the charges arising from the disposal of the goods, such as Interest and Commission. The difference of the two sides consequently must be the charges remaining unpaid (if any) and the sum for Warehouse or Cellar-rent, ${ }^{*}$ and these accounts are closed by transferring the same to the Cr. side of Charges. $\dagger$ This should always be done when any of the Goods on Commission are sold.

In the month of September more consignments are received, on which the usual charges at landing are paid, and therefore entered to the Dr. of these respective accounts; but agrecable to a writer above alluded to, who says his "arrangement is according to the approved practice of the first Counting-houses," these would have been carried to the general account of Charges, and consistently enough, with what that account should exhibit, the difference of the two sides at Balancing carried to Profit and Loss. $\ddagger$

Agreeable to the practice of the best regulated Counting-houses, we

[^12]have charged Interest on all Accounts, whether real or personal, * and estimated the Balances of those of the former, at what is considered their present value. This is always necessary, in order to take an accurate and satisfactory Balance. It is particularly so in Partnership concerns, previously to any partner leaving the business, or new ones being admitted; because if this be not attended to, the Profits or Losses will appear so much greater or less, as the interest may be either in favour of, or against the Balance.

## LEDGER.

The accounts in this Book are opened by placing together all accounts of the same kind. This arrangement will be found exceedingly useful in extensive trade, as we have occasion frequently to look into accounts of a particular class at the same time.

The only accounts that require any farther explanation are, Stock, and the Partners Accounts.

STOCK is considered as a joint-account, to be divided at such periods and in such proportions as are directed by the articles of Copartnery; previous to which the Balance should always include the amount or value of the Company's estate, both Real and Personal.

The PART'NERS ACCOUNTS are kept in the same way as those of any other person: they exhibit only the money paid to, or any other articles received from the concern for private use, together with the interest on their respective shares, and the sum allowed as a salary to the partner who manages the business. The Balances are carried forward like any other personal accounts, until the profits be divided, or an alteration in the shares take place, or the term of the copartnery expire, previous to any of which these accounts must necessarily be closed.

It is not necessary that the Profits or Losses at every General Balance appear at the respective accounts of the partners in the Ledger : it is sufficient to note these under the Stock Account, as we have done, until a general division of that account takes place.

In fixed Companies it is usual to keep what is called a Sederunt or Docquet Book, containing an Abstract of every General Balance taken from the Ledger, and which statement is closed by the respective shares of each partner, the amount of these being the Balance of the Stock Account in the Ledger. This abstract is signed by each of the partners in terms of the contract.

[^13]
## TERMS OF COPARTNERY.

The following is an Inventory of our Effects, both Real and Personal, being a List of the Balances in our favor and against us: Henry Thornton and John Gordon, transferred from a preceding Ledger, dated 30th June: each concerned in the following proportions, viz. Henry Thornton three-fourths, and John Gordon one-fourth Share.
The Business to be carried on under the Firm of Thornton and Gordon, and to be managed by John Gordon, for which he is to be allowed $£ 400 \not \Psi^{\prime}$ annum in name of salary.

## JOURNAL D.

Containing all the Transactions in Trade, of THORNTON AND GORDON,

Merchants in London.


Commencing July 1st, 1830.

JOURNAL D. Qommers.

## LONDON, July, 1850.



For Balances due the 30th ult. to the following Persons, transferred from the preceding Ledger.


## LONDON, July, 1850.



* $10 \not \Phi^{\prime}$ Cent. is deducted from the Interest for the Property Tax.



## LOND()N, Acgust, 1850.




## LONDON, August, 1850.


(8) LONDON, Auaust, 1850.


## LONDON, September, 1850.




## LONDON, September, 1850.




## LONDON, September, 1850.




## LONDON, September, 1850.



LONDON, June, 1850.

Balance Dr. to Sundries.
For Closing all Accounts that Balance in our favor.

| 1 | To John Gordon - |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 | To Cash - - |
| 2 | To Funded Property |
| 2 | To Bills Receivable |


| 2 | To Bills Receivable |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3 | To Ship Minerva - |
| 3 |  |

-     -         -             -                 -                     -                         -                             - 

3 To Ship Britannia - - our one-fourth
3 To Rope-work Company our one-sixth . . -
3 To Counting-Room and Cellars - - . . . . -
4 To Sugar on Commission

| 4 | To Rum on Commission - |
| :--- | :--- |
| 4 | To Cotton on Commission |

4 To Mahogany on Commission
5 To Merchandise
6 To Debentures -
7 To Mures, Fordyce \& Co.


3012
Sundries Drs. to Balance.
For Closing all Accounts wherein the Balances are against us.


END OF JOURNAL D.

## LEDGER D.



## INDEX

## TO LEDGER D.



Waller \& Co. z - - - - 7




Contra.
Cr.
























END OF LEDGER D.

## APPENDIX:

## CONTAINING,

## I. QUERIES, with their ANSWERS, on Bills and Merchants'

## Accounts.

1. What is nuant by a Receipt?

Ans. A Receipt is a written acknowledgement of having a sum of money, or a bill, in settlement of an Account.
2. What is meant by a BiLL ?

Ans. A Bill is a written obligation to pay a certain sum at a specified time.
3. Horv many kinds of Bills are there?

Ans. Two : Inland and Foreign Bills.
4. What is an Inland Bill?

Ans. A Bill payable in the same Country where it is drawn.
5. How are Inland Bills distinguished?

Ans. Into Drafts and Promissory Notes; the former containing an order, and the latter a promise.
6. How many persons are generally concerned in an Inland Bill?

Ans. Two: The Drawer and Acceptor.
7. Who is meant by the Drawer?

Ans. The Person to whom tlie Bill is made payable, or who recovers the sum or value of the Bill.
8. Who is meant by the Acceptor?

Alis. The Person on whon it is drawn, and who pays the value when due.
9. What is meant by accepting a Bill?

Ans. Signing your name under that of the Drawer, by which you bind yourself to pay it when due, as laving received the value.
10. What is meant by indorsing a Bill?

Ans. The Holder of a Bill, before he can pay it away, when it has been made payable to his order, must indorse it, (by writing his name on the back of it, acruss the paper or stamp, and against the end of the line) being in effect a promise to pay, (if the Bill be duly presented,) should the Acceptor, or any of the preceding Indorsers fail.
11. How many kinds of Indorsations are there?

Ans. Two: Blank and Special Indorsements.
12. What is meant by a Blank or General Indorsement.

Ans. Writing your name only on the back of the bill.
13. What is meant by a special indorsement?

Aus. When the Holder names the person to whom it is indorsed, the Bill is said to be specially indorsed.
14. Which of the two Indorsements are to be preferred in remitting Bills?

Ans. A special indorsement; because, should the Bill fall into improper hands, the person's name to whom it is indorsed must be Forged before it can be negociated, and consequently fraud or imposition is prevented as much as possible.
15. When the Term of a Bill is expressed in Months, whether are Calendar or Lunar Months understood?

Ans. Calendar Months are always understood.
16. Explain this by an Example.

Ans. Suppose a Bill, dated on the 1st January, and made payable at one month after date, the term or Month expires on the 1st February; and if a Bill be dated on 1st February at one month's date, the term expires on the last or 28th of February, in common years, but on the 29th in leap years.
17. What is understood by Days of Grace?

Ans. Days of Grace are a certain number of days granted after the term of thie Bill is expired. Three days are allowed in Great Britain.
18. Are Days of Grace allowed on Bills drawn at sight?

Ans. No: 'They must be either paid, or protested, when presented.
19. If a Bill falls due on a Sunday, or any holiday at the Bank, when must it be paid?

Ans. On Saturday, or the day before the holiday.
20. Is a Bill dated on Sunday considered valid?

Ans. No: at least Bankers will not discount such, as it is presumed no business was transacted on that day.
21. What is meant by getting a Bill discounted?

Ans. To discount a Bill means to procure Cash for it before it falls due.
22. How is this done?

Ans. By indorsing the Bill to any person or banker, who pays the money, deducting Interest for the time it has to run.
23. When a Bill is made payable at so many Weeks after date, how is the time of Payment known?

Ans. By allowing seven days to the week, and reckoning the number of days from the date of the Bill.
24. What is meant by protesting a Bill?

Ans. A Protest is an instrument in writing (taken by a notary public) in favour of the holder of the Bill, which is not duly accepted or paid.
25. When should a Bill be presented for payment?
$A n s$. Upon the last day of Grace, and within bank hours.
26. When ought a Bill to be protested, if not paid?

Ans. The evening of the day on which it falls due, or last day of grace.
27. What is the consequence should the Holder neglect to protest the Bill in due time?

Ans. He loses recourse against the Drawer and Indorsers, and can sue the Acceptor only for payment.
28. When ought Inland Bills not paid to be returned?

Ans. Inland Bills may be kept fourteen days, but not longer.
29. How soon can payment of a Bill be inforced after it has been protested?

Ans. A charge may be given immediately, and six days thereafter the $A c$ ceptor or his property may be attached.
30. For what length of time is a Bill in force?

Ans. A Bill continues effectual for six years, although not regularly protested; and forty years when duly protested.

## 31. What is meant by a Foreign Bill?

Ans. It is a written order from a person in one country, addressed to another in a different country, requiring him to pay a certain sum to a third person, or to his order, and that either on demand, or at a specified time.
32. What is understood by Usance?

Ans. Usance is the time of one, two, or three months after date, or after sight, according to the custom of the places between which the Exchanges run.
33. What is meant by double or treble usance?

Ans. Double or treble usance, is double or treble the usual time; and half usance is half the time.
34. How many Persons are generally concerned in a Foreign Bill?

Ans. Sometimes three, but generally four; viz. two at the place where the Bill is drawn, and two in the country where it is payable.
35. How are these Persons named?

Ans. The Drawer, Payee, Drawee, and Holder.
36. Who is meant by the Drawer?

Ans. The person who makes out the Bill.
37. Who is meant by the Payee?

Ans. The person to whose order, or in whose favor the Bill is drawn.
38. Who is meant by the Drawee?

Ans. The person on whom the Bill is drawn.
39. Who is meant by the Holder of a Bill?

Ans. The person to whom the Bill is indorsed, or in whose possession it remains at the time ef payment.
40. Who is meant by the Indorser?

Ans. The person who first writes his name on the back of the Bill.
41. Who is meant by the Indorsee?

Ans. The person to whom the payee has indorsed the Bill.
42. What is meant by a Set of Exchange?

Ans. Two, three, or four bills drawn at the same time, of the same tenor and date.
43. For what purpose are these Bills so drawn?

Ans. To be transmitted by different ships or posts, as a security against accidents or delays; and when one of them is accepted and paid, the others are null and void.
44. How is the time of payment fixed on Bills after sight?

Ans. The Acceptor marks the date of his acceptance, and the term of the Bill is computed from the time it was accepted, and not from the time it was drawn.
45. When ought Foreign Bills not paid to be returned to the party from wehom they were received?

Ans. Foreign Bills should be returned in course of post, or at all events within three posts.
46. What is meant by a Bill of Parcels?

Ans. A Bill of Parcels is a note of the quantity and yalue of goods sold, arid delivered by the Scller to the P'urchaser, along with the goods:

## 47. How is a Bill of Parcels made out?

Ans. When it is a copy of the Goods sold, and delivered at the time of purchase, the expression is, Bought of A.B.
48. If a Bill of Parcels be for goods sold at a former period, how is it expressed?

Ans. We write, Mr. C. D. to A. B.; or Mr C. D. to A. B. Dr.; and place the dates (if more than one) on the margin. This is called a general account.
49. What is an Invoice?

Ans. An Invoice is an account of Goods generally sent off by sea, either in consequence of an order from the Person to whom they are sent, and at his risk, or consigned to him for sale, at the risk of the Shipper.
50. For what purpose is the clause, "Errors Excepted" prefixed to Invoices, and other accounts?

Ans. That the Subscriber may have it in his power afterwards to correct errors, should any be discovered.
51. What is an Account Sales?

Ans. It is an account of goods sold on Commission, drawn out by the Agent, and sent to his employer, who made the consignment.
52. What is meant by the Net Proceeds?

Ans. The Sum which remains after all charges attending the sales have been deducted, and which sum is due to the person from whom you received the consignment.
53. When the dests are not guaranteed by the agent, but are at the risk of the emplnyer, how should he make out the Account. Sales?

Ans. In the Preamble it may be stated at whose risk the goods have been sold, or the agent should prefix to his signature, "Baddebts excepted," otherwise, in strictness, he becomes accountable for the same.
54. When the Agent guarantees the debts, is it necessury to mention in the Ac-count-Sales the names of the Purchascrs?

Ans. It is not absolutely necessary, although in many instances it is done ; because it is a matter of indifference to his Employer to whom he sold the goods.
55. What is the duty of an Agent?

Ans. An agent should procure the intelligence of the state of trade at the place where he resides; of the quantity and quality of the goods in the market; their present prices, and the probability of their rising or falling; to pay exact obedience to the order of his Employers; to consult their interest in matters referred to his discretion; to execute their business with all possible dispatch; to be early in his intelligence ; correct in his Accounts; and punctual in his correspondence.
56. What is meant by an Account-Current?

Ans. An Account-Current is a state of our Mercantile Transactions with any person, drawn out in a plain circumstantial manner, arranged in the form of $D r$. and $C r$., and which exhibits the state of our affairs up to the date at which it is made out.

57 Does it require a knowledge of Book-keeping to understand the nature of an Account-current?

Ans. Yes: because the particulars are narrated as expressed in the Journal ; and where the collective term Sundries occurs in the Ledger, every reference is supplied.

[^14]Ans. The usual method is to compute the interest on each sum respectively on the $D r$. and $C r$. sides of the account.
59. Is there not a preferable to this?

Ans. Yes: the best method is to add and subtract the sums on the Dr. and Cr. sides as they become due, and then multiply the several balances by the days which intervened between each transaction, and if the balances be due at one time to $y o u$, and at another to your Correspondent, extend the products in separate columns, and compute the interest in the difference of the sums of these columns.
60. Why should a preference be given to this last method?

Ans. Because it is not only more expeditious, by reducing the computation to one operation (by a common divisor), but this method exhibits the balance due to the respective parties at the different dates of the transactions.

## II. QUERIES, with their ANSWERS, on Book-keeping.

1. What is book-keeping?

Book-keeping is the Art of recording the Transactions of Persons in Trade, in such a manner as to exhibit a distinct view of the state of their Affairs.
2. What is meant by single entry?

Single Entry chiefly records Transactions on credit by simply debiting the Person who receives any thing, and crediting the Person who gives or delivers any thing. Of course the Ledger affords to the Owner no other knowledge but the debts which are owing him, and what he owes to others.
3. What is understood by double entry?

When Books are kept on the principles of Double Entry, every Sum or Transaction which is entered on the Dr. side of any Account, the same sum must be carried to the $C r$. side of other Accounts. The Ledger exhibits in a concise point of view, not only the debts due to, or by you, as in Single Entry; but also the amount of the Cash and Bills - the amount of the Purchases and Sales, the value of the Goods on hand, the Gain or Loss on each article, or on the whole.
4. How many methods are there of Book-keeping as founded on distinct principles?

Ans. The Mode or Form of keeping Books, varies according to the peculiar nature of the Business; but there are, strictly speaking, only two methods: namely, Book-keeping by Single and by Double Entry.
5. What information should a Merchant's Books exhibit?

Ans. The information which a Merchant's Books exhibit, may be reduced to the three following heads?

1st. The Debts owing to him, and those which he owes to others.
2d. The Goods or other Property belonging to him at commencement or last balance; the amount sold or otherwise disposed of; and the quantity and value still on hand.
6. What is the use of the Day-Book?

Ans. The Day-Book records the sales, or disposal of Goods; and every other Transaction which cannot with propriety be entered in the Subsidiary Books, as C'ash and Bills, \&c.
7. How many Subsidiary Books are generally used in Business?

Aiss. The number of Subsiaitry Books, vary according to the nature of the
business ; but the following are the principal Books.-Invoice Book - Book of Shipments-Sales' Book -Cash, and Bill-Books.
8. What is the use of the Journal?

Ans. The Journal contains an arrangement of the whole transactions in each month; the Drs. and Crs. pointed out, that they may be easily posted into the Ledger.
9. What is the use of the Ledger ?

Ans. The Ledger collects together transactions of the same, or similar kind, under their respective heads, and for this purpose it is divided into several Accounts, the $D r$. and $C r$. sides being opposite.
10. What is the General Rule for distinguishing $\mathbf{D r}$. and Cr .?

Ans. Every Article received, or Person accountable to you is $D_{r .,}$ and every Article sold or delivered, or Person to whom you are accountable is Cr. ; Or in other words: every thing received, or Person receiving any thing is $D r$., and every thing sold or delivered; or Person delivering any thing is Cr .
11. How is the first part of the Inventory journalized?

Ans. Sundries Drs. to Stock.
Cash, for the balance on hand, - Goods or Property for the value qu Inventory. - Bills Receivable, for accepted bills in your possession. - Personal Accounts, for the sums due to you in open Accounts.
12. How is the second part of the Inventory journalized?

Stоск Dr. to Sundries.
To Personal Accounts for the sums you owe in open Accounts ; and to Bills Payable for your acceptances not due or paid.

## I. How are the following Cash Transactions stated?

13. When you receive payment of a Personal Account ?

Ans. I debit Cash, and say To A. B., received of him,
14. When you pay a Personal Account?

Ans. I credit Cash, and say By A. B., paid him.
15. When you receive Payment, and allow a Discount?

Ans. I debit Cash To A.B. for the full sum ; and then credit Cash, and say By Interest for Discount.
16. When you pay Money, and receive a Discount?

Ans. I credit Cash, By A. B. for the whole sum, and then debit Cash, and say, To Interest for discount.
17. When you receive Rents, Freights, \&c. from Accounts of Property?

Ans. I debit Cash, and say, To the Property, from which they arise.
18. When you receive money not connected, with any Account?

Ans. I debit Cash, To Profit and Loss, if it be a gain arising from the business: or, I debit Cash To Stock, if it be a sum which does not arise from the business, such as a legacy received, or a wager won.
19. When you pay Charges on Accounts of Property?

Ans I credit Cash, and say, By the Property, for repairs, or the like.
20. When you pay money not connected with any Account?

Ans. I credit Cash, By Charges, if any incidental charge.
or By House Expenses, for private expenses.
or By Profit and Loss, for Interest on Money borrowed.

## II. How are the following Bill Transactions recorded.

21. When you receive a Bill in settlement of an Account ?

Ans. I make Bills Receivable Dr. to A. B.
22. When you grant or Accept a Bill?

Ans. I make the Person (A. B.) to whom granted, Dr. to Bills Payable.
23. When you receive payment of a Bill?

Ans. I debit Cash, and say, To Bills Receivable.
24. When you pay or retire a Bill?

Ans. I credit Cash, and say, By Bills payable.
25. When you discount a Bill?

Ans. I first debit Cash, and say, To Bills receivable for the sum of the Bill, and then credit Cash, and say, By Interest for the discount.
26. When you indorse or pay away a Bill?

Ans. I enter $A$. B. (to whom indorsed) Dr. to Bills Receivable.
27. When you draw and remit a Bill?
$A n s$. I may either make $A$. B. (to whom remitted) $D r$ r. to C. D. on whom drawn; or, Bills Receivable Dr. to C. D., and then A. B. Dr. to Bills Receivable.
27. When you renew a Bill?

1st. If the Bill be in my own hands ;
I make A. B., the Acceptor, Dr. to Sundries; viz. To Bills Receivable, for the sum of the old Bill; To Interest, for the interest included in new Bill.-And then Bills Receivable Dr.to A. B. for the new Bill.

Note. This entry supposes interest included in the new Bill. If the interest for the additional time be paid in Cash; I debit Cash, and say, To Interest ; or, if no Interest is allowed, there is no necessity for any entry when the Bill was renewed.

2d. If I have indorsed or paid away the Bill?
Ans. I credit Cash, By A. B. when you pay his Bill, and then A.B. Dr. to Interest for the interest; lastly, I enter Bills Receivable Dr.to A. B. for the new Bill.
28. When you protest a Bill?

1st. If the Bill be in my own hands;
I enter $A$. B., from whom we received it Dr. to Bills Receivable; and then I credit Cash, and say, By A. B. for expenses of protest.

2d. If I have paid away or remitted the Bill;
I credit Cash, By A. B. paid his bill.
A. B. Dr. to Sundries ; viz. To C.D. (to whom the bill was remitted) for the amount of the Bill, with charges of protest : and To Charges for additional expences paid by us.

## IV. How are the following Transactions in Purchasing Goods stated.

## 29. When you buy Goods for Cash?

Ans. I credit Cash, and say, By Goods.
30. When you buy Goods on Credit?

Ans. I make Goods Dr. to A. B. (the purchaser.)
31. When you purchase Goods on Bill?

Ans. First, I make Goods Dr. to $A$. B., and when I accept his draft; I make him Dr. to Bills Payable.
32. When you pay freight, duty, or other charges on Goods?

Ans. I credit Cash: By Goods paid charges.

## V. How are the following Transactions in Selling Goods entered?

33. When you sell Goods for Cash?

Ans. I debit Cash, and say, To Goods, for the amount.
34. When you sell Goods on credit?

Ans. I make $A$. B. (the buyer) Dr. to Goods.
35. When you sell Goods on Bill?

Ans. First I make $A . B$. Dr. to Goods, and then when he accepts my draft on him. I enter Bills Receivable Dr. to $A . B$.
36. When you receive a Bounty or Drawback on Goods exported?

Ans. I make Debentures Dr. to Goods; and when I receive payment, I debit Cash, and say, To Debentures?

## VI. How are the following Transactions in Bartering or Exchanging Goods 'stated?

37. When the value received is exactly equal to the value delivered?

Ans. I make Goods received Dr. to Goods delivered.
38. When the values are unequal, and the difference to be settled at a future ceriod?

Ans. I first make Goods received $D r$. to $A . B$. for the amount, and then A. B. Dr. to Goods delivered for their amount.
39. When the values are unequal, and the difference settled by Cash or Bill at the time?

Ans. 1st. If the value received be greater, I enter Goods $D r$. to $A$. B. for the amount; then I credit Cash $B y A$. B. for the sum paid him, and $A . B$. Dr. to Bills Payable for the amount of my Bill. $2 d l y$. It the value delivered be greater, I make $A$. B. Dr. to Goods for the amount; then I debit Cash To $A, B$. for the sum I received; and Bills Receiveable Dr. to A. B. for his acceptance.

## VII. How are the following Transactions in Shipping Goods entered?

40. When you ship off Goods in consequence of orders?

Ans. I make A. B. Dr. to Sundries.
4.1. When you ship off Goods to your Agent as an adventure?

Ans. I make Adventure to-Dr. to Sundries, viz. To Goods, To Charges, To Commission, and To Insurance, (if any.)
42. When the Agent renders an Account-Sales?

Ans. I enter Agent Dr. to Adventure to-for the Proceeds, which, if greater than the outset charge, the difference is gain.
43. How is the Account closed?

Ans. I make Adventure to-Dr. to Profit and Loss; but if there has been a loss, I reverse the entry.
VIII. How are the following Transactions relating to Goods received to sell on Commission, stated?
44. When you pay charges on Goods consigned?

Ans. If Credit, Cash, and say, By Goods on Commission.
4.5. When you make a sale of these Goods?

Ans. If for Cash, I debit Cash To Goods on Commission; or if on credit, A. B. Dr. to Goods on Commission.
4. When you take any of these Goods to Account ?

Ans I make, Goods Dr.to Goods on Commission.
47. When you make out the Account-Sales?

Ans. I enter, Goods on Commission Dr. to Sundries, viz. To Charges, To Commission, To Consigner for net Proceeds.
IX. IIow are the following Transactions in making Insurances Journalized?
48. When you effect Insurance on your own Account on Goods outward?

Ans. If on Goods by way of Adventure, I make Adventure Dr. to the Broker or Assurance Company ; or, if on Goods qu order of another person, I enter A. B. Dr. to Sundries, viz. To the Broker for prem. and policy ; To Commission for $\frac{1}{2}$ 野 Cent.
49. When you effect Insurance on your own Account, on Goods homeward?

Ans. I enter Goods Dr. to the Broker or Company, for premium and policy.
50. When you effect Insurance on another Person's account?

Ans. I make the Person Dr. to the Insurance Company.
51. When a return of premium is claimed for convoy and arrival, for insurance on another person?

Ans. I make the Broker or Insurance Company Dr. to A. B., for whose account the insurance was made.
52. When a return of premium is claimed on your account for convoy and arrival?

Ans. Imake the Broker or Insurance Dr. to the Goods on which the insurance was made.

## X. How are the following Transactions in Bankruptcy stated?

53. When the failure is a total loss?

Ans. I make Profit and Loss Dr. to the Bankrupt, for the amount of my claim.
54. When you receive a Composition?

Ans. If in Cash, I debit Cash To the Bankrupt; or, if a Bill, Bills Receivable Dr. to Ditto; then Profit and Loss Dr. to the Bankrupt for my loss.
55. Should the Bankrupt at any after period voluntarily pay the deficiency?

Ans. I debit Cash, To Profit and Loss for the sum received.
56. When the Loss by a Failure is known at the time of Balancing?

Ans. I make Profit and Loss Dr. to the Bankrupt for the loss, and carry the difference to the Balance Account, which is the composition which I have to receive.

## Queries on the Ledger Accounts and Balancing the Books.

## 1. How many kinds of Accounts does the Ledger contain?

Ans. When the Books are kept by Double Entry, the Ledger contains the three following, viz. Personal, Real, and Nominal, Accounts.
2. What does Personal Accounts contain on the Dr. and Cr. sides?

Ans. A. B., or any Person's account, contains on the Dr. sides the sums which he is accountable to me ; and on the $C r$. those for which I am accountable to him. The balance shows how much is owing.
3. How are Personal Accounts balanced?

Ans. If the Dr. side be greatest, enter the difference of Balance, and if the $C r$. be greatest, the contrary; first crediting or debiting the account for the difference accordingly.
4. What does Bills Receivable Account contain on the Dr. and Cr. sides?

Ans. Bills Receivable contains on the Dr. the Bills I receive for any debt owing me ; and on the $C r$., those I receive payment of, or which I discount, or pay away.
5. How is Bills Receivable Account balanced?

Ans. By carrying the difference (which is the Bills on hand) to the Dr. of Balance, first crediting the account for the same.
6. What does Bills Payable Account contain on the Cr. and Dr. sides?

Ans. Bills Payable contains on the Cr., the Bills I accept; and on the Dr., those I have paid.
7. How is Bills Payable Account balanced?

Ans. By carrying the difference (which is the sum I owe in accepted Bills) to the $\mathbf{C r}$. of Balance, first debiting the account for that sum.
8. What is meant by the term Real Accounts?

Ans. Real Accounts are Accounts of any kind of Property, such as Cash, Goods, Ships, Houses, Lands, or the like.
9. What does Cash contain on the Dr. and Cr. sides?
$A n s$. CÁsh contains on the $D r$. the sums of money I receive, and on the $C r$. the money I pay.

## 10. How is the Cash Account balanced?

Ans. By carrying the difference (which is the money on hand) to the Dr. of Balance.
11. What does Goods contain on the Dr. and Cr.?

Ans. Goods, or any other Property, contains on the Dr. the amount of the purchases, and all charges; and on the $C r$. the sales and other returns.
12. Hotv is an Account of Goods balanced?

Ans. 1st. When the Goods are all sold, by Profit and Loss, if the Cr. side be greater the difference is gain, which I carry to the Cr. of Profit and Loss account; but if the Dr. side be greater, the difference is loss, which I carry to the Dr. side of Profit and Loss. 2d. When the Goods are all on hand, I enter the amount or value on the Dr, side of Balance, first crediting the account for the same. 3d. When part of the Goods is on hand, I ascertain the value of the part unsold, which I enter on the $C r$. side of the account, then the difference of the two sides will show the gain or loss, which I carry to the proper side of Profit and Loss, and the value on hand to the Dr. side of Balance.
13. What is meant by Nominal Accounts? -

Ans. Nominal Accounts are those of Stock and Profit and Loss.
14. What does the Stock Account represent?

Ans. Sтоск represents the Name of the Owner of the Books.
15. What does Stock contain on the Dr. and Cr. sides?

Ans. The $D r$. sides contains the amount of my debts, and the $\boldsymbol{C r}$. the amount of my effects at last Balance, or at begining the Books.
16. What does the different of the two sides of Sтоск show?

Ans. My Stock or Capital at the period referred to.
17. What does the Profit and Loss Account on the Dr. and Cr.sides?

Ans. Profit and Loss Account contains on the Dr. every article of loss or charge against the business; and on the Cr. every article of gain or advantage arising from the business.
18. What does the difference of the Profit and Loss Account show, when the sereral items from closing the Ledger Accounts are posted?

Ans. The difference shews the Net Gain or Loss on the business.
19. To What Account is the difference of Profit and Loss carried, at Balancing?

Ans. To the $C r$. of Sтоск, if there has been a gain on the Business; but to the $D r$. side if a loss.
20. What does Charges Account contain on each side?

Ans. On the Dr. side are entered all Expenses paid or incurred on the business which do not belong to any particular account; on the Cr. usually the sums we charge our Employers, for warehouse rent, postages or the like.
21. What does House Expenses contain on each side?

Ans. On the Dr. side the sums of money, or the value of any thing else, taken for private usc. If there be any entry on the $C r$. it must be for a sum which was withdrawn, and not all expended at the time of bulancing the Books.
22. What does the Commission Account contain on each side?

Ans. On the $C r$. side the sums I receive as an allowance for transacting business for others. If there is any entry on the $D r$. it must be for commission which I owe to others, for instance, Bankers on whom we draw Bills charge a commission.
23. What does Interest A ccount contain on each side?

Ans. On the $D r$. side, all sums paid or incurred by me, for interest or discount on Bills or Accounts, in receiving a settlement; on the Cr. side the sums for interest, or discount allowed me.
24. How are these Four last Accounts closed?

Ans. By carrying the difference to the proper side of the Profit and Loss Account
25. What does Balance-Account contain on the Dr. and Cr. sides; and what does the difference of this Account show?

Ans. Balance contains on the Dr. the Cash on hand, and other Property which belongs to me, and all debts due me; the Cr. side contains the sums I owe in open Accounts, and in Bills accepted by me. The difference therefore shows my Net Capital at the time of Balancing.
26. Explain the reason why the difference of Stock agrees with the difference of Balance at closing the Books?

Ans. The Stock Account contains on the Dr. the amount of my Debts; and on the Cr. side the amount of my Effects at opening the Books. The difference shows my Capital at that time, and when my net Profits are added, or Losses deducted from this sum, it will show my Capital at the time of Balancing. The Dr. side of the Balance Accoint contains my Effects, and the Cr. my

Debts at that time, and the difference must therefore also show my net Capital, and both will correspond if the Books be correct.
27. In a Set of Books balanced, what two Accounts in the Ledger woill show the Merchant's net Capital or deficiency?

Ans. The Stock and the Balance Accounts.

We shall conclude these Queries on Book-keeping, by proposing the following, in Company Trade:-

1. What is Partnership?

Ans. Partnership is when two or more Persons unite in Trade, and agree to divide the Profits or sustain the Losses arising from the Business.
2. How should the Books of a Copartnery be kept?

Ans. The Books of a Co-partnery should be kept as if they belonged to one Person only, but the plural number should be used, wee, us, and ours, instead of $I$, me, mine, and the like.
3. When the Capital to be employed in the Concern is fixed on?

Ans. Sundries Drs. to Stock in Co.; each Partner for his share or proportion which he means to advance.
4. When these Shares are paid in?

Ans. Cash, or the Article Dr. to Sundries; to each Partner for the amount of his share.
5. Is one Account in general sufficient for each Partner, and how should it be kcpt?

Ans. Yes: and it should be kept in the same manner as that of any neutral Person.
6. What should the Partners' Accounts exhibit?

Ans. They should exhibit only the money paid, or any other articles received from the Concern for private use, together with the Interest on their respective shares.
7. How are these Accounts closed?

Ans. The Balance is carried forward like any other personal Account, until the profits be divided, or an alteration in the shares takes place, or the term of the Co-partnery expire, previous to any of which these Accounts must be closed.
8. When the Capital is to be increased?

Ans. The Entries are the same as at Commencement of the Business.
9. When the Capital is to be decreased?

Ans. Reverse these Entries.
10. When the Profits are to be divided among the Partners?

Ans. Enter Profit and Loss Dr. to each Partner.
11. When the Profits are to be applied to increase the Stock?

Ans. Profit and Loss Dr. to Stock in Co.
12. If there has been a Loss on the Business?

Aus. The above Entries are reversed.
13. When an alteration in the Shares takes place?

Ans. The Books must be previously Balanced, and the Partners' accounts closed.
14. What is the Stock Account to be considered?

Ans. Stock is to be considered as a Joint Account, to be divided at such periods, and in such proportions as are directed by the articles of Co-partnery.
15. What should the Stock Account exhibit?

Ans. The Stock Account should always include the amount or value of the Company's Effects, both real and personal.

## III. EXERCISES for the Improvement of the Student.

## RECEIPTS.

## Write Receipts for the following Transactions.

1. I received on the 18 th May, 1845 , from Sheldon \& Sons, $\mathcal{E} 241$ " 3 in full, of Madder : required the form of a Receipt?
2. Borrowed from Henry Sheldon, £150, on 10th June, which I am to repay on the 20th - What is the form of an acknowledgment for the same?
3. On 13th June, I paid my Landlord half a year's rent of Warehouse, viz. £25-What is the form of a Receipt for the same?
4. April 15th, received from Henry Watt £200, on Account of Richard Conder, New York - Required the form of a Receipt which I should give to H. Watt?
5. Received on the 8th April Thomas Allwood's Pro. Note, at 3 mo., q £ 147 " 7 " 6 payable to my order, for Goods sold and delivered to him : -What is the form of the Receipt I should give him?
6. A. B. delivers a Bill of Parcels, amounting to $\notin 135 « 10$, to C. D., who pays it. A. B. acknowledges the same at the foot of the Account, and also gives C. D. a stamp Receipt - Required the form of each?

## PROMISSORY-NOTES AND DRAFTS.

Draw out Bills for the following Transactions, date them from some Town, and where the day of the month and year are not given, insert them.

1. Draw out a Note at 3 months, dated at the time of writing it: A. B. payable to C. D. for £320.
2. At 30 days, E. F. to G H. for $£ 17 』 12 » 6$.
3. At 21 days' sight, J. K. dated from Bristol, $\uparrow$ § £ $75{ }^{n} 16$.
4. At 4 months, L. M. to N. O. for $£ 623$ " $12{ }^{«} 6$, from Liverpool, payable in London.
5. Accommodated A. B. with my Note, for $£ 150$, at 3 months, and took his Acceptance of the same date, term, and sum - Required the form of each Bill.
6. Settled my Account with C. D. which is $£ 130$ " 10, and gave him my Note at 4 months, including interest-Required the form, and the sum for which the Bill was drawn?
7. I am desired to draw a Bill on John Howie \& Co, dated 7th Jan., @ 2 mo. date, for £110 " 4 - Required the form?
8. Edward Weston of Manchester, has drawn on me a Bill for \&370 "1, dated 3d Jan., at 31 days' date, payable to Wm. Jones-Required the form?
9. Drawn on Sheldon \& Sons, a Bill in favor of James Fielding \& Co. 14th March, at 3 months, $\ddagger \not \equiv 267{ }^{\circ} 15$ " 2 - Required the form of the Draft?
10. Robert Runcorn \& Co. of Manchester, have drawn in favor of T. Adair, dated 13th March, which I have accepted, and by agreement was to be allowed $5 \neq$ Cent discount. The amount of their Account is $\mathscr{£} 452$ " 8 -Required the Form, and the sum for which the Bill was drawn?

## FOREIGN BILLS.

1. Richard Conder, of New York, has drawn a Bill on me for $£ 150$ sterling, dated 6th January, 1848, @ 50 days after sight, in favor of J. Hill, which I accepted on the 27 th February-Required the form of the Bill when it becomes due-and how it should be recorded in the Books?
2. I have received a Bill from Richard Conder, New York, drawn by himself upon G. Kay, London, q\% $\mathcal{C} 400$ sterling, dated 20th February, 1845, at 30 days' sight, and which was accepted 24th March-Required the form, and when due; also the form of a Letter of Advice when duly accepted?
3. I wish to know how the other two Bills of the Set of the Exchange of the same tenor and date as the above were drawn out?
4. Required the form of a Bill from New York on London, which was remitted me by Richard Conder, drawn by J. Blake, dated 16th April, 1848, at 40 days' sight, payable to Matthew Tindal upon Lees \& Co. London, and accepted by them on 16th May, and when it becomes due?-N. B. The above Bill was specially indorsed by M. Tindal to Richard Conder, and by Conder to me-Required these forms, and how the different clauses of the Bill is to be recorded in the Bill-Book?

Required the proper Entries for the following Cases. BUYING AND SELLING.

1. I sold to J. Howie \& Co. on the 4th January, 1845, 75 bundles of Water Twist, amount $£ 116$ " 12 " 6 , payable in 3 months - Required the form of the Bill of Parcels, and the Journal Entry?
2. On the 12 th Feb. 1845, I sold to Thomas Allwood 56 bundles of Water Twist, amount $£ 86{ }^{\prime \prime} 6$ " 6 ; and 4 Casks of Dutch Madder, amount $\notin 153{ }^{\circ} \cdot 19_{«} 9$; at the same time I received in part $\neq 50$, and a Bill on J. Berry for $£ 135$ " 10 , and he owes me the Balance-Required the form of the Bill of Parcels, giving him credit for the payments made ; and what are the proper Entries?
3. Bought from Samuel Johnson, on the 14th February, 618 bundles Water Twist, which cost $£ 877$. 12-On the 16 th March I accepted two Bills drawn by him on me, one payaile to Burke \& Moore dated 1st March, at 3 months, for $E 203{ }_{n} 6{ }_{n} 6$; the other in favor of T. Austin, 14th March, at 3 months, $£ 300$ „ 16-Make out the Bill of Parcels, and give me credit for the two Bills, and Journalize the transaction?
4. Exchanged 550lbs. Cotton yarn, amount $\mathcal{E}^{2} 250$ " 10 ; for 200 pieces Cambrics, value $£ 248$ « 3 and received the balance in Cash-How should this be entered?

## CASH.

1. I bought at Public Sale on the 5th January, 1845, 399lbs. Mule Twist, and paid the amount $£ 124$ " 10 - Required the form of a Bill of Parcels, and the necessary entry in the Books?
2. On the 3d March, I sold for Cash, to Jos. Heron, 66lbs. Mule Twist, £21 9 " 6-Make out a Bill of Parcels, and enter the transaction in the Books.
3. Having discounted at the Banker's Ord \& Davis's Bill for $\notin 212$ " 6. I paid Discount £2 " 3 " 8 - How am I to enter this transaction in the Cash-Book?
4. Paid Duty, Freight, and Charges on 110 Casks Ashes, £81 "4" 10-What is the necessary entry?
5. Received from William Fenton, in full of his account, net $\notin 73$ " 6 and allowed him £3"17"6 of discount-How should this transaction be entered?
6. I have received a Legacy of $£ 500$ - What Accounts should I place it to ?
7. Lost my Pocket-Book, which contained in Bank Notes $£ 35$ "10, and having advertized it (but without success) which cost me 30/-What are the proper entries?
8. I paid J. Fielding \& Co, in full of their account, which was $£ 280$ " 10 from which they allowed me a Discount of \& 14 " 0 " 6 . - How should this transaction be entered in the books?
9. I paid my Acceptance to J. Fielding \& Co. on Discount, for $\mathcal{E} 156 » 7$ " 8 , and they allowed me 31 day's Discount, which is $13 / 3$. - How should I record the same in the Books?
10. Ord \& Davis having become insolvent, and as their acceptance to me qu $\not £^{212}$ " 6 is due this day, which I had discounted, I am under the necessity of lifting it - How am I to enter this transaction ?
11. Ord \& Davis, who owe me £212 " 6 have obtained a discharge for $17 / 6$ q $\notin, I$ have agreed to the same, and received a Dividend of $3 / 6$ q又 $\mathfrak{E}$, and have discharged them for $2 / 6$ per $£$ of loss - What are the proper entries?
12. Received a year's Rent of my House at Windsor, $£ 50$.
13. Paid John Wright for repairs to House at Windsor, £21 "14-How should these entries be recorded?
14. Paid my Clerk, J. Penman, three months salary, 17 " 10 ; and
15. Paid my Landlord half-a-year's rent of Warehouse, £25 - How should these entries be recorded?
16 Received Cash for a Debenture qisabella, $£ 56$ " 2 -What accounts should I place it to?
16. Having received $£ 200$ from H. Watt, on account of Richard Conder, New York, required the necessary entry in the Cash-Book?
17. Received one year's interest in Stock on Rope-work Co. £22 "10.
18. Received a Dividend at the Bank, half-a-year's interest on 2965 Stock in the 3 Cents. $£ 40$ " 0 " 6 - To what Accounts should I enter these two transactions?
19. Settled with the Owners of the Ship Britannia, and received my Onefourth share of gain, £ 157 !. 19 ." 2.
20. Keceived Freights of my Ship Minerva, from Jamaica, $\not \subset 897$ „ $11 » 2$.
21. Paid Captain Noble, of the Minerva, in full, £ 763 " 17 " 9.
22. Paid for repairs to Ship Minerva, £ 220 i 10 -to what accounts should I place the last four transactions?

## Required the proper Entries for the following Transactions:

1st. Paid B. C.'s Draft on me at sight?
2 d . Won of A. C. a wager of $£ 50$, which is paid me?
3d. Paid J. B. one year's interest on $£ 1000$, borrowed on bond ?
4th. Received from E. K. one year's interest on $£ 500$ lent on Bill, and also the principal?
5th. Bought for Cash P. M.'s Bill on E. F. at 50 days' date, £ 150 , @ 20 days Premium, and remitted it to G. H.?
6th. Sold for Cash my Draft on S. D. \& Co. qp $£ 200$, and allowed 25 days' discount?
7th. Lifted my Acceptance to E. F. for $£ 400$, by indorsing him G. J.'s Bill for $£ 250$, at 1 month, and paid him the balance in Cash, with one month's interest on the indorsation?

## SHIPMENTS.

Having shipped Goods for Richard Conder, New York, for his account and
 $\mathscr{£}$ «5»4; and insured the amount with the London Assurance Co. £22"3"6-What is the Journal entry, and the form of a Letter of Advice?

## GOODS ON CONSIGNMENT.

1. Richard Conder, New York, advisés me to insure on his Account on 2) Bales Cotton, qu the Fanny, Ker, Master, $\mathfrak{\notin \tilde { 0 } 0 \text { , which I have this day }}$ effected with the London Assurance Company, at 6 Guineas Cent. to
 my Commission at $\frac{1}{2}$ qू Cent. is £3 "5-Required the Journal entry, and Letter of Advice?
2. The Fanny arrives safe with Convoy, and I charge the London Assurance Company for the return of Premium ; I also pay Duty, Freight, and other Charges at Landing-Required the Entries?
3. I have sold the said Cotton to R. Runcorn \& Co., and have made out an Account-Sales for R. Conder, and charged him for Warehouse Rent, Interest, and Commission, and the Net Proceeds due him is-Required the entries?
4. Consigned to James Forbes \& Co. Dublin, 80 Planks Mahogany for sale which were consigned us by Waller \& Co. from Jamaica.-Thomas Kilgour, our Agent, has paid Charges at shipping, $£ 1 „ 13$ " 3 : we receive Account Sales from J. Forbes \& Co. of the same, which amount to ※285』11»6 Irish, at $10 \frac{1}{2} q$ Cent. exchange: we charge Waller \& Co.
$2 \frac{1}{2}$ 设 Cent．on the sales for our Commission－Required the proper entries for these Transactions？

## INSURANCES．

## Required the Proper Journal Entries for the following Transactions ：

1st．B．C．has insured for me on Goods from Hamburgh，£2000，at 6 Guineas q．Cent．Policy $5 / 6$ q\％Cent．？
2d．A．B．has paid average Loss on the Goods underwrote by him，at \＆2＂ 11 q．Cent．after deducting his premium ？
3d．Insured with the London Assurance Company on my ship Minerva，from Jamaica to London，£2750，at 4 Guineas q\％Cent．and Policy $\mathscr{E} 7$ „ 14.
4th．Underwrote for D．E．on $£ 500$ ，on Goods $\ddagger$ the Mars，from Grenada，at 7 Guineas q Cent．and Policy $5 / 6$ qent．？
5th．The Vessel is Lost，and I have settled with D．E．for the sum under－ written by me，by granting him my Acceptance at 3 months，deducting the Premium？
6th．Insured with the London Assurance Company on account of Waller \＆Co． Jamaica，$£ 1000$ ，on Rum and Sugar，${ }^{2} 0$ the Minerva，Noble，from Ja－ maica，to London，at 9 Guineas q\％Cent．Policy $5 / 6$ Fent．to return 4 q．Cent．for Convoy and Arrival？
7th．The Minerva has arrived safe，I therefore charge the London Assurance Company for the return of Premium？

## JOINT－ADVENTURES．

1．Consigned to William Bancroft，St．Kitt＇s，to sell on account of Thomas Allwood and myself，each one－half concerned，sundry Goods，amount £691＂ 17 ＂ 4 ；paid Charges at shipping，£8＂ 3 ＂ 6 ，my Commission is £21＂7，and I have insured on $£ 770$ with the London Assurance Com－ pany $\notin 50$＂ 14 ＂2－What is the Journal Entry？
2．William Bancroft writes me that the Goods arrived safe，and that he has sold them as qu Account Sales，enclosed amount $£ 966$＂ 9 ：he has at same time remitted me a Bill on M．Parry，for $£ 350$＂5．－Required the proper entries to close the Adventure，and a division of the Profits？
3．Suppose he had shipped me 40 Puncheons of Rum，value $£ 600$ in part of the Sales，and I had insured the same with the London Assurance Com－ pany，at 9 Guineas $\%$ Cent．Policy 33／to return $4 \%$ Cent．for Convoy and Arrival．－Required the Entries？
4．Suppose further that the Vessel arrives with Convoy，and that I charge the London Assurance Company for the return of Premium at 4 和 Cent．， that I pay Customs，Freight，and Charges during the Sale $£ 149$＂ $14{ }_{n} 6$ ： I sell 30 Puncheons of the Rum to E．and B．at 2 Months，£667，and 10 Puncheons to T．A．at 3 months， $\mathfrak{£ 2 2 0}$ ：I charge $2 \frac{1}{2}$ 解 Cent．Commis－ sion on the Sales．－Required the entries，and how Allwood＇s Account would have stood．

The following EXERCISES are subjoined as a farther trial of the young Accountant's skill in arranging a solution of them in a neat and methodical form.

1. A Merchant's Effects on the 1st January amounted to $£ 4085$ « 12 " 9 , and his Debts to $£ 1106{ }^{*} 2$ " 2 : on the 23d Feb. he received a Legacy ot £500. At Balancing his Books on the 31st March, the sum of the debit side of his Profit \& Loss Account was $£ 132$ " 18 « 4, and the Credit side £311 "9 " 10. The Dr. side of his Balance Account was £6402" 5, and the $C r$. side $\not £^{2} 44$ " 2 " 11. -Required his Stock at the beginning of the year ; his gain or loss since that period, and the Amount of his present Capital?
2. A, a traveller for a Mercantile House in Glasgow, being short of Cash, when at Manchester, borrows from B. £10, and in London $£ 10$ from C. On his return to Glasgow, he finds he has expended of these sums $£ 15 \leadsto 12 « 6$, and the balance he retained for his own use. How is this transaction stated, either as a Cash-Book or a Journal Entry?
3. There are three Partners in a Manufacturing Concern. A. holds ${ }_{12}^{7} ;$ B. $\frac{1}{4}$; and C. $\frac{1}{6}$. A. becomes insolvent, by which there is a loss of $£ 593{ }_{" 10}{ }^{\prime \prime} 10$ sustained by the other two Partners.-Required what proportion of this sum falls to be paid by each of the solvent Partners; and also the necessary entries in the Journal, to bring the same to the proper Accounts in the Ledger?
4. A Merchant in looking over his Books, finds the state of his affairs to be as follows. His Effects on the 1st January amounted to $\mathfrak{E} 6886$ « 19 «10, and his Debts, in open Accounts, to $2262 " 5$ "10, and in Accepted Bills £1125"7"6. On the 1st July his Effects were $£ 10861 " 8 " 1$, and his Debts to $£ 6958$ " 1 "2.-Required the amount of his former and present Capital; his net gain, and the rate qo Cent. which his business has yielded during the six months?
5. At the dissolution of a Company Concern, the Partners agreed to divide their Effects as follows : A. is to take the Goods on hand, valued $q$ Inventory $\neq 728 « 15$, at 10 Cent. discount. B. Collects the open Accounts, amounting to $£ 521$ " 13 " 4 , which are assigned to him at 15/ \% $^{2}$ Pound. And C. debits himself for the Bills in hand ₹ 470 " 11 „ 3 on being allowed $1 \frac{1}{4} \mp$ Cent. for Commission and Risk. How will Accounts stand betwixt them, A. having 4 shares, B. 3 shares, and C. 2 shares of the business?
6. On the Ist July, 1825, Our one-third share of Hope Estate, in Jamaica, stood indebted to us $\neq 3175{ }^{\wedge} 6$ «2 sterling : on the 2d August our Partners, in Jamaica, J. \& A. Sydney, advise us that they have shipped 60 Casks Sugar, the Minerva, to London, which we have insured with the London Assurance Company, on £1700, at 9 Guineas ₹ Cent. Policy 5/6 7p Cent. (to return 4\% Cent. for Convoy and Arrival) £ 165 * 6 „ 6 and we charge $\frac{1}{2}$ 埗 Cent. Commission on the sum insured, $£ 8$ " 10 : they also advise that they have shipped 20 Hhds Sugar, $\nsim$ the Neptune, to Bristol, for sale, which we have also insured with the London Assurance Company, on $\notin 600$, at 5 Guineas $\neq$ Cent. certain, Policy 33/ $\neq 31$ " 13 our Commission $\frac{1}{2} \mp$ Cent. £3. On the 17 th we accepted J. \& A. Sidney's two Drafts, the one qo 120 " 14 due $2 d$ October: the other,
£170, due 12th October, on their own account. On the 18th we pay J. Craig, 留 receipt, on account of the Estate, £173 "15. On the 20th, we sell to sundry Persons 25 Hhds. Sugar, which had formerly been on hand; the net proceeds of which amount to $\notin 730$ „ 16 " 3 . On the 23 d we paid Smith $\ddagger$ order on their account, $£^{2} 2 « 14$. On 10th September we accept on their account, their Draft $\ddagger \notin 120$, due 2 d November. On the 15 th September, the Minerva arrives safe with Convoy, and we charge the London Assurance Company for the return of Premium at $4 \%$ Cent. £68. On the 20th, we ship off Goods ${ }^{2}$ the Dolphin, for account of the Estate, which amount with Charges, Commission, and Insurance, to $£ 739$ „ 6 " 2 , and on their own account, Goods to the amount of $£ 440$ " 1 . On the 25th, the Agents at Bristol inform us of having sold the 20 Hhds. and enclose us Bills for the proceeds, amount $\mathcal{E} 625$ «2.-Required a state of these transactions made up to 30th September, with the other Partners, including interest. The Interest on our Stock is £39"13"10: we charge $\frac{x_{2}}{2}$ 䉼 Cent. Commission on our Disbursements, which is $\mathcal{E} 4$; for Postage of Letters 12/6. The balance of Interest due us on the transactions of the Estate is $\notin 5 » 19 \approx 10$. We charge $\mathrm{J}: \& \mathrm{~A}$. Sidney ${ }^{\frac{7}{3}}$ \% Cent. Commission on their transactions, $£ 2$ " 15 « 4 ; balance of Interest due by them is $1 / 3$ and Postages $15 / 6$. - Required the best method to exhibit these transactions in the plainest and most satisfactory manner ; and how much are the respective Shares of the Balance of our respective accounts?

# FORMS OF LETTERS ON BUSINESS, 

AND<br>OTHER PRECEDENTS.

## I. ADVICE OF GOODS BEING SHIPPED.

London, April 18th, 1850.
Messrs. Holford, Rucker, \& Co. Hamburgh.

## Gentlemen,

I was duly favoured with yours of the 25th ult. and agreeably to your kind order, have shipped on board the Isabella, Brown, for your Account and Risk, an assortment of printed Goods, the amount as qo Invoice annexed, $\ddagger £ 373$ " 12 " 4, at your debit, payable in 3 months.

You will observe that a few of the Prices are somewhat higher than you specified; but the superior quality of the Cloths, and the tastefulness of the patterns will, I presume, justify me in sending them.

Cotton Goods of every description are on the advance; and since the above purchase, the same quality could not now be bought at less than $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. to 2 d . ${ }^{*} \%$ yard higher. In hopes soon to hear from you, and to receive your further favors,

> I am, Gentlemen,
> Your most obedient Servant,
P. S.-Bill of Lading inclosed.
A. B.

## II. EFFECTING INSURANCE, AND ACKNOWLEDGING A REMITTANCE.

Mr. Richard Conder, New York.
Sir,
Your esteemed favour of the 14 th instant I have duly received, and am happy to hear that the Goods qo the Ann, arrived safe, and have met with your approbation.

Agreeable to your desire I have effected Insurance q\% $£ 650$ on 20 Bales Cotton, the Fanny, which you have been pleased to consign to me; Premium at 6 Guineas $\%$ Cent. (to return 1 \% Cent. for Convoy and Arrival); Policy 38/6..................................................................... £42. $17{ }^{\text {«. }} 6$



On the 15 th April I received from H. Watt, your letter...... £ $\sum^{200}$ " 0 " 0 16th May, Bill, Blake on Lees, at 40 days sight.......... 150 " 10 „ 0
.............Ditto, Forbes on Mills, at 60 days sight...... 250^0»0
Placed to your Credit............................... $\overline{E 600 ॥ 10 » 0}$
I doubt not but the above two Bills will be as honorably paid as they were regularly accepted.

I shall write you again on receipt of the Cotton, in the sale of which you may rely upon my best exertions for your interest, and in the mean time,

> I am, Sir,
> Yours respectfully,
A. B.

## III. ADVICE OF A BILL BEING DISHONOURED.

London, 31 st May, 1850.
Messrs. Goodwin \& Blake, Bristol.
Gentlemen,
Your draft on Richard Noble, qu £130„15 due yesterday, is this day returned to me under protest for non-payment, and amounts, with expences, to $£ 131.5$.

I will therefore thank you for a remittance for the same as early as possible.

> I am, Gentlemen,
> Your most obedient Servant,
A. B.

## IV. RESPECTING AN ACCOUNT-SALES.

London, 4th June, 1850.
Messrs. Collins \& Greenhill, Montrose.
Gentlemen,
I have now the pleasure of handing you an Account of Sales for last month of your Osnaburgs, qo the Sally,

Net Proceeds of which amount to......................................\& 156 " 1 „ 5
And of your Muslins q叉 Jean, ditto.......................................... 593» 7 „ 0
At your Credit............................... $\bar{E} 749$ « 8 « 5
As Cotton Goods of every description are rising rapidly here, you will find it your interest to forward immediately as large a quantity as you possibly can.

The Drafts you intend to pass on me, will meet with due honor.
I am, Gentlemen, Yours very respectfully,
A. B.

[^15]
## V. LETTER OF CREDIT AND RECOMMENDATION.

## To Mr John Griffiths, Lisbon.

Sir,
This will be delivered to you by Mr. Henry Thornton, who visits your City for the recovery of his health. I recommend him to your favour and good offices, and request you will furnish him with what money he has occasion for, on my account, to the extent of Two thousand Milrees, and transmit me his Receipt for the same; and if you have not effects of mine in your hands, you may draw on me at Usance for the deficiency. I am, Sir,

London,
Nov. 1850.

Yours, with much esteem, A. B.

## VI. RECEIPTS.

## Receipt for a Promissory Note.

Received this day of , of A. B. his Promissory Note of hand, dated this day, for the sum of ——, and payable to my order two months after date, which, when paid, will be in full for sold and delivered him, $\mathfrak{E}$

## Receipt to Assignees for a Dividend.

Received this _day of 1850, of Messrs. A. B. and C. D. assignees of the estate and effects of E. F. of, \&c. a bankrupt, the sum of $\mathcal{E}$ being a dividend of shillings in the pound on my debt of _ proved under the said commission.
※

## VII. PROCURATION, OR LETTER OF ATTORNEY.

Procuration of a Merchant to two of his Clerks, to transact and manage Commercial Concerns.

I hereby appoint my two Clerks, C. D. and E. F. of, \&c. to be my true and lawful Attornies, jointly, for me and in my name, to transact and manage all business; also to open all letters of correspondence, to sign and answer the same, and to draw, accept, indorse, and pay all Bills of Exchange or otherPromissory Notes; all monies to receive, acquittances for the same to give; also to draw and sign all orders and drafts for payment of money, as well on the Cashiers of the Bank of England, as on Messrs. G.H. and Co. of bankers, or on any other persons or bankers where I, the said A. B., shall keep cash ; and further, also to settle, balance, and arrange all books and accounts; and generally to do every act, matter, and thing, as the nature of the business of me the said A. B. may require.

## VIII. FORM OF A BILL OF LADING.*

Shipped by the grace of God, in good order and well conditioned, by A. B. in and upon the good ship called the Isabella, whereof is master for this present voyage John Brown, and now riding at anchor in the river Thames, and bound for Hamburgh, to say three Boxes of printed Goods, being marked and numbered as in the margin $\dagger$, and are to be delivered in the like good order and well conditioned at the aforesaid port of Hamburgh, (all and every the dangers and acciderits of the seas and navigation, of whatever nature and kind soever excepted) unto Holford, Rucker, and Co. or to their assigns, they paying the freight for the said goods - , with primage and average accustomed. In witness whereof the master or purser of the said ship hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, all of this tenor and date; the one of which three Bills being accomplished, the other two to stand void. And so God send the good ship to her desired port in safety. Amen. Dated in London this 20th day of April, 1850.
N. B. Bills of Lading are made out in Sets. In the United Kingdom, at least one Bill out of every set must be on stamp paper, otherwise the whole are void.

## IX. FORMS OF PROTESTS OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE.*

## 1. Of an Inland Bill for Non-payment.

On the 30th day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hun. dred and fifty, at. the request of Messrs. Hume and Coleman, of this city of London, Merchants, and bearers of the original Bill of Exchange, whereof a true copy is on the other side written, I, James Mill, Notary Public, by Royal Authority duly admitted and sworn, went to the house of Mr. Richard Noble, on whom the said Bill is drawn, and there speaking with the said Richard Noble, I exhibited unto him the original Bill of Exchange, and demanded payment thereof, to which he answered, that the Bill would not be paid for want of effects. Therefore, I the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, have protested, and by these presents do solemnly protest, as well against the Drawers, Acceptor, and Indorsers of the said Bill of Exchange, as against all others whom it may concern, for all Costs, Charges, and Interest suffered, and to be suffered, for want of payment of said original Bill.-Thus done and protested in London aforesaid, in the presence of B. C. and D. E. witnesses.

Exchange-Alley,
Cornhill.

James Mill,
Notary Public.
N. B. On the back of this Protest is to be made an exact copy of the Bill or Note protested, together with a list of the indorsers on such Bill or Note. The Notary's fees for noting and protesting are settled by general acquiescence.

[^16]
## 2. Of a Foreign Bill for Non-Acceptance.

## [Make a true Copy of the Bill and Indorsements.]

On this day of , in the year_, at the request of Mr. A. B. of the city of London, merchant, and bearer of the original Bill of Exchange, whereof a true copy is on the other side written, I, J. M. of the said city, Notary Public, by royal authority duly admitted and sworn, went to the house of Mr. C. D. on whom the said Bill is drawn ; and there speaking with a Clerk in the Counting-house, I produced and exhibited unto him the said original Bill of Exchange, and demanded acceptance thereof, to which he answered, that (here insert the exact answer given); which answer not being satisfactory, I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, have protested, and by these presents do solemnly protest, as well against the drawer of the said Bill of Exchange, as against all others whom it may or doth concern, for exchanges, re-exchanges, damages, costs, charges, and interests, suffered, or to be suffered for want of acceptance of the said Bill of Exchange. Thus done in the presence of E. F. and G. H. witnesses hereunto required.

## Another.

On this day of , in the year —, at the request of Mr. A. B. of this city of London, change, whereof a true copy is on the other side written, I, J. M. of the eaid city, Notary Public, \& c. went to the house of Mr. C. D. on whom the said Bill is drawn, and there speaking with the said C. D., I exhibited unto him the said original Bill of Exchange, and demanded payment thereof, to which he answered, That, \&c. Therefore, I the said Notary, at the request of the said A. B. do hereby, in the presence of the witnesses here under written, protest the said Bill. Dated in London the day and year in the beginning written.

## EXPLANATION

OF

## COMMERCIAL TERMS.

## A

ABANDONMENT. Its most ordinary application in commercial transactions is to marine insurances; it then signifies the exercise of a right, which the Assured claims, to call upon underwriters or insurers to accept of what is saved, and to pay the full amount of the insurance, as if a total loss had happened.
ABATEMENT is a discount allowed for prompt payment; it is likewise allowed at the Custom House on goods which have received damage by salt water, \&c.
ABBREVIATIONS, the initials, or characters, of commercial terms, used in marking bales, casks, or other packages of goods.
ACCEPTANCE is an engagement to pay a bill, when due, according to the tenor of the acceptance.
ACCOMMODATION Bills or Notes, are those to which the Drawee only lends his name, and the Drawer engages to furnish him with the means of payment when the bills fall due.
ACCOUN'T-CURRENT is a state of mercantile transactions with correspondents, drawn out in a plain and circumstantial manner in the form of $\bar{D} r$. and $C r$., showing how affairs stand between the parties at the time when the account was made up.
ACCOUNT-SALES is an account of goods sold on commission, drawn out by the agent to whom they were consigned, to be sent to his employer, or the person who made the consignment.
AC'T OF HONOUR, an instrument drawn up by a Notary-public, when a bill is accepted for the honour of another person.
ACTION is, in a mercantile sense, applied to a law proceeding, instituted to recover payment of a debt due, and unpaid.
ACQUITTANCE, a discharge in writing acknowledging payment of a debt. ADJUSTMENT, the settling averages on losses, or policies of insurances on ships or merchandize.

ADMINISTRATOR, a person to whom the ordinary commits the administration of the goods of a person deceased, in default of an executor.
ADVANCE, money paid before goods are delivered, or in case of consignment, before they are sold.
ADVICE, mercantile intelligence. To advice a bill is to describe the amount, date, term, to whom payable, \&c., and request the person on whom it is drawn to accept it.
AFFREIGHTMENT, the act of loading a vessel with goods.
AFFIDAVIT, signifies an oath in writing, sworn before some person who is authorised to take the same.
AGENT, a person employed, or taken to be employed by another, to transact business in the place of his employer.
AGIO, a bank term in Holland, and expresses the difference between bank money, or current money, and cash.
Allotting, or Allotment of Goods, is when a ship's cargo is divided into several parts, bought by different persons, whose names are written on as many pieces of paper, which are applied by a neutral person to the several lots or parcels, by which means the goods are divided impartially.
ALLOWANCE, a customary deduction in weights and measures, such as draft, tare, ullage, \&c.
ALLOY, a baser metal mixed with a finer one. The alloy of gold is estimated by carats, that of silver by pennyweights. In England the standard for gold coin is 22 carats. fine; that is, 22 parts of pure gold, and 2 of alloy. The standard for silver is 11 oz .2 dwts. of pure silver to 18 dwts . of alloy, making together 1 lb . Troy.
ANNUITY, a periodical payment of money, either yearly, half yearly, quarterly, weekly, or at any other intervals.
ANNUL, in Book-keeping, signifies to render an article of no import in the account. Instead of erasing a sum which has been entered by mistake on the $C r$. side of an account, the account is debited for the same sum; and, on the contrary, if a sum has been entered on the $D r$. side, the same sum is placed to Cr . side of the account.
ANTEDATE, a spurious or false date, prior to the true date of a bond, bill, or letter.
APPRAISER, a person licensed to set a value upon goods to be sold.
ARbiter, or Arbitrator, a judge appointed by the parties, to whose decision they voluntarily submit.
ARBITRATION, an amicable way of settling disputes, by referring them to the decision of persons chosen by the parties.
ARBITRATION of Exchanges is a comparison made between the exchanges of different places, for the purpose of negotiating bills to advantage.
ASSAY, in a technical sense, means the process by which the fineness of coins or bullion is determined.
ASSIGNEE, a person appointed to manage the affairs of a bankrupt. In Scotland the same person is called a Trustee.
ASSURANCE, vide Insurance.
ATTACHMENT, the act by which a creditor may claim and seize the effects of his debitor, wherever they may be found.
AVERAGE, a contribution made for losses at sea. Averages are distinguished into general and particular.

General Average is a proportionable contribution paid by all the proprie-
tors of a ship and cargo for losses, which are made with a view to safety, such as throwing goods over board, or cutting away masts to prevent shipwreck.

Particular Average is a contribution for such damages or losses as may happen from the common accidents of sea.
AWARD is the judgment of arbitration of one or more persons, at the request of two parties who are at variance, for ending the matter in dispute.

## - B

BAILMENT is a delivery of things; whether writings, goods, \&c. into trust, on condition that they shall be returned when the terms of the agreement are fulfilled.
BALANCE, the difference between the $D r$. and $C r$. sides of an account in a merchant's books.
BALANCE of Trade, the difference between the commercial exports and imports of one country with respect to another.
BALE, a pack, or certain quantity of goods, or merchandise.
BALLAST, a quantity of stones, gravel, sand, or any other heavy material, laid in a ship's hold, in order to make her draw the more water, and render her stiffer, or more capable of carrying sail, without the danger of eversetting.
BALLIAGE, a small duty paid to the city of London by aliens and others for certain commodities exported by them.
BANCO, bank-money ; particularly applied to banks of deposit. At Hamburgh it is used to describe banco-money from current-money.
BANK, a common repository where persons agree to keep and circulate their money.
BANK-BILL, a note signed by one of the cashiers of the bank, promising to pay the sum thercin mentioned at an appointed time.
BANK-NOTE, a promissory note issued from a bank payable on demand.
BANKER, a proprietor of a banking-house, or the trustee for a merchant or other person, who is possessed of money which he does not wish to retain in his own hands, but places it for security with some banker, from whom he draws it in such sums and at such times as his occasions require.
BANKRUPT, a person in trade whom insolvent circumstances have forced to commit an act of bankruptcy.
BARRATRY, any fraud committed by the master or crew of a ship on the owners or insurers; such as sinking, deserting, or taking away the ship, or embezzling the cargc.
BARTER, the exchanging of one commodity for another; such was the original mode of Commerce till money was invented.
BILL, a term generally applied to a draft or promissory note, sometimes to an advertisement, and frequently to an account of goods.
Bill of Entry, a note or list of the particulars of goods entered at the Custom-house.
Bill of Exchange, a written order for the payment of money, issued from one place, and directed to another.
BILLS of EXCHEQUER, are those issued by Government for different sums, which bear interest until paid off, at the rate of $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. q £ 100 ๆ
day. They are sometimes at a premium, and sometimes at a discount, as they fluctuate with the public funds.
BILL of HEALTH, an account of the health of the crew, given in by the captain or master of a ship.
BILLS, INDIA, bills drawn in India on the East India Company in London, and payable at the India House.
BILL of LADING, is an acknowledgement signed by the master of a ship, and delivered to the shipper or proprietor of the goods. It contains an account of the articles received on board, and a promise to deliver them at the intended place for a specified sum. Three bills of lading are usually made out, one to the shipper, another to be held by the captain, and the other to be sent to the person to whom the goods are addressed.
BILLS, NAVY, are those issued by the Navy Board in payment of stores for the ships, dock-yards, \&c. They are made payable at 90 days, with interest at $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. q. day on each $£ 100$.
BILL of PARCELS, a note of the quantity and value of goods sold, given by the seller to the buyer along with the goods.
BILL of SALE, a sealed contract by which the right or interest in certain goods is conveyed from one person to another.
BILL of STORE, a licence granted by the Custom-house to merchants, to carry such stores or provisions as are necessary for a voyage, free of duty.
BILL of SUFFERANCE, a licence granted to a merchant at the Customhouse, allowing him to trade from one port to another without paying custom.
BILLS, VICTUALLING, are those issued by the Victualing Board, like Navy Bills by the Navy Board.
BLANK Credit, the permission which one house gives to another to draw on it to a certain amount, at any time, for their accommodation.
BLANK LETTER of Attorney, one in which a void space is left to be filled up with the name of the person who is to act.
BLANK INDORSEMENT of Bills of Exchange, when the holder only writes his name on the back of it, leaving an empty space sufficient to write an order or a receipt.
BOND or Оbifgation, a deed whereby a person binds himself, his heirs or executors, to pay a certain sum, or do some other act as therein specified.
BONDS, INDIA, are those issued by the East India Company of $£ 50$ and $\notin 100$ each, bearing interest at 5 qp cent. qu annum, and which is paid at the India House.
BONDS, post obit, a bond which only becomes payable after the death of the person whose name is therein specified.
Bonded Goods, are certain articles, which, on being landed, are warehoused upon a bond being given by the Owner for payment of the duties, \&c.
Book of Cargo, or Loading, a book kept by the Mate of a trading vessel, containing the particulars of the goods on board.
Book of Rates, a book showing the duty to be paid at the Custom-house, for goods exported and imported.
BOTTOMRY, the act of lending money on a ship's keel, or bottom. The lender advances money to the owner of a ship, who pledges his property in the same as security; and engages to repay the money with a stipulated advance, when the ship returns; but to pay neither loan nor interest if the ship be lost.

BOUNTY, a premium given for the encouragement of some branch of trade; manufacture, or agriculture.
BROKER, a person employed by Merchants in buying and selling; who, for a small $\boldsymbol{q}_{0}$ Centage, finds his Employer buyers in the one case, and sellers in the other. There are Ship Brokers, Insurance Brokers, Exchange Brokers, Stock Brokers, \&c.
BROKERAGE, the allowance paid by Merchants to Brokers either for the sale or purchase of Goods, Bills of Exchange, Stock, \&c.
BULLION, uncoined gold or silver in the mass.

## C.

CAMBIST, a dealer in Bills of Exchange, or a Person skilled in the business of Exchanges.
CAPITAL, among Merchants, Bankers, and Traders, is the sum which they put into trade.
CARAT, a word used in expressing the fineness of gold. Vide Alloy.
CASHIER, he who keeps the Cash or the Money, which it is his business to receive and pay.
CERTIFICATE, a paper giving certain information of any thing, and signed by persons competent to judge of the accuracy of its contents.
CHARTER, a deed by which the King passes any grant or privilege to one person or more, or to any body politic.
CHARTER-PARTY, a contract executed by the Freightor, and the Owner of a Ship, containing the terms upon which the ship is chartered or hired for the voyage.
CHATTELS, all kinds of goods and property, moveable or immoveable, except freehold property.
CHECK, a draft on a Banker made payable to the Bearer.
CHEVISANCE, a composition between Debtor and Creditor.
CIRCULATING MEDIUM, Cash, Bank-Notes, or other paper money payable on demand.
CIRCULAR LETTER, the printed notice of the establishment of a mercan-tile-house or alteration in the Firm.
Clearing a Vessel, is entering all particulars relating to her, at the Customhouse.
CLEARING of DRAFTS, or Checks, the mode used by City Bankers for exchanging checks on each others' houses, and settling the differences.
COCKET, a Custom-house warrant, given on the entry of goods for exportation to signify that they have paid the duty.
COMMERCE, the exchange of commodities for other articles, or for some representative value, for which other commodities can be procured; in other words, Mercantile business in general.
COMMISSION, an allowance at so much $\nsim$ Cent. given to Agents or Factors or transacting the business of others.
COMMISSION of Bankruptcy, an order under the great seal, directing five or more Commissioners to enquire into the state of the Bankrupt's affairs

COMMISSIONER, a person who has a commission, as letters patent, or other lawful warrant to execute any public office.
Company, persons united in trade or commerce.
Composition, a contract between an insolvent Debtor, and his Creditors, by which the latter accepts of a part of the debt in compensation for the whole.
COMPROMISE, to adjust a difference or dispute by mutual concession.
CONSIGNEE, an Agent or Factor to whom goods are sent to be sold on Commission.
CONSIGNMENT, goods sent by one House to another to sell on their account, allowing them a certain commission $\%$ Cent.
CONSUL, an officer established by virtue of a commission from the King and other Princes in all Foreign countries of any considerable trade, to take care of the affairs of commerce of his own nation.
CONTINGENT, the proportion which falls to the share of a person concerned in any business or adventure.
CONTRABAND Trade, a prohibited commodity or Merchandise bought or sold, imported or exported, in prejudice to the laws and ordinances of a state, or the public prohibitions of the Sovereign.
CONTRACT, a covenant or agreement between two or more persons.
CONTRIBUTION. Vide Average.
CONVOY, one or more ships of war, employed to accompany and protect merchant-ships, and prevent their being insulted by pirates, or enemies of the State in time of war.
COUNTER-ORDER, an order sent to revoke a former one, either for the sale or purchase of any commodity.
COUNTERVAILING DUTIES, equal duties established between two countries, and charged on the exportation and importation of the same kind of goods.
CRANAGE, money paid for the use of a crane. A machine used on Wharfs and in Warehouses for raising and lowering goods, $\& \mathrm{c}$.
CREDIT, in commerce, a trust or loan of Merchandise or Money.
CREDITOR, a person whom any sum of money is due, either by obligation or otherwise.
Credit Side, the right-hand page or side of an account.
Currency, money in common circulation whether coin or paper. In America and the West Indies money of account is called currency, being used instead of sterling.
CUSTOM, a tax for Goods exported or imported.
CUSTOM-HOUSE, the place where entries are made of goods exported or imported, and the duties paid; or where drawbacks are allowed on goods exported, and the documents are received by which the money allowed is to be obtained.
D.

DAY-BOOK, the book in which are entered the particulars of the Sales, and sometimes the amount of the rurchases of Goods, with other occurrences in business.

DAYS of GRACE are a customary number of days allowed for the payment of a Bill after the same becomes due.
DEBENTURE is a certificate delivered at the Custom-house, when the exporter of Goods or Merchandise has complied with the proper regulations by which certificate he is enabled to receive a bounty or drawback on the exportation.
DEBIT, a term used in Book-keeping to express the left-hand pages of the Ledger, to which are carried all articles supplied, or paid, on the subject of an account, or that are charged to that account.
Debit Side, the left-hand page or side of an account.
DEBTOR, a person owing money to his creditor.
DEED, an instrument in writing containing some conveyance, contract, bargain, or agreement.
DEL-CREDERE, a charge made for the guarantee of debts. It is sometimes called Guarantee.
DEMAND, calling upon a man for any sum of money, or any other thing due. A Bill at sight therefore is payable on demand.
DEMURRAGE is an allowance made to the Master of a Ship by the Merchants, for being detained in port longer than the time agreed upon.
DEPOSIT, a sum advanced in part payment, and which is to be accounted for in the general balance; or a security to perform a duty, to be relieved when such duty is performed.
DEVIATION is a departure without necessary cause from the regular course of a voyage. This deviation makes void the contract of insurance.
DISCOUNT is an allowance made by the seller of Goods to the Buyer when he pays cash, instead of taking the credit. The usual mode is to deduct double interest for the time: Thus if the credit be 3 months, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ कo Cent is allowed, and if 6 months, $5 \neq$ Cent. is taken off.
DISHONOUR, a term used when Bills of Exchange, \&c. are refused acceptance or payment.
DIVIDEND, a share of any capital, debt, or profit ; also a share or proportion of the interest of the Stocks in the Public Funds, as the South Sea, \&c., divided among and paid to the proprietors half-yearly.
DOCK, a place where Vessels are built, repaired, laid up, or lodged for loading or unloading.
DOCKET, a short memorandum, or summary affixed to larger papers. Striking a docket is when a creditor gives bond to the Lord Chancellor, proving his Debtor to be a Bankrupt.
DRAFT, a Bill or check by which one person draws money on another; also a small allowance on goods sold by weight.
DRAWBACK, certain duties, either of the customs or of the Excise, allowed upon the exportation of some of our manufactures, or upon certain merchandise, that have paid inward duties.
DRAWEE, the person on whom Bills of Exchange are drawn.
DUBIOUS PAPER means Bills drawn on Houses of little credit.
DUE PROTECTION signifies regular acceptance or payment of a Draft or Bill.
DUTY, the impost laid on Merchandise at importation or exportation, commonly called the Duties of Customs.

## E.

EARNEST is the money advanced to bind the parties to the performance of a verbal agreement.
EMBARGO, an arrest on Ships or Merchandise by public authority.
EMBEZZLEMENT, the act of appropriating that which is received in trust for another.
EMPORIUM, a principal place for the importation and sale of Merchandise. Endorsement. Vide Indorsement.
ENGROSSING, purchasing a large quantity of any commodity in order to raise the price.
ENTREPOT, a public Magazine in most foreign countries for the reception of Merchandise imported.
ENTRY, a statement of goodsimported or exported, as entered in the Customhouse Books.
EXCHANGE, a place in most large cities where Merchants, Agents, Bankers, Brokers, and other commercial characters meet, to confer and treat together of matters relating to Exchanges, Remittances, Payments, Adventures, Assurance, Freights, and other mercantile negotiations both by sea and land.
EXCHANGES, the paying or receiving of money in one country for its equivalent in the money of another country by means of Bills of Exchange.
EXCHEQUER, the court to which all revenues belonging to the Crown are brought.
EXCISE, an inland tax on articles manufactured or consumed, as malt, beer, ale, and other liquors.
EXPORTATION, the act of sending Goods out of one country into another.

## F.

FACTOR, an Agent or Correspondent residing at a distance commissioned by Merchants to buy or sell goods on their account. Vide Agent.
FACTORAGE, the allowance, or commission given to Factors or Agents by Merchants or Manufactures who employ them.
FACTORY is a place where a considerable number of Merchants and Factors reside, to negotiate business for themselves and correspondents on commission.
FAILURE is where a person in trade, through misfortune, or imprudence, is unable to pay his debts.
FINANCES, a term usually applied to the public revenues.
FIRM, the mercantile appellation of a House engaged in commerce.
FIRST-RATE PAPER, bills drawn or accepted by a good House, such as has always paid its bills regularly.
FLAT, an article of Merchandise is said to be flat when there are few buyers.
FLOTSAM is when a ship is sunk or cast away, and the goods float on the sea.
FORE-CLOSING, a mortgage to compel payment or dispose of the property.
FORE-STALLING, the purchasing and laying up goods wetore they come to market, with the intention of raising the price.

FOLIO, the debtor and creditor side of a Ledger, or Account-Book.
FREIGHT, the goods with which a ship is loaded; also, the money paid for the use or hire of the vessel.
FUND, a stock or capital by which any expense is supported.
FUNDS, Public. Vide Stоскs.
FUORI di banco, out of the Bank; the current money of Genoa.

## G.

GARBLE, the dust, dross, and refuse of spices and drugs.
GARBLING, the picking out the worst of any commodity.
GAUGER, an officer appointed to gauge or ascertain the contents of any excisable commodity.
GAZETTE, a paper published by Government, containing, among other things, notices of the dissolution of Partnerships, Commissions of Bankruptcy, suspension or continuance of Bounties, Embargoes, \&c.
GOVERNMENT, " for your government," signifies to give your agent or correspondent " better information and rules for acting by" in the purchase or sale of merchandize.
GROSS signifies twelve dozen of any article.
GROSS WEIGHT, the whole weight of merchandize with the dust and dross; as also the bag, cask, or chest in which the goods are contained.
GROUNDAGE, a small duty payable in certain ports by ships coming to anchor.
GUARANTEE, a person who undertakes that certain stipulations shall be fulfilled.
GUILD, a company or society of men incorporated.

## H.

HALLAGE, money paid for haling, drawing, or carrying goods to and from ships ; also a toll due to the Lord of a fair or market, for such goods as are sold in the common hall of the place.
HONOUR, to honour a draft is to accept it on being presented.
HUSBANDAGE, the managing owner's (of a ship) allowance or commission.

## I.

IMPORTATION, the act of bringing goods into a country from foreign parts.
IMPOST, a certain tax levied on goods imported.
INDEMNITY is where one person secures another from responsibility against any particular event.
INDORSEMENT, the signature which the holder of a negotiable bill writes on the back of it, by which he transfers his interest to a third person.
INGROSSING, buying up large quantities of corn or other provisions, with a view to raise their price, and sell them again.

INSOLVENT, a person in trade who has not a capital adequate to the payment of his debts.
INSTALMENTS, certain proportions in which, by agreement between debtor and creditor, a sum due is to be paid at stipulated times.
INSURANCE Broker, a person employed by merchants to effect insurance on their ships and cargoes.
INSURANCE, or Assurance, is a contract of indemnity, by which one party engages for a stipulated sum, to insure another party against a risk to which he is exposed. The Insurer or Underworiter is the party who takes upon him the risk; and the Insured is the party protected by the insurance. The sum paid is called the premium, and the paper containing the contract the policy.
INTEREST, a premium paid for the use or loan of money, which by law must not exceed 5 q. Cent. "To guard a person's interest" is to protect his property, and watch over his concerns.
INVENTORY, an account or catalogue of effects; a schedule.
INVOICE, a paper sent off with goods exported on commission, or for the shipper's own account.

## J.

JERQUING, of a ship, is a search performed by an officer of the customs (called Jerquer) after she is unloaded, to see if there are no unentered goods concealed.
JETSAM is when a ship is in danger of being sunk, and, to lighten her, the goods are thrown into the sea, and the ship notwithstanding perishes.
JOURNAL, a book in which is recorded the transactions of the Day-Book, and the subsidiary ones, having the Drs. and Crs. pointed out, in order to post them with more ease into the Ledger.

## K.

KAÝ, KEY, QUAY, a wharf or building of stone by the water side, in a seaport, for loading and unloading goods.
KEYAGE, the money or toll paid for loading or unloading goods or merchandize at a key or wharf.

## L.

LAGAN is when goods are cast into the sea to lighten a ship, and which are so heavy that they sink to the bottom, and therefore the mariners fasten to them a buoy or cork, to enable them to find them again.
LAND-WAITER, an officer of the Custom-house, whose duty it is, upon the landing of merchandize, to take an account of the same.
LASTAGE, the ballast or lading of a ship; sometimes the word is used for garbage, rubbish, \&c.
LEAKAGE, an allowance in the customs granted to the importers of liquors, which are supposed to have received damage in their passage.
LEASE, a contract by which, in consideration of some payment, a temporary possession is granted of houses or lands.

LEDGER is the principal book of accounts kept by merchants and tradesmen, in which the state of every person's account is seen.
LEGACY, a bequest or gift of money, goods, or chattels by testament.
LEGATEE, the person to whom a legacy is bequeathed
LETTER of ADVICE, a letter giving notice of any transaction, such as advising your correspondent that you have drawn on him, shipt goods to his order, \&c.
LETTER, or Power of A ttorney, a writing which empowers one person therein named to act for another.
LETTER of Credit is where a merchant or correspondent writes a letter to another, requesting bim to credit the bearer with a certain sum of money.
LETTER of Licence is a written permission graited to a person under embarrassment, allowing him to conduct his affairs for a certain time without being molested.
LETTERS of Marque are commissions granted to captains or merchants in time of war, to make reprisals on the ships of the enemy.
LETTERS Patent, a privilege granted to an inventor, to entitle him exclusively to enjoy the advantages of his invention for a term of years.
LICENCE, a legal permission to carry on some branch of business on which a duty is laid.
LIEN, a claim or attachment on any property which a person has in his pos. session, for a debt due to him from the owner of the property.
LIFE ANNUITIES, annual payments to continue during any given life or lives.
LIGHT BILLS, charges paid to the Trinity House, London, for light-houses, buoys, \&c.
LIGHT-HOUSE, a tower situate on an eminence upon the sea coast, or at the entrance of some port or river, for the direction of ships in dark nights, by means of some sort of illumination, as fire, candles, or lamps.
LIGHTERAGE, money given for loading or unloading a ship by means of a boat or lighter.
LIQUIDATION means the winding up of a business, such as paying and receiving all debts relating to the concern.
LOAN, any thing lent on condition of being returned; or sums, generally of large amount, borrowed from individuals, or public bodies, for the service of the state, and which form part of the national debt. See Stocks.
LOT, a portion or parcel of goods. This term is usually applied to any parcel of goods put up at once at an auction or public sale.

## M

+ MANIFEST, a regular list of a ship's cargo, containing the mark and No. of each separate package, the names of the persons to whom they are consigned, which paper must be signed by the master of the vessel, before any of the goodis can be landed.
MANUFACTURE, an article produced by labour or machinery from any raw material.
MANUFACTORY, denotes a place where several artificers are making any commodity, or article of merchandize.

MART, a place of public traffic ; a great market or fair.
MATURITY, in Bills, is when they become due, or payable.
MAXIMUM, the highest price of any article, as fixed by some law or regulation.
MERCHANDIZE, all sorts of goods which may be bought or sold.
MERCHANT, a wholesale dealer in all sorts of goods on his own account.
MINIMUM, the lowest price of any article, as fixed by some regulation.
MINT, the place where the public or current money is coined.
MONEY, metal coined for the purposes of commerce.
MONOPOLY, the sole power or privilege of selling any commodity, whereby
any person, or bodies politic or corporate, are sought to be restrained of any freedom they had before.
MORTGAGE, a pawn of land, or tenement, or any thing moveable, laid or bound for money borrowed. The person borrowing the money is called the mortgager, and the lender the mortgagee.
MLLETS, fines laid on ships or goods for the maintenance of consuls, garrisons, \&c.
MUTUAL DEBTS, when two traders are indebted to each other, one debt may be set off against the other, and in case of bankruptcy, mutual credits, as well as mutual debts, may be set off.
MUTUAL PROMISE is when one person promises to another to pay money, or do some other act, and lie, in consideration thereof, promises to do a certain act, \&c.

## N.

NATIONAL DEBT is a debt due by any whole Political Community, as represented by their legislature and government.
NAVY Bills. See Bills, Navy.
NET PROCEEDS, the sum which goods produce after every deduction is made.
NET WEIGHT, the weight of any commodity, after every deduction is made, and for which the price is charged.
NON-CLAIM is where a creditor neglects to make his claim within a proper time, in which case he cannot enforce his demand.
NOTARY-PUBLIC, a person duly appointed to attest deeds and writings; he also notes or protests bills of exchange, inland and foreign, and promissory notes, when refused or réturned.
NOTE, a memorandum, or a written order for money.
NOTING is the act of a Notary when a bill or draft is not duly honoured, or, in other words, refused acceptance or payment.

## O.

OBLIGATION is a bond containing a penalty with a condition annexed, either for the payment of money, performance of covenants, or the like.
OBLIGEE, he to whom a bond is made payable.
OBLIGER, the person who cnters into a bond, or he by whom it is to be paid.

OFFICE, a place where business is transacted.
OMNIUM, a term used among Stock-jobbers, to express all the articles included in the contracts between Government and the original subscribers to a loan.
ORDNANCE DEBENTURES, Bills issued by the Board of Ordnance for the payment of Stores, \&c. purchased for that department.
ORDER, a direction from one house to another, to effect certain Purchases, \&c. upon limited or unlimited conditions.

## P.

PACK or Package, any quantity of goods tied up for carriage. The latter term also denotes the charge made for tying up the goods.
PACKER, a person who carries on the business of packing goods.
PAR OF EXCHANGE, is the intrinsic value of the money of one country, compared with that of another, with respect both to the weight and fineness.
PARCEL, a term applied both to small packages of wares, and to large lots of goods. In this last sense, 20hhds. of sugar, or more, if bought at one price, or in a single lot, are denominated " a parcel of sugar."
PARTNERSHIP, is when two or more persons unite in trade, and agree to participate in the profits or losses according to their respective shares in the capital employed in the concern.
PART-OWNERS, persons concerned in ship-matters, and who have joint shares therein.
PASS IN CONFORMITY, or "to state in conformity," is to acknowledge that an account transmitted is correct.
PAWN, a pledge lodged for the security of the payment of a sum of money borrowed.
PAWNBROKER, a person who advances money upon pledges, for which he is allowed interest after the rate of 25 qू Cent. i.e. 3d. कp shilling.
PAYEE, the person to whom a bill is made payable; and also the person entitled to receive payment of any sum of money.
PAYER, he who binds himself to the payment of bills, bond, or any sum of money, either verbally or in writing.
PENALTY, a forfeiture for disobedience to certain laws or regulations: a penalty also is usually annexed to secure payment of money, the performance of certain covenants in a deed, articles of co-partnership, \&c.
PERMIT, a license from the Excise, for persons to remove exciseable articles, denoting that the duties have been paid.
PERPETUITY, the number of years' purchase to be given for an annuity which is to continue for ever.
PESAGE, money paid for weighing goods or any merchandize.
PIERAGE, money paid by masters of ships for the use of a pier.
PILOT, a person employed to conduct ships over bars and sands, or through intricate channels, into a road or harbour.
PILOTAGE, money paid for piloting a ship.
POLICY OF ASSURANCE, the deed or instrument by which a contract of assurance is effected.
PORTAGE, money paid for sailors' wages while in port: also money paid for the use of a port in shipping or landing goods.

PORT-SALE, a sale of goods upon the key.
POST-ENTRY. When goods are weighed or measured, and the merchant has got an account thereof at the custom-house, and finds his entry already too small, he must make a post or an additional entry for the surplusage.
POSTING, in Book-keeping, is the mode of transferring articles from the Journal, or the subsidiary books, to, the Ledger.
POUNDAGE, the customs and other duties, payable on all goods imported (except those free of duty or liable to tonnage); being in most cases levied at so much in the pound, or \%. Cent. on the respective values.
PRE-EMPTION, a first buying, or buying before others.
PREMIUM, the money paid an underwriter for ensuring the safety of ships, goods, houses, \&c.
PRICE-CURRENT, a list of the various articles of merchandize in the market, with the present prices annexed to each. In most of the great commercial cities and towns lists of this description are generally published once or twice a week.
PRIMAGE, a certain allowance paid by the shipper or consignee of goods to mariners and master of a vessel for loading the same.
PRINCIPAL, the capital sum due, or lent, in opposition to interest. It also means the head of a Firm, or commercial house.
PRISAGE, is that custom or share that belongs to the King, out of such merchandize as are taken at sea by way of lawful prize.
PROCURATION, is where a merchant empowers his clerk or agent to write his signature or firm, in accepting or indorsing bills, \&c.
PRO FORMA, a term generally applied to a paper shewing the terms or charges attending any particular business, as Pro Forma Account Sales, \&c.
PROMISSORY-NOTE, a note of hand purporting the payment of a certain sum, at a stated period.
PROTEST, a paper made out by a Notary Public, declaring a bill has been presented for acceptance or payment, and was refused

## Q.

QUARANTINE, the time that a ship suspected of infection is restricted from intercourse with the shore: it also means the duty imposed on ships for the purpose of quarantine.
QUAY, or Key, see KAY.
QUEST-MEN, persons appointed to inquire into abuses, especially such as relate to weights or measures.
QUOTATION, a term generally applied to a list of the prices of Exchange.
QUOTED ON BOARD, means the price for which a merchant agrees to put goods on board, free of expenses of shipping, to the buyer.

## R.

RE-ASSURANCE, a contract which the first assurer enters into, in order to relieve himself from those which he has incautiously undertaken, by throwing them upon other underwriters, who are called re-assurers.

REBATE, is an allowance in the purchase of goods, for prompt payment. see Discount.
RECEIPT, an acknowledgement in writing of having received a sum of money, or other value; and is either a voucher for an obligation discharged, or one incurred.
RE-EXCHANGE, or Re-change, the price of a new exchange, due upon a bill that comes to be protested, and must be refunded by the drawer, or indorser.
REFRACTION, is a deduction from the weight of goods for damages.
REFUNDING, the paying back of the money received in consideration of a contract, the conditions of which have not been fulfilled.
REGRATING, buying any wares or victuals, and selling them in the market or fair.
RELEASE, is the relinquishment of any right of action, which a man has, or may claim, against another.
REMITTANCE, a sum of money sent either in bills of exchange or otherwise, from one house to another.
RENEWAL OF A BILL, is the cancelling a bill or promissory note due, and accepting another at a certain date in lieu thereof.
RESPONDENTIA, a rontract by which money is borrowed on the security of goods and merchandize, the same as in Bottomry on the security of a ship.
RESTITUTION, is that when money has been paid wrongfully or by mistake, the person so paying has a right to demand it back.
RETAIL, is a dealing in commodities, in small quantities.
RETURNS, a term expressing the value in goods or in money, returned by the consignee of a cargo or parcel of goods to the consigner : the term also means, a return or remittance of bills.
RETURN OF PREMIUM, the whole or part of the premium of an insurance which is given back in terms of the Policy.
REVENUE, signifies the produce arising from any possessions. Thus the public revenue of a kingdom is the produce of its imposts, in shape of rents, taxes, duties, \&c

## S.

SALVAGE, an allowance made for saving a ship or goods, or both, from the danger of the seas, fire, enemies, \&c.
SAMPLE, a small quantity of an article at a public or private sale, as a specimen of the commodity.
SCHEDULE, in commerce, the statement of a Bankrupt's affairs, delivered by him to the Commissioners appointed to investigate his case.
SEARCHER, an Officer of the Custom-house, whose business is to search all ships outward bound, to see whether any prohibited or uncustomed goods are on board.
SEA-WORTHY, is when a ship is, in every respect, fitted for her destined voyage.
SEIZURE, an arrest of some merchandize, moveable or other matter, either in consequence of some law, or express order of the government.
SET-OFF of Mutual Debts, is where tradesmen are mutually indebted, one debt may be set against the other; and in case any action be brought,
notice is to be given of the particular sum or debt intended to be set off against another.
SMUGGLING, the act of importing or exporting goods without payment of the Customs, or Excise duties.
SOLIDITY, the character which a mercantile house bears as to property.
SOLVENT, a person in trade, who is able to pay his debts.
SPECIE, coin as distinguished from paper money.
STANDARD, a weight or measure of admitted authority, and by which others are adjusted. It is also taken for the rule of fineness at which gold and silver are fixed by the King to be coined.
STAPLE, a place of public sale, or a town or city having such a place.
STAPLE-GOODS, such as are sold at a staple; or the principal produce of a country; and also, goods not being liable to perish, as wood, lead iron, \&c.
STOCK, a fund raised by a Commercial company to be employed in trade; in Book-keeping it denotes the Owner, or Owners of the Books. Stock is a term likewise applied to the Capitals of the Bank of England, and of the East India and South Sea Companies, \&c.
STOCKS, or Public Funds, are the debts of Government, for which interest is paid from revenues set apart for the purpose. The mode of raising supplies for the State by borrowing money from individuals or public bodies, and levying taxes for the payment of the interest, is called the Funding System; and the loans thus raised constitute the National Debt.
STOCK-BROKER, a person employed to buy or sell shares in the Joint Stock of a Company, or in the Public Funds.
STOCK-JOBBER, a person who deals in the public Funds on his own account.
STORAGE, warehouse rent.
SUBSIDY, an aid or tribute granted to the King by a tax on grounds, lands, \&c. It also means a foreign supply or grant.
SUPERCARGO, a person employed by Merchants to go a voyage, and oversee their cargo or lading, and dispose of it to the best advantage.
SURETY, is when one person becomes bound that another shall pay a certain debt, or perform a certain act.
SUTTLE, is the weight of goods after Tare is allowed, and when farther deductions are to be made, such as draft or tret.

## T.

TALLY, a cleft piece of wood to score any account or reckoning upon.
TARE, an allowance for the weight of the bag, box, cask, or other package in which the goods are packed up.
TARIF, or TARIFF, a table or catalogue containing the names of different kinds of Merchandise, with the duties to be paid.
TELLERS, clerks in public offices, who reckon, receive, and pay money
TIDE-WAITERS, or Tidesmen, officers appointed by the Custom-house, to remain on board Merchants' vessels while they have any customable goods on board.
TONNAGE, a custom or impost due for Merchandise brought or carried in Tons from, or to, other nations after a certain rate pon. It also means the burden or number of tons which a ship carries.

TONTINE, a scheme upon which annuities for lives are granted, with the benefit of survivorship.
TRAFFIC, a general term for Trade, Commerce, Barter, or Exchange.
TRANSFER, the act by which one party makes over or assigns his right, interest or property, to another.
TRANSIT, a Custom-house warrant to pass.
TRET, an allowance on the weight of goods for waste, usually 4lbs. on every 104, or $\frac{1}{5}$ th part of the suttle; but this allowance is now seldom given. It is allowed in the draft or tare.
TRONAGE, a custom or toll for weighing goods.
TRUSTEE, a person who has an estate, or money, put or trusted in his hands for the use of another.
TUNNAGE, an impost of so much qu tun of 252 gallons on liquors imported or exported.

## U.

ULLAGE, signifies so much of the contents of a cask, or other vessel, as it wants of being full.
UMPIRE. When two arbitrators cannot agree, in settling a dispute, an appeal is made to a third person named, whose decision is final.
UNDERWRITER, is an insurer who subscribes his name to policies of insurance on Ships, Merchandize, ďc.
USANCE, the usual term or time at which a Bill of Exchange is drawn.
USURY, consists in taking more than five of Cent. for the loan of money when the obligation to repay is absolute.

## V.

VALUE, to value in a mercantile sense, is to draw a Bill; the words "value received," or "value in account," are also mentioned in every Bill of Exchange, although not essential to their validity.
VELLON, a money in which accounts are kept in many parts of Spain.
VOUCHER, a document or paper proving that some payment has been made, or other transaction effected.

## W.

WAREHOUSE, a receptacle for Wares and Merchandise.
WAREHOUSED, or Bonded Goods, certain articles which, on being landed are warehoused, upon bond being given for the payment of duties, \&c.
WHARF, a bank or quay for landing goods at, as also for shipping off from.
WHARFAGE, money paid for the use of a Wharf. Vide Keyage.

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[^14]:    58. How is interest calculated on Accounts-Current?
[^15]:    For an extensive Course of Letters on Business, the Student is referred to the Author's "Mercantile Letter Writer," to be had at the publishers of this Work.

[^16]:    * For a definition of a Bill of Lading, and Protests of Bills, see Explanation or Comnerclal Terms.
    + See Invorce-Book, p. 121.

