
W. Parker.

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AMERICAN

## BOOKOKEEPER; COMPRISING <br>  <br> A COMPLETE



Crue Jolatian Joan,


OR

## BY DOUBLE ENTRY:

BOTII BY THEORY AND PRACTICE.

## WITH THE

PRINCIPAI, AUXILIARY BOOKS ANNEXED.

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A New metiod of posting and proving the Buoks.
$\qquad$

DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS, ACALTAIES ANH TUNTNG IOUSES, IN TIIE VNITED-STATES.

BY B. SHEYS, ACCOUN'HANT.

3ncw= 薢ork:
phinted and suld by coldins and co. 189, peari-street.

## SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss

BE ITN EMBERED, That on the tenth day or Decemben in the forty second year of the Independence of the United States of America, B. Sheys, of the said district, hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author and proprietor, in the words following, to wit:
"The American Book-Keeper; comprising a complete system of Book-keeping, in the true Italian form, or by Double Entry; both by theory and practice, with the principal auxiliary books annexed : together with a new method of posting and proving the books. Designed for the use of schools, academies and counting-houses in the United States. By B. Sheys, Accountant."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioncd." And also to an act, entitled "An act, supplementary 10 an act, entitled an act for the eucouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints."

JAMES DILL, Clerk of the Southern District of New. York.


## To the worthy Instructers of Youth in the United States.

## Gentlemen,

Allow me to present to your consideration, the following System of Book-keeping, by double entry, which is intended as another auxiliary to your pupils, in the useful department of mercantile education. The author flatters himself you will encourage the undertaking, it being wholly composed for the ease of the teacher and benefit of the scholar.

The plan of teaching, exhibited in the following sheets, being theory and practice combined, is different from all which have hitherto been published, and can be communicated, from the lectures presented, by the principal to his pupil with the greatest success, which experience will sufficiently demonstrate.

Here, nothing appears obscure or mysterious, but all is made plain and easy. The several sets being adapted, and made applicable to all sorts of business, by the introduction of the auxiliary books, with their uses complete in practice. The proof journal, by the use of which, if the books be posted from it, one Ledger will contain as much as twelve by the common way. If an error has been committed it will be immediately discovered, and known to what account it brlongs.

As the American Book-keeper, part the first, has been well received and approved, the author indulges a hope that the following sheets will meet with a similar encouragenient, both being written with the same view, that is, the case of the Instructer and benefit of the Learner.

> I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours, respectfully,
B. SHEIS,

Nen-York, Decomber 10th, 1817.

## Whin

## PREFACE.

IN the commercial wordd, dispatch in basiness is no small accomplishment. which being the result of experience, and a well directed education, it will not be amiss, in a treatise of this kind, to touch upon those parts of it which are more immediately requisite to form the Merchart.

After the learner las been employed somo time in reading his native language, and proper care has been taken of his orthograpliy, and to inform him of the meaning of words, the next step is to initiate him in the rudiments of writing, in which the teacher will find sufficient cause to exercise his vigilance against the ill habits his pupil will be apt to contract in this performance.

Writing inust alivays be regarded as a principal part of every day's employment, because the masterly and clerk-like mode of writing, fit for the ready dispatch of business, is not to be accuired by speculative notions, but by gradual practice, under the direction of an able master; nor can any other means be depended on to make the hand easy, bold and free.

Arithmetic is next to be enteref upon; in the mercantile part of which the student must, at least, be well informed. Computing bills of parcels, and such other examples as occur in practice, and which are of use to illustrate the practical rules, and apply then to business, are to be well attended to.

Transcribing and computing invoices, and such other mercantile predents, with calculatiors of intertst on notes, bonds and accounts current, will yield him no less profitable exercise, and contribute, in a great measure, to the understanding the practice of book-keeping; an art so universally useful, that without keeping regular books, the Merchant risks an improvable fortune to negligence and chance; the man in office is exposed to numberless difficulties ; and none can be a judge of mercantile concerns whose abilities, however considerable, are not aided by a knowledge and insight therein.

Book-Keeping is an art of daily use in life, and of the greatest importance in all commercial transactions, both foreign and domestic. To be well acquainted with it, both in theory and practice, is a necessary qualification to every man of business, in which all persons are more or less concerned. It enables one readily, and at any time, to ascertain the exact state of his affairs; and also to make a just, precise, and equitable adjustment of all his dealings. Success in trade principally depends on a complete knowledge of the art, and in a strict conformity to its rules. Ignorance and inattention in this department, are rocks upen which thousands have split, and made shipwreck, not only of fortune, but of honesty and good conscience.

There are many branches of education whose first principles must be learnt in schools. If the foundation be not well laid in early life, it will excite sorrow in riper years. The art of book-keeping belongs to this class.
i thorough knowledge of accounts will enable one at any time, the more easily to reckon, not only with others, but with limself; it will greatly contribute to prevent some of the severest evils in life, such as vexatious lawsuits, perplexed arbitrations, loss of property, loss of friendship and good fellowsthip.

As the four principal dificultics in bonk-keeping are1. Journalizing; 2. Proving the books; 3. Detecting errors ; 4. Closing accounts by all the various ways that occur in practice. Such rules and instructions, in the introductory pirt of thework, have been given, as will render the first of these obvious to any capacity, at least under the inspection of a teacher, who can give his pupil further elucidations on the subject by pertitrent remarks. The second and third are completely elucidated by the proof journal. The fourth, in the notes subjoined to the accounts in the ledger, annexed to the third set. The whole being the result, in part, of the lectures formerly exhibited by the author, when he taught this valuable and useful seience. But to introduce them into this work in as full and copious a manner as when teaching, would increase the book beyond its contemplated limits.

Perhaps it may not be improper to observe, that to those into whose hands this work may happen to fall, that it was not written for the use of those who are well acquainted with the art of Book-keeping, but for the benefit of such persons as really want instruction, and have not an opportunity, or leisure to acquire it in any other way:- The several explanations it contains must not, therefore, be considered unnecessary by adepts, for whom they were never designed.

To conclude, the author is of opinion that any young mara who has a competent knowledge of mercantile arithmetic, and writes a good hand, can make himself perfect master of all that is contained in this volume, by his own application, without any other aid; for, where it was necessary, he has given the same instructions as if he was actually teaching the scholar, being induced to do so, as it is a known fact, that this invaluable branch of education is almost totally neglected, or superficially taught, with few exceptions, in our schools; and that it is not the fault of the teacher so much as that of the employer, who is always unvilling it should be made an extra charge. The author risks an opinion, that if the instructers of youth were to receive a proper compensation for their trouble, very few scholars would leave school unqualified for business.

## CONCISE VIEW

OF THE

## CONTEN'TS OF THIS WORK.

1. IT comprises an introduction to Book-keeping, with two sets of books on the theory of the art, in which the whole mystery of Journalizing, a principal difficulty, is explained in the completest manner. The whole of this first part is replete with instructive notes, so as to render every thing contained therein obvious to any capacity, with the method of posting the books, closing the ledger, and opening the new books from the former balance account.
2. The third Set of Books, to which is annexed the Invoice Book, Sales Book, Cash Book, Expense Book, Check Book and Bank Account Book, with their application to practice, is founded on real business, and can be applied, with the greatest facility, to all mercantile transactions, both foreign and domestic. In the Ledger annexed to this Set, all the various ways of closing the accounts, which often occur in practice, are subjoined in explanatory notes; likervise in the Day-Book, the manner of proving the Books, and detecting errors, by means of the proof Journal, is fully explained. * 3. The fourth Set of Books is designed for the whole sale and retail Store. The materials which compose this part of the work are taken from actual business. The simplicity and accuracy of the plan renders it applicable to all sorts of domestic trade, which, on investigation, will be found correct. To this Set, none of the Auxiliary Books are annexed except the Cash Book, which can be dispensed with; for, with the Invoice Book, every person in business must be acquainted; and he is shown, with all other necessary requisites, how to use it, in conformity with this plan, in the intsructions prefixed to this part of the work.
3. As Banks have become numerous in all the States, and as several persons may be curious to know how the Books and husiness in them are conducted, as well as those young gentlemen who might hereafter be employed therein, the author has suljoined, in miniature, the manner of keeping Bank Books, with their several uses in practice ; and has given a particular description of the Stock Ledger, with the method of opening, conducting and closing the same; and which will answer, with little variation, for any other incorporated body or mercantile company. Nothing of this kind having hitherto appeared. The whole of the work, interspersed with explanatory notes and instructions, formed on the most simple plan, is designed for the use of Schools, Academics and Counting-Houses in the United States.

# AN INTRODUCTION 

# TO <br> <br> BOOK-KEEPING, 

 <br> <br> BOOK-KEEPING,}

BY

## DOUBLE ENTRY

CONTAINING

TOEFINITIONS AND PRINCIPLES, WITH PARTICUIAR RULES FOR THE TRUE STATING OF DEBTOR AND CREDITOR, IN AKA: THE CASES THAT CAN OCCUR IN MERUANTILE BOSINESS, WHEREBY THE WHOLE ART OF JOURNAIIZING IS MADE PLAIN AND OBVIOUS.


BOOK-KEEPING teaches how to record the transactions and dealings you have occasion to commit to writing, either for yourself or for the account of others, and to dispose and adjust them, that you may know, at any future time, what sums of money are due to you, or to your employer, and by whom and when payable; what goods you have purchased, what parce!s and ${ }^{4} q u a n t i t i e s ~ h a v e ~ b e e n ~ s o l d, ~ w h a t ~ r e m a i n s ~ o n ~ h a n d, ~$ with the gain or loss attending the sales thereof; what money, goods or debts are under the mamgement of Factors, Supercargoes, or Trustees, and what remittanoes have been made you; what commissions you have received as Factor, and how they are disposed of, what retnrns have been made to your employer, what part of his groods remains unsold, what bills you have accepted, at what time and when payable, what remittances have been made you on that account, what bills you have drawn, in whose favor, and when payable; what money or goods, as manager, the Company have put into your hands, how you have disposed of the one and applied the other, what eapital, or original stock you possessed, and winat increase or
decrease it underwent in the course of trade, what ships you have chartered, what insurance you have made on your own account, and what you have underwritten for others; and all other things that are proper for a Merchant to know relative to his own affairs, or the affairs of others.

Book-Keeping can, with propriety, be extended to the accounts of States, Manufacturies and Families; and when a person is well acquainted with its theoretical principles and the applieation thereef to any particular branch of businc.s, the transition to any other will not be difficult.

In order to conduct business in the true Italian form, it has been found by experience, that three general books will be necessary, viz: the Waste Book, Journal and Ledger, exclusive of several auxiliary or aiding ones, where a variety of branches, or a multiplicity of business occurs in trade.

Note. It is called Italian Book-Reeping from its being invented in Italy. It was puhlished first at Venict, ill the Italian language, in the fifteenth century, about the year $1495, l y$ Lucas Paciolus, a Franciscan Friar, commonly known by the name of Lucas de Burgo Sancti Sepulchri, who likewise wrote several useful works on mathematical subjects; and was the first publisher of Aigebra in Europe.

## The Auxiliary, or Subsidiary Books,

> ANE,

1. Cash Book,
2. Bill Book,
3. Invoice Book,
4. Sales Book,
5. Book of Accounts Current,
6. Book of Commissions,
7. Book of Charges or Expences.
8. Copy Book of Letters,

9 Bunk of Postage of Letters,
10. Book of Ship Accounts,
11. Ware-Hoise Pook,
12. Check or Bank Acct. Book

Some Merchants use more, some fewer, of these Subsidiary Books, according to their different ways of dealing.

## The Waste Book.

The Waste Book contains an exact account of all the transactions in trade, in the same order as they take place; it begins with an inventory or account of all the money, goods and property of every kind, belonging to the Merchant or owner of the books, of the debts due to him, and of the debts he owes to others. It is carried on with a full relation of all the money received and paid by him, of all the goods he buys or sells, and every occurrence in trade. Every transaction ought to be entered as snon as it takes place, and should be clearly expressed in the plainest language. The date of the Waste Book is written on the top of the page, together with the name of the place where the business is conducted. The articles are separated from each other by a line, in the niddle of which is left a space for inserting the day of the month, and sometimes the month.

In all tranactions in the Waste Book the following particulars are to be well observed, viz:

1. The date, say March 4, 1817.
2. The transaction, the article purchased or sold being entered in form, and according to agreement.
3. The person, bought of A. B. or sold A. B. 100 yds . flannel.
4. The payments made or received, say 100. paid, or 100. received.
5. The quantity and quality of the goods bought or sold.
6. The price. Bought 100 yds . flannel, at 75 cents per yd. or sold ditto.

Note. It is sometimes called the Day Book, because the several transactions that occur from day to day are therein entered, according as they happen, and in the order of their several dates.

## Of the Inventory.

The Inventory consists of two parts, generally, viz.

1. The Merchants ready money, with all his other property, goods and effects, and the debts due to him.
2. The debis due of him.

## FORM OF AN INVENTORY.

$$
\text { Nem-York, January; 1st. } 1817 .
$$

An Inventory of my whole property, consisting of money, goods and debts, owing to and by me, A. B. taken this day, and is as follows, viz.

| 1 have in ready money | \$12794 | 75 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\left.\begin{array}{llll}6 \text { pieces linen, } & 125 \mathrm{yd}_{3} & .37 \frac{x}{2} \text { per yd. } & 46.87 \frac{1}{2} \\ \text { ditto } & 120 & .50 & 60.00\end{array}\right\}$ | $10 t$ | $87 \frac{1}{8}$ |
| 100 bbls wheat flour 12.50 | 125 fi | 00 |
| 50 firkins butter rlt . Wt. 4000 lbs . .20 | 806 | 00 |
| Moses Martin owes me per bond | 136-4 | 50 |
| Samuel Hall per account | 550 | 25 |
| John Vallens | 250 | 75 |
| Gross amount of my propert! | 17117 | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| I am indebted as follons : |  |  |
| To William Hanway | 256 | 37 |
| To William Jackson | 125 | 25 |
| To Abraham Wilcox, at 3 months | 27 t, | 623 |
| Amount of debts due of mt | 658 | 2.5 |
| Amount of my Property $17117.12 \frac{1}{2}$ <br> Debts due of me 658.25 |  |  |
| Nel of my estate, or what I am worth after payint my debts | 164.58 | 71 |

Note. 1. It is not necessary that the whole of a Merchant's property should appear in his books; it is sufficient that they contain the capital which he employs in trade.
2. Some begin their books without any Inventory, but we must suppose that they possess no other property than a quantity of money, which they may insert in their Day Book, in one entry, thus :

I have in ready money to begin businesk,

## Specimen of a Waste Book.

Nen-York, Jamuary 1. 1817.
Sold 6 firkins of butter, nt. wt. 480 lbs. at . 25
Note. The thing received is Dr. to the thing delivered for it. Therefore as cash is received, and butter dclivered, make
Cash Dr. to butter
120.00

To Post this transaction into Ledger.

1. Debit cash, to hutter received $\quad 1: 0.00$
2. Credit butter, by cash, at .25 per lb. for 6 firkins 4891 h .
120.06

Bought of Richard Rivers, at nine months, the ship Neptune, for
Note. The thing received is Dr. to the person from whom you receive it, when nothing is given for it in return. Therefore as you bought the ship on credit, make
Ship Neptune Dr. to Richard Rivers 10000.00

1. Debit ship Neptune to R. Rivers 10060.00
$\therefore$ Credit R. Rivers, by ship Neptune $\mathbf{1 0 0 0 0 . 0 0}$
Soid Thomas Challenor, at 4 munths, 20 firkins of hutter, nt. wt. 16001 b . at .25 per Ib .
Note. The person who receives any thing from you is Dr. to whatever you deliver him, when yau rective nothing for it in return. Therefore as you sold the butter on credit, make
Thomas Challenor Dr. to butter $\quad 400.00$
2. Debit Thomas Challenor, to butter 400.00
3. Credit butter, by 'T. Challenor, at . 25 per lh. 20 firkins, $1600 \mathrm{lb} . \quad 40000$

Paid William Hanway in futl
Note. The receiver is Dr. to whatever he receives from you, when he delivers nothing in return, as you was indebted to him, therefore make
William Hanway Dr. to cash in full
256.75


New-York, January 4. 1817.
$\left|\begin{array}{lr|r}\text { Received of Samuel Hall, on account } & 250 \\ \text { Note. The payment made is Dr. to the person } \\ \text { who makes it, when he receives nothing in } \\ \text { return, as Hall was your debtor, you had } \\ \text { no occasion to give any thing in return, } \\ \text { therefore make } & \\ \text { Cash Dr. to Samuel Hall } & 250.00 \\ \text { Debit Cash, and Credit him } & 250.00\end{array}\right|$

## The Journal.

The Journal is a fair record of all transactions, compiled from the Waste Book, in the same order as they stand there; its use is to prepare the articles of the Waste Book for the Ledger, so as to make the Ledger posts more easy and less liable to error. This preparation consists in shewing on every article the proper Debtors and Creditors, and to whose account these are to be carried in the Ledger.

The Journal should be written hy a person who is complete master of Journalizing, in a fair hand, at leisure hours, and remote from noise. The narration should be complete, without referring to the Waste Book, and so plain that every person acquainted with the style of the Journal, may understand it with ease.

Every entry in the Waste Book, when transferred in due form, and entered in the Journal, is called a Journal post. All entries are either simple or compound. A simple entry has hut one Dr. and one Cr. A compound or complex entry is when one Dr. is balanced by two or more Crs. or two or more Drs. are balanced by one Cr. or when several Drs. are balanced by several Crs. then the entry is compound or complex in both terms.

In all transactions in the Journal the following particulars are to be observed, viz.

1. The date, say March 4. 1817.
2. The Debtor, A. B. Dr. to Cash, \&cc.
3. The Creditor, Cash Dr. to A. B. \&c.
4. The sum, say $\$ 1000$.
5. The quantity and quality, Linen Dr. to A. B. for -100 yd . Irish linen.
6. The transaction, person and payment. A. B. Dr. to Cash paid him for 75 gallons brandy, bought 10 th ult.
7. The price, at 1.50 per ga!lon.

The Journal always operis with the Inventory, which is here exhibited, by entering in true Journal form, the specimen exhibited in the foregoirg Waste Book instructions, and is as follows:

Nen-York, January 1. 1817.

| mrk. B. c. A. B. | Sundry accounts Dr. to Stock $\mathbf{1 7 1 1 7 . 1 2 \frac { 1 } { 2 }}$  <br> Cash, in ready money   <br> Linen per 125 yds, $.37 \frac{1}{2}$ $46.37 \frac{1}{3}$ <br> Ditto 120 .50 60.00 | 12794 | 75 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Butter, 50 firkins, nt. wt. 4000 lb . . 25 | 1000 | 00 |
|  | Flour, 100bbls. 12.50 | 1250 | 00 |
|  | Bonds, Moses Martin's | 136. | 50 |
|  | Samuel Hall owes me | 550 | 25 |
|  | John Vallens | 250 | 75 |
|  |  | 17317 | 123 |
|  | Stock Dr. to sundry accounts 658.25 For amount of debts due of me. |  |  |
|  | To William Hanway due to him | 256 | $37 \frac{1}{2}$ |
|  | To William Jackson | 125 | 25 |
|  | To Abraham Wilcox, at 3 months | 276 | 622 |
|  |  | 658 | 25 |

How to transfer, or post, the above Inventory, from the Journal into thic Ledger.

Open an account in the Ledger for each of the above particulars ; beginning first with Stock, and each in order as they stand, credit stock, which represents the owner of the books, by Sundries for amount of the first part of the Inventory; next debit each of the rest to Stock, for their respective sums annexed, which aggregate must be equal to the Credit of Stock, as the entries are double; for, in the first part of the Inventory, the one Credit balances the several Debits.

In the second part, the one Debit balances, or is equal to the several Credits.

## DEMONSTRATION.

玉. Credit Stock, By Sundry Accounts for Amount of your property,
$17317.12 \frac{1}{2}$
2. Debit Cash, To Stock, for ready money, 12794.75
3. Debit Linen, To Stuck, at $.37 \frac{1}{2}$ per yd. for 125 yds. B. C.
$46.87 \frac{2}{2}$
-Debit ditto, To ditto .50 per yd. for 120 yds. A. B. 60.00
4. Debit Flour, To Stnck, 12.50 per bbl for 100 bbls . 1250.00
5. Debit Butter, To Stock. . 25 per Ib. for 40001 lbs . 1000.00
6. Debit TBonds, To ditto, Moses Martin's, 1364.50
7. Debit Samuel Hall, To Stock due of him 550.25
8. Debit J. Vallens, To Stock, 250.75
9. Debit St:ck, To Sundry Accounts for Amount of debts due of you,
658.75
10. Credit W. Hanway, By Stock, due to him, 2.56 .37 ,
11. Credit W. Jackson, By Stuck, 125.25
12. Credit A. Wilcox, By Stock, $276.62 \frac{1}{2}$

## The Ledger

IS the principal book of accounts, to which all the rest are subservient. Into this all the several articles, which belong to the same person or account, anil are dispersed in different parts of the Journal or Day Book, and sometimes in the other Auxiliary Books, are collected and reduced each to its particular place or folio: so that the Mrerchant may see, at one xiew, how stands the account of every person he deals with, and each sort of goods he deals in, or any part or branch of kies trade, the state of which he desires to know.

The tivo pages of the book are marked with the same folio No. and belong to the same pers on or account, which is there made Dr. on the left, and Cr. on the right.

It is ruled to the left hand of the page for the months and days, and next to these a column referring to the payes of the Journal, whence the articles are transferred or posted into the Ledger. It has to the richt hand, columns for dollars and cents, besides there is another to the left of these, to mark the folio in the same Ledger, wherein the corresponding Dr. and Cr. mentioned in the beginning of that line is found. And to the left of this again, on the same accounts, there are columns for quantities, weights and measure.

To this Book belongs an Alphabet, for the more ready finding out any Account contained therein; the surname of all persons being inserted under their proper Letters, as well as those of all real and fictitious accounts under their Initials.

Open Accounts in the Ledger one after another as they occur in the Journal, though those of the same kind may be classed together, or the accounts of those persons who reside in the same country.

When the space assigned to any Account is flled up with articles, open the account in a new place, and to the Dr. side of this new account earry the total of the Dr. side of the old account, and to the Cr. side of the new account carry the total of the Cr. side of the old account, prefixing before each total of the old account, transferred to folio -, and on the new account, to and by amount brought from folio -.

There are three things of which a merchant is to keep an account, viz.

1. His Debts.
2. His Effects.
3. His Gains and Losses.

And hence we distinguish three kinds of accounts-

1. Real,
2. Personal,
3. Imaginary, or Fictitious Accounts.

Real Accounts are those of Effects or things which are a person's property, such as cash, linen, broad-cloth, hotses, lands, \&c.

Personal Accounts are those of persons with whom we deal, as Thomas Johnson, Mary Williams, \&c.

Imaginary, or Fictitious Accounts, are those which have been invented to supply real ones, such as Stock which represents the Merchant or owner of the Books; Profit and Loss, which represent his Gains or Losses; Balance, which represents his real property, with the debts due to and by him, and such other accounts as are subservient to Profit and Luse, viz. Interest, Commission, Insurance, Proper Expenses, Bottomry, \&c.

## GENERAL RULES FOR EXPLAINING Debtor and Creditor.

1. Every thing received, and every person accountable to us, is Dr.
2. Every thing delivered to us, and every person to whom we are accountable, is Cr.

Rule 1. The person to whom any thing is delivered, is $\mathrm{D}_{r}$, to the thing delivered, when nothing is received in return. Suppose you lend A. B. one hundred dollars: it is evident you delivered him that money, and received nothing in return; therefore, make, A. B. Dr. to cash lent him, $\$ 100$.

1. Debit A. B. to Cash lent him, $\$ 100$.
2. Credit Cash, by A. B. paid, 100.

Rule 2. A thing received is Dr. to the person from whom it is received, when nothing is delivered by you in return.

Received of A. B. the sum of one hundred des ars, which I lent him.

Note. It is plain that you received that money, and delivered nothing in return, because he was indebted to you in that sum.

Cash Dr. to A. B. received of him, $\$ 100.00$.
Rule 3. A thing received is Dr . to the thing delivered for it:

Therefore, goods bought for ready money are Dr. to Cash.
When goods are sold for ready money, cash is Dr. to the goods.

When goods are bartered, the groods received are Dr. to the goods delivered.

Pought, for ready money, fifty gallons of brandy, at $\$ 2$ per gallon, $\$ 100.00$.

Note. It is evident that brandy was reccived and money delivered;

Therefirc, Brandy Dr. to Cash, $\$ 100.00$.
Sold, for ready money, 100 gallons rum, at $\$ 1$ per gallon, $\$ 100.00$.

Nole. It is plain that money was received, and rum delivered;

Therefore, Cash received Dr. to Rum delivered, $\$ 100.00$.
Delivered A. B. in barter, Sugar to the value of $\$ 100$. and received of him in return, Brandy to the same amount.

Note. The goods received must be Dr. to the goods delivered;

Therefore, Brandy Dr. to Sugar, $\$ 100.00$.

1. Debit Brandy, to Sugar, $\$ 100$.
2. Credit Sugar, by Brandy, 100.

An imaginary account of Gain or Loss, is always Dr. when I lose and have no real or personal account to charge or debit. Suppose I lost one hundred dollars;

It is evident that I cannot charge any real or personal account with the loss; therefore, I substitute Profit and Losss, and debit it for the loss.

Profit and Loss Dr. to Cash lost, $\$ 100.00$.

Given my son, as a donation, $\$ 5000$. to begin business.
Note. It is plain that the son cannot be charged with it, as it is a donation, nor any other account;

Therefore, Profit and Loss Dr. to Cash, $\$ 5000.00$.
It is Cr . when I gain, and have no real nor personal account to discharge or credit.

My uncle hequeathed me at his death, $\$ 2000$. which I have received from his Executor: now it is evident that I have no real or personal account to discharge or credit, for the uncle cannut be credited, as he is dead, and having made no entry with respect to the Executor;

Therefore, Cash Dr. to Profit and Loss, $\$ 5000.00$
A. B. owes me a year's interest on 1000 . 70.00
A. B. or Cash, if I am paid, Dr. to Profit and Loss,

$$
\text { or to Interest account, } 70.00
$$

## Of Merchant's Business.

The business of the Merchant may be reduced to the three following branches :

1. Proper Trade, which the Merchant carries on for himself.
2. Factorage, which he conducts for another, called his employer.
3. Partnership, which is managed by another, called a Manager or Trustee, in the name of the Company.

Proper Trade is either domestic or foreign. Proper domestic trade is what a Merchant conducts for himself, without the help of a Factor.

Proper foreign trade is the business that is carried on for a Merchant by his Factor.

Proper domestic trade comprehends six things, viz.

1. The Inventory.
2. Buying Goods.
3. Receiving Money.
4. Selling Goods.
5. Paying Money.
6. Bartering.

## Of Proper Accounts.

## 1. DOMESTIC.

Of Paying and Receiving Money.
When an Inventory is taken of the ready Money, Goods, Voyages and Debts belonging or owing to you,

1. Debit the several parcels and parties, to Stock;
2. Credit Stock, by sundries for the whole amount.

When an Inventory is taken of the debis owing by you,

1. Dehit Stock for the whole amount ;
2. Credit the several persons, by Stock for the sum due to each.

When you receive of A. B. for the use of C. D. $\$ 100.00$
Note. The thing received is Dr. to the person for whose account you received it, when you gave nothing in return ; therefore, make

Cash Dr. to C. D. received on his account of A. B. 100.00 .
Paid A. B. on account of C. D. one hundred dollars.
Notc. The person for whose account you p:y any thing, is Dr. to the thing you pay for him; therefore,
C. D. Dr. to Cash paid A. B. on his account, $\$ 100.00$.

Borrov:ed of A. P. to pay in ten days, $\quad 100.00$.
Notc. The thing received is Dr. to the person of whom you receive it, when nothing is delivered in return ; therefore,

Cash Dr. to A. B. borrorred of him, to repay in ten days, $\$ 100.00$.
L.ent C. D. the sum of one hundred dollars, to be repaid in ten days.

Note. The person to whom you deliver any thing, is Dr. to the thing delivered him, when nothing is given by him in return.
C. D. Dp. to Cash lent him, to be repaid in ten days, $\$ 100.00$.

Received from I. K. the sum of one hundred dollars, for Interest.

Note. The payments received are Dr. to the person who pays them, or to some fictitious account that is substituted; therefore,

Cash Dr. to I. K. or to Interest account, $\$ 100.00$.
When Interest becomes due and booked before you receive it-
A. B. Dr. to Interest due on his Bond, 1st inst. $\$ 50.00$.

When $\Lambda$. B. pays the fifty dollars due of him for Interest,
Note. As you charged him before for interest money when due, now you must discharge or credit him when paid.

Cash Dr. to A. B. received for Interest due on his Bond, $\$ 50.00$.

If you are indebted to A. B. one hundred dollars for interest, and charge it in your books before it is paid-

Interest Dr. to A. B. due to him on my Bond, 1st inst. $\$ 100.00$.

When you paid A. 13. one hundred dollars for interest due to him, for which you credited him before,
A. B. Dr. to Cash paid him for Interest due on my Bond, $\$ 100.00$.

Said charges amounting to two hundred dollars on merehandize,

Merchandize Dr. to Cash paid charges thereon, $\$ 200.00$.
Paid 100. on petty disbursements in trade, charge,
Merchandize Dr. to Cash paid,
$\$ 100.00$.
Paid seventy-five dollars on house expenses.
House Expenses Dr. to Cash paid for my family, $\$ 75.00$ :
Purchased Stock in the Manhattan Bank, amounting to $\$ 10000.00$;

Manhattan Bank Dr. to Cash paid for Stock, $\$ 10000.00$.
If you pay 10 per cent. on each Share of any Capital Stock, for the Shares are generally paid by instalments ;

Manhattan Bank Dr. to Cash paid 10 per cent. on my Shares, 1000.00 .

When a dividend becomes due to you on Bank Stock, and booked before received;

Bank Dr. to Profit and Loss, for dividend due, $\$ 500.00$.
When Bank pays you the dividend, after you have charged the same;

Cash Dr. to Bank, or Company, for dividend received, $\$ 500.00$.

When Bank, or Company, paid you your dividend, of which you made no entry until received;

Cash Dr. to Profit and Loss for dividend received of, $\$ 500.00$.

Suppose A. B. who was indebted to you $\$ 1400$. has failed, and that he has agreed to pay you 1000 . for the whole, which you accepted ;

Note. It is plain that 1000 . per agreement, will pay the whole debt, and that the money received and the loss sustained are the debtors;

Sundries Dr. to A. B. received in full, 1400.00
Cash received in composition, $\quad 1000.00$
Profit and Loss for the abatement, $\quad 400.00$
When you compound with your creditor, and pay him a part of the debt for the whole, suppose the above reversed.

Note. A. B. must be debited, by agreement, for the whole debt, and the payments made him, viz. cash and gain, credited.
A. B. Dr. to sundries paid him in full, 1400.00

To Cash paid him in composition, $\quad 1000.00$
To Profit and Loss for abatement, $\quad 400.00$
When a legacy of 4000 . is bequeathed you by C. D. who appoints A. B. his executor;

Note. It is evident that A. B. is to he debited, and that no real or personal account can be credited; therefore, the fictitious account, profit and loss, must he substituted; thus,
A. B. Dr. to Profit and Loss gained by the will of C. D. 4000.00 .

When A. B. pays you the legacy bequeathed;
Cash Dr. to A. B. received in full of the will of C. D. 4000.00 .

If you receive the legacy before you make an entry in your books ;

Note. Whatever is received is Dr. to the thing delivered ; and as nothing was given by you in return, it being a donation, it is apparent that C. D. is not to be credited, for you cannot credit a person deceased; therefore, debit cash, and credit profit and loss, for the gain.

Cash Dr. to Profit and Loss, 4000.00.
When you receive a legacy for the use of E. F. yourself being the executor;

Cash Dr. to E. F. When you pay him, E. F. Dr. to Cash.
Of Paying and Receiving Money by an Order or

## Assignment.

Suppose you receive 1000 . of C. D. by an order or assignment of A. B. on him at sight ;

Note. It is evident that the payment received is Dr. to the person on whose account you received it, when nothing was given by you in return; and as you received the money of C. D. hy an order of A. B. debit eash and credit A. B.

Cash Dr. to A. B. received of C. D. per order, 1000.00.
Note. A. B. will debit you and credit C. D. and C. D. will debit A. B. and credit cash.

Suppose you give an order, or draw a bill of 500 . on A. B. your debtor to C. D. your creditor, and the same is paid ;

Note. The person in whose favor you draw a bill must be debtor to him on whom the bill is drawn for the amount, and as C. D. is the receiver and A. B. the acceptor; therefore, debit C. D. and credit A. B.
C. D. Dr. to A. B. for my order favor C. D. for 500.00 .

Suppose A. B. refused paying or accepting the order ;
Note. The person who refuses paying or accepting a bill, is Dr. to him in whose favor it was drawn, as the receiver was charged for its amount before; therefore, debit A. B. and credit C. D.
A. B. Dr. to C. D. for nonpayment of my order, 500.00 .

If you receive of C. D. a note of A. B. of 400. and enter it in your books;

Bills Receivable Dr. to C. D. for A. B's. Note, transferred to me, 400.00.

When you deliver said note, afterwards, in payment to P. H.
P. H. Dr. to Bills Receivable for A. B's. Note, transferred to him, 400.00.

## Of buying Goods and Merchandize.

WHEN you buy goods to the amount of 400 . of A. B. and pay the money,

Note. The thing received is Dr. to the thing delivered.Therefore,

Goods or Merchandize, Dr. to Cash paid, 400.00

Bought one thousand dollars worth of Goods of A. B. at 90 dyys credit.
Note. The thing received is Dr . to the person from whom you receive it, when nothing is given in return. Therefore as the goods were bought on credit, make

Merchandize Dr. to A. B. for amount of invoice, 1000.00
Required of A. B. an abatement of 300 . on the above goods, for defect, which he allowed.

Note. As you credited him before for the amount of goods purchased, of course you will charge him now for the defect allowed by him, therefore,
A. B. Dr. to Merchandize or goods for defect allowed $\mathbf{3 0 0 . 0 0}$

If the account of Goods or Merchandize be closed,
A. B. Dr. to Profit and Loss for abatement on Goods 300.00

Bought one thousand dollar's worth of Goods of A. B. paid him 600. the remainder in 90 days.

Note. The thing received is Dr. to the thing given in return, and as you received the Goods for part money and part on credit, therefore, debit Merchandize for the whole amount, and credit Cash for the sum paid, and A.B. for what remains unpaid.

Merchandize Dr. to Sundries, $\quad 1000.00$
To Cash paid,
600.00

To A. B. to pay in 90 days, 40000
Bought Goods of I. H. as per invoice, amounting to 3000 . paid present money 1000 . given an order C. D. at sight, for 1000. the remainder payable in 4 months.

Note. The goods received are Dr. to the means by which they were acquired, and they were delivered by I. H. to you, by means of the money you paid him, the order you gave him, the Credit allowed. Therefore, debit the Goods for the value, and credit the several payments made. .

Merchandize Dr. to Sundries, 300000
To Cash paid, 100000
To C. D. for my order on him, favor I. H. for $\quad 1000.00$
To I. H. to pay for Goods, at 4 months, $\quad 1000.00$
Suppose you buy goods of your Dr. I. K. for a debt due to you, their value, per Bill of Parcels, amounting to more thani
the debt, the overplus repaid in money. The delt is 1000.00 the amount of the goods bought 1500 .

Note. The goods received are Dr. to the means by which they were acquired; and, as they were sold by I. K. to liquidate the debt he owed, and in consideration of the money paid him, therefore, debit the goods for their value, credit him for the sum due, and cash for the amount paid-Thus,

Goods or Merchandize Dr. to Sundries,
1500.00

To I. K. for amount due to me, : $\quad 1000.00$
To Cash paid the overplus $\quad 500.00$

## Of selling Goods or Merchandize.

Sold A. B. at 90 days sundpy goods, amounting, per Bill of Parcels, to eight hundred dollars.
A. B. Dr. to Mierchandize, sold by him at 90 days, for 800.00

Suppose you made an abatement of one hundred dollars on the above goods after they were charged in your books, on account of defect or damage.

Note. It is evident as, in the above instance, you debited A. B. and credited the goods, that in the present case, you must either debit the goods, or profit and loss, and credit A. B. for defect, per agreement.

Merchandize Dr. to A. B. abated for damage on Goods 100.00
Sold A. B. Merchandize, as per invoice rendered, which amounted to 2000. you owed him 1500. and he returned the balance in money.

Note. As the different payments made you, viz. the liquidation of your debt, and the money received for the overplus, were occasioned by the means rendered, (i. e.) the goods sold. Therefore the result is, that you must credit Merchandize or Goods for their value; next debit A. B. for balance due to him, and Cash for the amount received

Sundries Dr. to Merchandize, for amount sold, 2000.00
A. B. for the Balance of his Account, now paid, $\quad 1500.00$

Cash for the overplus received of him, $\quad 500.00$
Sold K. L. Merchandize or Goods, amounting to one thousand dollars, received of him the following payments, viz.
Ready Money ..... 400.00
An Assignment on C. D. for ..... 400.00
The remainder to be paid in 90 days, ..... 200.00
Sundries Dr. to Merchandize, sold to K. L. for ..... 1000.00Lash received in part400.00
C. D. for K. L's Assignment ..... 400.00
K. L. to pay in 90 days, ..... 200.00

## Of Bartering Goods or Merchandize.

Bartered or exchanged tobacco, to the amount of 1000. with A. B. for brandy of equal value.

Note. The thing received is Dr. to the thing delivered, Brandy Dr. to 'Cubaces, 1000.00.

Delivered cotton, valued at 2000 . to A. B. in barter; received of him in exchange, indigo, value 1000 . broad cloth, value 300. and accepted Bill on C. D. for 200. the remaining 500. to be paid in 90 days;

Note. As the goods received with the payments remaining due, are the result or consequence of what yon dilivered in return ; therefore, cotton delivered is to be credited for its value-indigo, broad cluth, C. D. and A. B. must be debited for their respective quantities and values, thus,

Sundries Dr. to Cotion bartered, 2000.00
Indigo received in barter, value 1000.00

Broad Cloth,
C. D. for A. B's. draft, my favor, for 300.00
A. B. to pay in 90 days, 200.00

R B.io pay B in 500.00
Received of A. B. in barter, cotton valued at 2000. and delivered in return, indigo worth 1000 . broad cloth worth 300 . and paid him the balance in money.

Note. The article received is Dr. to the payments made, or what is delivered in return; therefore, cotton is Dr. and broad cloth, indigo and eash are Crs. : thus,

Cotton Dr. to Sundries, received in barter, 2000.00
To Indigo, do. 1000.00
To Broad Cloth, do. 300.00
To Cash paid A. B. in barter, $\quad 700.00$
When several sorts of goods are bartered for several others of equal value;

Delivered A. B. in barter, 1000 lbs . of Indigo, at $\mathbf{1 . 5 0}$ per lb. 6 Hhds. Tobacco, nt. wt. 6720 lbs at .20 per lb. 10 Bales of Cotton, wt. 4480 lbs at .20 per lb. 100 yds. Cassimere, at 2. per yd. and received of him in exchange 5000 yds . Linen, at .50 per yd. 2160 yds. Check, at . 50 per yd. 6 bbls. Brandy, 180 gallons, at 2. per gallon.

Note. The several goods received, each for its quantity and value, are Dr. to the several goods delivered in return, each for its quantity and value.

Sundries Dr. to Sundries.
Keceived the following goods of A. B. in barter, viz.
Linen, for 5000 yds. at .50 per yd.
Checks " 2160 . 2500.0 w
Brandy, 6 bbls. 180 gall. 2. per gallon,

For the following, delivered him in return, viz.

| To. Indigo, 1000 lbs at 1.50 per lb . | 1500.00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| To Tobacco, 6720 " 20 " | 1344.00 |
| To Cotton, 4480 , . 30 | $896.0{ }^{\circ}$ |
| To Cassimere, 100 yds , at 2. per yd. | 200.00 |
|  | 3940.00 |

Or make, expressing particulars as above,
Sundries Dr. to A. B. received of him in barter, Goods value
3940.00
A. B. Dr. to Sundries delivered to him in barter,
Grods value

If you keep a general Acct.
Merchandize Dr. to A. B, received in barter, Goods valued at,

394000
A. B. Dr. to Merchandize delivered him in barter 3940.00

## Shipping.

Boughit the Ship Neptune of A. B. for 10000 . ready money ;
Note. The thing received is Dr. to the thing delivered in return ; thereSore,

Ship Neptune Dr. to Cash paid A. B. for her, 10000.09
Paid D. L. 1000. for repairing the Ship Neptune, as per bill rendered;

Ship Neptune Dr. to Cash paid for repairs, 1000.00.
Sold Ship Neptune to C. D. for 12000 . received his note at 4 months for the amount;

Bills payable, or C. D. Dr. to Ship Neptune, 12000.00.
Sold Sloop Trident to I. K. for 6000. and received the following payments: 2000. in money, an assignment of 2000. on A. B. and the remainder in ninety days;

Sundries Dr. to Sloop Trident, 6000.00
Cash received, 2000.00
A. B. for the assignment, 2000.00

1. 1k. to pay in $9 \theta$ days,

## Paying and receiving Freight.

Paid 500. freight, for goods shipped to Savannah, and consigned to L. B. to sell for my account.

Note. This being an additional charge on the goods, the adventure or voyage must be debited for it.

Adventure to Savannah Dr. to Cash paid freight $\quad 500.00$
Received 3000. of C, D. for freight of my ship, called the Mary.

Note. As the ship is always debited for all costs and charn ges attending her, likewise, she must now be credited for the money, or return received-thus,

Cash Dr. to Ship Mary, received of C. D. for freight 3000.00

## Bonds and Promissory Notes.

If you buy a note of 1000 . of A. B. which was given him by C. D. and that you was allowed an abatement of 50 . on the same.

Note. As you bought C. D's. note at a discount, which must be a gain to you, if you receive the full amount ; therefore, the thing received, (that is the Note) or C. D. is Dr. Cash delivered, and Profit and Loss Crs.

Notes receivable Dr. to Sundries 1000.00
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { To Cash paid } & 950.00\end{array}$
To Profit and Loss gained by discount $\quad 50.00$
Sold L. K's note of 1200 . to P. H. for 1100. ready money.
Note. As you sold the note for less than its nominal value, consequently you sustained a loss of one hundred doHars, and as the things received are always debited to the things or article delivered, therefore, Cash and the loss received are Drs. to Bills Receivable delivered.

Sundries Dr. to Bills Receivale 1200.00
Cash received for L. K's. note 1100.00
Profit and Loss, lost by abatement on the same $\quad \mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 0}$
If you transfer the above note at its nominal value, and receive the money,

Caşh Dr. to Bills receivable, received of P. H. for L. K's. nate.

## Foreign Trade.

## SHIPPING GOODS ON YOUR OWN ACCOUNT.

Shipped a cargo of goods, to the amount of 10000 . to Funchal, in the Island of Madeira, on board the Brig Harriot, consigned to Francis Alcara, Merchant there, to sell on my account, which goods were entered before in my Books.
Note. The adventure or voyage is always debited to the goods for all costs and charges attending them, if entered before in the books, and credited for the net proceeds, or return received.

Voyage to Madeira Dr. to Merchandize
10000.00

If the goods were bought for ready money, and no entry made of them in your books before they were shipped-

Voyage to Madeira Dr: to Cash
10000.00

If the goods, shipped to Madeira, were bought of A. B. on credit, and not entered in the books before exportation,

Note. The goods received are Dr. to the person from whom you receive them, when nothing is given in returntherefore,

Voyage to Madeira Dr. to A. B. 10000.00

Shipped a cargo of goods value 16796. the amount of 10000 . was entered in books, the value of 6000 . was purchased for ready money, the remainder was bought of A. B. at 4 months. The two last parcels not entered.

Note. It is evident that the goods entered, as mentioned above, when shipped, must be credited for their cost to close account. It is also apparent that cash is to be credited for the amount purchased for ready money, as it is the thing delivered in return. And, also, that you must credit A. B. for the goods bought of him, as nothing was given to him in return. Therefore,

Voyage to - Dr. to Sundries, for amt. shipped, 16796.00
To Merchandize, for amt. entered in books, $\quad 10000.00$
To cash for amt. purchased, expressing particulars, 6000.00
To A. B. for goods bought of him, $\quad 796.00$
Received a drawback of one thousand dollars on the goods exported,

Cash Dr. to Toyage to ——, received a drawback of 1000,00

## Receiving advice from your Factor.

If your Factor, F. A. advises you that he received the goods, but sold no part of them;

Note. Nake no entry until you receive an account Sales, and if the Factor remits the net proceeds in cash or bill on W. B. of New-York, who pays it immediately, amounting totwenty thousand dollars;

As you debited the voyage for the value of the goods shipped, so now you must credit it for the net proceeds, or the returns received from Factor, in order to close the account, and to ascertain the gain or loss on the same ; therefore,

Cash Dr. to Voyage to Madeira, fornet proceeris, 20000.00
If the bill be drawn at 90 days, and and acceptedby W. B.
W. B. Dr. to Yoyage to Madeira, for Bill accepted for ni. proc. 20000.

When W. b. pays the amount of the bill accepted by him;
Note. As you debited him for amount of bill when accepted, so now you must credit him when paid, in order to close the account ;

Cash Dr. to W. B. rec'd. the amt. of his bill, 20000.00
If your Factor, F. A. advises you that the goods are all sold, and a cargo shipped in return, amounting to the net, proceeds;

Voyage from Madeira Dr. to Voyage to Madeira, 20000.00.
If your Factor advises you that he has overshipped the nt. proc. by your order, to the amount of 10000 .;

Note. As the former voyage is to be credited for the net proceeds, in order to close it, so is F. A. to be credited, likewise, for the value of the goods overshipped, as you delivered him nothing in return, and the homeward bound voyage debited for the whole amount;

$$
\text { Voyage from Madeira Dr. to Sundries, } \quad 3000000
$$

To Voyage to Madeira, for nt. proc. $\quad 20000.00$
To F. A. Factor, my acct. currt. due to him, 10000.00
If Factor advises you that he has undershipped the nt. proc. by five thousand dollars,

Note. As the former voyage is to be credited for the nt. proc. when you reccive an account sales, in order to close it, so is the homeward bound voyage to be debited for amount of goods shipped, and also the Factor for what remains due of him.

Sundries Dr. to Voyage to Madeira for nt. proc. 20000.00
Voyage from Madeira, for amt. Goods Shipped, 15000.00
F. A. Factor, my acct. currt, for the sum due of him,

When the Ship arrives in port, and you pay a duty of six thousand dollars on the cargo;

Note. The voyage is to be debited for all costs and charges, and cash, or whatever was given to discharge the same, credited;

Voyage from Madeira Dr. to cash paid duty, $\quad 6000.00$
If the duty be secured at the custom-house, to be paid at the usual time ;

Note. The voyage, or merchandize, is to be debited, and the custom-house, to whom you are indebted for the duty, credited; the same as the thing received is Dr. to the thing delivered, when nothing is given in return;

Voyage from Madeira Dr. to Custom-house for duty, 6000.
When you pay the custom-house the amount secured to be paid;

Note. As you credited the custom-house before for the duty, now you must debit them in order to close their acct.

Custom-house Dr. to Cash paid in full, $\quad 6000.00$
If you receive advice that the Ship was lost on her voyage to Madeira, and not insured ;

Note. It is evident that no real or personal account can be charged with this loss, as the cargo was not insured ; therefore, you must substitute profit and loss as your Dr. and also Cr. the voyage for the amount lost.

Profit and Loss Dr. to Voyage to Madeira for my loss, 10000.
But if the goods were insured by the Globe Insurance Company ;

Note. It is apparent that you can charge the Insurance Company with the cargo insured, for the amount, as they are bound, by the policy delivered you, to cover all losses that may occur until the ship arrives safe at her destined port ;

Globe Insurance Dr. to Voyage to Madeira, 10000.00.
If F. A. advises you that he was obliged to make abatements, or pay some other unforeseen charges on your goods, amounting to five hundred dollars,

Note. The voyage, if it is open, must be debited for all losses sustained by sale of the goods; if closed, as no other real account can be found in the transaction, profit and loss is substituted and charged for the loss, and factor credited.

Voyage if open, if not Profit and Loss Dr. to F. A. Factor, my Account Current

## Receiving Payment, from your Factor, in Bills.

If you draw a Bill of 2000. on your Factor, I. S. favor A. B. who pays you the amount of the Bill in money.

Note. The payment received, is Dr. to the person on whose account you receive it, when nothing was delivered him in re turn, and asthe money received of A. B. was in consequence of your Bill given him on I. S. therefore cash is debited and I. S. credited.

Cash Dr. to I. S. my Acconnt Current for my Bill on him javor A. B. for 2000.00

If you draw on your factor, I. S. favor A. B. a Bill of 1000. and do not receive the value of it until some future day, or if you are indebted to A. B. for that amount and give him a Bill on I. S. in payment.

Note. The person in whose favor you draw a bill, when he gives nothing in return, or because you are indebted to him, is Dr. to him on whom the bill was drawn, and as nothing was delivered by you to I. S. in return, therefore A. B. is Dr. and I. S. Cr.
A. B. Dr. to I. S. my Act. Currt. formy Bill on him, favor A. B. of 1000.00

If your Factor I. S. remits you a bill of 2000. on D. K. payable in one month after sight, and said bill is accepted,

Note. The thing received is Dr. to the person on whose account you receive it, when nothing is given him in return, and as the bill was received from I. S. without receiving any consideration from you, for the same at present; therefore, Bills Receivable, or D. K. the acceptor, are Drs. and I. S. Cr .

Bills Receivable, if you keep an account of Bills, if not, D. K. Dr. to I. S. my Act. Currt. for his Bill on D. K. my favor for
2000.00

Drawn a bill, on I. S. my Factor, of $\mathbf{1 5 0 0}$. favor H. L. which Bill is returned protested.

Note. When you gave H. L. the bill, you debited him for the amount, as nothing was reccived in return, and credited I. S. for the same reason. As the bill was not paid, but returned protested, you must now credit H. L. for its value, in order to close his account; you must also, debit I. S. for the sum drawn, as payment was refused, and debit profit and loss for the protest money, and credit cash for the same.
H. L. Dr. to I. S. formy Bill on him, favor H. L. of 1500.0 3

When the bill drawn by you on I. S. favor H. L. is returned by him protested, and that you pay him the protest money.
I. S. my Act, Currt. Dr. to H. L. fornon payment of my Bill
1.500 .00

Profit and Loss Dr. to Cash, paid for protesting I. S's. Bill, favor H. L.
1.50

Note. It is presumed, that in debiting profit and loss, with the charges of protest, that I. S. has failed, otherwise the entry would be in the following manner, viz.
I. S. Dr. to Sundries for amt. Bill and protest 1501.50

To I. L. for amount Bill returned 1500.00

To Cast, paid charges of protest 1.50

But if any person for the honor of I. S. paid you the amount of the bill, with the charges of protest.

Note. As I. S. was debited for amount of bill when returned, and profit and loss for charges of protest, now, as you are repaid the same, they must be credited for that sum, in order to discharge the former debit ; and the thing received, that is, cash, debited.

Casin Dr. to Sundrics received from B. D. the amt. of I. S's. Bill, favor H. L. which was returned with charges of protest
1501.50

To 1.S. for amt. Bill returned and now paid 150000
To profit and loss, gained by protest repaid
1.50

## Factorage.

Factoraye comprehends three things, viz.

1. The Receipt of your employer's goods.
2. The Sales of them.
3. The returns, or payments made employer.

When you become Factor, and have goods consigned to you by your employer, A. B. and received them; paid 700. for charges of importation ;

Note. In all cases you are to charge employer's acct. of goods, with the expenses attending them, until you remit him the nt. proc. and as cash is to be credited for the money paid, so is A. B's. sales to be debited for the same ;
A. B. Sales Dr. to Cash paid charges of importation 700.00

Sold I.K. goods, expressing particulars, belonging to my employer A. B. amounting to five thousand dollars.

Note. As you received nothing in return from I. K. for the goods sold him, therefore, you must debit him for their value, and credit A.B. sales for the same amount.
I. K. Dr. to A. B. sales, for Goods sold him, amo nting Closed A. B's. account of goods and sent him an account of sales, amounting to twenty thousand dollars.

Note. As you credited your employer's account of goods for the sales, so now you must debit it for the charges and net proceeds, in order to close the same; thus,
A. B's. Act. Goods, or A. B. Sales, Dr. to Sundries for the close

To Cash for all charges paid thereon 20000.

To Commission, for your agency, 1500.
To A. B's. Act. Curt. for net proceeds 18000.
Note. The net proceeds is found by subtracting all charges from the total sales.

Received from 1. K. the sum of 5000 . for goods sold him the 20th ult. belonging to my employer A. B.

Note. The thing received is Dr. to the person from whom you receive it, when nothing is deliv red in return, and as you had no occasion to give ary in return to I. K. as he was, indebted to you thr your employer's goods, therefore, debit cash, and eredit him, in order to elose his account.

Cash Dr.tu I K. for Grods, A. B. silos sold him 5000.
When, after a part of your enipluyer's goods are soid, you find you cannot dispose of the rest on advantageous terms, and on thet account, by his order, either return what remains unsold to himself, or ship them to another of his Factors,

Paid charges on the same at exportation $\quad 1500$.
Note. The money nuw paid, being only an additional charge on your employer's goods, debit his act. of goods, if open, if not, his act. eurt. for the same, and credit cash; thus,
A. B. Sales Dr. to Cash, paid charges at exportation, 1500.

Shipped goods to the amount of ten thousand dollars, on account of my employer A. B. and consigned to him, part of which I bought of C. D. at 4 wotiths, amounting to 5000 .

My own goods amounting to 5000.
Insured the same with the Globe Inturance, at 5 per cent.
500.
10500.

Note. A. B. on whose account you shipped the goods, is Dr. to the means by which they were obtained, and as the value of 5000 . was purchased before by you, and entered in your books, you must credit the account of goods or merchandize for that amount, in order to close it as far as respects this
transaction, and also credit C. D. for the quantity boughi or time, and the Insurance office for the money due to them; thus,
A. B. Dr. to Sundries for amount of goods shipped on his account,
10500.

To Merchandize, my own, 5000.
To C. D. for amt. Goods, at 4 monthe. 5000.
To Globe Insurance, for insuring the same, at 5 per cent,
500.

Received, per the ship Success, Johnson, master, 10 bales of Broad Cloth, consigned to me by Samuel Edwards, of Bristol. to sell for his accornt.

Note. The following is the manner of closing the account taken:from a Sales Book, where the particulars are specified at large, without any alteration, except a change of names, and is a plain and accurate form.

Sundries Dr. to Sales, per the Success.
For amount 10 Bales Broad Cloth, on account of Samuel Edwards, as per Sales Book, folio 5.

Samuel Harris, for 2 bales, at 2 months, $\quad 6554.5 \approx$
Gibson and Carr, for 4 bales, at 4 months, 8708.

Cash for 4 bales, sold for ready money,
11383.50

$$
27146 .
$$

Sales, per the Success, Dr. to Sundries.
To Cash paid charges, 2310.
To Commission on the Sales 1900.15
To Samuel Edwards, for net proceeds of 10 bales Broad Cloth, as per Sale's Book, fol. 5.
22935.85
27146.

Note. In cases where the charges exceed the sales of the goods, you must credit the account Sales for the deficiency, by employer's account current, in the Ledger; thus

Samuel Edwards's account current Dr. to Sales- per the Success, 1000.

Note. It may happen that the sales of the goods would not amount to the charges paid by the Factor on them, as they might be damaged at sea or otherwise injured ; therefore, he must debit the employer's account for the deficiency, and credit the account sales, in order to close it, for the same.

## Insurance.

Shipped goods value 20000. and insured them at the Globe Insurance Office, at a premium of 10 per cent. which I paid;

Note. The voyage is always charged with all expenses paid thereon, until the receipt of the net proceeds, and as this is an expense, it must be debited for the same;

Voyage to - Dr. to Cash paid Insurance,
2006.

When you insure the goods, but do not pay the premium at the same time;

Note. This is similar to goods bought on time, where the thing received is Dr. to the person from whom you receive it, when nothing is given in return; and as the office insured the goods, for which they have received no compensation as yet; therefore, you must debit the voyage and credit the insurance company";

Voyage to - Dr. to Gluhe Insurance, for goods insured, 2000.

When you pay the premium, upon advice from your Factor that the goods are safely arrived;

Globe Insurance Dr. to Cash paid premium on Voyage, 2000.

If the above goods that were insured by the Globe Insurance are cast away at sea;

Note. As the Company became responsible for all losses that may happen to the goods until the ship arrived safe in port ; therefore, you must debit them now for the sum insured and credit the voyage for the same amount;

Globe Insurance Dr. to Voyage to - 2000.
If the goods were lost at sea, and not insured;
Note. In this case, as no real or personal account can be charged with the loss, as the goods were not insured ; therefore, profit and loss must be substituted and debited, and the voyage credited, in order to close it ;

Profit and Loss Dr. to Toyage to -, for my loss, 20000.
Suppose A. B. shipped goods, value ten thousand dollars, to New-Orleans, on board the brig Nancy, of New-York, which goods were insured by you as underwriter, at a premium of 5 per cent. which was paid by A. B. when you delivered him the policy ; the ship and cargo being lost, you became indebted to him for the amount insured, which you immediately paid, on deduction of 2 per cent. for present payment ;

Note. As the underwriters are obliged to cover all losses on the goods insured by them, and as you are bound by the
tepms of the policy delivered to $A$. B. to repay him the sum insured; and when you received the premium of him, you debited cash and eredited the account of insurance : now as you have paid him the amount insured, you must debit insurance 10000. and credit cash for the amount paid, 9800. and profit and loss for the abatement of 2 per cent.

1. Cash Dr. to Insurance, rec'd. of A. B. premiur, 500.
2. Insurance Dr. to Sundries, 10000.

To Cash paid A. B. fur Insurance, 9800.
To Profft and Loss for abatement of 2 per cent. on 10000.
200.

## Bills of Exchange.

If you draw a bill of two thousand dollars on A. B. favor D. I. who paid you the amount, and you are allowed an exchange of 2 per cent. by him ;

Note. The thing received is Dr. to the person on whose account you receive it, when nothing is delivered in return; and as you received the money of D. I. by means of the bill on A. B. with a gain of 2 per cent on the exchange; therefore, debit cash received for the whole amount, credit A. B. for the value of the bill, and profit and loss for the exchange;

Cash Dr. to Sundries, 2040.

To A. B. for amount of the Bill, 2000.
To Profit and Loss gained by Exchange, 40. If you remit the above bill to A. B. and pay Exchange ;

Sundries Dr. to Cash,
2040.
A. B. for the value of the Bill remitted, 2000.

Profit and Loss, lost by Exchange, 40.

Or Exchange Acct. if that is open, for the loss.
Note. If yoll employ A. B. to be your agent in the commerce of bills, open exchange acct. with A. B. and debit it for all hills you remit him for sale, and credit said account for all remittances made by him to you. Keep inner columns in the account, to ascertain the exchange. If the inner columns of the Cr. exceed those of the Dr. side, there is a gain-and if the Dr. columns exceed the Cr. there is a loss.

## Company Accounts.

Company Accounts are of three kinds, viz.

1. Those which a trustee or manager has occasion to keep in his own Books, along with his private concerns, and relate to single adventures in company.
2. Those which a partner has occasion to keep in his own Books, in relation to his connection as a partner with the company.
3. Those of a fixed company, which a trustee or manager keeps in books appropriated for that purpose.

Note. This last is usually denominated Partnership in separate Books.

## Case 1.

The entries which the manager has to make, when he keeps the accounts of the company-adventure in his own books.

When each partner advances an equal share of goods in company ;

Note. It is evident that the voyage, adventure, or goods in company, must be debited for all costs and charges, as they are the receivers in a secondary way. It is also apparent that each partner, as well as the manager, must be credited for the value of the money or goods advanced in company, as they are the deliverers; for the thing rectived is Dr. to the thing delivered.

Voyage in Co. Adventure in Co. or Merchandize in Co. with
I. S. and B. I. Dr. to Sundries, 6000.

To I. S's. Account in Co. for his $\frac{1}{3}$ share advanced, 2000.
To B. I's. Account in Co. for his $\frac{1}{3}$ share advanced, 2000.
To Cash, Merchandize, if booked, seller if bought on credit, for manager's part advan- $\} 2000$. ced,

When each partner advances a share more or less than his part, which is to be adjusted afterwards, so as to make the shares equal,

Suppose I. S. advanced goods to the amount of three thousand do!lars, in company, and that B. I. and the manager furnished each the value of fifteen hundred dollars;

Note. It is evident that if any partner advances a share more or less than his part, that he must be credited for the excess, and debited for the deficiency, and the adventare debited for the whole amount;

Adventure in Co. with I. S. and B. I. each of Dr. to Suhdries,


Then, to adjust the accounts, the manager has but to subtract the Dr. side of I. S's account in Co. from the Cr. side and he will find what partners have to pay him; also, to subtract the Cr . side of adventure in Co . and of B . I's. acct. in Co. from the Dr. sides, and he will see how much each has ta pay I. S.


Suppose you shipped the above goods, value six thousand dollars, in company with I. S. and B. I. to Madeira, and consigned them to Francis Alcara, Merchant there, for sales and returns, you insured them at the Globe Insurance office, at a premium of 5 per cent, to cover the adventure. In due time you received from your Factor an account of sales, with the value of the net proceeds, amounting to 12000. a statement of the whole transaction, until the accounts are finally closed, is required; each partner laving advanced his proportion.

Note. When you shipped the goods, you debited the voyage for cost and charges, and credited each partner for his share advanced, and merchandize for your share. Next credit the Insurance Company for the premium, as it remains unpaid, and debit voyage for that sum. With regard to your Factor, make no entry, as he remitted an account sales with the value of the net proceeds, before you received any advice with respect to the fate of the adventure. Then debit cash; and credit voyage for net proceeds. Also debit voyage and credit commission for your agency in the business. Then debit Voyage to Madeira to Sundries, for the close, which sum. is partners gain; and credit each of them for his share thereof, and profit and loss for your share. Finally credit Cash for the money paid partners, which is theirstock and gain ; debit each of them for the sum paid him.
Voyage to Madeira, in Co. Dr. to Sundries 6000.
To I. S's. act. in Co. for amt. of Goods advanced 2000.
To B. I's. act. in Co. for amt. Goods advanced - 2000.
To Merchandize for amt. advanced by Manager 2000.
When you paid insurance,
Voyage to Madeira Dr. to Cash, paid Insurance, 300;
When you receive the net proceeds,
Cash Dr. to Voyage to Madeira in Co.
Received of my Factor, Francis Alcara, for net proceeds, 12000.

Voyage to Madeira, in Co. Dr. to Commission for my agency, at $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent, on 12000 .
Closing Voyage to Madeira, in Co.
Voyage to Madeira in Co. Dr. to Sundries forthe close5400.Which sum is partner's gain.To I. S's. act. in Co. for his 1-3. gain1800.
To B. l's. act. in Co. for his 1-3. ditto. ..... 1800.
To Profit and Loss for my 1-3 ditto. ..... 1800.
Closing each Partners act. in Company,Sundries Dr. to Cash paid partners7600.
I. S's. act. in Co. paid in full of Stock and gain onVoyage to Madeira3800.B. I's. act, in Co. paid in full of Stock and gain onVoyage to Madeira3800.
LEDGER DEMONSTRATION.
Voyuge to Madeira in Co. nith I. S. and B. I. 1-3.
Dr.
Cr.
To Sundries for amt. shipped 6000. By Cash ..... 12000.
To Insurance ..... 300.
To Commission ..... 300.
To Sundries for partner's gain 5400 .
12000.

Note. Each partner's' gain is found by subtracting the amount of the Dr. side from the Cr. side, and dividing that sum by 3 , equal the number of partners.
$12000 \div 6600=5400 \div 3=1800$, each partner's gain.
Close partner's account in company.
I. S. Account in Co. for 1-3 Goods Shipped to Madeira.

Dr.
To Cash in full of
Stock and Gain, 3800.
By Voyage to Madeira, 1-3 advanced, 2000. By do. do. 1-3 Gain, 1800.

| $\overline{3800 .}$ | $\overline{3800 .}$ |
| :--- | :--- |

B. I. Account in Co. for 1-3 Goods Shipped to Madeira. Dr.
To Cash in full of
Stock and Gain, 3800.

| 3800. | $\overline{3800 .}$ |
| :--- | :--- |

Note. If you were obliged to close the books before you received the proceeds from Francis Alcara, voyage in company and each partner's account in company must be closed thus:

1. Credit the Voyage-By each partner's acct. Co. for his 1-3 remaining.
By balance for your, manager's, 1-3 remaining.
2. Debit each partnen's acct. in Co. To Voyage to Madeira, for his $\mathbf{1 - 3}$ remaining.
3. Credit each of them in the next Books for Stock advanced; also, for his share of net proceeds, when received, and debit him to Cash when paid, which closes the account.

$$
\text { Case } 2 .
$$

When you sell goods in company, value four thousand dollars, to B. H. and receive of him the following payments, viz.

Cash, in ready money, 1000.
An Assignment on K. L. for 1000.
The remainder in 90 days, 2000.
Note. The things received are Dr. to the things delivered in return, and as you delivered goods in Co. with -, and received cash, an assignment on K. L. and B. H. to pay in 90 days; therefore, they must be debited each for its value, and merchandize credited for the amount sold ;

Sundries Dr. to Merchandize in Co. with -, 4000.
Cash, received in ready money, 1000.
Bills Receivable, or K. L. for the Assignment, 1000.

$$
\text { B. H. to pay in } 90 \text { days, }
$$

If partners, B. H. and L. D. withdraw their shares in company each 1-3, the whole stock being twelve thousand dollars;

Note. It is evident that when the partners entered into company, each was credited for his share advanced, and goods in company debited for the amount in company, in order to ascertain the gain or loss. It is also apparent that when the stock is withdrawn, the partners must be severally debited for his part taken up, and adventure in company credited for the whole, to close it.

Sundry Acets. Dr. to Goods, or adventure, in Co. withdrawn,
12000.

$$
\text { B. H's. Acct. in Co. for his share withdrawn, } 4000
$$

L. D's. Acet. in Co. for his share withdrawn, 4000.

Merchandize retained by manager for his part, $\quad 4,000$.
I. S. has sold to D. K. his share of stock in company, amounting to six thousand dollars;

Note. When I. S. advanced or bought the stock in company, lie was credited for its amount : upon transferring it, he must be debited for the transfer, in order to close his account, and D. K. the purchaser, also, credited for the same ;
I. S's. Acet. in Co.' Dr. to D. K's. Acet. in Co. 6000.

The former has transferred to the latter his stock in company, amounting to six thousand dollars.

When goods in company with B. H. L.D. and self, are sold, or voyage finished, and you want to cluse the account, the net proceeds amounts to twelve thousand dollars;

Note. When the company was instituted, and each partner advanced his proportion according to the terms of co-partnership, the goods in company were debited with the collective amount put in, with all other charges, and each partner credited by the manager for the sales or returns made: now they must be charged with the gain, which closes the account, and each partner credited for his share thereof;

Goods in Co. with B. H. and L. D. Dr. to Sundries for the close,
12000.

To B. H's. Acct. in Co. for his 1-3 of the gain, 4000.
To L. D's. Acct. in Co. for his 1-3 do. 4000.
To Profit and Loss for, (manager's) 1-3 do. 4000.
But if a loss attended the sales-
Sundries Dr. to Goods in Co. for partner's loss, 12000.
B. H's. Acct. in Co. for his share of the loss, 4000.
I. D's. Acct. in Cu. for his 1-3 do. do. 4000.

Prufit and Loss for my share do. 4000.

## Of Company Accounts.

Such as you are obligedto keep nhen your partner is manager.

## Case 1.

If you give in exactly your share in Company, suppose four thousand dollars,
A. B. (manager) my act. in Co. Dr. to Cash advanced

To Bills Payable, if your note is received,
To Bills receivable, if another note,
To D. L. if you give your draft on him and it is paid,

If you put into Company, above the value of your part, goods amounting to one thousand dollars, your share being four thousand,

Note. It is evident that your acct. in Co. with manager, is to be debited for your share, and his particular account, for what you overpaid, and that merchandize must be credited for the whole amount, therefore,

Sundries Dr. to Merchandize 5000.
A. B. (manager) my acct. in Co. for my share 4000.
A. B. (manager's) particular acct. overpaid 1000.

If you advance your partner's share, as well as your own, both shares being eight thousand dollars, either in money or Goods,

Sundries Dr. to Merchandize, or to Cash, 8000.
A. B. my acct. in Co. for my share advanced, 4000.
A. B. for his share, paid by me, 4000.

If your partner A. B. advances your share, in Company, which is four thousand dollars,

Note. Debit your acct. in Co. with partner, for your share advanced by him, and credit his particular acct. for the same sum.
A. B. my acct. in Co. Dr. to A. B. for my share, advanced by him, 4000.

Note. The manager will debit your acct. in Co. to Merchandize, or to Cash, for your share, advanced by him.

## Case 2.

If you receive advice of the goods in Co. being sold, your share of Stock and gain five thousand dollars; capital advanced four thousand.

Note. When you advanced your share in Company, you debited A. B. my acct. in Co. for the sum paid in, now, upon receiving an account Sales, you must debit partner's particular acct. for Stock and Gain, and credit A. B. my acet. in Co. for that amount ; thus,
A. B. (manager) Dr. to A. B. my acct. in Co. for my share, 5000.

Received of my partner, A. B. the sum of five thousand dollars, being my capital and dividend.

Note. As A. B. was debited for this sum, when you received an account Sales, now, as you are paid, you must credit him for the same, which will close his account, and debit cash.

Cash Dr. to A. B. received principal and dividend, 5000.
If you receive payment of your principal and dividend of A. B. when the goods were sold, and no previous entry made with respect to them,

Note. It is evident that your acct. with Company, which
was eharged before with principal, when put into Company, must now be credited for your stock and dividend, in order to close the account and ascertain the gain thereon, and Cash received of A. B. debited for that amount.

In this case the account is closed to Profit and Loss, for gain 1000.

Cash Dr. to A. B. my acct. in Co. for principal and dividend,
5000.

If only a state of the accounts is laid before the Company, but no dividend made, or if a copy of the account is transmitted to you,

Note. Debit the manager for the principal and dividend, and credit your acct. with Co. for the capital, and profit and loss for the dividend ; thus
A. B. (manager) Dr. to Sundries, for capital and dividend, 5000.

To A. B. my acct. in Co. for capital unpaid, 4000.
To Profit and Loss, for dividend due to me, $\quad 1000$.
If you sustained a loss of one thousand dollars on the adventure in Company,

Note. It is evident, in this instance, that you cannot charge your partner, A. B. for the loss, which you could if there was a gain, nor any real account, and as A. B. my acct. in Co. was charged with the stock of 4000 . advanced, which is now reduced to 3000. as appears by the sales of goods in Co. therefore, substitute profit and loss, and debit it for this loss, and credit my acct. with Co. for the same, which will close it when you receive your stock of A. B. thus,

Profit and Loss, Dr. to A. B. mey acct. in Co. for my loss, 1000.

If a dividend is made of the profits, and the capital continued, and that each partner received his part,

Note. As you received your dividend in money, you must debit Cash, and credit profit and loss for the amt. For the Cash received is Dr. to the gain delivered.

Cash Dr. to Profit and Loss, for dividend received, 1000.
If a dividend is made of the profits, of one thousond dollars, and the capital withdrawn,

Note. As the capital and dividend were paid you by A. B. (the manager) in money, it is apparent that cash must be debited for the whole amount, and A. B. my acct. in Co. credited for the Stock advanced, as it is now received, and profit and loss for the interest, in order to close the former and ascertain the gain on the latter.

Cash Dr. to Sundries, received of A. B. principal and dividend, 5000.

To A. B. my acct. in Co. for capital withdrawn, $400 \%$.
To Profit and Loss, for interest, or dividend received, 1000.

1. Debit Cash, to Sundries, received of A. B. Stock and Gain, 5000.
2. Credit A. B. my acct. in Co. By Cash for capital withdrawn
3. 
4. Credit Profit and Loss, By Cash, received of A. B. dividend,
5. 

## Correcting Errors in the Waste Book and Journal.

Which are of six kinds, and may be corrected as follows:

1. A whole post or entry may be omitted, which is corrected by writing it in a different place, with a reference to its proper place.
2. Some words may be omitted, which can be supplied by interlining them, or writing them in the margin.
3. A whole entry may be repeated, which can be corrected by cancelling, or crossing the superfluous part.
4. If a word or sentence is repeated, cancel what is superfluous.
5. If a Misnomer, or wrong name, is entered, either erase or cross it with two lines intersecting each other, and put the true one at the top.
6. If the sum in any addition is wrong, or short extended, cancel the false sum, and mark it right.

## To, correct Errors in the Ledger.

1. When an article is quite omitted, it is to be corrected by swriting it on the proper side of the account, but not to crowd it in between two articles, where it should have stood; write it after the last article. And though it stands out of its place, as the date will shew, that will plainly appear to have been an omission.
2. When an article is placed or entered upon an account to
3. which it does not belong, it is to be corrected by placing the same article or sum on the opposite side; thus-To or By Error, naming the account to which it is made debtor or creditor, on the other side and date.
4. When an article is placed upon the right account, but upon the wrong side, it is corrected by entering it twice on the opposite side; once, to place what ought to be on that side; again, to balance or extinguish what is wrong on the other side; thus-To or By Error for the false charge or entry, To or By Cash, \&c. for the true charge.

## Errors might happen after the following manner.

1. By the entire omission of an article.
2. By twice posting an article.
3. By debiting or crediting a wrong account.
4. By carrying the credit to the debit side.
5. By carrying the debit to the credit side.
6. By carrying an article to two debit or credit sides.
7. By the omission of a debit or credit.
8. By committing a mistake in the sum.

## Of the Balance of the Ledger.

Before the Balance of the Ledger is attempted, you ought to be convinced that there is no error therein that may hinder it. Though care may prevent errors, yet some mistakes may escape the most careful and expert; it is necessary to find out where those errors lie, and also to correct them when found out.

In discovering errors, two methods have been heretofore used.

1. To prick or point-the Books.
2. To make a trial balance.

## How to point or prick the Books.

Every week, or as often as convenient, compare what is posted of the Journal with the Waste-Book, to see if the articles be truly transferred, the sums correctly added, and the
calculations properly performed. If you find an error, rectify it immediately, before you proceed to another article.

The corrections ought to be made on the article itself, if possible; if not, refer it to the first vacant place, where a new article is to be formed, explaining the mistake, and true state of the affair.

If you find an error in the article, or have corrected what was found wrong, set a dash or point (.) to the left of the referring figure in the margin of the Waste-Book, to put you in mind that this articie was examined and truly journalized. Continue to do the same through the whole of the Waste-Book and Journal.

When you find the articles accurately journalized, and the postings truly made, prefix a dot, or point, (.) to the referring figures in the margin of the Journal, which denotes that the transaction is now correct, and the posting truly performed.

You must also carefully compare every other Book subservient to the Ledger.

## Of the Trial Balance.

Notrithstanding the greatest care is used in pointing the Books, some errors may escape notice, which may even affect the Balance of the Books, and give the book-keeper no small trouble, unless he makes a new Balance, before hé begins a regular Balance. It is performed thus:

On a separate paper add up the Dr. side as also the Cr . side of every account in the Ledger, in so many distinct sums. Next, add up all these sums; if the two last totals agree - that is, if the sum of all the debits be equal to the sum of all the credits, there is no error in the Ledger to hinder the balance or closing of the Books. If they are not equal, the Books cannot be brought to a balance until the error is discovered, which is often a laborious performance.

## Of the General Balance

OF THE WHOLE LEDGER, IN ORDER TO TRANSFER TIE
SAME INTO NEW EOOKS.
For this purpose, prepare two sheets of paper, ruled with money columns, for dollars and cents, in the form of Dr. and

Cr. Write Profit and Loss as the title of one, and Balance as the title of the other. . Add up both sides of all the accounts in the Ledge, begiming first with Cash , and the rest in order; omitting the accounts of Stock, Profit and Loss, and Balance, to the last. Subtract the lesser from the greater, place the difference on one of the sheets: if the difference appears on a real account to be a gain-that is, when the $\mathbf{C r}$. exceeds the Dr. place it on the Cr. side of the Profit and Loss sheet ; but if a loss-that is, when the Dr. exceeds the Cr. enter it on the Dr. side.

If it be a personal account, and a deht due to you-that is, when the Dr. exceeds the Cr. enter that difference on the Dr. side of the Balance sheet. If it he a debt due of you-that is, when the Cr. exceeds the Dr. place that difference on the Cr. side of Balance.

All accounts are balanced or closed either by Balance or by Profit and Loss, except accounts in company, which are balanced by goods in partnership for partner's gain, or to those goods for his loss-that is, in closing an account of goods in company, between A. B. I. S. and self, each 1-3, we suppose the Cr. exceeds the Dr. side three thousand dollars, which is the company's gain-close it thus:

## EXEMPLIFICATION.

Goods in Co. with A. B. I. S. and self, each 1-3,

> Dr. to Sundrics,
3000.

To A. B's. Acct. in Co. for his $1-3$ gain, 1000.
To I. S's. Acct. in Co. for his 1-3 gain, 1000.
To Profit and Loss for my, (manager's) 1-3 gain, 1000.
Note. The manager will transfer his share of gain to the credit side of Profit and Loss, and each partner's share to the credit side of his account in company, and is a balance due of the manager. It is plain in this instance, that goods in company are balanced or closed with a gain.

If the goods in company are sold with a loss;
Sundries Dr. to Goods in Co. for partner's loss, 3000.
A. B's. Acct. in Co. for his 1-3 loss, 1000.
I. S's. Acct. in Co. for his $1-3$ loss, $\quad 1000$.

Profit and Loss for my, (manager's) 1-3 loss, $\quad 1000$.
Note. The manager will transfer his share of loss to Dr. side of Profit and loss, and each partner's share to the debit of his account in company, and is a balance due to the manager, if he has advanced the value of the goods in company: thus, goods in company are balanced or closed with a loss.

## Real Accounts.

Cash Account, suppose the Dr. exceeds the Cr. 10000.

> 1. Credit the account, By Balance remaining in 10000. hands,

## 2. Debit Balance, To Cash for ready money in hand, <br> 10000.

Note. The Cr. can never exceed the Dr. side of Cash, for this reason, that you cannot pay more money than you possess. If the Dr. and Cr. sides are equal, you have no money in your possession.

If it be of Goods or Brandy, which was all sold with a gain of eight hundred dollars-that is, when the Cr. exceeds the Dr. side;

1. Debit Brandy, To Profit and Loss gained, 800.
2. Credit Profit and Loss, By Brandy gained, 800.

If the Brandy was sold with a loss of eight hundred dollars, or that the Dr. exceeds Cr. in that sum ;

1. Credit Brandy, By Profit and Loss lost, 800.
2. Debit Profit and Loss, To Brandy lost thereby, 800.

If it be of Goods or Brandy, part sold and a part unsold, with loss;

1. Transfer the quantity of goods unsold from the inner columns of the Dr. side, to the inner columns of the Cr.
2. Value the goods at the price they cost you, and place the amount in the money columns of the Cr. side.
3. Close the account, By Balance for amount of Goods unsold.
4. Add up both sides-if the Dr. exceeds the Cr. close it, By Profit and Loss lost for, the difference. If the Cr . exceeds the Dr. To Profit and Loss gained.

With a loss on the part sold when the Dr. exceeds the Cr. side ;

Suppose you sold a quantity of brandy, with a loss of five hundred dollars, and that fifty Hhds. remain unsold, containing five thousand gallons, at 2. per gallon, is 10000.

1. Credit Brandy, By balance unsold, 50 Hhds.
5000 gall. at 2.
2. 
3. Credit Brandy, By Profit and Loss lost, 500.
4. Debit Balance, To Brandy for 50 Hhds. 5000 gall. at 2.
5. 
6. Debit Profit and Loss, To Brandy lost thereby, 500.

If there was a gain of five hundred dollars on the part sold, and that fifty Hhds. remained unsold;

1. Credit Brandy, By Balance unsold, 50 Hhds. 5000 gall. at 2.
2. 
3. Debit Brandy, To Profit and Loss gained, 500 .
4. Debit Balance, To Brandy for 50 Hhds. 5000 gall. at 2.
5. 
6. Credit Profit and Loss, By Brandy gained thereby, 500.

When none of the goods are sold;
Suppose you bought three hundred yards of broad cloth, at three dollars per yard, value nine hundred dollars, and that you was closing the books before you sold any of it;

1. Credit B. Cloth, By balance for amt. Dr. side, 900.
2. Debit Balance, To Broad Cloth unsold, 300 yds. at 3.
3. 

If you keep a General Account of Merchandize, close it, By Balance for amount of Goods remaining on hand, as per Inventory taken this day, valuing them at prime cost; then add up both sides, if the Cr. exceeds the Dr. close it, To Profit and Loss for, the difference, which is your gain; if the Dr. exceeds the Cr. By Profit and Loss for the deficiency; for Merchandize, as well as all other real accounts, is charged with the amount of all Invoices received, and credited for the sales; consequently, if the Cr. exceeds the Dr. there is a gain-if the Dr. the Cr. a loss on the sale of the goods.

Upon taking an Inventory, the value of the goods remaining in the store, unsold, amounts to 25000.

The Gain on the sales since the last Books were closed is 10000.

Close the Account;

1. By Balance for amt. Goods remaining unsold, 25000.
2. To Profit and Loss gained on the sales, 10000.

To transfer this to the Balance and Profit and Loss sheets;

1. Debit Balance, To Merchandize for amount Goods unsold,
2. 
3. Credit Profit and Loss, By Merchandize gain-. ed thereby,
4. 

If there is a loss of fifteen hundred dollars on the sale of the goods, close it thus:

1. By Balance for amount remaining unsold, 25000.
2. By Profit and Loss lost by the sales, 1500.

To transfer the above to the Balance and Profit and Loss sheets.

1. Debit Balance, To Merchandize unsold, 25000.
2. Debit Profit and Loss, To Merchandize lost thereby,

## Personal Accounts.

Note. The Dr. side of Personal Accounts contains the the charges against you; the $\mathbf{C r}$. side the payments you make towards discharging the debt; consequently, if the Dr. exceeds the Cr. you are indebted to the account; if the Cr. exceeds the Dr. the account is indebted to you for the difference.

When the Dr. exceeds the Cr. side;
If $A$. B. be indebted to you one thousand dollars, close the account thus:

1. Credit A. B. By Balance due of him, 1000.
2. Debit Balance Acct. To A. B. due to me, 1000.

When the Cr. exceeds the Dr. or when you are indebted to him;

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { 1. Debit A. B. To Balance due to him, } & 1000 . \\
\text { 2. Credit Balance Acct. By A. B. due of me, } & 1000 .
\end{array}
$$

## Imaginary or Fictitious Accounts.

The accounts of House Expenses, charges of Merchandize, Personal Expenses, contingent expenses, \&c. are closed by Profit and Loss lost.

If the amount of your House Expenses be two thousand dollars at closing the books, close it thus:

1. Credit House Expenses, By Profit and Loss expended in my family,
2. Debit Profit and Loss, To House Expenses, expended,
3. 

Interest Account contains, on the Dr. side, all the Interest you paid, and on the Cr . side all that you received. If the Dr. exceeds the Cr. close it, By Profit and Loss for the difference; if the Cr. is heavier, To Profit and Loss for the gain.

If closed with a loss of seventy-five dollars, when the Dr. exceeds the $\mathbf{C r}$.

1. Credit Interest, By Profit and Loss lost, 75.
2. Debit Profit and Loss, To Itnerest lost thereby, 75.

Commission contains, on the Cr. side, all that you have gained by your agency in the purchase and sale of goods for others. The Dr. side is always empty, except you make an abatement to your employer on the sales of his goods. The
account is closed, To Profit and Loss for your gain, say fifteen hundred dollars;

1. Debit Commission, To profit and Loss gained, 1500.
2. Credit Profit and Loss, By Commission do. 1500.

If you make an abatement of twenty dollars to A . B. on the sales of his goods, for commission;

Commission Dr. to Sales A.B. if open-if not, to A.B. 20.

1. Debit Commission, To Sales A. B. abated him, 20.
2. Credit Sales A.B. By Commission for abatement, 20.

Profit and Loss contains, on the Dr. side, all your loss, and on the Cr . side, all your gain.

Suppose the Books are closed with a gain of ten thousand dollars;

Profit and Loss Dr. to Stock for my gain ;

1. Debit Profit and Loss, To Stock for my gain on trade,
2. 
3. Credit Stock, By Profit and Loss gained by trade,
4. 

If the Books be closed with a loss of ten thousand dollars,
Stock Dr. to profit and loss for my loss on trade.

1. Debit Stock, to Profit and Loss, lost by trade, 10000.
2. Credit Profit and Loss, By Stock for my loss, 10000.

Balance Account, contains on the Dr. side all the money you have in hands at closing the Books, with the rest of your real property, with the debis due to you; the Cr . side contains the debts due of you.

At closing the Buoks, the debtor side of Balance exceeds the Credit side, say, twenty thousand dollars,

Stock Dr. to Balance formy net Estate,

1. Debit Stock, to Balance for my net Stock, 20000.
2. Credit Balance by Stock, for niy net property, 20000.

If the credit side of Balance exceeds the debtor side, twenty thousand dollars,

Balance Dr. to Stock for my Insolvency,

1. Debit Balance, to Stock for failure in business 20000.
2. Credit Stock, by Balance for my Insolvency 20000.

Stock Account, contains on the debtor side, at opening the Books, all the debts due of you, if any, and on the Cr. side all your real property, with the debts due to you, both sides being debited and credited according to the inventory. At closing the Books, in addition to the above, it contains on the debtor side your net estate, or as much as the Dr. side-of Balance exceeds the Cr. side, for then Balance is closed by stock for net capital, which sum is placed on the Dr. side of this account, thus,

To Balance, formy net capital,
20000.

It contains, also, on the Dr. side, all your losses on trade, if any, for then the Dr. side of profit and loss exceeds the credit side, and is closed by Stock fur my loss on trade, say,
10000.

Which sum is placed on the Dr. side of stock, thus,
To Profit and Loss, fur my loss on trade, 10000.
It contains, on the credit side, your Insolvency, if you become insolvent, or as much as the credit side of Balance exceeds the debit side, for then Balance is closed to stock for my insolvency, that sum is transferred to the Cr. side of Stock, thus,

By Balance for my insolvency, say, 20000.

It likewise contains, on the credit side, your gain on trade, for then the credit side, of profit and loss, exceeds the debtor side, and is closed to stock for gain on trade, which sum or difference is placed on the credit side of stock, thus,

By Profit and Lose, for my gain on trade this year, 10000.
All the accounts in the Ledger, with the exception of the three last, being now closed, and their several differences placed on the proper side of the profit and loss, and balance sheets, add up these two accounts, and cluse them agreeably to the above directions; transfer their differences to the proper side of the stock account, as directed above, which will balance or close itself, if the books he right.

Note. - The dot, or point, (.) placed on the left hand of any number denotes so many cents, as .63 with the point to the left is 63 cents, but placed to the right hand is 63 . dollar's ; and placed between any two numbers denotes dollars and cents, as 63.63 is sixty-three dollars and sixty-three cents. And thus of any other number or numbers.

All calculations are performed in the currency of the United States.


FIRST SET OF BOOKS.
WASTE BOOK, A. or No. 1. THE PROPERTY OF A. B.

JANUARY 1st. 1817.


Note.-1. The first thing that a Merchant begińs trade with is his stock ; and the first thing that he opens his Books with, is the inventory of that Stock, togetker with his ready money, and debts, owing to and by him.
2. The Inventory being first placed in the Waste Book, as above, you must next open the Journal with the same, and, there, first make Sundry Accounts, Dr. to Stock, 22010.76, being the whole amount of the first part of the Inventory, (i.e.) Credit Stock, and debit each particular account to Stock, for their respective sums annexed.
3. Then for the several sums you owe, debit Stock to Sundry Accounts 8492.75, being the amount of the second part of the Inventory, and then credit each man, as well as Bills Payable, by Stock, for what you owe him. This is Journalizing.
4. The several figures prefixed, in the margin, to each particular article, refer to the Journal pages, the above Inventory being Journalized in pages 1. and 2.

Bought 10 Hhds. Wine, 1100 galls.. at 1.45 per gallon, for ready money,
Note.-The thing received is always Dr. to the thing delivered for it; and as you received wine, for which you paid money, therefore, debit wine for its quantity and value, and credit Cash for the same amount.

Note.-The article received is Dr. to the person from whom you receive it, when nothing is given in return; therefore, as the goods were bought on time, you must debit Shalloon for its value, and credit Joseph Selden for the same amount.

Nen-York, January 7. 1817.
3 Bought of the Phoenix Company, at 6 months, 127 Boxes Candles, at $4.75 \quad 603.25$ 95 do. - Soap $5.50 \quad 522.50$

Note.-For the preceding reason, last given, debit Chandlery for the value of the Soap and Candles, and credit the Phœnix Company for the like sum.

3 Received of Israel Johnson, in full,
Note.-As Johnson was charged with the money, when the debt was first contracted, therefore, as it is now discharged, debit Cash, and credit him for the payment made.

Bartered 10 Hhds. of Wine, 1100 gallons, at 1.75 per gallon, for the following goods of the same value, viz.
40 bbls . Brandy, 1280 galls. at 1.25 per 1600.00 20 Pieces Broad Checks, at 16.25 , piece 325.00

Note.-As the goods received, are Dr. to the goods delivered, therefore debit Brandy and Checks, for their respective qut. and value, and credit wine for the whole amount.

3 Suld Israel Juhnson 600 yds . of Shalloon, at . 40 per yard
Received in part
150.00

The remainder to be paid in 3 months $\quad 90.00$
Note.-Whatever is received is Dr. to whatever is given in return. As you delivered the Shalloon to I. Johnson, and received part money, and that he is answerable for the remainder in three months, therefore, debit eash for the sum paid you, debit Johnson for what remains due, credit Shalloon for the whole amount.

4 Paid Samuel Hay, in full,
Note.-As Samuel Hay was credited in your books for this sum, when you became indebted to him, now, as he is paid, debit him, and credit cash for the amount.

New-Iork, January 11. 181\%.


3 Shipped on board the Columbia Capt. Thorn, for Hamburgh, the following goods, consigned to Moses Martin, to sell for my account, viz.

60 Hhds. Spirits, containing 6750 gallons, bought of Joseph Selden, at 3 months, at 1. per gallon,
10 Hhds. Tobacco, nt wt. 100 cwt . at 12.75 per cwt.
1275.00

Paid charges on the same
200.00

Paid the Globe Insurance Company, for insuring 8525 . on the above voyage, at 5. per cent,
426.25

Note.-Upon shipping goods, the royage must be charged with all the costs and charges attending the same; and, as part of the cargo was purchased at 3 months, part charged before in your books, which must now be discharged, and money paid for charges and insurance : therefore, 1. Debit the voyage for the whole amount shipped. 2. Credit J. Selden for the amount of the Spirits. 3. Credit Tobacco for its value. 4. Credit cash, for charges, and insurance paid.

Received of William Nelson, for the use of Moses Martin, of Hamburgh, 4000. which 1 remitted him, per Capt. Thorn, deducting 1-2 per cent. for my commission !
Note.-As you was paid the money, and remitted it for the use of another person, and retained the twenty dollars for your agency in the business, therefore, you must debit c̣ash, and credit commission for the same.
$\square$
Nen-York, January 22, 1817.



6 Paid Joseph Otis in full,
Received, afterwatus, of him, 3 month's discount, at 5 per cent. on the above payment,
$\mathcal{N}$ ote.-As you credited J. Otis, before, in your books, for this money, when the debt was first contracted -now, as he is paid, charge him with it, and credit cash in order to close his account.
Having, after the above entry was made, received a discount, or interest, for the same; therefore, debit cash, and credit interest for the sum receired.
$7 \begin{aligned} & \text { Received, per the Huron, from Leghorn, } 12 \text { pipes } \\ & \text { of Olive Oil, to sell for the account of John }\end{aligned}$ Nash.
Paid Duty and other charges, at landing,
Note.-Your employer's goods must always be charged, with all expenses paid on them; consequently, debit goods on the account of John Nash, and credit cash for the money paid.

Discounted Dalton and Co's. Bill at the Manhattan Bauk,
Allowed 2 month's Discount, at 6 per cent.
Note.-By discounting the note, you received the value of it, less the interest allowed, by which you sustained a loss; therefore, debit cash for the money paid you by the Bank, profit and loss for the discount, and credit bills receivabl for the whole amount of the bill.

Paid William Archer's Bill, No. 14,
Discount allowed me for 2 month's, at 7 per cent.
Note.-Bý paying William Archer the amount of your note, less the discount, before it became due, you gained thereby ; and as the note is Dr. to what was given in return for it, (i. e.) to the money paid by you, and the interest allowed you, of course you must debit bills payable for the value of the bill, credit cash for the sum paid, and profit and loss for the discount allowed,

Nen-York, January 31, 1817.


Note.-The payment made is, Dr. to the payments rendered; and as you paid the Phœenix Company by means of money, bill, and the discount allowed you; therefore, debit them to sundries in full, credit cash for the sum paid Samuel Hay for amount of the draft, and interest for the abatement allowed.

9 Sold James Thornhill 40 Barrels of Brandy, 1280 galluns, at 1.75 per gall.

Note.-The receiver is Dr. to whatever he receives from you, when he delivers nothing in return, and as you received no compensation at present, as the goods were sold on time, you se st debit J. Thornhill for the value of the goods, and credit brandy for the same amount.
Buttled one Whd. Wine, 63 galls. at 1.25 per gall. for my own use;

Note.-All goods consumed for your own use are estecmed a loss, and as no real or personal account can be charged-therefore, debit profit and loss, and credit wine for the value thereof.

9 Sold Thomas Shaw 17 Hhds. Wine, containing 1167 galls, at 1.75 per gall.
Received his bill on John Fine, at 3 days, for
2000.00

Cash, for the remainder,
Note.-The things received are Dr. to the thing delivered in return- As you was paid by Thomas Shaw for the wine, part in bill and part in money -therefore, debit bills receivable and cash for its amount, and credit wine for the whole value thereof.

10 Drawn my bill on John Nash, of Leghorn, favor John Chandler, for 2000 Piasters, at .55 each, value received of said Chandler in money,
Note.-What J. Chandler paid you, was in consequence of the bill given him on J. Nash, and as the payment received is Dr. to the means by which it was acquired ; therefore, debit cash to John Nash, and credit him for the same amount.

10 Received a Bill of Exchange from Moses Martin, of Hamburgh, on Dalton and Co. at 3 days, sight, for
Note.-This transaction is similar to the above; (i.e.) the payments received Dr . to the means by which they were acquired-as the bill was remitted to you by Moses Martin, debit bills receivable for its value, and credit him for the same. If you made no entry until the money was paid by Dalton and Co. cash Dr. to Moses Martin.

10 Sold 20 Firkins of Butter, at 14. per Firkin, and butter for the same.
$\qquad$
10 Received of Dalton and Co. for M. Martin's Bill, Note.-As you charged bills receivable for the amount of the bill when received, now, as you are paid, you must debit cash, and credit bills receivablofor its value, in order to clear the acz count of bills.

10 Shipped on board the Neptune, Wardwell, for Leghorn, by order and for account of John Nash, Merchant there, the following goods, viz.
120 pieces of my Linen, 5000 yds . at . 753750.00
20 do. bo't of Jos. Otis, at $10 . \quad 200.00$
20 Hhds. Tobacco bo't of J. Selden, at 100 .
Paid charges on the same, 200.00

Paid Insurance on 6150. at 5 per cent. My Commission at 5 per cent. on 6456.

Nore.-It it evident that John Nash must be charged with the value of the cargo shipped, and all other charges attending it, as you received nothing in return. It is also apparent, that your own linen must be credited for its value, as it was entered before in your books, in order to clear the account now of said charge-also, that J. Otis and J. Selden are to be credited each for amonnt of goods purchased of him, as it was on time ; likewise, credit cash for insurance and charges paid, and commission for your agency in the business.

James Thornhill, who owed me 2240. has failed; I have compounded the debt with him, at 20 per cent.
tbated him,
Cash received,
Note.-As you agreed to take 20 per cent. for the whole debt, by which means you are, per contract, paid, you must credit J. Thornhill for amount due of him, in order to balance his account ; likewise, debit profit and loss for the aWatement, and cash for the money received.

11 Sold 20 Firkins Butter, át 12. per Firkin, Note.-As the butter was sold for ready money, debit cash for amount received, and credit butter for the value thereof.

20
Received from Móses Martin, of Hamburgh, an account sales of my Tohacco and Spirits, consigned to him per the Columbia, nt. proc. amounting to
Note.-When the goods were shipped, you charged the voyage with the costs and charges thereof, now, as you received an account sales from M. Martin, your Factor, yon must debit him for the net proceeds, and credit the voyage for the same, in order to balance the account and ascertain the gain or loss thereon.

| Sold 50 Boxes of Soap, at 8. per Box, |
| :--- |
| Note.-Debit Cash for the sum received, and credit |
| Chandlery for the same amount. |
| Sold 60 Boxes Candles, at 6. per Box, |
| Paid Sundry charges, this month, as per Book of <br> House Expenses, <br> Note.-All money paid for family use, \&c. is ac. <br> counted a loss, and, as no real or personal ac- <br> count can be found in the transaction, you <br> must debit Charges, or Purfit and Loss, and <br> credit Cash for the sum expended. |
| END OF THE WASTE BOOK A. or No 1. |



New-York, January 1. 1817.
1 Sundry accounts Dr. to Stock, for aniount of property belonging to me.
1 Cash in reaady money
1 Tobacco, for 12 Hhds. nt. wt. $127 \mathrm{cwt} .3 q \mathrm{rs} .16 \mathrm{lb}$. at 12.75 per cwt.
2 Linen, for 120 pieces, 5000 yds at .42 per yd. Duroy, for 6 pieces 180 yds at .88 per yd .
2 Muslin, for 16 pieces, at 11.50 per piece,
2 Broad Cloth, for 10 pieces, 200 yds. at 2.50 pr. yd.
Wine, for 20 Hhds. 1450 gallons at 1.25 per gall.
3 Brandy, for 10 Barrels, 320 gall. at 1.40 per gall.
Bills Receivable, for amount of Bills on hand,
3 Israel Johnson owes me

## To Poost the First Part of the Inventory.

1. Credit Stock, By Sundries, 22010.76
2. Debit Cash to Stock, for amt. in hand, 12976.00
3. Debit Tobacco to Stock, at 12. per cwt. for 10 Hhds .127 cwt 3 grs . 14 lb .1630 .41
4. Debit Linen, to Stock, at . 42 per yd. for 120 pieces, qut. 5000 yds.
2100.00
5. Debit Duroy, to Stock at 88 per yd. for 6 pieces, qut. 180 yds.
158.40
6. Debit Mustin to Stock, at 11.50 per picce, fur 16 pieces,
18.100
7. Debit Broad Cloth to do. at 2.50 per yd, for 10 pieces, 200 yds .
500.00
8. Debit Wine to Stock, at 1.25 per gallon, for 20 Hhds. 1550 gallons,
1812.50
9. Debit Brandy to Stock, at 1.40 per gallon, for 10 Barrels, 330 galls. 448.00
10. Debit Bills Receivable to Stock 1726.00
11. Debit 1srael Johnson, to do. due of him,

New-York, January 1. 1817.


Nen-York, January 7, 1817.


Nen-York, January 10. 1817.


6 Merchandize Dr. to Joseph Otis,

- For the following Goods, at 3 months, viz,

4 16. Hhds. Spirits, 1600 galls. at 1. per gallon,
12. Hhds. Tobacco, 120 cwt . at 12 . per cwt.
1440.00
16. Bags Pepper, 1088 lb . at .50 pr. lb. 544.00

1. Debit Merchandize to Joseph Otis 3584.00
2. Eredit Jos. Otis, By Merchandize, 4584.00

6
6
1
6
John Nash Dr. to Sundries:
6 To Merchąpdize, for amount of goods 3584.00
1 To Cash paid charges 157.00
6 To Commission on 3741.25 ; at 5. per cent
$\begin{gathered}\text { Shipped the above goods to Leghorn, for the acct. } \\ \text { and risk of John Nash, Merchant there, and to }\end{gathered}$ him consigned.

1. Debit John Nash to Sundries 3908.31
2. Credit Merchandize, by John Nash 3584.00
3. Credit Cash by ditto
157.25
4. Credit Commission by ditto
167.06

Joseph Seldon Dr. to Cash
Paid him on account
1
1 Cash Dr. to Profit and Loss

- Received of the Executors of my Uncle, a

6
6
1
Joseph Otis Dr. to Cash

1. Paid him in full

Nen-York, Fanuary 27. 1817.
1 Cash Dr. to interest .

- Joseph Otis has allowed me 2 months discount

7 on the above sum, at 5 . per cent

Note.-In the above Case it is supposed that 0 tis returned the interest after he recevied the principal, otherwise make,

Joseph Otis Dr. to Sundries
3584.00

To Cash paid him 3539.00

To Profit and Loss, for Discount 44.80

Goods on Account of John Nash, Dr. to Cash
Received, per the Huron, from Leghorn, 12 pipes of Olive Oil, consigned to me, by John Nash, to sell on his account : paid charges at landing

1. Debit Goods, on acct. John Nash, to Cash
198.00
2. Credit Cash by Goods, on acct. of John Nash
198.00

3 Sundries Dr. to Bills Receivable
Cash received at the Bank 643.95

6 Profit and Loss, for discount allowed by me
6.50

Discounted Dalton and Co.'s Bill, at the Manhattan Bank
Discount allowed by me on 650.45 , for 2 months, at 6 . per cent.

1. Credit Bills Receivable, by Sundries 650.45
2. Debit Cash to Bills Receivable 643.95
3. Debit Profit and Loss to ditto

Bills Payable Dr. to Sundries
To Cash paid by me
b. To Profit and Loss gained by Discount

Paid William Archer's Bill, No. 16, 800. Discount allowed me, for 2 months, at 7 . per cènt.

7 Charges Dr. to Cash:
Paid Sundry charges this month, as per Book, 1 of House Expenses,
Ser February 2. 1817.
Sundry Accounts Dr. to Goods on Account John Nash:
Joseph Otis, for 6 pipes of Olive Oil, at 150 . per pipe, sold him at 3 months,
Cash, for 6 pipes, at 148 . per pipe, sold for ready money,

1. Credit Goods on acct. John Nash, By Sundries, for 6 pipes, at 150. per- 6 do. 148. per,
1788.00
2. Debit Joseph Otis, To Goods on acct. John Nash,
900.00
3. Debit Cash, To Goods on acct. John Nash,
838.00

Note.-The goods being all sold, close the account by making the following entry :

Goods on acct. John Nash Dr. to Sundries:
6 To Commission on 1986. charges and sales, at 5 per cent.
99.30

To John Nash, for net proceeds of 12 pipes of Olive Oil,

1. Debit Goods on acct. John Nash, To Sundries,
1590.00

2 Credit Commission, By Goods on acct. John Nash,
99.30
3. Credit John Nash, By Sales of Olive Oil, for nt. proc.
1490.70


Nen-York, February 4. 1817.


Nen-Jork, January 10. 1817.


Nen-York, February 22. 1817.
James Thornhill, who owed me $\dot{2} 240$. has fail-ed-I compound the debt at 20 per cent.

1. Credit J. Thornhill, By Sundries, 2240.00
2. Debit Cash, To James Thornhill, 448.00
3. Debit Profit and Loss, To do. 1792.00

Cash Dr. to Butter:
For 20 Firkins, at 12 . per firkin, sold for ready money

Muses Martin Dr. to Vuyage to Hamburgh, per the Columbia,
Received an aceorith Sales of my Tobacco and spirits consig,

- 10 24
н в 1 money net proceeds amounting to

1. Debit Moses Martin, to Voyage, to Hamburgh, for net proceeds 12654.85
2. Credit Voyage to Hamburgh, by Moses Martin
12654.85

Note. - When Moses Martin remits you the value of the net proceeds, make whatever is received Dr. to him, which will close his account.

Cash Dr. to Chant li ry:
Sold 50 boxes Sian, at 8 . per box,
Cash Dr. to Chandlery:
Sold 60 boxes landes, at 6 . per box,
7 Charges Dr. to Cash:
1
Paid sundry charges this month, as per book, of House Expenses,

END OF JOURNAL, A. or No. 1. TI

## LEDGER, A. or No. 1.

January 1. 1817.

ALPHABET OR INDEX, TO THE LEDGER.



Contra,
Cr.

| 1817. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan. 1 |  | By Sundry Accts. for amt. of my property |  | 22010 | 76 |
| Feb. 28 |  | By Profit and Loss, gained by two months tradiing | 6 | 10232 | 27 |
|  |  |  |  | 32243 | 03 |
|  |  | Contra, Cr . |  |  |  |
| Jan. 2 | 2 | By Wine, paid in full | 2 | 1595 | 00 |
| 10 | 4 | By Samuel Hay, paid in full | 4 | 756 | 00 |
| 11 |  | By Joseph Otis, paid in full | , | 3000 | 00 |
| 18 | 5 | By Voyage, to Hamburgh, paid charges | 5 | 626 | 25 |
| 22 | 6 | By John Nash, paid charges | 6 | 157 | 25 |
| 23 |  | By Joseph Selden, paid in part | 4 | 80 | 00 |
| 25 | " | By Profit and Loss, lost a bank note of |  | 50 | 00 |
| 27 |  | By Joseph Otis, paid in full | 4 | 3584 | 00 |
| $"$ |  | By Goods on Acct. John Nash, paid charges | 7 | 198 | 00 |
| 30 |  | By Bills Payable, paid Wm. Archer's Bill, No. 14. | 4 | 790 | 66 |
| 31 | 8 | By Charges paid this month | 7 | 198 | 88 |
| Feb. 3 |  | By Bills Payable, paid I. Gabbet's Bill, No. 56 | 4 | 1456 | 75 |
| , |  | By Phœonix Co. paid in full | 5 | 772 | 27 |
| 20 | 10 | By John Nash paid charges | c | 506 | 50 |
| 28 | 11 | By Charges paid this month | 7 | 116 | 00 |
| " |  | By Balance remaining in hands | 8 | 10141 | 44 |
|  |  |  |  | 24029 | 00 |
|  |  | Contra, |  |  |  |
| Jan. 18 |  | By Voyage to Hamburgh, 12.75 per ciwt. 10 hhds. -100 ewt. | 5 | 1275 | 00 |
| Feb. 28 |  | By Balance, at 12.75 per cwt for 2 hhds. -27 cwt .3 qrs. 14 lb . | 8 | 355 | 41 |
|  |  |  |  | 1630 | 41 |

Dr.


Contra,
Ct.


Brandy,
Dr.


Contra,
Cr.


Dr.



Chundllery,
Dr.


Contra,

## Cr.




Contra,


Charges,
Dr.




## Dr.

TRIAL


Contra,


## BALANCE.

Cr.


## THE MANNER OF

## CLOSING THE LEDGER.

Amount Dr. side, Cash
Amount Cr. side
Difference, By Balance
Credit side Brandy
By Balance, at 1.40 per gail. for 10
Barre!s, 320 gallons . .
448.00
Amount Cr. side Brandy . . 2688.00
Amount Dr. side
To Profit and Lose, gained $\frac{2048.00}{640.00}$

| Amount | unt Dr. side Bills | Receivable | 5016.20 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amonnt | ant Cr. side | . . . . | 212620 |
|  | By Balance in han |  | 2890.00 |


| To Balauce due to him | 2049.50 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Joseph Otis, Dr. side | 90000 |
| Credit side | 200.00 |
| By Balance due of him | 70000 |
| Samnel Hay, amt. Cr. side | 614.10 |
| Debtor side | 372.00 |
| To Balance due to him | 242.10 |
| Bills Payable, Cr.-side | 3149.75 |
| Amount Dr. side | 2256.75 |

To Balance, for amt. due of me 893.00

| Debtor side | 80.00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 兂 | 60.00 |
| Joseph Seldon, amount Cr. side | 8930.00 |
| Debtor side . | 0.00 |
| To Balance due to him 88 | 00 |
| Chandlery, amonnt Cr. side . |  |
| 45 Boxes Soap, at 5.50 per Box. 67 ditto Candles, at 4.75 | 47.50 18.25 |
| By Balance, unsold | $\begin{aligned} & 565.75 \\ & 760.00 \end{aligned}$ |
| Amount Credit side Amount Debtor side <br> To Profit and Loss, gained | 5.75 |
|  | 5.75 |
|  | 200.00 |
| Cbecks, Dr. side <br> By Balance, unsold, 20 pes. cort | . 00 |
|  | t 325.00 |
| Butter, Cr. side <br> By Balance, unsold, at $10 . \dot{7} 5$ perfirkin, for 10 firkins | 520.00 |
|  | - 107.00 |
| Amo:nt Credit side Debtor side <br> To Profit and Loss, gained by this account |  |
|  |  |
|  | 155.00 |
| Voy ${ }^{2} g e$ to Hamburgh, Cr. side . Debtor side <br> To Profit and Loss, gained by this account | $\begin{array}{r}12654.85 \\ 865125 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | $4003.60$ |
| Commission Cr. side <br> To Profit and Loss, gained by this account | 609.18 |
|  | 609.18 |
| Johu Nash, amount Dr. side A mount Cr. side <br> By Balance, due of him | 687.63 |
|  |  |
|  | 8096.93 |
| Charges, amount Dr. side <br> By Profit and Loss, lost | 14.88 |
|  | 314.88 |
| Interest amount, Credit side <br> To Profit and Loss gained | 84.18 |
|  | 84.18 |
| Moses Martin, Dr. side . . . 12654.85 <br> Credit side |  |
|  |  |
| Py Balance due of him | 116.54 .8 .5 |

SECOND SET OF BOOKS. WASTE BOOK, B. or No. 2. THE PROPERTY OF A. B.


MARCH 1st. 1817.


3 Delivered John Vallens, to sell for his account and mine, each one half, 30 pieces Broid Cloth, 700 yds . at 2.50 per yd.
Note. When you purchased the cloth, you charged it with the first cost ; now, as you entered it in company, you must credit it for the price it stands you in, by which means you will clear the account of the original charge. Next, open John Vallens my account in Company, and debit it for one half the value of the cloth, for your part, and John Vallens for the other half, as you advanced his share of goods in company.

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6=
$$

3 I have insured 2000. on the brig Mary, of NewYork, bound to Lisbon, belonging to Janjes Thornhill, and received the prenium at 10 per cent.
Note.-Debit Cash, and credit Insurance for the money received.

3 I have lent Thomas Shaw, on Bottomry of his ship, the Ontario, bound to Hamburgh, one thousand dollars, to be paid to Moses Martin, my factor, on her safe arrival there, with 30 . per cent. Interest for my risk,

Note.-Debit Cash, and credit Bills Receivable for amount of both the bills.

4 Sold Thomas Johnson 10 Firkins of Butter, at 12. per Firkin,

Note.-Debit T. Johnson, and credit butter for the value thereof.

## 12

4 Received of John Vallens, in full for his half share of Broad Cloth in Co.
Note.-As you charged John Vallens with the half of Broad Cloth in Cu. which you advanced for him; now, as you are paid, debit cash; and credit him for the money received.

4 Lent Thomas Knowels, on Bottomry of his ship, the Juno, bound to Stockholm, two thousand dollars, to be paid me on her return to NewYork, with 20 per cent. Interest for my risk, in pursuance of which contract, I have given him my Bill on James Thornhill, at sight, for
Note.-As the contract was performed by means of the draft which was paid T. Knowels, on sight, therefore, debit Bottomry, and credit J. Thornhill for the value of the bill.

4 Paid John Vallens for my half share of 12 hhds. of Tobacco, which he bought on our joint acct.
Note.-The Tobacco being purchased in Co. and paid, you must debit John Vallens my acct. Co. and credit cash.

4 Sold Thomas Johnson 10 bbls. Brandy, 320 gals. at 1.7 b per gall.
Note. - The Brrndy being sold on time, debit T. Johnson, and credit Brandy for its value. The person to whom you deliver any thing is Dr. to the thing delivered him, when nothing is received in return.

4 Bought of James Ward, 70 pieces of Flowered Stuffs, at 8. per piece.
Note.-Debit Stuffs, and credit James Ward, as you purchased the goods on time.

5 Bought of James Ward, for account of James Thornhill and self, each one half, 20 hhds. Spirits, containing 2058 gallons, at 1. per gal. payable on demand,
Note 1.-As the spirits was purchased on trust, debit rum, in Co. with James Thornhill, and credit James Ward.
2.-The reason the manager does not charge James Thornhill with his half of the spirits, is, that he, alone, is answerable to James Ward for the same, and retains the whole of the sales ; he allows Thornhill, only, but his share of the profits.

John Vallens having disposed of our Broad Eloth and Tobacco in Co. has paid me my share of the net proceeds, as follows, viz.
Cash, received of him, 50 pieces Linen, at 8. per piece, 40000 Bill on Joseph Selden, at 3 months, for 600.00
Nen-York, March 18. 1817. -


Nen-York, March 23. 1817.
6 James Thornhill has insured 2400. at 6 per cent, being the principal and premium of 2000 . lent to Thomas Knowels on Bottomry of his Ship, the Juno, bound to Stockholm,
Note.-James Thornhill having insured your contract with Thomas Knowels on the Ship Juno, for which you did not pay him at present, as the fate of the voyage was not known, you must debit Bottomry for the premium of Insurance, and Credit Thornhill. If the ship arrives safe, hemust be paid; therefore, Debit him, and Credit Cash.

6 Sold 10 Hhds. of Spirits, in Company with James Thornhill, 1000 gal. at 1.50 per gal.
Note. -The sales being for ready money, debit cash, and credit Rum, in Cu. with James Thornhill.
ard in full of Spirits, in Co. with
6 Paid James Ward in full of Spirits, in Co. with Note.-Debit James Ward, and credit cash for the money paid.

6 Paid Adam Brown, for repairs on ship Endeavour, in Co. with James Thornhill,
Note.-Debit ship Endeavour in Co. and credit casb.

7 Received from John Nash, of Leghorn, for the Balance of his account, a Bill on Williani Shellard, at 3 months, who has accepted the same,
Nute. - As you are paid by the acceptance of the Bill remitted, if it be discharged when due, however, at present, debit Bills Receivable, and credit John Nasli. For the person who accepts a Bill, is Dr. to him who remits it to you.

$$
27
$$

7 Samuel Hay has paid me the Balance of his account,
Note.-Debit Cash, and credit Samuel Hay.



Note.-As the goods were sold immediately, before you made an entry respecting them, to John Johnson, for which be gave his note, and consigned to you on your own arcount, paid charges at landing, and ascertained the gain on the sales at the same time ; therefore, debit bills receivable, the thing received, for the value of the bill, credit John Nash for amount of invoice, cash for charges, \&cc. and profit and loss for the gain.

9 Received at the same time, per said Ship, 10 hhds. of Corsican Wine, consigned to me by John Nash, to sell for his account, paid duty and other charges,
Note.-John Nash consigned the wine to you on his own account, and as your employer's goods must be charged with all expenses, debit goods on acct. of John Nash, and credit cash.

Sold John Bradshaw 10 hhds. wine, on the acct. of John Nash, 800 galls. at 2. per gall.

Note. - The wine being sold on trust, debit J. Bradshaw, and credit goods on acct. of John Nash for the value thereof.

Nen-York, April 7. 2817.
10 Stipped on board the Neptune, Samuel Johnson, master, the following goods, in Co. with S. Hay, J. Otis, and self, each 1.3 concerned, and consigned to James Walker, Merchant, at'New-Orleans, to sell for our account, without due regard to our proportion, purposing to adjust that with money hereafter.
300 Pieces Serge, at 5 . per piece, furnished by Samuel Hay,
1500.00

100 Pieces Swansdown, at 8. per ; 100 pieces of Flannel, at 5 . per piece, furnished by J. Otis,
1300.00

70 Pieces Stuffs, at 8. per piece, furnished by me, $\quad 560.00$
I have paid charges, 30.00

I have also paid the Globe Insurance Co. for Insuring 3360. at 3 per cent. on the adventure, $\quad 100.80$
690.30

Note.-Debit the adventure for all costs and charges, credit Samuel Hay and Joseph Otis each for their sharesa dvanced, stuffs for its value, cash paid insurance, and charges, for your share.

John Bradshaw has failed-I have compounded the debt with him, at 70 per cent.
Received for myself,
1225.00

Received for John Nash,
1120.00

Allowed for myself,
Allowed for John Nash,
525.00
John Bradshaw owed me
Ditto. for John Nash,
480.00

John Bradshaw owed me
1750.00

160000
3350.00

1 1batement on 1750. at 70 per cent. is 525.00
Abatement on 1600. at 70 per
$\quad$ cent. is

| $1750-525=$ | 1005.00 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $1600-480=$ | 1120.00 |
| Proof, | 3350.00 |

Note.—Although J. Bradshaw paid but 70 per cent. nevertheless, he must be credited for the amount due, as you agreed for the composition to grant him a full discharge : therefore, credit him for the whole debt, debit cash for the money received for self and employer, profit and loss for your abatement, and John Nash for his abatement.

11 Upon adjusting accounts with Samuel Hay and Joseph Otis, respecting adventure of NewOrleans, there appears due to both of them, from me, which 1 have paid, viz.
To Samuel Hay,
To Joseph Otis,
336.40

To Joseph Otis,
Total amount of the adventure,
This sum divided by 3, each partner's 136.40 share is
1163.60

Samuel Hay advanced goods to the amount of
1500.00

He advanced too much, by this sum,
Joseph Otis furnished, in Goods,
1300.00

His share of the adventure,
The money I must pay him, as it exceeds his proportion, is

Nen-York, April 7.1817.

[13] New-York, April 10. 1817.

13 Samuel Hay, Joseph Otis and myself, have paid George Wood in full of Oil, in Co. as follows, viz.
Samuel Hay has given him goods to the value of
700.00

Joseph Otis has allowed him in account, 1200,00
I have paid him in Money,
1100.00

Note.-As George Wood was credited for the Oil when sold, you must now debit him for amount paid, credit Samuel Hay and Joseph Otis for the respective sums advanced by then, and Cash for the sum paid by you.

13 Sold James Grant one ton of Oil, in Co. at 150 per ton, payable in 30 days,
Note.-Debit James Grant, and credit Oil in Co. for its value.

## 11

Samuel Hay has adjusted our Accounts with respect to Oil in Co. by paying,
To Joseph Otis, 200.00 And to me, 100.01

Notr.- Simuel Hay having paid the balance due of hm , with regard to , ill i . $\mathbf{C}$. cre it him for the amount, debit J. Otis for the sum received, and cash for your part.
1000.-700. $=500$ what Hay has to p py his partners,
00. $-1000=200$. what Otis is to receive, $1100 .-1000=100$. what $I$ am to receive.

14 Sold John Whiston 9 tons of Oil in Co. at 150. per ton.
Received in part, $\quad 450.00$ Due on demand, $9000^{\prime \prime}$

Note.-Having sold the Oil, part paid and par: unpaid, you mus! credit the same for the value, debit cash for the part received, and John Whiston'for the remainder.

New-York, April 13. 1817.
14 Bartered the remaining 20 tons of Oil in Co. at 120. per ton, for 12 pipes of Canary wine, at 200 . per pipe, of the like value,
Note.-The Goods received are Dr. to the goods delivered; therefore, debit Canary in Co. and credit Oil in Co. for their respective quantities and values.

14 Received of Juhn. Whiston in full for Oil in Co. Note.-Debit cash and credit John Whiston for the money paid by him.

14
debit Oil in Co. to Profit and Loss for my
Commission on the sales, 3900. at 3 per cent.

14 Sold 6 pipes of Canary, in Cumpany, at 150. per pipe, for ready money,

14 James Grant has failed-we have Compounded his debt at 40 per cent. for Oil in Co.
The Composition I have received The Abatement is .

Notc.-By receipt of the composition money, and abatement allowed, James Grant has paid the balance of his account; therefore, you must credit him for the whole debt, debit cash for the money received, and oil in Cu. for the sum abated.

Received from Israel Johnson, Bill No. 2; due this day,
Note.-Debit cash, and credit bills receivable.
15 Discounted for John Shaw, a Bill drawn by John Brown, of Providence, on John Jackson, of New-York, due the 23 d inst. which said Jackson has accepted, for
Cash paid by me, 970.0 Discount allowed me, 30.00

Note.- The bill received, was in consequence of the money paid and the discount allowed -you must debit bills receivable for the value, credit cash for the money paid, and proit and luss ior the interest allured.

16 Stmuel Hay, Joseph Otis, and myself, have divided the remaining 6 pipes of Canary, in Co. equally among us, at 200 . per pipe, prime cust,
Note.- The Canary being all sold by the division of the remainder among the partners, eredit Canary in Co. for the amount dividerl, debit Samuel Hay and J. Otis, each for his part, and Canary for your part retained.

16 I Debit Canary in Co. to Profit and Loss for my Commission on the total sales, 2100. at 3 per cent.
vold James W uid one pipe of C: nary, at
Note.-Debit J. Ward, and credit Canary for the value.
suld the remaining pipe of Canary, at the advan ced price of
Note.-Debit cash, and credit Canary for the amount.

Kc ceived advice from Philip Jeniings, of Lisbon, that the Harriot had arrived safe, and that he had sold my Beef for ready money, the net proceeds amounting to 14312. 500 Rees, at .70 per Mill Ree, comes to
Note.-Voyage to I isbon must now be closed, as you received an account sales from your factor, and as he is accountable for the net proceeds, debit Philip Jennings my account current for the value thereof, and credit the voyage for the same amount.

Nen-York, April 23. 1817.
17 John Jackson bas paid me John Brown's Bill on him, favour John Shaw, for
Note.-Debit cash, and credit bills receivable for the money received.

17 Drawn on Philip Jennings, at 30 days sight, favor Harris \& Co. for 14312. 500 Rees, at .70 per Mill Ree, who paid me the value in money,
Note.-As you charged your factor with the net proceeds of voyage to Lisbon when you received an account sales, and have drawn your bill on him for amount cite, for which you received payment in money; therelore, debit cash, and credit Philip Jennings my account current for the value of the bill, which will balance his account.

17 Remitted John Brown, of Providence, my partner in Exchange, the foliowing Bills, 10 sell for our Account, each one half.
Waller on Jones, at 30 days, for 1000.00
Warren \& Fox, on Joseph Butler, at 20 days,
1500.00

Value paid at 1. per cent. Exchange, $\quad 25.00$
Note.-Debit John Brown, our Acct. Exchange in Co. and credit cash for the money paid for the bills remitted.

17 Remitted John Brown, my partner in Exchange, to sell for our Acct. each one half.
Taylor on Williams, at 40 days, value paid by an order on John Jackson, for
Note.-As you received the bill from Taylor, by your order on Jackson, his favour, for the amount thereof, consequently, you must debit John Brown, our Acct. Exchange in Co. and credit John Jackson, for the value of said bill. ing Bills, viz.
Vallens, on Johnson, at 10 days, for 1500.00 clark, on Nightingale, at 20 days, for 2000.00 Value paid at par,
Note.-Dehit John Brown, our Acct. Exchange in Co. and credit cash.

18 John Brown, my Partner in Excharige, has remitted me in full of the following Bills, viz. Waller, on Jones, 1000.00

Warren and Fox, on J. Butler, Taylor, on Williams, Exchange, at $\mathbf{2}$ per cent. 1500.00

Reeived said Brown's Bill, on Joseph Otis, at sight, who paid me the above amount. Note.-Partner's Account of Exchange in Co. being charged with all bills remitted him for sale, must now be discharged for amount of payment received, therefore, debit cash, and credit J. Brown, our Acct. Exchange in Co. for the Value of the bill.

Received of John Brown, my l'artner in Exchange, in full of the following Bills, viz. Vallens, on Johnson, 1500.00 Clark, on Nightingale, Exchange at $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 2000.00 87.00

Remitted me his Bill, on Charles Lucas, for the above amount, which I transferred to John Jackson.

Note.-As your Partner paid you for all bills remitted to him, and the last remittance, which was in full, being transferred to John Jackson; therefore, debit him for the amount of said bill, and credit J. Brown, our Acct. Exchange in Co. for the value thereof, in order, finally, to close the Acct. and ascertain the gain or loss thereon.
Paid Sundry Charges and Expenses, this month, as per Book of House Expenses,
Note.-Debit charges, and credit cash.

END OF WASTE BOOK, B. or No. 2.

THE
SECOND SET OF BOOKS.
JOURNAL B. or No. 2.
THE PROPERTY OF A. B.
Of 3
MARCH 1. 1817.

New-York, March 1. 1817.


1 Stock Dr. To Sundry Accounts:
4 To Wm. Shellard, due to him
4 To Samuel Hay
5 To Joseph Selden
5 To Bills Payable, for amt. of Bills due of me

To Post the second part of the Inventory.

1. Debit Stock To Sundries, for amt. of debts due of me
12034.60
2. Credit Wm. Shellard By Stock due to him
2049.50
3. Credit Samuel Hay, By ditto 242.10
4. Credit Joseph Selden, By ditto 8850.00
5. Credit Bills Payable By ditto, due of me
893.00

Cish Dr. To Tobacco:
Sold 2 hhds. nt. wt. 27 cwt . 3q. 14lbs. at
2

1. Debit Cash, To Tobacco,
355.41
2. Credit Tóhaceo, By Cash, at 12.75 per cwt. for 2 h . ds. $27,, 3,14$ |hs. 355.41

4 Sanuel May Dr. To Checks:

- For 20 pieces, at 15 . per piece,

2

1. Debit Samuel Hay, To Checks, 300.
2. Credit Cheeks, By Samuel Hay, at
3. per piece, for 20 pieces,
4. 

Broad Cloth Dr. To Thomas Johnson :
For 20 pieces, 500 yds . at 2.50 per yd .

1. Debit Broad Cloth, To Thomas Johnson, at 2.50 yer yd. for 20 pieces, 500 yds .
2. Credit Thomas Johnson, By Broad Cloth,

Nen-York, March 5. 1817.


## 114

1 Cash Dr. To Bills Receivable :

| Received for No. 203, | $\begin{aligned} & 600.00 \\ & 200.00 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1. Debit Cash, To Bills Receivable, <br> 2. Credit Bills Receivable, By Cash, | $\begin{aligned} & 800 \\ & 800 \end{aligned}$ |
| Thomas Johnson, Dr. To Butter: For 10 Firkins, at 12. per Firkin, <br> 1. Débit T. Johnson, To Butter, <br> 2. Credit Butter, By T. Juhnson, at per Firkin, for 10 Firkins, | $\begin{gathered} 120 . \\ 2 . \\ 120 . \end{gathered}$ |

    1 Cash Dr. To John Vallens:
    Received of him in full, of his half share of
    6 Broad Cloth in Company,
        Bottomry Dr. To James Thornhill:
    Lent Thomas Knowels, on Bottomry of his
        ship the Juno, 2000 . to be repaid with 20
        per cent. Interest, on her safe return from
        Stockholin to New-York, in persuance of
        which Contract, I have given him my
        - Bill on James Thornhill, at sight for
        13
        John Vallens, my acct. in Co. Dr. To Cash :
    Paid him for my half sisare of 12 hhds. of To-
    1
        bacco, which he has bought on our joint
        account,
    1. Debit John Vallens, my acct. in Co. To-
        Cash, 400.00
        2 Credit Cash, by J. Vallens, my acct.
        in Co.
                                400.00
    5 Thomas Johnson, Dr. To Brandy :
    For 10 bbls. 320 gallons, at 1.75 per gall.
    1. Debit Thomas Johnson, to Brandy, 560.
    c.d. 2. Credit Brandy, by T. Johnson, at 1.75 per
gallon, for 10 bbls. 320 gallons, 560.
7 Stuffs Dr. To James Ward:
$\overline{7} \mid$ For 70 pieces, at 8. per piece,

8 Ship Endeavour, in Co. with James Thornhill, Dr. to Sundries :
1 To Cash, for my half share paid, 1500.
6 To James Thornhill, for his half paid, 1500.
Bought of William Raymond, the ship Endeavour, in Co. with James Thornhill, each one half, for which we paid as above.

1. Debit ship Endeavour in Co. To Sundries,
2. 
3. Credit Cash, By ship Endeavour, in Co.
4. 
5. Credit J. Thornhill, By ship Endeavour, in Co.
6. 

23
Bottomry, Dr. To James Thornhill:
For Insuring 2400. at 6 per cent. being the principal and premium of 2000 . lent Thomas Knowels, on Bottomry of his ship the Juno, bound to Stockholm,

1. Debit Bottomry, To J. Thornhill, 144.
2. Credit J. Thornhill, by Bottomry, 144.

Cash Dr. To Rum, in Co. with J. Thornhill :
Sold 10 hids. 1000 galls. at 1.50 per gall.

1. Debit Cash, To Rum, in Co. with J. Thornhill, 1500.
2. Credit Rum, in Co. By Cash, at 1.50 per gall. for 10 hhds. 1000 galls.
3. 

25
7 James Ward Dr. To Cash:
Paid him in full for Spirits, in Co. with James Thornhill, 26
Ship Endeavour, in Co. with James Thornhill, Dr. To Cash:
1 Paid Adam Brown, for Repairs on said ship,

New-Tork, March 26. 1817.

- 3 Bills Receivable Dr. To John Nash, of Leg--hirn:
4 Remitted me his Bill, No. 4, at 3 months, on William Shellard, who accepted the same, for

1. Debit Bills Receivable, To John Nash,
8096.93
2. Credit John Nash, By Bills Receivable,
8096.93


8 Charges Dr. To Cash:
Paid sundry Charges and Expenses, this month, 1) as per Book of House Expenses,


Nen-York, April 5. 1817.
Sold said Goods immediately to John Johnson and received his Note, No. 5, payable in six months, for the above sum.
1750.-400.-100.49=1249.51 Gain.

1. Debit Bills Receivable, To Sundries
1750.00
2. Credit John Nash By Bills Receivable 400.00
3. Credit Cash By ditto 100.49
4. Credit Profit and Loss by ditto 1249.51

Or make
Wares from Leghorn Dr. To Sundries :
To John Nash, for the first cost $\quad 400.00$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { To Cash paid charges } & 100.49\end{array}$

## And then on sale of the Goods,

Bills Receivablé, or John Johnson :
Dr. To Wares from Leghorn, $\quad 1750.00$
Close the Wares, To Profit and Loss, 1249.51
9 But, as there was no entry made of the Goods prior to the sales, the first method is preferable, as being more concise.

Goods on Acct. of John Nash, Dr. to Cash : Received at the same time, per said Ship, 10 hhds. of Wine, consigned to me by John Nash, of Leghorn, to sell for his dccount, paid Duty and Charges at landing,

3 John Bradshaw Dr. To Goods, on Acct. of - John Nash:

9 For 10 hhds. Wine, 800 galls. at 2. per gallon, sold him on Acct. of John Nash,

Note.-The Goods being all sold, close the Acct. after the following manner.

Nen-Iork, April 6. 1817.
9 Goods on Account of John Nash Dr. to Sundries:
4 To John Nash, for net proceeds of his wine,
1345.

9 To Prufit and Loss for my commission on 1600. total sales, at 5 per cent.

$$
30
$$

1. Debit Goods on account J. Nash, To Sundries, 1425.
2. Credit J. Nash, By Goods on acct. do. for nt. proc. of wine, 1345.
3. Credit Profit and Loss, By Gouds on acct. J. Nash, for my commission thercon, 30.

Total Sales, 1600.
Charges at landing, $\quad 175$.
Commission, 80.
255.

Net procceds,
1345.

3 Adventure to New-Orleans, in Co. with S. Hay, J Otis and self, each 1-3 concerned, Dr. to Sundries:
4 To Samuel Hay, for 300 pes. Serge, at
5. per piece, advanced by him, 1500.

To Joseph Otis, for 100 pcs. Siwansdown, at 8. per piece ; 100 pes. Flannel, at 5. per piece, advanced by him, 1300.

7 To Stuffs, for 70 pcs. at 8. per piece, advanced by me, 560.

1 To cash paid Insurance by me, on 3360 . at 3 per cent. to cover the adventure, $\quad 100.80$
1 To cash paid charges by me, 30.00

Shipped the above goods in Co. on board the Neptune, Capt. Johnson, and consigned them to James Walker, Merchant at N. Orleans, to sell for our acct. each 1-3.

New-York, April 7.1817.

Cash Dr. To Samuel Hay:

Received of him in full, for ship Endeauvour, in Company with James Thornhill,

Voyage to Lisbon, Dr. To Sundries:
4 To william Shellard, for the first cost, 5000 .
1 To Cash, paid Charges,

Bought of William Shellard, at 2 months, 500 barrels Beef, at 10 . per barrel, which I have shipped on board the Hariet, Manning, for Lisbon, and consigned to Philip Jennings to sell for my acct.

1. Dehit Voyage to Lisbon, to Sundries, 5300.
2. Credit William Shellard, by Voyage to Lisbon, 5000.
3. Credit Cash, by Voyage to Lishon, 300.

Note 1.-If the Beef is entered in your Buoks, Voyage Dr. to Sundries:-To Beef for the first Cos1,-'To Cash paid Charges.
2.-If the Vessel is lost on the Voyage, Profit and Loss Dr. To Voyage to Lisbon, for the Cost and Charges.
3.-If she is Lost and Insured, Insurance Co. Dr. Voyage to Lisbon, per Cost, \&cc.

10 Oil in Company, Dr. To George Wood:
10 Bought of said Wood, 30 tons of Train Oil, at 100. perton, payable on demand, which Oil is in Company with Samuel Hay, Joseph Otis and self, each one third share,

1. Debit Oil in Co. to G. Wood, 3000.
2. Credit George Wood, by Oil in Company,



10 Sundries Dr. To Oil in Co.
Sold John Whiston, 9 tons at 150 . per ton,
1 Cash received in part,
11 John Whiston, for Balance on demand, 900.00

1. Credit Oil in Co. By John Whiston, at 150. perton, for 9 tons, 1350.
2. Debit Cash, To Oil in Co. 450.
3. Dehit Jobn Whiston, To Oil in Co. 900. 13
11 Canary in Co. with Samuel Hay and Jo-- seph Otis, Dr. to Oil in Co. with do. :

Bartered with James Ward, the remaining 20 tons of Oil in Co. at 120. per ton, for 12 pipes of Canary Wine, at 200. per pipe, amounting to the same sum,

Cash Dr. To John Whiston :
Received of him, in full for Oil in Co.
Oil in Co. Dr. to Profit and Loss:
For my Commission on the total sales, 3900 . at 3 per cent.

Cash Dr. To Canary in Co. :
11 Sold 6 pipes, at 150 . per pipe, 16
11 Sundries Dr. To James Grant:
Cash received in composition of his Debt,
Oil in Co. for the abatement,
60.00
90.00

James Grant has failed; we have compounded his Debt for Oil in Co. at 40 per cent.


## 126

11 Sundries Dr. To Canary, in Co. with Samuel Hay, and Joseph Otis:

4 Samuel Hay for 2 pipes, taken to himself, as his share of what remained unsold,
Joseph Otis, for 2 pipes taken to his share,
400.

11 Canary, for 2 pipes taken to my share, 400.

Divided between us, the remaining 6 pipes of Canary in Co. as above, valued at prime cost, viz. 200. per pipe.

1. Credit Canary in Co. By Sundries, at 200 . per pipe for 6 pipes, divided equally between the partners, 1200.
2. Debit Samuel Hay, To Canary in Co. 400.
3. Debit Joseph Otis, To do. do. 400.
4. Debit Canary, To Canary in Co. for my share of 6 pipes, at 200 . per pipe,
5. 

Canary in Co. Dr. To Profit and Loss: at 3 per cent,

James Ward Dr. to Canary:
For one pipe, at
Cash Dr. to Canary :
Sold one pipe for ready money,
or my Commission on the total sales, 2100.
Canary:
11
1
11
Philip Jennings my acet. current Dr. to Voyage to Lisbon, per the Harriot :

Received advice from Philip Jennings, of Lisbon, that the Harriot arrived safe, and that he sold my Beef for ready money, the net proceeds amounting to 14312. 500 Rees, at .70 per Mill Ree,


1 Cash Dr. to John Brown, our account of Exchange in Co.
12 For his bill on Joseph Otis, at sight, being the amount of the following bills remitted by me to him, to sell for our acct. in Co.
Waller on Jones,
1000.

Warren \& Fox on J. Butler, 1500.
Taylor on Williams, 2000. Exchange, 2 per cent. 90.

30
John Jackson Dr. to John Brown, our acct. of Exchange in Co.
For said Brown's bill on Charles Lucas, at 60 days, in full of the fullowing bills, which bills I have transferred to J. Jackson, viz. Vallens on Johnson, 1500.

Clark on Nightingale, 2000.

Exchange, at $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
87.

1. Debit J. Jackson, To J.

Brown our account Exchange in Co.
3587.50
2. Credit J. Brown our acct. Ex. in Co. By J. Jackson,
3537.50

Note.-If Charles Lucas does not pay the bill when it becomes due, debit John Brown to sundries ;
「o Juhu Jackson for the amount of the Bill,
To Cash paid charges of protesting, $\quad 1.7 .5$
Charges Dr. to Cash:
Paid sundry charges and expenses this month, as per Book of House Expenses,

END OF JOURNAJ, B. or No. 2.

## Ledger, B. or No. 2.

March 1. 1817.

ALPHABET OR INDEX, TO THE LEDGER.


Stock,
Dr.


| 1817. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mar. 1 | 1 | By Sundry Accounts |  | 35784 | 88 |
| Apr. 30 |  | By Profit and Loss, gained by two months trade | 9 | 7597 | 51 |
|  |  |  |  | 43382 | 39 |
|  |  | Contra, Cr. |  |  |  |
| Nar. 7 | 3 | By Bottomry, paid Thomas Shaw | 6 | 1000 | 00 |
| 13 | 4 | By J. Vallens m-a. in Co. pd. in full | 5 | 400 | 00 |
| 20 | 5 | By James Ward, paid in part | 7 | 560 | 00 |
| " | ," | By Rum in Co. with J. Thornhill, paid charges |  | 10 | 50 |
| 21 | 6 | By Ship Endeavour in Co. pd. in full | 8 | 1500 | 00 |
| 25 | " | By James Ward, paid him in full | 7 | $\because 0.58$ | 00 |
| 26 | , | By Ship Endeavour in Co. pd. charges | 8 | 100 | 00 |
| 30 | 7 | By Bills Payable, paid in full | 5 | 89:3 | 00 |
| 31 | - | By Charges paid this month | 8 | 150 | 00 |
| Apr. 5 | 8 | By Bills Receivable, paid charges | 3 | 100 | 49 |
|  | 9 | By goods acct. J. Nash, paid charges | 9 | 175 | 00 |
| 7 | 10 | By Adventure to N. Orleans in Co. paid charges, \&c. | 8 | 130 | 80 |
|  | 11 | By Sundries, paid to even accounts |  | 472 | 00 |
| 8 | 12 | By Voyage to Lisbon, paid charges | 10 | 300 | 00 |
| 10 | 13 | By George Wood, paid in full for oil in Co. |  | 1100 | 00 |
| 17 | 15 | Bills Receivable, paid John Shaw | 3 | 970 | 00 |
| 25 | 17 | By John Brown, o-a. Exch. in Co. | 12 | 2525 | 00 |
| 28 |  | By John Brown, o-a. Exch. in Co. | $\because$ | 3500 | 00 |
| 30 | 18 | By Charges, paid this month | 8 | 121 | 00 |
| " |  | By Balance, remaining in hand | 13 | 37996 | 76 |

[2]
Tobacco,
Dr.


Contra,


Butter,
Dr.



John Nash,
Dr.


Contra,

| 1817. |  | By Bills receivable | 3 | 3096 | 93 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Apr. 2 | 8 | By Brandy | 2 | 1590 | 0 |
|  |  | By Bills receivable | 3 | 400 | 00 |
|  |  | acct. for net proceeds | 9 | 1345 | 00 |
|  |  |  |  | 3245 | 00 |
| Mar. 18 |  | $\overline{\text { Contra, }}$ Cr. |  |  |  |
|  | 5 | By Cash in full | 1 | 11654 | 85 |
|  |  | Contra, Cr. |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Mar. } & 1 \\ \text { Apr. } & 8 \end{array}$ | 2 | By Stock | 1 | 2049 | 50 |
|  |  | Beef | 0 | 5000 | 00 |
|  |  |  |  | 7049 | 50 |
| $\text { Mar. } 1$ |  | Contra, Cr. |  |  |  |
|  | 2 | By Stock | 1 | 242 | 10 |
|  | 7 | By Cash |  | 57 | 90 |
|  |  |  |  | 300 | 00 |
| Apr. 7 | 10 | By Adven. to N. Orleans, in Co. for |  |  |  |
|  |  | amt. Goods advanced | 8 |  | 00 |
|  | 12 | By Cash for Ship Endeavour in Co | 1 | 4100 | 00 |
|  | 13 | By George Wood paid hin for Oil in Co. | 0 | 700 | 00 |
| 11 |  | By Sundries to adjust accounts for Oil in Co. |  | 300 | 00 |
|  |  | By Oil in Co. for his 1-3 of gain | 10 | 23 ? | 00 |
| 30 |  |  |  | 6831 | 00 |




John Vallens,
Dr.


Contra,


Stuffs,
Di.



## Ship Endeurour <br> Dr. <br> (In Company with James Thornhill, each one half.)



Contra,
Cr.


Dr.


Contra,
[9]


Voyage to Lisbon,
Dr.


Contra,
Cr.


James C'rant,
Dr.


## 151

Contra,
C'r.


Philip Jennings, m-a. currt. Di.


Contra,
Cr.


154
[13]
Balance,
Dr.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1817. } \\ & \text { Apr. } 30 \end{aligned}$ | To Cash remaining in hand, | 1 | 37996 | 76 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | To Bills Rec. No. 3, on J. Vallens | 3 | 600 | 00 |
|  | 4, on Wm. Shellard, |  | 8096 | 93 |
|  | 5, on J. Johnson, |  | 1750 | 00 |
|  | To Bottomry, for T. Shaw's contract, remaining, | 6 | 1000 | 00 |
|  | To James Ward, due of him, | 7 | 150 | 00 |
|  | To Linen, for 50 pieces, at 8. per piece, To Adventure to $N$. Orleans, for my |  | 400 | 00 |
|  | third remaining, | 10 | 1163 | 60 |
|  | To John Jackson, due of him, | 12 | 1587 | 50 |
|  |  |  | 52744 | 79 |

## Contra,



## TRIAL BALANCE.



## THE MANNER OF

## CLOSING THE LEDGER.




## SUBSIDIARY BOOKS;

## COMPRISING THE

INVOICE BOOK, SALES BOOK, CASH BOOK, EXPENSE BOOK, BILL BOOK, CHECK BOOK,

## BANK ACCOUN'T BOOK,

WITH THEIR SEVERAL USES IN PRACTICE.

## THE INVOICE BOOK.

THE Invoice Book in Inland Trade, contains a copy of the Invoices or Bills of Parcels of the goods which the merchant buys or purchases on his own account.

The Invoice Book in Foreign Trade, contairıs copies or duplicates of all the Invoices of Goods, which the merchant ships off to sea, or receives from abroad; either on his own account, in gartneship, or for others on commission.

Invoices of Goods received, to be sold on commission, are copied into the Sales Book, to which the subsequent charges are added.

An Invoice is a paper sent off with goods exported, the preamble containing the name of the ship, master, place of destination, and of the person to whom the goods are consigned.

An account is next given of the quantity and amount of the goods, which are generally charged at prime cost. The shipping charges are added to the value of the goods, and upon this sum, if they are shipped on account of another, the merchant charges his commission.

The amount of the several Invoices, can be transferred immediately, from the Invoice Book into the Ledger, without any previous entry in the Day Book, debiting the several accounts in the Ledger to which they belong, for their respective sums, referring to the page of the Invoice Book, where entered, with these references placed near the money columns in the Ledger, viz. I. B. A. P. i. £. Invoice Book A. \&c. page

But, in teacling, this is not the best method, nor in preventing errors, for the Ledger ought to be posted from one book, to which it should have immediate reference, and to no other.

The Invoice Book which contains the copies of all Invoices sent off, is sometimes called the Invoice Book outward, to distinguish it from the Invoice Book inward, which contains copies or duplicates of all Invoices received from abroad. But this book might be dispensed with, by preserving the originals, either filed, in pigeon holes, or pasted in a Blank Book fitted for that use.

## Invoice Book A. or No. 1.

Invoice of Sundries, shipped on board the Mary, John Ray, Master, for Barbadoes, consigned to Wm. Thompson, merchant there, to sell for my account.

New-York, January 1. 1817.
w. т. 200 Barrels of Beef, at 10. per bbl. 2000. 100 " Herrings, $4 . \quad 400$ 1200 Bushels Indian Corn, 1. per 1200. Cash paid Charges of Shipping and Insurance 350. Entered in Day Book, page 3.

Or put the figure, referring to the Ledger, if the amount is transferred thereunto, in the margin of the Invoice Book, opposite the several Invoices.


Invoice of Sugar, shipped on board the Nancy, Wm. Lawrence, muster, for Naples, by order of Edward Frankiin, merchunt thêre, and to him consigned, for his account and risk.

New-York, January 3. 1817.


Invoice of Goods, shipped on board the Swan, Charles Mills, master, for Bilboa, by order of Wm. Blount, merchant there, for his account and risk, and to him consigned.

New-York, January 12. 1817.


Invoice of Iron, shipped on board the Betsy, Brown, master, for Leghorn, by order, and for account of John Collins, and to him consigned.

New-Yori, January 16. 1817.

1. c. 400 Bars of Iron, weighing 234 cwt . 3 qrs. at
2. per cwt.

## CHARGES.

Cartage, \&c. Bills of Lading \&c. paid 17.50
Cash paid Insurance on 1434.20 at 7 per cent.

$$
100.40
$$

Commission on 1366. at 5 per cent.

| 1348 | 50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| 117 | 90 |
| 68 | 30 |
| 1534 | 70 |

Entered in the Day Book, page 5.

Invoice of sundry Goods shirpped on board the Huron, Wardwell, for Leghorn, by order of John Nash, Merchant there, for his acct. and risk, and to him consigned, marked and numbered as per margin.

New-Yонк, February 3. 1817.


Invoice of Six Hogsheads Tobacco, shipped on board the brig Betly, Winslonv, for Stockholm, on the account and risk of C'harles Chumbers, Merchunt there, and to him consigned.


Invoice of Eight Hogsheads of Sugar, shipped on board the Neptune, J. Smith, Master, for Hamburgh, on account of Wm. Chulmley, said place, and to him consigned.

New York, February 15, $181 \%$.


Invoice of Sundries, shipped on board the Sarah, for Barbadoes, consigned for sales and returns to William Thompson, Merchant there, on acct. and risk of said Thompson and the Shipper, each one half share.

New York, February 25. 1817.
w. т. 50 M White Oak Staves, at 18. per M 900 . 40 hhds. Indian Corn, containing
320 bushels, at 1.25 per bushel
200 .
200 bundles, conta'ing 10 M Long-
$\begin{gathered}\text { wood Hoops, at } 20 \text {. per M }\end{gathered}$
$\begin{gathered}6 \text { Cables, } \\ 26 \text { Coils of Rope, }\} \begin{array}{c}\text { As per inclosed Bin } \\ \text { of Parcels, }\end{array}\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}200 . \\ 1291.50\end{gathered}$

CHARGES.
Paid for Cartage, Whatfage and Loading 20.00 Shipping Charges and Bills of Lading 14.50
Commission, on 2826. at 5 per cent.
2791

Premium of Insurance, insured with the Globe Insurance Company, 2967. at 6 per cent. to cover the above

Entered in the Day Book, page 22.

Invoice of Sundries shipped on board the Juno, William Tredwell, Master, for Jamaica, on the proper account and risk of Thomas Shaw and Co. of London, consigned to Joln Horne and C'o. Merchants in Kingston, for saves and returns to said Shavo and Co. contents, costs and charges as under.

New-York, February 27. 1817.


## INDEX TO THE INVOICE BOOK.

## SALES BOOK, A. or No. 1.

This book is used to find the net proceeds of any cargo or consignment, sold on commission.

An account of sales commonly occupies two pages, with a preamble over both, setting forth the names of the goods, ship, and person from whom the consignment is received. The left hand page comprizes an account of the several charges, incurred by the transactions, such as freight, and all other expences attending the goods until they are sold, together with Brokage, if any, Factor's Commission, and sometimes Jnsurance from Fire.

The right hand page contains an account of the quantity, price, and amount sold, with the buyers name, if purchased on credit, also the time of payment. The difference betiveen the sales of the goods and charges is the net proceeds, for which the Factor credits his employer, and sends him a copy of the account sales, to which he usually signs his name, with the place of his residence, and the words crrors excepted.

Note 1.-The net proceeds of the several accounts of sales, can be immediately placed from the Sales Book, to the credit of the respective owners in the Ledger, with these reference letters placed near the money columns, S. B. A. F. (i. e.) Sales Book A fol.
2.-If the net proceeds of any of the sales be settled or discharged, before they are transferred to the credit of their respective accounts in the Ledger, mark them paid in the margin of the Sales Book, also in that of the Day Book if entered there, which will be a sufficient proof that they are settled, or liquidated.

It is presumed, that in this instance, the Factor has no account opened, with his Correspondent, in the Ledger.

Dr. Sales of 500 pieces of Linen, received per

the Diana, from Dublin, on acct. Wm. Martin. Cr.


Sales of 20 hhds. Sugar received per the
1817. $\quad$ CHARGES.
Cnt. Qr. liss.

Feb. 3 To Duty at 2.80 per ct. $233 \quad 2 \quad 15 \quad 654.17$ "Freight at 3 . per hhd. 160.00
"Landing and Weighing,
6.50
,"Wharfage,
Warehouse Rent,
, Cooperage,
„ Interest for 30 days on 842.17 , charges paid on the consignment, at 7 . per cent. Commission on the total sales, at 5 . per ct.
11 To William Roberts, for net proceeds when collected,
Entered in the Day Book, page 16.

Neptune from Jamaica on acct. of Wm. Roberts. Cr.

| 1817. | SALES. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Feb. 11 | By George Quinton, sold him 20 hhds. Sugar, | payable in 3 months.



No. Cwt. 2r. lus.
$\begin{array}{llll}15 & 10 & 2 & 18\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}16 & 12 & 1 & 10\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}17 & 12 & 2 & 19\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}18 & 12 & 3 & 17\end{array}$
19. $13 \quad 2 \quad 10$
$\begin{array}{llll}20 & 12 & 1 & 19\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}74 & 2\end{array}$
$93 \quad 1 \quad 9$
$\begin{array}{lll}93 & 0 & 3\end{array}$
Gross,
$260 \quad 3 \quad 21$
Tare,
2716
Net, $233 \quad 215$ at 13. per cwt.
[3]
Dr. Sales of 24 Bugs Cotton, rcceived per the Mercu-
1817. CHARGES.

Feb. 4 To Duty paid on the consignment, $\quad 212.94$
"Freight, do. do. 168.00
", Wharfage, cartage and weighing, damase and making merchantable,
14.50
" Advertising for sale and catalogues, 3.00 Sale-room charges, 4.00
", Insurance from fire, 20.00
\# Warehouse rent, 12.00
, Interest for 10 days on 441.19, at $\overline{7}$ per cent.
,C Commission on 2288.55 total sales, at 5 per cent.
Feb. 2 To William Roberts for net proceeds when collected,
rỳ, Williams, from Jamaica, on acct. Wm. Roberts. Cr.


## INDEX TO THE SALES BOOK.

SALES of Linen, per the Diana, from Dublin, on acct. of William Martin,1
...... of Sugar, per the Neptune, from Jamaica, on acct. of William Roberts2
of Cotton, per the Mercury, from Jamaica, on acct. of William Roberts,

## CASH BOOK, A. or No. 1.

The Cash Book contains an account of all money transactions, it is kept in folio form like the Ledger, with the Dr. marked on the left hand page, and the Cr. on the right. On the Dr. side is entered all the money received, and on the Cr . side all the money paid. The excess of the Dr. above the Cr. side, will always be the money on hand ; the proper entries with respect to the Cash Account being made. The amount of these receipts and disbursements, are generally carried to the proper side of the Cash Account, in the Ledger, every month.

The Cash Book may also be abridged by the help of a petty Cash Book, containing an account of small charges on Merchandize, of Family, and other incidental expences. Or, put a quantity of money into a purse or drawer, and when that is expended in such small disbursements as you are obliged to make, credit the Cash Account for that sum.

All the money you receive, daily, for goods sold \&c. can be entered in one entry on the Dr. side of the Cash Account, keeping an account of the same through the day, on a slate or separate paper, or counting it from the 'Till, after the business of the day is closed. All the money paid for the purchase of Goods \&c. can be entered on the credit side of the Cash Account, after the same manner.

The form of keeping a Cash Account, exhibited in the following Cash Book, is entering the Cash on hand, at opening the Books in the Cash Account in the Ledger, and transferring the monthly amount from the Cash Book thereunto, and balancing that account when the Books are closed. For the second form, see Cash Book annexed to Ledger No. 4.

Dr.


Cash,

| $1817 \cdot \mid$ | DP |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Feb. | $1: 3$ | To Bills Receivable, |

9
12
17
18
21
22
28


Dr.



Contra,

## 1817. |DP|

 Feb.

## BOOK OF HOUSE EXPENSES.

House Expenses Dr. To C'ash,


## BILL BOOK, No. 1.

The Bill Book is a register of Bills, whether payable or receivable. Bills Receivable, are those which you receive in payment of some debt or contract.

Bills Payable, are those which are drawn upon you, and, if accepted, must be paid when due. Or they are notes which you give to another in payment of something received in return.

When Bills Receivable come to hand, the several remitters might be credited in the Ledger, immediately, from the Bill Book, without any previous entry in the Day Book, for the amount of Bills remitted by each of them, prefixing these references near the money columns, viz. B. R.1. B. 1. P. i, e. Bills Receivable No. 1 \&c. Bill Book No. 1 or A page

When Bills Payable are accepted, the several drawers might be debited in the Ledger, immediately, from the Bill Book, without any previous entry in the Day Book, for amount of Bills drawn by each of them on you; prefixing their references near the money columns in the Ledger, viz. B. P. 7. B. T. P. i, e, Bills Payable No. 7 \&ic. Bill Book No. 1, or A. page

At the end of every month,Bills Receivable can be charged in the Ledger with the amount of Bills received, to be paid for that month, thus: 'To Sundries for amount received to be paid this month; and when the value of all the Bills for that month is received, Credit them By Cash for their amount received that month.

At the end of every month, Bills Payable might be credited in the Ledger, from the Bill Book, for the amount of Bills accepted, to be paid by you that month, and when the amount of Bills for that month is paid, debit the account of Bills Payable To Cash, for the amount of Bills paid that month.

When the several Bills Receivable are paid you, debit the Cash Account for that sum, without making any second entry, as the account of Bills Receivable in the Ledger, is to be credited monthly, for the amount of Cash received by you for Bills that month.

When the several Bills Payable are paid by you, credit the Cash Account, at the time of payment, for the sum paid, without making any second entry, as the account of Bills Payable in the Ledger is to be debited, monthly, for the amount of Bills paid by you for that month.

bills payable, Jandary and february, 1817.


## CHECK BOOK.

## Manhattan Bank.



## Manhattan Bunk:



## BANK ACCOUN'T BOOK.

Dr. Merchant's Bank. Cr.

| 1817. |  |  |  | 1817. | By Cash |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan. 1 | To Cash deposited, | 456 | 75 | Jan. 3 | withdrawn | 300 | 00 |
| 2 | Do. do. | 614 | 80 | 5 | Do. | 750 | 85 |
| 3 | Do. do. | 714 | 00 | 7 | Do. | 10 C | 00 |
| 5 | Note collected, | 479 | 30 | 9 | 130. | 1344 | 00 |
| 6 | Cash deposited, | 874 | 30 | 10 | Do. | 375 | 80 |
| 7 | Do. do. | 456 | 75 | 12 | Do. | 676 | 86 |
| 8 | Discount, | 674 | 50 | 15 | Do. | 876 | 00 |
| 9 | Notes collected, | 1766 | 25 | 17 | Do. | 275 | 86 |
| 10 | Cash deposited, | 1450 | 00 | 19 | Do. | 275 | 33 |
| 11 | Do. do. | 999 | 75 | 20 | Do. | 1380 | 00 |
| 13 | Discount, | 665 | 50 | 23 | Do. | 84 | 3 |
| 15 | Cash deposited, | 2000 | 00 | 24 | Do. | 1840 | 10 |
| 16 | Do. do. | 1244 | 25 | 25 | Do. | 90 | 75 |
| 17 | Jo. do. | 314 | 66 | 26 | Do. | 111 | 00 |
| 20 | Discount, | 700 | 00 | 27 | Do. | 375 | 66 |
| 22 | Notes collected, | 1400 | 00 | 29 | Do. | 274 | 00 |
| 26 | Cash deposited, | 375 | 50 | 30 | Do. | 64.4 | 00 |
| 27 | Do. do. | 484 | 90 |  | Balance |  |  |
| 29 | Discount, | 876 | 55 |  | $n$-a fol. | 7357 | 96 |
| 30 | Note collected, | 584 | 30 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 17132 | 6 |  |  | 17132 | 6 |

Dr.
Merchant's Bank.
Cr.


[^0]

The above plan of keeping an account with the Banks, is accurate and obvious, (i. e.) charge the several Banks with the daily deposits, discounts and notes colleeted, and credit them for the money withdrawn; then open an account for each Bank you have dealings with, in the Ledger, and transfer the monthly amounts from the Bank account Book, to their respective accounts there.

This is preferable to the method commonly practised, of adding and subtracting the sums deposited and withdrawn, in the margin of the Check Book, and will afford this additional satisfaction to the merchant or dealer, of shewing him in twelve lines, in the Ledger, the annual extent of his dealings with the several l3anks, and will prevent the overdrawing of his account, the practice of which is always injurious to credit.

Let the accounts in this book be penciled daily in the vacant spaces below, by the person who keeps it, for it ought always to be kept by the same, if possible, by which means it will be impossible to overdraw without his knowledge.


# THIRD SE'T OF BOOKS : 

BEING

## a gustem of book=退eeping,

FOUNDED ON REAL BUSINESS.

DAY BOOK No. 3. or C.

THE PROPERTY OF A. B.
(1) 1 Dem

JANUARY 1. 1817.

Inventory of my whole estate, consisting of money, goods and debts, owing to and by me, A. B. transferred from the balance account of a former Ledger.
I have in Specie and Bank Notes
Funded Property, in the 6 per cents, 6000. at 98 3-4
House in Broad-street worth
Ship Mary do.
Farm in Jersey do.
Household Furniture do.
Merchandize, for Balance in hand
Debentures for Balance due at the CustomHouse
Bills Receivable, for the following bills in hand as per former Bill Book
No.
Due.
197. On Warren and Fox, Jan. 15. 1000.00
207. On Samuel Greenhill, " 25. 1600.00
218. On Ditto,
1256.75
110. On Hamilton \& Co. Feb. 1. 658.25
257. On William Johnson, " 15. 400.00
261. On Ditto,
22. 1462.50
107. On Ditto,

Debts due to A. B.
Francis Beal, owes
Chas. Pitfield, do.
William Blunt, do.
James Parsons, do.
Thomas Harrison, do.
Edward Franklin, do.
John Blackwood, do.

Nen- York, January 1, $181 \%$.
[2]
I owe as follows :
Taylor and Co.
Warren and Smith,
Newman and Co.
Thomas Allen, Horne and Jones, William Vincent,
Samuel Harris,
Tbomas Winter,
Thomas Morris,
Bills Payable for the following Bills accepted by me, as per former Bill Book,

| No. $\quad$ Drann by | duc |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 126. Wm. Raymond, | Jan. 12. | 1500.00 |  |
| 134. Samuel Hay, | $"$ | 26. | 500.00 |
| 204. Jacob Romaine, | $"$ | 26. | 600.00 |
| 124. Benjamin Helme, | " | 30. | 787.75 |
| 148. Ralph Thurman, | Heb. | 30. | 456.25 |
| Z10. Henry Barlow, | Feb. | 892.00 |  |
| 22. William Shaw, | $"$ | 10. | 967.00 |
|  |  |  |  |

Gross Amount of my Property,
Amount of Debts due of me, $\square$
92775.75
15525.50 Net of my Estate, or what I am worth,

Notc.-The several entries in the following Day Book, are in Journal form for it is presumed, that to those who have studied the introductory part of this work, with the two first sets, a blotter or waste book will be unnecessary.


New-Tork, Janucry 1, 1817.



Nen-York, January 5, $181 \%$.


New-York, January 12, 1817.

## 11

 Bills Payable Dr. to Cash.1 Paid William Raymond's Bill No. 126,

1. Debit Bills Payable to Cash,
2. 
3. Credit Cash, By Bills Payable, 1500.

- 15 $\qquad$
Cash Dr. to Bills Receivable.
Received of Warren and Fox the Amount of their Bill, No. 197,

1. Debit Cash, To Bills Receivable, 1000.
2. Credit Bills Receivable, By Cash, 1000.

14 John Collins Dr. to Sundries.
For amount Invoice of Iron per the Betsey for Leghorn as per Invoice Book A, page 4.
To Merchandize,
1348.50

To Cash paid Charges and Insurance, $\quad 117.90$
To Commission,

1. Debit John Colline, To Sundries, 1534.70
2. Credit Merchandize, By Jn. Collins, 1348.50
3. Credit Cash, By

Ditto. * 117.90
4. Credit Commission, By Ditto. 68.30

14 Gibson and Carr Dr. to Bills Payable.
11
Accepted their Rill No. 2, favor John Yeomans, payable Feb. 17. for

1. Debit Gibsun and Carr, To Bills Payable,
2. 
3. Credit Bills Payable, By Gibson and Cirr, 600.

4
14

Merchandize Dr. to Samuel Lightfoot. For amount of Goods bought of him as per Bills of Parcels,

Nen-York, January 19.
6 Bills Receivable Dr. to Wm. Chulmley : - Received of him two Bills,

No. 2, due Feb. 9, for
3 , " " 12 , " 460.00 650.00

1. Debit Bills Receivable, To William Chulmley,
1110.00
2. Credit Wm. Chulmley, By Bills Receivable,
1110.00

14 Samuel Lightfoot Dr. to Bills payable: Accepted 2 bills drawn by him,
11 No.3, payable to J.Andrews, Feb.22, for 800. No. 4, payable to Ellis \& Co. March 27,
for

1. Debit S. Lightfoot, To Bills
Payable,
1700 .
2. Credit Bills Payable, By S. Lightfoot, 1700.

6 Bills Receivable Dr. to Wim. Blount: Received of him three Bills, viz.
8 No. 4, payable to E. Ingram, due March 28, for
650.25

No. 5, payable to Wm. Scott \& Co. due March 28, for
750.75

No. 6, payable to Wm . Raymond, due
$1 \begin{aligned} & \text { March 28, for } \\ & \text { Cash Dr. to Bills receivable: } \\ & \text { Received of Samuel Greenhill, for two bills, }\end{aligned}$ No. 207, $\quad 1600.00$ $218, \quad 1256.75$

1. Debit Cash, To Bills Rec. 2856.75
2. Credit Bills Rec. By Cast, 2856.75

11 Bills Payable Dr. to Cash:
Paid S. Hay's Bill, No. 134, 600.00
1 J. Romaine's Bill, 204, 500.00

1. Debit Bills Payable, To Cash, 1100.00

12 Credit Cash, By Bills Payable, 1100.00

Nen-York, January, 27. 1817.


Nen-York, January 29. 1817.


## Explanation of the Proof Journal.

How to Journalize the preceding month, by the concise and unerring method of a Proof Journal, whereby the books are proved from the Day Book, before they are posted; and the posting, if posted from the Proof Journal, rendered so concise and expeditious, that the tweifth part of the space is not occupied in the Ledger, as by the common method, and so plain that it is obvious to any capacity.
By this method the accountant, when posting, carries the test of his accuracy along with him; for, when his month's posting is finished, if he pencils the additions of the Dr. and Cr . sides of each account in the Ledger, in the vacant spaces below on both sides of the money columns, and comparing those with the debits and credits of the same account in the Pronf Journal for that month, if they agree he is imfallibly right, if not, the error or ommission, must be in either of the dates annexed to the account in the Proof Journal ; but by referring to the several dates in the Day Book, as directed by the Journal, the error is immediately detected, and the particular account known to which it belongs.

To collect the several Debtors.
Begin with the first debter in the month, which in this is that of Cash, collect the several charges incurred by the transaction, for that month, on a slate or seperate paper, annexing the dates on which each happened, enter these debtors in their order in the Proof Journal, with their respective amounts in the money columns. The several creditors are collected, after -the debtors are inserted in the Journal, in the same manner.

This process can be performed daily, weekly or montbly, as best suits the purpise ; whereas, by the conmon mode of Trial Baarc: it the Dr. and Cr. sides of all the accounts in the Ledger, when added, be similar in their amounts, we conclnde the work. right, therwise wrong; and the difficulty of finding the error is best known to those who have been engaged in the arduous task; for, after several fruitless trials, it has often been relinquished as impracticable to be found; or to what account it belongs; by means of the Proof Journal it can be immediately developed, and the particular account to which it belongs, be known with the greatest facility.

## Hon to expedite the worle of collecting the Debtors andC'redi-

 tors.When the Accountant begins to enter the monthly transactions in the Day Book, let him open the Proof Journal, with the names of the several Debtors and Creditors, annexing the dates on which each debit and credit happens, taking care not to open an account but once for any of then, that month, in the Journal. When the month is ended, the Proof Journal can be filled up with the greatest ease and expedition, as the annexed dates are a sufficient reference to the Day Book, where the particular articles are entered.

I will venture to assert, that a better method of proving, and detecting errors, in Books kept by double entry, has not been published since the invention of Book-keeping; nor in my opinion could a better be devised. The use of this does not hinder the Accountant to keep the Books on the most sim ple plan; and it can be adopted daily, weekly, or monthly, with the greatest facility-and, above all, certainty of correctness.

Also, at the annual closing of the Books, by adding the twelve debit and twelve credit totals, transferred from the respective sides of the twelve months in the Proof Journal, on a Slate or scrap of paper, it will be known in a few minutes that the Books will infallibly prove; and if the balances of the several accounts be placed on the proper sides of the Balance and Profit and Loss sheets, there will be no difficulty in closing Books of any magnitude, for which the plainest directions are given in the instructions prefixed to this system.

Note 1. The Books can be posted daily, if found convenient, the dates inserted in the Proof Journal as they occur, and their amounts placed monthly in the money columns. When the month's posting is finished, by comparing the posts of the debit and credit sides of the several accounts in the Ledger, for that month, penciled in the vacant spaces below, with the same in the Journal-if they agree, it will be conclusive that the work is right-if not, the error is easily detected by referring to the Day Book, as directed by the dates in the Journal.
2. If the Books he posted from the Proof Journal, the transfers can be made with the greatest facility and expedition. The year and month only, without the days of the month, are to be written in the margin of the Ledger.
3. It will not be amiss for the learner to prove the Books, likewise, by the Trial Balance, as it will make him more perfect in a knowledge of addition, which is always essentially necessary for an Accountant.

Proof Journal for Janaary, 181\%. Drs.


## Proof Journal for January, $181 \%$.



New-York, February 1.1817.


Nem-York, February 3, 1817.


Nen-York, February 6. 1817.


Nen-York, February 8. 1817.



Neiv-York, February 15, 1817.


Nen-Ycrk, February 18. 1817.


Nerv-York, February 21, 181 T.


Nev-York, February 24. 1817.


Nen-York, February 24. 1817.


Nen-York, February 27. $181 \%$.


Captain James Carter having returnedffrom Glasgow, who was employed to purchase Linen in Co. with Daniel Allee, John Thorn and Manager, each in proportion to his capital advanced, was paid 600. Money disbursed by the captain, for expences attending the adventure and his commission. The Linen purchased at Glasgow being sold here, amounted to 5000 . An adjustment of the concern is exhibited in the plainest manner.

1. The Manager upon advancing the money to Capt. Carter debited the adventure 1800 . being the sum of the stock advanced, and credited cash for his share, and each partner for his respective capital.
2. Upon the return of the Brig Nancy from Glasgow, he debited the adventure 600. and credifed Cash for the same, money advanced by Capt. Carter for the Company, which Manager now paid him.
3. The Manager disposed of the Linen in Co. for 5000 . for which he debited Cash, and credited the adventure.
4. The Debtor side of the adventure $1800.00+600.00$ subtracted from the credit side, i. e. 5000 .-2i00, the difference 2600 . the gain, is divided between each partner in proportion to his stock in Co. thus:


$$
2600.00
$$

The adventure is charged with this sum which closes it.
The sales of Linen in Co. 5000. - 600 . the money paid Capt. Carter, leaves 4400 . in the hands of the Manager to pay himself and each partner his stock and gain, 促:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 500+722.22 \frac{2}{6}=1222.22 \frac{2}{\frac{2}{9}} \text { Allee's stock and gain, } \\
& 600+866.66 \frac{\sigma}{\frac{\sigma}{9}}=14.66 .66 \frac{6}{9} \text { Thorne's stock and gain, } \\
& 700 .+1011.11 \frac{1}{9}=1711.11 \frac{1}{9} \text { Manager's stock and gain. }
\end{aligned}
$$

4400.00. Proof.

Note. When the Manager ascertained the gain on Linen in Co. he credited each partner for his share, and Profit and Loss for his share. When he pays them their stock and gain, their accounts will stand balanced or closed.

Proof Journal for February, $1817 . \quad$ Drs.


## Proof Journal for February, 181\%. C'rs.




## LEDGER, C. or No. 3.

## Jantary 1. 1817.

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| House Expenses | elding. James |

Stock, Dr.
1817.
Jan.
Feb.

28 $|$| To Sundries, |
| :--- |
| To Balance for my net Estate, |

Different nays of closing this $A c$ 1. To Profit and Loss, for my loss on trade, which happens when the Dr. side of Prolit and Loss exceeds the Cr. side, for then Profit and Loss is closed on the Cr. side, By Stock for my Loss, and that difference or loss is carried to the Dr. side of this account-Thus :

To Profit and Loss for my loss on trade.




## Contra,

## 1817.

Jan. 31 By sundry Accts. paid this month, Cr. Feb. $2 \%$ By sundry Accts. paid this month, By Balance remaining in hands,
3. When you have more money entered in the account than the sum in hands-
By Balance for the difference of its sides, and-By Profit and Loss, for the difference between the cash in Till and the sum in Books.
4. When you receive light gold or depreciating paper money, and pass them as current-
To Profit and Loss, for the gain.
5. When you receive current money, and pass it under par-
By Profit and Loss, for the loss.
6. Suppose you receive money from your debtor unexpectedly, with whom there is no account opened at present, the man having failed or absconded at some former period, make-Cash Dr. to Profit and Loss, for the payment received, as it must now be considered a gain.

Contra, Cr.

Feb. 28 By Balance,
3. By Balance for what remainś unsold, and-To Profit and Loss for the gain on the part sold, if sold above the original cost.
4. To Profit and Loss, when all is sold with a gain.
5. By Profit and Loss, when all is sold with a loss.

House in Broad-Street,
Dr.



## Household Furniture,

Dr.



Farm in Jersey,
Dr.



Bills Receivable,
Dr.

## 1817.

Jan. I To Stock for Amt. Bills due to me,
To Charles Pitfield, for No. 1,
19 To Willian Chulmley, 2, 3.
$\because, 5$ To William Blount, $\quad 5,5,6$,
Feb.
2 To Edward Franklin,
$\mathrm{n}_{0} \quad{ }^{7,3}$,

| To Sundries | $9,10,12,11,13$, |
| :--- | :--- |
| Note. This is a substituted personal ac- |  |

When in the course of business a multitude of Debts are due to us by Bills, Notes, or Bonds, in order to save the trouble of opening an account for each Debtor of this sort, a general account is kept for them all, under the title of Bills or Notes receivable.
All Bills or Bonds due to me are entered on the Dr. side when received and on the Cr . side when paid or otherwise disposed of. The Balance shews the amount of Bills on hand.
There are various ways of closing this account, all of which will occur in practice. The Dr. side shews the number of Notes that came into your hands. The $\mathbf{C r}$. the number paid, passed or discounted.

1. By Balance for the amount of Bills on hand at closing the Books, as in the present case.
2. By Balance for amount of Bills remaining and to Profit and Loss for the gain on what you passed of them on being allowed discount.
3. By Balance for what remains unpaid at closing the Books, and By Profit and Loss for the loss sustained on the part you transferred or passed them of, by allowing discount or selling them under par.
4. To Profit and Loss for the gain, if all is passed and a discount allowed you.

Contra,
Cr.


## Francis Beal, <br> $D_{1}$.



Feb. $|28|$ By Balance due to me,

Different nays of closing this $A c$ cornt.

1 To Balance, for the excess of the $\mathbf{C r}$. bove the Dr. side, which shows a Balance due of you.
2. By Balance, for as much as the Dr. exceeds the Cr. side, which shows a Balance due to you, as in the present case.
3. By Profit and Loss, when your debtor becomes insolvent, and you lose the whole of the debt.
4. When your debtor becomes insolvent and agrees to pay you part of the debt, at this or some future time, close the account thus:

1. By Balance, for what he has agreed to pay you.
2. By Profit and Loss, for the sum lost.

Jan. 3 By Bills Receivable, Feb. 28 By Balance,


y]
John Blackwood, Dr.

| $\begin{array}{r} 1817 . \\ \text { Jan. } \end{array}$ |  | To Stock, |  | DP 1 | 1296 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Taylor \& Co. | $D r$. |  |  |  |
| Jan. |  | To Bills Payable, |  | 7 | 1823 | 75 |
| Feb. |  | Warren \& Smith, | Dr. |  |  |  |
|  |  | To Balance due to them, |  |  | 1480 | 00 |
|  |  | Newman \& Co. | $D r$. |  |  |  |
| Feb. |  | To Ralance, |  |  | 678 | 00 |




Contra, Cr.


Thomas Morris,




Contra,

## 1817.

Feb. 28 By Balance remaining,
6. With a double Profit and Loss, that is, when the sales are all furnished to a small part, and that your Factor failed close the account.--1. By Profit and Loss, for amount of the loss sustained by that failure; but the gain that attended the part sold, was more than this loss, then close the account--2. To Profit and Loss for that gain.
7. By Balance-By Profit and Loss-and---To Profit and Loss; that is, when your Factor compounded with you, allowing him an abatement, close the account,---1. By Balance for what remains unsold, valued at prime cost---2. By Profit ${ }^{\prime}$ and Loss, for the abatement.--3. To Profit and Loss, for the gain on the part that was sold.
4. Voyage Dr. To Profit and Losz, when all the sales are furnished with a gain.-See fourth way of closing.
5. Profit and Loss Dr. To Voyage, when all the sales are furnished with loss.
6. Profitand Loss Dr. To Voyage for the loss, and Voyage Dr. To Profit and Loss for the gain. This is with a double Profit and Loss-See sixth way of closing.
7. Profit and Loss Dr. To Voyage for the loss,--Balance Dr. To Voyage for the part unsold, Voyage Dr. To Profit and Loss for the gain on the part sold. This is By Balance--By Profit and Loss, and---To Profit and Loss. See seventh way of closing.
Commission, Dr.
Feb $|28|$ To Profit and Loss gained, $\left|\begin{array}{r}\text { Note.-This account contains, on the } \\ \text { credit side, all your Commission, or } \\ \text { what is due to you for transacting } \\ \text { business for others. }\end{array}\right|$

Feb. 19 To Cash paid on Adventure fron Jamaica,
8 To Balance due to the Company,

Note.-This Account is closed similar to other personal accounts, for which, see Francis Beal, fol. 7.

Contra,



| Contrcl, $\quad \mathrm{Cr}_{[ }^{[14]}$ |
| :---: |

1817. 

Jan. | 5 | By Cash, |
| ---: | :--- |
| 29 | By Sales, per the Diana, |

Feb. 11 By Sales, per the Neptune, 18 My Cash, for dividend,
21 By Sales, per the Mercury,

1. Close the account....To Profit and
Loss, when you have received
more interest than you paid, as in
the present the present case.
2. By Profit and Loss, for the excess of the Dr. above the Cr. side, i. e. when you pay more interest than you have received, or is due to you.

$44 \quad 4 \mid 46$




00


K k

William C'hulmley, Dr.




Contra,
Cr .



Contra,
Cr.


To Sundries for
100 Hods. 14
To Profit and Loss gained on the sale of 50 Hods.

Notr.--This is a real Account. The Accounts of Goods, such as Brandy, Tobacco, Wine, Broad Cloth, \&c. have inner columns for entering the quantities.
When the Books are opened, the goods on hand are entered on the Dr. side of the several accounts, the quantties are put in inner columns, and their values in the money columns. Goods bought are entered! in the same manner.
The costs and charges of all goods, with their quantities on the Dr. side, and the sales thereof on the Cr. side.
If the sums of the inner columns on the Cr. are equal to the sums of the innee columns on the Dr. side, the goods are all sold, and the balance of the money colum us shows the gain or loss.
If the sum of the Cr . side is greater, there is a gain ; if the Dr. side is greater, there is a loss on the sale of the Goods.
If the sum of the inner columns on the Dr. side is greater, it shews that a part of the goods are unsold, and their value, at prime cost, must be added to the sum of the $\mathbf{C r}$. side in order to show their gain or loss. Different mays of closing these accounts.
Such as Brandy. Tobacco, Claret, Linen, Broad Cloth, \&ec.

1. By Balance, when none of the goods are sold for amount of the Dr. side, at closing the hook c .
2. By Bal mice, for what remains unsold, and - To Pro fit and Loss, for the gain on the part sold; that is, a part sold una a part unsold, and a gain on the on the part sold, as in the present case.
3. By Balance, for the quantity unsold, and By Pro. fit and Loss, for the loss on the part sold; (i.e.) a part sold, and a part unsold, and a loss on the part sold.
4. To Profit and Lose, for the excess of the Cr. above
the Dr. side: (i. e.) when all is sold w th a gain.

Contra,
Cr.
1817.

Feb. il By Horne \& Jones, for 60 hhds. 28 By Balance, for 40 hhds. at 7850. for 100 hihds.
5. By Profit and Loss for the excess of the Dr. above the Cr. side; (i. e.) when all is sold with a loss.
6. With Balance and a double Profit and Loss. This way shows you sold your brandy with a loss; bat, upon examining your cellar, you found a small quantity umsold, then close the account-1. By Balance for the value of the Brandy found -2. By Profit and Loss, for the loss on what was sold-3 To Profit and Loss, for the gain attending the quantity found when sold.
7. With a double Profit and Loss, This happens thus: suppose you sold some of your brandy on account, and charged the buyer in your books; in a few days this man failed, and you was closing your books; close the account-1. By Profit and Loss, for what this man owed you. The gain that atlended the total sales was more than the loss sustained, then close it-2. 'To Profit and Loss, for that gain.

| 7200 | 00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3140 | 00 |
| 10340 | 00 |

1

Lottery Tickets, Dr.




Contra,


1817.


1. To Stock, for the excess of the $\mathbf{C r}$. above the Dr. side, which is your nett gain on trade, or what you have gained, from opening until closing the Books. This difference must be placed on the Cr . side of Stock, to close it, as in the present case.
2. By stock for my loss on trade when the Dr. exceeds the $\mathbf{C r}$. side, which difference must be carried to the Dr. side of Stock to close that account.

| 19 | 500 | 00 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 21 | 305 | 64 |
| 300 | 00 |  |
| 2149 | 47 |  |
| 256 | 21 |  |
| 2490 | 00 |  |

$-\frac{}{6501}$
 ,
$\qquad$
Contra, Cr

Feb.
28 By Balance, remaining, $\quad$ Contra,

Feb. 28 By Balance due of him, Contra, Cr.

Feb. 28 By Balance due,

By Warren \& Sinith, due to them,
By Newman \& Co.
By Horne \& Jines,
By William Vincent, due to him,
Bi S muei Harris,
By Thomas Mirris, "
By Bills Payable, for amt. Bills due
of me,
By Globe Insurance, due to them,
By Samuel Lightfoot, due to him,
By William Martin
By William Ford, "
By William Roberts, "
By Stock for the net of my Estate,

B it if it be a real Account, to whom Balance is made D: then you must insert the quantity and quality of these articles, together with the price per yard, hundred, th. \&sc. they stand you in, that you may be the hetter enabled to open your next Books, which mist be always done from the foimer Balance Sheet.
Every l.count thit is closed, (To Balance ${ }_{4}$ ) has that difference placed on the Credit side.
If you keep a General Account of Merchan:lize, as in the present case, then Balance is made Dr. to Merchandize fo the whole amount of your real property, in goods unsold.

The manner of closing this Account.

1. By Stock for the net of my Estate, or property, which is always as much as the Dr. exceeds the Cr side of Balance. This difference is placed on the Dr. side of Stock, to close that account, as in the present instance.
2. To Stock for my insolvency. That happens when the $\mathrm{C}_{1}$. side of Balance e ce ds the Dr. side; for then my debts exceed iny property. This Balance, or difference, is placed on the Credit side of Stock, to close that account : thas,

## By Balance for my Insolvency, say

## The manner of Journal-Closing it.

1 Stock Dr to Balance, for my net Estate.
2. Balance Dr. to Stock, for my insolvency.

## Nen-Fork, March 2, 181.

| An Inventory of my whole Estate or Property, consisting of money, goods, and debts, owing to and by me, A B. transferred from the Balance Account of Ledger No. 3. <br> I have in ready money, | 21752 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Funded Property in the Bank of the United States, | 5925 |
| House in Broad-street, worth, | 15167 |
| Ship Mary, for her value, | 4000 |
| Houselold Furniture, | 2096 |
| Merchandize, remaining unsold, | 14398 |
| Farm in Jersey, | 6000 |
| Debentures, for Balance due to me at the CusfomHouse, | 1746 |
| Bills Receivable, for the following Bills in hand, as per former Bill Book: |  |
| No. 1. On James Carr, due March 6. 400.00 <br> 4. On George Grey, $\quad$ 28. |  |
| 5. On William Burwell, - 28. 750.75 |  |
| 6. On William Cornell, - 28. 814.50 |  |
| 7. On John Day, - 5. 750.00 |  |
| 8. On Charles Holt, - 10. 967.00 |  |
| 9. On George Wells, - 20. 422.11 |  |
| 10. On Thomas White, 22. 1625.08 |  |
| 11 On William Perry, - 23. 1534.70 |  |
| 12 On William Smith, April 20.800 .00 |  |
| 13. On James l3land, - 20.900 .00 |  |
| Francis Beal, due of him, | 1148 |
| Charles Pitield, do. | 248 |
| William Blount, do. | 2081 |
| James Parsons, do. | 1567 |
| Thomas Harrison, do. | 540 |
| Edward Franklin, do. | 156 |
| John Blackwood, do. | 1296 |
| Taylor and Co. do. | 173 |
| Thomas Winter, do. | 4942 |
| Voyage to Barbadoes, remaining, | 4282 |
| John Collins, due of him, | 1534 |
| Gibson and Carr, do. | 1400 |
| William Chulmley, do. | 195 |
| James Yielding, do. | 16117 |
| John Vallens, do. | 309 |
| George Quinton, do. | 486 |
| Amount carried forward, | 117179 |

Nom- Lork, March : 3 , 1817.

| Amount brought forward, | 117179 | 81 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| John Nash, due of him, | 394 | 85 |
| Brandy, for 40 hinds. at 7850 . for 100 hihds. | 3140 | 00 |
| Charles Chambers, Stockholm, | 1169 | 80 |
| Adventure to Glasgow, for my share remaining, | 700 | 00 |
| Aduenture to Barbadoes, :, | 1572 | 66 |
| William 'Thompson, | 1572 | 66 |
| Thomas Shaw, | 2241 | 40 |
|  | 127971 | 18 |
| I owe as follows, vi\%. |  |  |
| Warren \& Smith, | 1480 | 00 |
| Newman \& Co. | 678 | 00 |
| Horne \& Jones, | 9656 | 50 |
| William Vincent, | 56 | 00 |
| Samuel Harris, | 450 | 00 |
| 'Thomas Morris, | 1498 | 00 |
| Bills Payable, for my acceptances unpaid, as per former Bill Book : |  |  |
| No. Drann by, |  |  |
| 4. Samuel Lightfoot, due March 27, for 900.00 |  |  |
| 6. 'Taylor \& Co. 3, 567.75 |  |  |
| 7. Do. do. 3, 456.00 |  |  |
| 8. John Nash, 10, 800.00 |  |  |
| $9 . \quad$ Do. 10, 700.00 |  |  |
| 10. Do. 10, 900.00 |  |  |
| 11. Do. 10, 684.75 |  |  |
| 12. William Martin, 17, 1200.00 |  |  |
| 13. Do. 1 - 13 , 1350.00 |  |  |
| 14. Gibson \& Carr, 21, 800.00 |  |  |
| Globe Insurance, | 791 | 9 |
| Samuel Lightfoot, | 4300 | 00 |
| William Martin, | 2761 | 95 |
| William Ford, | 1010 | 00 |
| William Roberts, | 13770 | 38 |
|  | 44810 | 42 |
| Gross amount of my property, 127971.18 |  |  |
| Amount of debts due of me, 44810.42 |  |  |
| Net of my estate, or what I ain worth after paying iny debts, | 83160 | 76 |

Nen-York, March 2, 1816.
Sundries Dr. to Stock :
For amount of property belonging to me, as per Dr.
side of Balanee Ledger, No. 3.
Cash, for balance in hand,
Funded property in the U. S. Bauk,
House Broad-street,
Ship Mary,
Household Furniture,
Herchandize,
Farm in Jersey,
Bebentures,
Bills Receivable,
Francis Bt..l owes me
Charles Pitfield
William Blount
?
James Parsons
Thomas Harrison
Edward Franklin
John Blackwood
Taylor \& Co.
39
" 1 • 156700

Thomas Winter,
Voyage to Barbadoes, remaining,
John Collins owes me
Gibson \& Carr
39
William Chulmey
"
James Yielding
"
John Vallens "
George Quintou
"
John Nash. "
Brandy, for 40 hhds. at 7850 . for 100 hilids.
Charles Chambers, do. do.
Adrenture to Glasgow, for my share,
Adventure to Barbadoes, "
William Thompson, for his share, Thomas Shaw,


New-York, March 2, 1817.



# MANNER OF KEEPING BOOKS 

IN

## B A N K S,

## WITH THEIR SEVERAL USES IN PRACTICE EXPLAINED.

## The Books used in Banks are generally the following, viz.

1. The Register Book, used by the Runner, wherein he enters all discounted Notes with all those lodged in the Bank for collection, by which means their several periods of payment are ascertained, of which due notice is given. These notes, after entry, are delivered by him to the third Teller.
2. The Note Book kept by the third Teller, wherein are entered daily, such Notes as are to be paid and collected on that day, is thus proved, viz. If the amount received for Notes, that day, agrees with the amount of Notes added in this Book to be paid on that day, the third Teller is right, otherwise wrong, which may happen thus: 1. An error may happen in adding the Notes. 2. Some of them might be entered over or under their value. 3. An error may happen in paying over or under their value.
3. The Deposit Book, wherein the second Teller Credits all persons for the several sums deposited by them in the Bank, and is thus proved, viz. If the amount of Cash received by hin for the day, agrees with the Amount of Deposits entered by him in the Deposit Book for the same day, all is right, otherwise wrong, which may happen thus: 1. An error may haypen in adding the money columns of the Deposit Book. 2. By entire omission of a Deposit. 3. By entering the sums over or under their value. 4. By entering a Deposit twice.

This Brok is opened daily with a top line inserting the name of the place where the Bank is established, with the month, day and year, and afterwards making this entry, viz. Cash Dr. To Sundries, and then every person's name is entered in succession with the sum deposited by him opposite the same.

It contains, besides a space for entering the names of the several Depositers, five money columns, viz. One for the Deposit, and one for each of the four Book-keepers, according to the letter of the alphabet which he keeps, of which I :hall sat more hereafter. Lath Book-keeper re movesfom the de posit columns into his colunns, such depusits as bolung to his letters previous to his postine them to the $\mathbf{C}$ eit of such acesunts in the Ledger, as are in his charge. Chis is done to avoid confusion and error from so matly posting from one column.

## FORM OF THE DEPOSIT BOOK.

## New-York, Nov. 25, 1817.

Cash Dr. To Sundries.

4. The statement account, in which the first Teller enters all the money in the Bank, viz. Specie, Bullion, and Bank Notes. The Money received by the second and third Tellers on the preceeding day is delivered, on the following morning, to the first teller, which be enters in this account or book, to meet such drafts or checks, as are daily drawn in the Bank. If the amount of Checks, drawn that day, agrees with the amount of money in the drawer, previous to the opening of the Bank, adding thereto what money remains after it closes, the first teller is right, otherwise wrong: 1. An Error may happeit in adding the columns of check lists, by the Chreck Clerks. 2. By their omitting to enter some check or checks. 3. By entering some checks over or under their value. 4. In adding the columns of the statement account, and some other omission therein. 5. By paying some person over what was just.
5. The Check Lists liept by the Check Clerks, who enter in them the amount, in figures, of each check, so as to cnable
the first Teller to ascertain the sum total, paid by him that day. The name of every person, with the amount of Checks drawn by him, is entered daily, by the Cheek Clerks, in the several Cish B soks, belonging to the Book-keepers, according to their Letters, so as to enable them to debit each drawer for the sum paid him.
6. The uffering Books, kept by the Discount Clerks, where the several notes lodged in the Bank for Discount are entered, on the day previous to the meeting of the Directors, for discounting. Such notes as are discounted, or accepted, have the letter (a) annexed to them; such as are not discounted, or rejected, have the letter $(r)$ annewed. The first Discount Clerk keeps a book, in Ledger form, wherein are entered the names of such persons as have notes discrunted for them, with their several amounts. This book is always laid before the Directors, at their meeting, for inspection, and by it are generally governed in apportioning discuunts between the several applicants.
7. There are generally four Book-keepers in the $\mathbf{B}: \mathrm{nk}$, each of whom has the charge of a Ledger, and who are denominated the first, second, third and fourth Book-keepers. The letters of the alphabet are divided into four parts, to each Book-keeper belongs so many letters, that is, all the surnames of those persons that begin with A. B. C D. E F. and do business, or keep accounts in the Bınk, are in charge of one Book-keeper; that is, he credits them in his Ledger, for their Discounts, Deposits, and Notes collected, and debits them for their Drafts or Checks on the Bank. And so of the other Book-keepers, according to their letters. All accounts in these Ledgers, being personal, are closed To or By Balance.

Every 6 months they prove their books by a Trial Ralance ; that is, by adding the Dr. and Cr. sides of their Ledgers, if the amount of both sides be equal, all is supp sed right, if not, erroneous, and ust be minutely examined until the error is found. The Tellers must prove their books every day.

## The Books kept by the Cashier, are,

1. The Journal, or Day Book: it begins by debiting a committee, or some other persm app,inted by the Board of Directors, viz. To the President and Directors, for receiving the first instalment, of so many dollars and cents.

Next, the committee is credited for the whole, or any part refunded by them, of said instalment, and the President and

Directors debited for the same : or if any other committee be appointed to purchase property for the company, as a Bank, $\& c$. the former committee is credited, if they advance money for the same, and the latter debited.

After the committee have recenved the several instalments, and paic! the same to the President and Directors, which closes the acount, the next entry in this Book is that of Expenser, in which the salaries of the President and Cashier, the wages of the Clerks, \&cc. are entered, in the following manner, viz.

| Expenses Dr. to Sindries: |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| To M. D. President, for 6 month's salary, | 150000 |
| K. D. Cashier, do. | 1250,00 |
| T. L. first Teller, do. | 70000 |
| I. S. second do. do. | 50000 |
| B. L. third do. do. | 40000 |
| R. S. first Book-keeper, do. | 50000 |
| T. T. second do. do. | -100,00 |
| L. B third do. do. | 40000 |
| D. P. fourth do. do | 40000 |

The entry respecting all expenses is made in this Book, in the above manner, by the Cashier, every six months, when a dividend is declared by the Board of Directors. This account is closed-By Profit and Loss-and taken from the dividend, or surplus fund. Suppose the Stockholder's dividend, or profits, hy discounting for the last six months, to be 70000 . and that 60000 . of this sum is required to pay said dividend, or 2.50 on each share of 50 . the remaining 10000 . is the surplus fund, out of which all expenses are taken for that time ; and when this fund, after deducting the semi-annual expenses, increases to 60000 . a further dividend is deelared by the Buard, in behalf of the Stockholders, and paid to them, or their respective attorneys.
2. The Transfer Book, which is always opened for transferring Stock, is closed some days previous to the dividend being declared, and until opened again, no transfer can be made. 'The form of transferring is printed in this Book, and the blanks filled up by the Cashier, with the names of the parties, and the number of shares transferred or sold, to which the seller affixes his signature to the right, and the purchaser to the left hand.

> D. L.
3. The Statement Book, which is laid, by the Cashier, before the Directors, when they meet, which is twice every week, in order to discount the notes offered, and ascertain the state of the funds from this Book.
4. The Stock Ledger, wherein every Stockholder's account is opened, and credited for his shares of stock, and debited for his transfers.

## Form of the Statement Book.

| Bills and Notes discounted, | $15 r s$. |
| :--- | ---: |
| Specie in. vaults, | $2057+5.76$ |
| Notes of other Banks, | 56916.00 |
| Banking House, | 30000.00 |
| Expenses paid, | 770.18 |
|  | $\underline{1843621.76}$ |


| Capital Stock, | 1200000.00 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Notes in circulation, | 405520.00 |
| Discounts received, | 42792.64 |
| Surplus fund, | 21740.98 |
| Deposits, | 173568.14 |
|  | 1843621.76 |

The whole of the above statement generally varies, except the value of the Banking House and Capital, which is always fixed, if not increased or diminished by an act of the Legislature.

It is evident, from the above statement, as far as respects the property of the Stockholders, with the Directors, that their dehits and credits must always be equal ; that is-1. The Directors debit the Stockholders with the amouut of Bills and Notes discounted since the establishment of the Bank. 2. With the Specie in vaults at the time this statement was laid before them. 3. With the Notes of other Banks which they accepted as deposits, and are yet unredeemed. 4. With the Banking House, at prime cost.
5. With Sundry contingent expences paid since last dividend. They Credit them at the same time, 1. With the Capital Stock. 2. With the Notes in circulation issued by the Bank. 3. With the discount received since the last dividend
was declared. 4. With the amount of the surplus $\mathcal{F}^{2}$ und as it stood at that time. 5. With the deposits received since the last meeting of the Directors.

The statement Book used by the first Teller is the same in fern and substance is that lept by the Cashier ; except in that under the direction of the furmer, the particulars are specified at large.

There is a Committee of three Directors with the President, appointed every three monthe, to examine the Bank concems, when all the Specie, Bank Notes, Bullion and Fortign Gold, are counted, and a true state of the whole laid before the Board, at a special meeting appointed for that purpuse.

The manner of ascertaining the several D vidends. As the total number of Shares is to the total gain or Dividend fur that time, so is each Stochholder's shares, to his particular Dividend to be paid him at the same time.

When you have a note discounted in the Bank all that is done respecting it : the Book-Keceper to whose letter it belongs, Credits you from the offering Book, for the net amount of the Note.

When the Notes are deposited in the Bank for collection there is no entry made respecting them, except by the Runner and third Teller, until the money is coll-cted, when the BookKeeper to those letter it helongs, credits the Depositer from the Note Book, for the amount of said Nite.

All the Books in the Banks are numerically numbered, 1, 2, $3,4,5,6$, \&c. and are unconnected with each other, except as far as respects the Book-keepers, Tfllers and Discount Clerks; that is, all persons who keep accounts in the Bank, are Credited by the Book-Keepers in their Ledgers; for their Discounts, taken from the offering Books kept by he Discount Clerks; for their Notes Collected, taken from the Note Book kept by the third Tuller; for their Deposits, taken from the Deposit Book kept by the second Teller; and debited for their drafts or checks which are delivered to the Book-Keepers by the first Teller, who is the person appointed, with the consent of the Cashier, to pay all legal demands on the Bank.

## Practical Instructions.

On opening the Stock Ledger, if a Stock Account be kept, make

1. Stock Dr. To Sundries, 1200000.
To each Stockholder for the total number of shares subscribed by him,
2. Sundries Dr. To Stock,
3. 

Each Stockholder for the number of shares subscribed by him.

Thus will the Stockholders be Debited and Credited in order to close the Stock Account at opening the Books.

When Nutes are discounted in the Bank, make,

1. Bills discounted Dr. 'To C shis for net amount paid by the Bak.

When the Notes are taken up or paid,
2. Cash Dr. to Bills discounted for amount of the Notes paid to the Bank, or to Sundries, viz.

To Bills Discounted for the sum paid by the Bank for the Note when first discounted.

To Discount Account, if that be opened, for the discount.
When the Bank puts money at Interest to A. B.
A. B. Dr to Cash loaned him, say, 20000.

When A. B. pays the Bank the sum formerly borrowed with Interest, Cash Dr. to Sundries, 24:200.
To A. B. for the sum lent and now paid, 20000.
To Interest Acct. for 3 years Interest at 7 per cent. 4200,
When a transfer of shares is made, or stock sold,
Seller Dr. to Buyer for amount of such transfer.
If a dissolution of the Bank takes place.
Each Stockholder Dr. to Cash for amount of his shares refunded.

In case any Stockholder forfeits his shares by the non-payment of the remainder, his account must be closed, To Profit and Loss for amount of the shares paid by him, and he is no longer considered as a Stockholder.
A. B. Dr. To Profit and Loss per Shares forfeited.


Nerr-York, May 1. 1817.

1. Debit Stock in Co. To Sundries for amt. Capital,
2. 
3. Credit Wm. Hewson, By Stock in Co. $\quad 300000$.
4. Credit J. Carey, By ditto, 300000 .

4 Credit T. Shaw, By ditto, $\quad 3000$.
5. Credit Wm. Hill, by ditto, 300000 . June 6.
Cash Dr. To Sundries:
1 To William Hewson, paid 6000 shares, at 50 . per share, 300000 .
1 To John Carey, paid 6000 shares, at 50 . per share, 300000 .

- 2 To T. Shaw, paid 6000 shares at 50. per share,

300000. 

2 To Wm. Hill, paid 6000 shares, at 50. per share,
300000.

1. Debit Cash To Sundries, for for the Company's Capital, 1200000.
2. Credit Wm. Hewson, By Cash paid 6000 shares,
3. 
4. Credit J. Carey, By do. do. 300000 .
5. Credit T. Shaw, By do. do. 300000.
6. Credit Wo. Hill, By do. do. 300000 . August 3 .
Wm. Hewson Dr. To Thomas Ashley :
For transfer of Stock, said Hewson having transferred to said Ashley, his share of Stock in Company, 6000 shares, at 50. per sbare,
7. Debit Wm. Hewson, to 'T. Ashley for transfer of Stock, 6000 shares at 50 . per share, 300000 .
8. Credit T. Ashley, by W. Hewson, for Stock transferred to him, 6000 shares, at 50 per 300000 .

New-York, November 1.1817.


$$
281
$$

New-York, November 1, 1817.


1. Credit Balance, by Sundries for the Company's Capital remaining in Bank, 1200000. Or by each Stockholder for his Stock remaining in Bank.
2. Debit J. Carey, to Balance for Stock in Bank,
3. 
4. Debit T. Shaw, to ditto, ditto, 300000 .
5. Debit W. Hill, to ditto, ditto, 300000 .
6. Debit T. Ashley, to ditto, ditto, 300000 .

End of the Day Book or Journal.

## STOCK LEDGER, No. 1.

## CAPITAL 1200000.

NEW-YORK, MAY 1, 1817.

Stocle in C'o.


Contra,
Cr.


Thomas Shuw,
Dr.

| 1817. May 1 | To Stock in Co. for 6000 shares, at 50 . per share, | 300000 | 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nov. 1 | To Cash paid first diviciend, To Balance, for Capital rem'g in Bank, | $\begin{array}{r} 15000 \\ 300000 \end{array}$ | 00 |
|  |  | 315000 | 00 |
|  | William Hill, Dr. |  |  |
| May 1 | To Stock in Co. for 6000 shares, at 50 . per share, | 300000 | 00 |
| Nov. 1 | To Cash paid first Dividend, To Balance for Stock remaining in Bank, | $\begin{array}{r} 15000 \\ 300000 \end{array}$ | 00 |
|  |  | 315000 | 00 |
| June 6 | Cash in Co. Dr. |  |  |
|  | To Sundries, for Stockholders' Capital, paid in full, viz. 24000 shares, at 50 . per share, <br> To Bills Discounted, received for the first dividend, | 1200000 60000 | 00 |
| Nov. 1 |  | 1260000 | 00 |
|  | Note.-This Account is debited for the whole of the Stockholders' Shares, or Capital, paid by them in full; also, for the amount of the first dividend, received for Discounts, in the Bank, the last six months. |  |  |



> Profit and Loss in Co.

Dr.

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nov. 1 | To Jolin Carey for his first dividend, To Thomas Shaw, ditto, ditto, To Williain Hill, ditto, ditto, io Thomas Ashley, ditto, ditto, | 15000 | 00 |
|  |  | 15000 | 00 |
|  |  | 15000 | 00 |
|  |  | 15000 | 00 |
|  |  | 60000 | 00 |
|  | Thomas Ashley, Dr. |  |  |
| Nov. 1 | To Cash paid first dividend, To Balance for his Stock remaing in Bank, | 15000 300000 | 00 |
|  |  | 315000 | 00 |
|  | Bills Discounted, Dr. |  |  |
| Nov. 1 | To Profit and Loss gained by discounts' | 60000 | 00 |
|  | Balance in Co. Dr. |  |  |
| Nov. 1 | To Cash for Stockholders Capital remaining in Bank, | 1200000 | 00 |



Thus I have given a detail of the several Books hept in the Banks, with the mannef of using them in practice, and particularly of the Stock Ledger, with the method of opening, conducting, and closing it, if ever closed; which method will answer with little variation, for any other incorporated body or mercantile company ; but it must be remembered that none of the Books are connected with the Stock Ledger, though I have done it in miniattre in the preceding specimen, to shew the learner that it could be done, and to give him a general idea of the whole; for that Book is wholiy appropriated to the use of the Stockholders, and nothing is entered in it, after the several instalments that compose the Bank Capital, but transfers from the Transfer Book, not even the dividends; for these are entered in a book named the Dividend List, and numbered, first, second, third and fourth Dividend, $(1,2,3,4, \mathbb{E}$. $)$ which book is divided into three spaces, or columns, wherein the Stockholder's names are a!phabetically entered; the first column for their names, the secoud for their Dividend, and the third for their signature, or receipt; and is thens proved, viz. If the number of Dividends collectively added, be equal to the total of the Dividend declared by the Board of Directors at that time, the whole is right.

1. An ercor might happen in adding the dividend or money columns of this list.
2. By entering some dividends over or under their value.
3. By the omission of some dividend.

Note-The Stock Ledger is never closed except when a dissolution of the Bank takes place, as was the case with the United States' Bank, in the year 1810, when their Charter ex-pired-and was not renewed until 1816.

## INVOICE AND SALES BOOK,

for

## Partnership in Separate Books.

Nove.-The form of the following Invoice and Sales Book precludes the necessity of taking stock. The several Invoices might be numbered in the margin when entered, and upon the sale of goods after entering the amount, only, in the Day Book, enter them in full in a separate bonk prepared for that purpose; thus, when sold on cre-dit-A. B. Dr. to Merchandize, Invoiec No. 1. \&e. or part of Invoice No. 1. say 1000. If for ready money or bills-Cash, or Bills receivable, Dr. To Merchandize, 1000.

Collect these several sales weekly or monthly, from this book, and enter them, with their dates, in the opposite Sales Book, specifying the articles. Or they can e bcollected from the Day Book, if entered there in full, with equal facility, by numbering the Invoices there, in the whole or in part, referring from thence to the Invoice Book for the quantity purchased, or to the Sales Book for the part sold. This method is practicable when goods are disposed of by packages or parts thereof.

Invoices.-First Cost.


## Sales.



## Invoices.-First Cost.



Sales.


Invoices.-First Cost.


Sales.


## Partnership in Separate Books. instrections.

## Case 1.

When the Company give in their Stocks at opening the Books. Cash in Company Dr. To Sundries for Capital advanced,
To N. L's. Acct. in Co. for his $\frac{7}{3}$ share paid, 20000.
To T. G's. Acct. in Co. for his $\frac{1}{3}$ share paid, 20100. To I. H's Lect. in Co. for his ${ }^{3}$ share paid. 20000.

Case 2.
If all the partners or any of them do not immediately pay their share of Stuck in Co. suppose T. G. does not pay at present,

1. 'I. G. partner's Acet. proper Dr. To Stock in Co. 20000.
2. Stock in Cu. Dr. tu T. G's. Acct. in Co. for his share, 20000 .

When T. G. pays his share of Stock or Capital.
T. G's. Acct. in Co. Dr. To T. G's. Acct. proper,
20000.

## C'ase 3.

If any partner takes a certain time to pay his Stock, for which he is charged Interest,
T. G. partner's Acct. proper Dr. To Interest or
To Profit and Loss in Co. for 3 months Inter-
est at 7 . per cent on 20000 . est at 7 . per cent on 20000 .
When partner pays the Interest,
Cash in Co. Dr. To T. G's. Acet. proper,
350.

Suppose 1. H. pays the Interest for him,

1. Cash in Co. Dr. To T. G's. Acct. proper, 350.
2. T. G's. Acct. proper Dr. to I. H's. Acct. proper, $\quad 350$.

## Case 4.

If any partner sells his share of Stock in Co. or any part thereof,
T. G. seller's Acct. in Co. Dr. to O. D. buyer's Acct. in Co .
10000.
T. G. has transferred to C. D. out of his Stock in Co. 10000. Or enter it thus, viz.

1. T. G's. Act. in Co. Dr. To Stock in Co. for transfer, 10000.
2. Stock in Co. Dr. To C. D's. Acct. in Co. 10000.

If the partuer who transfers, owes that sum, or any part of it to the Company, upon the Company having agreed to this transfer, make
C. D. new partner's Acct. proper, Dr. to T. G's. Acct. proper,

## Case 5.

If the Company takes in one or more partners afterwards, making, thereby, an addition to their capital,
Suppose they take into Company I. K. and L. B. each with a Capital or Stock of twenty thousand dollars.
Cash in Co. or Merchandize in Co. if that is advanced, Dr. To Sundries,
40000.

To I. K's. Acct. in Co. for his share advanced, 20000.
To L. B's. Acct. in Co. for his share advariced, 20000.
If they do not pay the whole of their Stock at the time they join the Company,
I. K's. Acct. proper Dr. to I. K's. Acct. in Co. say, 10000.
L. B's. Acct. proper Dr. to L. B's. Acct. in Co. 10000. For deficiency in advancing their share of Stock in Company, If they pay at the same date and time, the sums due of them to the Company,
Cash in Co. Dr. To Sundries, 20000.
To I. K's. Acct. proper, 10000.
To L. B's. Acet. proper, 10000.
If they agree to pay a premium for being taken into partnership,
Sundries Dr. To Profit and Loss in Co. say, 4000.
I. K's. Acct. proper for premium, 2000.
L. B's. Acct. proper for ditto. 2000.

When they pay that premium,
in Co. Dr. To Sundries,
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Cash in Co. Dr. To Sundries, } & 4000 . \\ \text { To I. K's. Acct. proper for premium paid } & 2000 .\end{array}$
To L. B's. ditto, ditto, ditto, 2000.
If they paid that premium when taken into Company,
Cash in Co. Dr. To Profit and Loss in Co. 4000.


# PARTNERSHIP 

IN
SEPARATE BOOKS.
$\longrightarrow$ 事
DAY BOOK, D. or No. 4.

THE PROPERTY OF A. B.
New-York, June 1, 1817.


Nen-York, June 1, 1817.

| 1 2 2 | Sundry Accts. Dr. to Nichulas Lowe: Cash in Co. 15000 if Merchandize, as per Invoice Book, page 1. $6350.0=$ | 1750 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Said Lowe having advanced the above as h: share of Stock in Co . the overplus to be repaid him. |  |  |
| 2 | Merchandize Dr. to Cash, in Co. : <br> For Goods purchased, as per Invoice Book, page 1. | 4000 | 00 |
|  | Note. The Goods are entered in the Invoice Book annexed to this set, and their amount, only, transferred into the Day Boòk, as above. 'The forms of the Invoice aud Sales Book the author presumes will answer the end proposed; for their uses are obvious. But he does not pretend to say that better cannot be devised, as it is possible there might, by those ingenious gentlemen who are extensively versed in the practice of this art. |  |  |
| 1 | Merchandize Dr. To Thomas Gilbert: <br> For Goods advanced by him towards his share of Stock in Co. as per Invoice Book, p. 2. The deficiency to be paid hereafter. | 17254 | 00 |
| 3 | Sundry Accts. Dr. to Joseph Hupkins: <br> Ship Mermaid for her value <br> Voyage to Barbadoes, for a Cargo on board of said ship, consigned to George Gordon, merchant there, to sell for our account, the value of the cargo is |  |  |
| 2 | Merchandize, as per Invoice Book, page 2. <br> 2000.00 |  |  |
|  | Having advanced the above in full of his share of capital. |  |  |

Nen-York, June 5, 1817.

To Merchandize, as per Sales Book,pages 2. 3.6000.00
Yoyage to Cadiz Dr. To Sundries:
To Merchandize, as per Sales Book, pages 2. 3.
To Cash paid Charges and Insurance, 500.00
Shipped the above goods on board the Joseph, Thomas Williams, master, and consigned to Edward Hall, to sell for our account.
Nicholas Lowe Dr. To Sundries:
3 To Manhattan Bank, for our check on said C impany, his favor, for
1000.00
To Cash in Co. $\quad 750.00$
Being in full of what he overpaid of Stock in Company.

## 10

For amount of Broad Cloth purchased of him, at 6 months, Invoice Book, page 3.
11
Sundries Dr. To Merchandize, viz:
2 Merchandize, for China received in barter of James Thompson, Invoice Buok, page 3.
875.00
James Thompson, due of him,
1725.00
Received of said Thompson the above China in lieu of Merchandize delivered him in return, Sales Book pages 1. 2.

1. C'redit Merchandize, By Sundries, 2600.00
2. Debit Merchandize, to Merchandize,
3. Debit James Thompson, to ditto, 1725.00




Nen- York, June 20, 1817.


Nen-York, June 25, 1317.



## Proof Journal for June, 1817. Drs.



Proof Journal for June, $1817 . \quad$ Crs.


## LEDGER, D. or No. 4.

June 1, 1817.

Alphabet, or Index to the Ledger.

[1]
Stock in Co.

## Dr:




Thoinas Gilbert, Acct. in Co. Dr.






Contra, Cr. [4]



Contra, [5]


## Or.



June 19 To Edward Hall, 2625 galls. 20 'To Cash in Co.
30 To Profit and Loss,


Contra, Cr.


Dr.



## [328

Di:
Balance in $C_{0}$.
Ci.


Nen-York, July 1st. 1817.
Partners having inspected the Books, find the net proifts of last month amount to 20319 dollars, and the Cash in hands 31059 dollars, out of which they have paid Joseph Hopkins Sor his month's Commission, and divided the profits among themselves, and by their several signatures, hereunto annexed, they discharge each other.

> N. LOWE, T. GildBERT, J. HOPKINS.

Nore 1-The debts due of the Company with their several dividends and stock in Company, must be equal to the Cash in hands at closing the Books, the debts due to them, and their other real property.
2. The Cash in hands at closing the books was 31059.25 , out of this sum the partners were paid their several dividends, or 20349. and the manager his Commission 150. Therefore, 31059. $-20349-150 .=10560.25=$ the Cash in hands at opening the next set of Books.

The two following pages exhibit the manner of Closing the Books, when each 'Partner's Dividend is added to the former Stock, in order to increase their Capital.

All the other Accounts are supposed to have been Closed as in the preceding Books, excepting the followìng Accounts, inserted in this specimen.

## $U_{-}$

whock in Co.
Di.

| 1817. | T | 60000 | 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30 | To Balance in Co. present Capital, | 80349 | 00 |
| June 30 | Nicholas Lowe Acct. in Co. Dr. | 26783 |  |
|  | To Stock in Co. for his NCapital, |  | 00 |
| June 30 | Thomas Gilbert Acct. in Co. Dr. | 26783 |  |
|  | To Stock in Co. for his ${ }^{\frac{1}{3}}$ Capi |  |  |
|  | Joseph Hopkins Acct. in Co. Dr. |  |  |
| June 30 | To Stock in Co. for his $\frac{7}{3}$ Capital, | 26783 | 00 |
|  | Profit and Loss in Co. Dr. |  |  |
| June 30 | To Sundries for their loss, | 368 6783 | 00 |
|  | To T. Gilhert's acct. in Co. $\frac{1}{3}$ gain, | 6783 | 10 |
|  | To J. Hopkins's acct. in Cu. ${ }^{\frac{7}{3}}$ gain, | 6783 | 00 |
|  |  | 20709 | 00 |
|  | Balance in Co. Dr. |  |  |
| June 30 | To Sundries for our property, | 106559 | 00 |
|  |  |  |  |

Note. The sum of 80349 . which is placed here on the Credit side of Balance, is found by subtracting 26210. the Company's debts, from 106559, their property at closing the Books; the remainder 80349 . divided by 3 , gives 26783 ; equal to each Partuer's Stock for the last month, aud his gain or dividend

Contra,
Cr.

for the present month or year ; that is, equal to 20000 . and 6783. which, added together, amounts to 26783 , which sunt zuust be placed on the Dr. side of each partner's acet. in Co.
'the inanner of Closing the Books with a Loss;

$$
\text { Stock in Co. } \quad \text { Dr. }
$$



Nore. When the Company was first instituted, their Capital was 60000 . but their gain when elosed with a loss, amounts to no more than 360. and their loss to 20349, that is $20 \%(19,-300=20: 349$. their net loss. "I heir present stock, therefore, is 39651 . which is found by subtracting 20349. their loss from 60000. their original Stook. Now as the Books are closed with a loss, and that loss is supposed to amount to what thenr former gain was, the Dr. side of Balance is 86210 . and that happens by the Company's loss at present, for their former property at closing the Books 106559. -20349. $=88210$. The Credit side of Balance 26210. the Company's debts, 20349. their loss, 39651 . their present stock added together, is equal to the amount of the Dr . side, and closes it.

Contra,


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## ERRA'A.

Th bitary 3, page 8, Joutnal A. Bills Receivable Dr' to Cash, 'slronld be Bills P'ayade Dr. to Cash.
The charge against John Nash, in Ledger A. folio 6, Feb, : 0 , should be 6779.32-And \& the same date, on the Cr. side of Commission, the entry in the place of 20. ought to be 22.82.

Ledger B. folio 2, the entry in the account of Tobacco, on the Dr. and Cr. sides, shouid ce 27 cwt. $3 q$ :s. 14lbs.
Page 2, March 3, Joumal B. the rtference figures to the Ledger are cmitted, which lught to be $2-5$.
Waste Book B. page 17, April 30, Exchange 87.50, the 50 cents is omitted, as well as in he Jonirnal entry of the same date.
Check Book, page 187, multiply 360 by 100 , and divide that product ky 6 , gives 6000 he divisor.
Page 20, Feb. 24, the reference figures to the Dr. and Cr. in the Ledger are omitted, ind should be $15-19$.
In the addition of the Dr. side of Profit and Loss acrount, folio 21, it showld be 6501.32 "qual to the Cr. side.

Ledger D. folio 7, date June 23, on the CF. side of George Giordon, 520. should be 5200.

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