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The Humble Petition of &c. &c. —

Sheweth

That your Petitioners having learnt from the high authority of a formal resolution of your Honorable House — that the right of establishing and regulating the legal Money of this Kingdom has at all times been a Royal Prerogative vested in the Sovereigns thereof which they have either exercised by proclamation, or in concurrence with the Estates of these Kingdoms by act of Parliament — Humbly conceive that as the possession of a right must infer the obligation of a correspondent Duty, so it must be the opinion of your Honorable House that it is the duty of the Executive Government with the aid and advice of Parliament to supply His Majesty's Subjects with the means of conducting those Exchanges of Commodities which in civilized Society are necessary to the well being of every Community.

That your Petitioners have been told by some that the recent impediments to

to your performance of this important duty and the consequent scarcity of the lawful Coin arises from a great increase in the price of Bullion — Whilst by others they have heard it alleged with more than equal confidence that the Bank paper in circulation is by superabundance depreciated, and that when two sorts of money circulate in any country of similar denominations but differing in real value, it is in the nature of things unavoidable that the most valuable should gradually disappear.

That without presuming to decide the important question to which of those causes the loss of that abundance of lawful Coin heretofore in circulation is to be attributed —

Your Petitioners feel it a duty humbly to state to your Honorable House that they derive great consolation from thinking that whether you are disposed in your Wisdom to conceive that this Calamity has arisen from an increase in the value of the Metals — or from a diminution in the value of Bank Paper the evil must with the exertions

of the Legislature be equally acceptable of redress. — For tho' your Petitioners must confess themselves at a loss to conceive why supposing that there is a rise in the value of Bullion that circumstance should by the Legislature be allowed to deprive this the most opulent Nation in the World of a metallic currency which is enjoyed in abundance by its poorer Neighbours — They would be still more puzzled to discover a plausible reason for Parliament's forcing the community to receive notes of the Bank of England at the rate of twenty Shillings if in reality their marketable value does not exceed fifteen —

That your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will without loss of time adopt such measures as may relieve His Majesty's Subjects from the want of an adequate supply of lawful Coin — And if difficulties unforeseen by your Petitioners should suggest themselves to your more enlightened Minds of a nature such as to prevent the attainment of

of this most desirable object — Your Petitioners must implore Your Honorable House at all events to repeal the act of Last Session prohibiting the circulation of local Tokens, as that act if allowed to take effect must of necessity deprive the Country of this temporary substitute for legal Coin, which necessity has so generally and so extensively introduced without the aid of which it consists with the knowledge of Your Petitioners that retail Trade must be at a stand, & that in many parts of His Majesty's Dominions the poorer orders must be deprived of the only means of receiving their wages or of obtaining what is necessary for their limited consumption

Paper 15. p. 19

The Bank of England has perhaps more nearly the exclusive possession of the circulation of the Metropolis & its vicinity than any Country Bank has of the district around it — But if the Bank of England choose to reduce the accommodation they are accustomed to give to the public, while private Bankers of good credit were willing to grant it — the notes of the latter would inevitably encroach on the circulation of the former: & no one would have an interest to convert these notes into Bank of England Notes, as long as the credit of the Issuers was unsuspected; because there can be no difference between the value of two sorts of paper when neither is payable in Gold, & the credit of those who issue each is equally perfect

Indeed it appears from the evidence presented by the Committee, that liberal as the Bank of England have been in their accommodations to the public, Country Banks have been already established near London, which interfere with its circulation (p. 141) Besides the amount of Country Bank notes payable in London are proved

proved to be greatly increased (p. 140)
 while the Stock of Bank of England notes
 kept by Country Bankers is diminished (p. 115)

How then can it be supposed
 of the Directors of the Bank of England
 were to limit their accommodation
 that such conduct would not in-
 stantly have the effect of extending
 the paper of other Establishments,
 which at the moment of the Banks
 unwarranted liberality seems
 there increased, even in the
 district where the paper of the
 Bank of England more particu-
 larly circulates

An Account of all the Gold Imported into His Majesty's Mint, and the amount of Gold Monies coined from the 1st January 1773 to 31st December 1798

An Account of all the Gold Imported into His Majesty's Mint, and the amount of Gold Monies coined from the 1st of March 1810.

An Account of Advances made made by the Bank of England to Government, on Land and all other Eschequer Bills and other Securities on the 5th January 1811.

An Account of all the Dollars issued by the Bank of England, from the 8th of January 1810, to the 19th February 1811.

An Account of the amount of Gold and Silver deposited in the Bullion Office of the Bank of England as having been imported from abroad, from the 30th of March 1810, to the 19th February 1811, distinguishing Post Office Packets from other of War

An Account of the amount of Gold which has been delivered out from the Bullion Office of the Bank of England, as Sales and Purchases by Private Dealers from the 18th April 1810, to 19th Feb^y 1811, distinguishing Bar Gold from foreign Coins, and specifying how much Bar Gold has been delivered out for Exportation

An Account of the amount of Monthly Sales of Gold and Silver by private Dealers, in the Bullion Office of the Bank of England, from the 1st April 1810 to 19th February 1811, distinguishing Gold from Silver, and Bars from Coin

Accounts relating to Bank Notes in Circulation and to Prices and Sales of Bullion and Silver - ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 22^d February 1811.

An Account of the amount of Notes of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England in Circulation on the 7th and 12th days of each Month from the 12th of January 1810, to the 12th of February 1811, distinguishing the Bank Post Bills, and distinguishing the amount of Notes under the Value of Five Pounds.

An Account of the weekly amount of Bank Notes in Circulation from the 9th of March 1810 to the 15th of February 1811, distinguishing the Bank Post Bills, and the amount of Notes under the Value of Five Pounds

An Account of the amount of Bank Notes in Circulation on Saturday night from the 12th of May 1810 to the 16th of February 1811, distinguishing the Bank Post Bills, and the amount of Notes under the Value of Five Pounds

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An Account of the amount of the Notes of the Bank of England in Circulation on the 1st day of January (and of July) in the years 1761, 1762 and 1763, 1783 and 1784, and on the same days in every year from 1790, to 1810 inclusive

An Account of the highest prices, paid by the Bank for Bullion, in each year from 1775, to 1809, both inclusive

An Account of the amount in Ounces of Sales of Silver Pieces of Eight, and Silver Ingots, made by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England from the 1st of March 1810, to the 19th of February 1811.

An Account of the highest and lowest Prices of Silver in each year paid by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England from the year 1790, to the 19th of February 1811.

An Account of the Quantity of Coin or Bullion imported in His Majesty's Packets, in the year ended the 5th of January 1811, distinguishing from what Places the Importations were made

An Account of the Number of Licences for the issue of Promissory Notes payable on demand, which were granted by the Commissioners, for the two years ending the 10th of October 1809, and the 10th of October 1810, and since the 10th of October 1810 to the date of the Return to this order, distinguishing in each period the renewed Licences from those granted to new Banks

An Account of the number of Stamps of Promissory Notes, Resignable of each Class that have been issued from the 1st July 1810, to 16th February 1811, being the latest period to which the same can be traced up, distinguishing each Quarter, and the corresponding amount of Duties

An Account of the number of the resignable Promissory Notes stamped in England during the years ending 10th October 1807, 1808, 1809, and 1810, distinguishing the States, (and also the value of the Notes)

An Account of the highest amount of Bank Notes locked up in the Exchequer, in each year from 1803 to 1811 inclusive

An Account of the Market Prices of Standard Gold in Bars; Foreign (i.e. Portugal) Gold in Coins; Standard Silver in Bars; and Spanish Dollars or Pillar Pieces of Eight, with the Courses of Exchange with Amsterdam, Lisbon and Paris, from the 3rd of January 1718, to the 3rd December 1736; and from the 3rd of January 1746 to the 1st of March 1811 inclusive: Extracted from Castings and Lloyd's Lists. First Edition every Month

An Account of the amount of the Notes and Post Bills of the Bank of Ireland in Circulation in the Months of January and June from 1804 to 1810 both inclusive

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Return to the order of the House of Commons dated 11th February 1811; for an account of all Monies, which have been sent from this Country by the Paymaster General of His Majesty's Land Forces, for the use of His Majesty's Armies abroad; or for the service of His Majesty's Gallies; from the 8th Novemb^r 1809, exclusive, to the 25th Feb^r 1811, inclusive - distinguishing gold from silver, Bullion from coin, and the places to which the said Monies were sent respectively, and distinguishing the amount purchased by the Paymaster General from that, which they received otherwise than by Purchase

An account of the amount of Bank Notes lying in the Exchequer, in each Month from the 10th Feb^r 1810, to the 16th Feb^r 1811

An account of the Quantity of Bullion in coin which has been seized in the year ending the 1st Feb^r 1811.

An account of the Quantity of gold and silver Great Britain to Foreign Ports, distinguishing gold and silver, Exported as Merchandise or otherwise, from the different Ports of Great Britain to Foreign Ports in the year ending the 1st February 1811. Distinguishing gold and silver, distinguishing Bullion, wrought Plate, and coin; and distinguishing the Ports and Places, from and to which the said Exports are made.

Return to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons dated 15 Feb^r 1811; - for Copies of any Letters, that were written from the Secretaries of the Treasury to the Commissioners of the Customs in 1782, and 1783, communicating Directions from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, for enforcing the Laws against the Exportation of Coin

Return to an order of the Honourable House of Commons dated 15th February 1811, - for a Copy of the Communications between the Bank of England, and the Lord of the Treasury; - and of a Letter written by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Attorney and Solicitor General; - and of the Opinions of the Attorney and Solicitor General, submitted to the Treasury, in the year 1772; respecting the execution of the Laws, which prohibit the Exportation of Gold and Silver.

An Abstract account of the Prices paid by the Bank of England, for Gold and Silver Bullion in each year from 1697 to the 28th February 1811.

Copy of the Notice issued by the Bank of England fixing the Current Prices of Stamped Dollars.

An account of the Bank Notes in Circulation on the 1st July 1718, 1 January 1721, 1 January 1730, 1 January 1754, 1 January 1761, 1 January 1772, 1 January 1778, 1 January 1782, and 1 January 1785

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Return of the Registrar of His Majesty's High Court of Admiralty, to an order of the Honourable House of Commons bearing date the 19th of March 1811, directing that there be laid before the House. - Copies or Extracts of any Correspondence in the possession of the Admiralty Court, respecting the illicit Exportation of Gold Coin, or of Gold Bullion within the last three years.

Copy of Correspondence in the possession of the Commissioners of the Customs in England, respecting the illicit Exportation of Gold Coin, or of Gold Bullion within the last three years.

Resolutions proposed

Letters from Lord Cote, Lord Pelham, and the Attorney and Solicitor General, dated in March, April and May 1802; relative to an ordinance published by the Senate of the Island of Alderney, making a temporary Alteration in a part of the specie in Circulation in that Island.

Return to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons dated 24th April 1811; - for Copy of a Report of the Comptrollers of Army Accounts, dated 21 April 1811; enclosing statement of the Rates of Exchange upon Foreign Countries, or Stations at various periods, and of the price of Gold and Silver Coin; also Copy of a Memorial of the Proprietors, upon the subject of the value of Pound Sterling in French Money at Dunkirk; with the Report of the Comptrollers of Army Accounts thereon.

Propositions respecting Money, Bullion and Exchanges

Amendments in the Propositions respecting Money, Bullion and Exchanges. dated 26 April 1811

An Account of all the gold and Silver Coined at His Majesty's Mint, from the 1st January 1688 to the 25th of October 1760, distinguishing each year.

An Account of all the gold imported into His Majesty's Mint, and the amount of Gold Monies Coined, from the Revolution till the Commencement of His Majesty's Regn. Distinguishing the Ingots received in each year, produced from Guineas and from Foreign gold: so far as the same can be made up.

Return to the Address of the House of Commons, dated the 10th of April 1811, in regard to the deficiency in weight of the Silver Coins of the Kingdom.

Information respecting the Prices of Gold and Silver Bullion and Rates of Exchange, from the year 1736 to 1746 in the possession of the Bank of England.

An Account of the Bank Notes in Circulation on the First day of every month, in the years 1781 and 1782; Distinguishing the Bank Post Bills

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An account of the average amount of Bank Notes in the years 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801 and 1802. Distinguishing Notes under £5.

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An account of the average amount of Bank Notes in Circulation for three years ending 5th January 1811. - Distinguishing Notes under £5.

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An account of the amount of Bank Notes in circulation, at the beginning of February and August, in the years 1785, and 1786.

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Propositions respecting money, Bullion and Exchanges. 3. May 1811.

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An account of the amount of Bank Notes including Bank Post Bills, on the 1st January, 1 April, 1 July and 1st October, in the years 1785, 1786, 1787-1788-1789-1790; and 1791.

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Resolutions respecting money, Bullion, and Exchanges Return to an Address of the Honourable House of Commons; - for A copy of the existing Indentures, between His Majesty, and the Officers of His Majesty's Mint, for the Coinage of Gold and Silver.

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An account of the number of Promissory Notes, stamped in England in each year from the 10th October 1804 to the 5th July 1811; distinguishing those granted for a sum not exceeding £1. 1 sh.; those exceeding £1. 1 sh. and not exceeding £2. 2 sh.; those exceeding £2. 2 sh. and not exceeding £5. 5 sh.; those exceeding £5. 5 sh. and not exceeding £20.; and those exceeding £20.

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A Bill intitled. An act for preventing any Double Guinea, Guinea, Half Guinea, or Seven Shilling Piece from being received at a larger value respectively than Forty two Shillings, Twenty one Shilling, Ten Shillings and Sixpence or Seven Shillings respectively; and also for preventing any Bank Note from being received for any smaller sum than the sum therein specified.

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A Bill as amended in Report, intitled, An Act for making more effectual Provisions for preventing the current Gold Coin of the Realm from being paid or accepted for a greater value than the current value of such Coin; for preventing any Note or Notes of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England from being received for any smaller sum than the sum therein specified; and for staying Proceedings upon any Distress by Tender of such Notes.

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An account of the amount of the Bank of England Notes in Circulation on the 25th of each of the last six months; distinguishing the amount of those above and below Five Pounds.

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An account of the number of Licences for the issue of Promissory Notes payable on Demand, for each year since the Establishment of such Licences, distinguishing those renewed, and those granted to new Parties.

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Lord Stanhope's Proposition

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