



*The CAPITAL of the SOUTH-SEA Company, at Midsummer, 1720, is Computed as followeth, viz.*

<b>B</b>	Y the Two Thirds of the Absolute Terms, supposed to be } Subscribed,	l. 3,430,000	
	By the Two Subscriptions, at 300 l. and at 400 l. per Cent.	3,650,000	
		l. 7,080,000	
	The Old Capital supposed to be	11,200,000	
	10 l. per Cent. for Midsummer Dividend	1,828,000	l. 18,280,000
		20,108,000	l. 18,280,000
	The Total Capital will then be	20,108,000	20,108,000

*Debts due from the Company.*

To their Bonds to the Proprietors of the Absolute Terms taken in,	l. 2,720,000	
To Purchase the remaining One Third Part of the Long and Short Terms, at 32 and 17 Years Purchase,	7,780,000	
	l. 10,500,000	
To Purchase the Redeemables,	16,500,000	
	27,000,000	
To be Paid the Publick,	7,600,000	
	l. 34,600,000	

*In Cash, or due to the Company towards the Discharge of this Debt,*

By the Produce of the First Subscription of 2,250,000 l. at 300 l. per Cent.	l. 6,750,000	
By the Produce of the Second Subscription of 1,400,000 l. at 400 l. per Cent.	5,600,000	
	12,350,000	
Remaining Debt will be	22,250,000	l. 34,600,000

But suppose the Capital at Midsummer, 1720, to be 20 Millions; the Debt due to the Company from the Publick to be 42 Millions; and the Debt due from them to particular Persons 22 Millions; Then the Value of 100 l. Stock at Midsummer 1720, will be 100 l. viz.

	l.	s.	d.	l.	d.
The Proprietors of 20 Millions being Intitled to 42 Millions, each 100 l. in the Capital of 20 Millions is Worth	210	00	00		
But the Debt of 22 Millions on the said Capital, is a Debt on each 100 l. Stock of	110	00	00		
The remaining Value is	100	00	00		

A few Millions more or less in a Matter of this Magnitude, according to the present high Price of South-Sea Stock, seems to be very Inconsiderable; I will therefore suppose, That the Company, by encreasing their Capital only to 21 Millions, will be entirely out of Debt, and will be then Intitled to the 42 Millions due from the Publick. Is it not apparent, that this Capital of 21 Millions (exclusive of the Profits by Trade) is Worth only 42 Millions; and that every Share therein can be but of a proportionable Value; and so 100 l. Stock, Worth only 200 l. exclusive of the Profits by Trade.

If, after the Midsummer-Moon is over, the present reigning Madnes should happen to cease, and no new Purchasers should be found; but the present Proprietors of the South-Sea Stock left to please themselves, with the imaginary Value thereof, until the Debt due to them from the Publick should be repaid; Could it possibly be of any more intrinsick Worth than I have before supposed; and if not to them, Can it become more Valuable to any others, to whom they shall Transfer the same?

I will readily agree, That if new Purchasers come in at high Prices, the Condition of the present Proprietors will be thereby mended; but whatever they Gain the others Lose. For whether the Stock be 21 Millions, Intitled to a Dividend of 21 Millions more; or be 30 Millions, Intitled to a Dividend of 12 Millions more; or be compleated to 42 Millions, without any further Dividend in Stock; it is evident, that the whole Capital can be intrinsically Worth only 42 Millions, and no more, exclusive of the Profits on Trade.

It is also evident, That whether the Company divide the remaining 21 Millions amongst their present Proprietors in Four, Fourteen, or any other Number of Years, it can be only of an equal Value to an immediate Dividend at once of the said remaining 21 Millions; and in that Case, 200 l. in such encreased Capital Stock would be Worth no more than 100 l. in the present Capital. Because such encreased Capital would be Intitled to no further Dividend in Stock; but the present Capital is Intitled to a Dividend of 21 Millions; viz. of Cent. per Cent. And there cannot, surely, be a greater Delusion; and yet it seems to prevail, that after several Dividends made in Stock, that the remaining Stock will still continue as Valuable as that which was before disposed of; or that 100 l. Stock in such encreased Capital is Worth as much as 100 l. in a lesser Capital; as if 100 l. Stock in the Capital of 21 Millions, Intitled to a Dividend of 21 Millions more, were not of a much greater Value than 100 l. Stock in a Capital of 30 Millions, Intitled only to a Dividend of 12 Millions; or in a Capital of 42 Mil-

	the Absolute Terms, supposed to be	£ 3,430,000
	By the two Subscriptions, at 300 l. and at 400 l. per Cent.	3,650,000
	The Old Capital supposed to be	£ 7,080,000
		11,200,000
	10 l. per Cent. for <i>Midsummer</i> Dividend	1,828,000
		1,828,000
	The Total Capital will then be	20,108,000

*Debts due from the Company.*

To their Bonds to the Proprietors of the Absolute Terms taken in,	£ 2,720,000
To Purchase the remaining One Third Part of the Long and Short Terms, at 32 and 17 Years Purchase,	7,780,000
	£ 10,500,000
To Purchase the Redeemables,	16,500,000
	27,000,000
To be Paid the Publick,	7,600,000
	£ 34,600,000

*In Cash, or due to the Company towards the Discharge of this Debt,*

By the Produce of the First Subscription of 2,250,000 l. at 300 l. per Cent.	£ 6,750,000
By the Produce of the Second Subscription of 1,400,000 l. at 400 l. per Cent.	5,600,000
	12,350,000
Remaining Debt will be	22,250,000

But suppose the Capital at *Midsummer*, 1720, to be 20 Millions; the Debt due to the Company from the Publick to be 42 Millions; and the Debt due from them to particular Persons 22 Millions; Then the Value of 100 l. Stock at *Midsummer* 1720, will be 100 l. viz.

The Proprietors of 20 Millions being Intitled to 42 Millions, each 100 l. in the Capital of 20 Millions is Worth	£ 210 : 00 : 00
But the Debt of 22 Millions on the said Capital, is a Debt on each 100 l. Stock of	£ 110 : 00 : 00
The remaining Value is	£ 100 : 00 : 00

A few Millions more or less in a Matter of this Magnitude, according to the present high Price of *South-Sea* Stock, seems to be very Inconsiderable; I will therefore suppose, That the Company, by encreasing their Capital only to 21 Millions, will be entirely out of Debt, and will be then Intitled to the 42 Millions due from the Publick. Is it not apparent, that this Capital of 21 Millions (exclusive of the Profits by Trade) is Worth only 42 Millions; and that every Share therein can be but of a proportionable Value; and so 100 l. Stock, Worth only 200 l. exclusive of the Profits by Trade.

If, after the *Midsummer*-Moon is over, the present reigning Madnes should happen to cease, and no new Purchasers should be found; but the present Proprietors of the *South-Sea* Stock left to please themselves, with the imaginary Value thereof, until the Debt due to them from the Publick should be repaid; Could it possibly be of any more intrinsic Worth than I have before supposed; and if not to them, Can it become more Valuable to any others, to whom they shall Transfer the same?

I will readily agree, That if new Purchasers come in at high Prices, the Condition of the present Proprietors will be thereby mended; but whatever they Gain the others Lose. For whether the Stock be 21 Millions, Intitled to a Dividend of 21 Millions more; or be 30 Millions, Intitled to a Dividend of 12 Millions more; or be compleated to 42 Millions, without any further Dividend in Stock; it is evident, that the whole Capital can be intrinsically Worth only 42 Millions, and no more, exclusive of the Profits on Trade.

It is also evident, That whether the Company divide the remaining 21 Millions amongst their present Proprietors in Four, Fourteen, or any other Number of Years, it can be only of an equal Value to an immediate Dividend at once of the said remaining 21 Millions; and in that Case, 200 l. in such encreased Capital Stock would be Worth no more than 100 l. in the present Capital. Because such encreased Capital would be Intitled to no further Dividend in Stock; but the present Capital is Intitled to a Dividend of 21 Millions; viz. of Cent. per Cent. And there cannot, surely, be a greater Delusion; and yet it seems to prevail, that after several Dividends made in Stock, that the remaining Stock will still continue as Valuable as that which was before disposed of; or that 100 l. Stock in such encreased Capital is Worth as much as 100 l. in a lesser Capital; as if 100 l. Stock in the Capital of 21 Millions, Intitled to a Dividend of 21 Millions more, were not of a much greater Value than 100 l. Stock in a Capital of 30 Millions, Intitled only to a Dividend of 12 Millions; or in a Capital of 42 Millions, Intitled to no further Dividend in Stock.

It is not pretended, that the foregoing Calculations are Exact; or that there are no Mistakes in the Inferences made therefrom; But People must be left to compute and reason as they are able, until the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company shall think fit to publish an exact State of this Matter; and thereby shew, the real and intrinsic Value of their Stock.

And if they can make it appear to be really Worth the Prices at which they have hitherto Sold, or shall hereafter Sell the same, they will bless the Nation with a most agreeable Discovery of an immense hidden Treasure, which they only were able to bring to Light.

An ESTIMATE  
 OF THE  
 Intrinsic Value  
 OF  
 SOUTH-SEA STOCK.

The following is a summary of the financial statements of the South Sea Company for the year ending 31st December 1941. The figures are in pounds sterling.

Income Statement:

Income from operations	£ 1,200,000
Other income	£ 100,000
Less: Expenses	(£ 800,000)
Profit before tax	£ 500,000
Less: Tax	(£ 100,000)
Profit after tax	£ 400,000

Balance Sheet:

Fixed assets	£ 2,000,000
Current assets	£ 1,000,000
Less: Current liabilities	(£ 500,000)
Net assets	£ 2,500,000

The company's financial position is strong, with a significant profit after tax and a healthy balance sheet. The net assets of £2,500,000 provide a solid foundation for the company's operations.

An ESTIMATE  
 OF THE  
 Intrinsic Value  
 OF  
 SOUTH-SEA STOCK.

*[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be the main body of the report, likely containing financial data and analysis.]*