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ESSAY

ON THE

Gold and Silver-Coin

CURRENT IN

IRELAND.

By Mr. BINDON.

Pro PATRIA.

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TO THE
HONOURABLE

T H E

Knights, Citizens and Bur-
gesses in **PARLIA-**
MENT assembled.

THIS short Essay on the Silver
and Gold Coin Currant in *Ire-*
land, is with great Humility Dedicated,

By

Their most Humble and

most Obedient Servant,

David Bindon.

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E S S A Y

O N T H E

Gold and Silver Coin

C U R R A N T I N

I R E L A N D.

S it seems absolutely necessary that the Coin currant in *Ireland* should fall under the Consideration of Parliament; and as there is a Paper lately published on that Subject, wherein my Name is mentioned on account of the Debates before the Privy Council: So, in Justification of the Part I acted on that occasion, and to contribute as much as in me lies to make the Matter truly comprehended, I find my self obliged to give my Reasons for opposing the Scheme then proposed

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posed for regulating the Coin, together with some further Lights into the Affair. And tho' I intend to do this with as much Clearness, as the Brevity I aim at, will admit; yet I am afraid, the Reader will meet several things in this Discourse, which will require his particular Attention, in order to make himself Master of the Subject.

THE Use of Money is so well known, that I need not take up Time in giving an Account how, nor in Truth can it be well said at what Time, universal Consent affixed a Value on certain scarce Metals to serve for this Common-measure, not only of themselves, but also of all other Commodities. It is sufficient to my present purpose that *Gold*, and *Silver*, are known to be the Metals, which have obtained this general Credit among Men. As to *Copper* or other baser Metals, altho' Coins are frequently made of them; yet as they are only substituted for the Conveniency of fractional or minute Payments, so their Use is limited to the particular Dominion of the State wherein they are made. However, in the well-constituted Cash of a trading Nation, there ought to be a just Proportion of this baser sort of Money, to give a proper Currency to their Business. But having on a former Occasion writ something on the Subject of this base Species of Money, I shall at present confine my Thoughts more immediately to the Consideration of *Gold* and *Silver*.

THESE Metals, as I have observed, are of general Acceptance; and in that Quality they are only considered according to the Purity and Weight of the Mass, be it Wedge, Dust, Ingot, Bullion, or the Coin of any particular Country. So that we may establish this as a sure Maxim, *That an Ounce, or any other given Weight, of pure Gold, or Silver, is of equal Value to a like Quantity of the same Metal.*

FROM whence it follows, that the Difference we see made, between the Value of several Pieces, which pass

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pass under the Names of *Gold*, and *Silver*, proceeds, (unless the Metal is altered by some accidental Quality, or Circumstance, as Manufacture, Coinage, or Prohibition of Exportation) from the Want of Purity in them, occasioned by Allay, or Mixture of baser Metals

THERE is another Quality which *Gold* and *Silver* have obtained in particular Countries. This proceeds from the Authority of the State, whereby such and such particular Portions of either Metal, bearing certain Stamps, which are Warrants of their Fineness and Quantity, are ordered to be accepted in Payments by certain Denominations. And this is what is properly called *Money*.

NOW it must necessarily follow, that as there is a Difference of Value made in every particular Nation between *Gold* and *Silver*, so this Difference ought to be maintained, as near as possible, to the Proportional-Value, generally assigned to these Metals in other Nations: Or that Country where this Proportion is not observed, will feel the Inconveniency of losing that Part of their Money which is composed of the Metal least esteemed in it, by being carried away to other Countries.

FROM hence it proceeds that one Pound Weight of *fine Gold*, being worth in *China* and *Japan*, but nine or ten Pounds Weight of *fine Silver*, and the same Quantity of *Gold* in *Europe* being worth fifteen times its Weight of *Silver*, the Traders to the *East-Indies* carry *Silver* thither, instead of *Gold*. But if *Gold* in *Europe*, or *Silver* in *East-India*, cou'd be brought so low as to bear the same Proportion to one another in both Places, there wou'd be here no greater Demand for *Silver* than for *Gold*, to carry to *India*.

IT may not be improper to observe, that there are accidental Qualities or Circumstances attending *Gold* and *Silver*, that ought to be considered, in order properly to settle the Proportions between them in particular Countries.

tries. And these I call accidental, being peculiar to every Nation, must stand on their own feet, and can scarce ever be regulated by any certain general Rule.

FOR Instance, In *Ireland* we have not any particular National Coin (except *British* Guineas, and *British* Silver Money may be called so) yet most of the Gold, and Silver Money of *Europe* is by the Authority of the State ordered to be accepted in Payments, at certain Rates, which are to be measured by certain Weights. Now this is a Circumstance affecting the current Money of *Ireland*, which is not to be met with in any other Country. A Man, therefore, who is to consider the State of our Coin, must have an Eye to this, for otherwise he will inevitably be led into gross Mistakes.

FOR Example. The Moyd'or of *Portugal*, weighing 6 Penny weight 22 Grains, passes in *Ireland* for 30 Shillings; and the Piece of Gold so called, having obtained a Sort of Currency in *England* at 27 Shillings without weighing, if it should be thence concluded, that as 27 *British* Shillings are called only 29 s. 3 d. in *Ireland*, therefore the Moyd'or ought to pass for no more, the Computation will be found ill-grounded. For many Moyd'ors are accepted in *England* for 27 s. tho' they want six, sometimes more, Grains a-piece; but every Grain wanting in the Weight is a Loss of 2 d. in *Ireland*; so that it often happens that one of these Pieces of Gold that wants 6 Grains, = 12 d. *Irish*, and passes with us for only 29 s. is of equal Value in the current Acceptance in *England*, with another Piece of full Weight which passes in *Ireland* for 30 s. From whence it is evident, how necessary it is to have a due Regard to the Qualities accidentally affecting Gold and Silver Money, in particular Countries; as well as to measure the intrinsic Value generally reputed in them, when a State is about to adjust the Proportional-Value, between these Metals.

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PERHAPS we ought to attribute a Part of the Disorder in our Coin, and the Want of a lively Circulation in the little Money we have left, to the too great Nicety we use in weighing of it. The loss of Weight in the Coin of other Nations by wearing, is only felt by those who remove it out of the Country where the Authority of the State gives it Credit; and this often proves a Check to the Exportation of the National Coin, whilst the People, for whose Use it is made, lose nothing by it. But among us, the current Coin (except Guineas and *English* Silver, which perhaps are the most defective in Weight of all other Coins) being weighed with exceeding Nicety, every Loss of Weight that happens among us, falls on some one or another of the People. And when the Occasions of some, and the Industry of others, prompts them to export our Money, they carry away what is intrinsically worth the nominal Value set on it here, and have the Advantage of conveying it to some other Country, where there is better Respect paid to the Credit of that State, whose Warrantee, or Stamp it bears.

BY this Rule we may account for the Loss of the *Spanish Pistoles*, and old *Lewisd'ors* of *France*, of which we had formerly pretty good Plenty. They were then received at 18 s. 6 d. weighing 4 pwt. 6 grs. The Weight was afterwards raised, for what Reason I can't conceive, to 4 pwt. 8 grs. and thereby a virtual Reduction was made of 4 d. on most Pieces of this Species of Coin. This gave occasion to their being carried from us, and it is vain to expect that a further Reduction, as was intended, will bring them back again. If we must remain in the unhappy State of accepting for the Conveniency of our Trade, and the little Business of our Country, the different Coins of all other Nations, we ought wisely to weigh the Difficulties we labour under for want of a Coinage, and avoid adding any further Inconveniencies, which may the better enable o-
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ther Nations to outwit us in the Affair of Money, An Article of Trade, which undoubtedly is the most intricate among us, but at the same time the most needful to be well understood, and properly regulated.

ANOTHER thing that ought to be considered in settling the Value between Gold and Silver in any Country, is, that as the General Proportional-Value between these Metals often varies; so also few Nations are so precisely agreed in this Matter, but that some Difference is to be found between them. Thus the General Proportional-Value between Silver and Gold in Europe may perhaps be nearly as 1 to 15, but this is varied on the Arrival of the Plate-Fleet in Spain, or of the Gold-One in Portugal, or again on the lading of Ships for the East-Indies, and the particular Value of Gold to Silver, is very rarely to be found alike in any two Nations of Europe. The most prudent Course, in such a Perplexity, is, to have a principal Regard to that Country with which the greatest Share of Trade, especially in Money-Affairs, is carried on. Therefore in considering the State of the Money passing in Ireland, we ought of course to have an Eye to the Difference England makes between Gold and Silver, considered generally as a Commodity; and not singly to confine our Thoughts to the particular Value of their Coin, or to any accidental Values, which the Species of Foreign Coin, currant among us, have obtained there.

THE Scheme laid before the Right Honourable the Privy Council is said to be calculated with a proper Regard to the Value of Gold and Silver in England. But as it appeared otherwise to me, so I thought myself bound, by the indispensable Duty every Man owes his Country, to offer my Reasons against the Execution of a Scheme, from which I apprehended great Disorders to the General Affairs of the Kingdom.

THAT

THAT the Reader may be fully able to judge of the Matter, I have annexed (under Letter A.) a Copy of the Scheme, as it was delivered to the Merchants who petitioned to be heard on that Occasion.

UNDER Letter B. the Reader will find the different Weights of the Gold and Silver Coins of England, with the Rates they were to pass at here pursuant to the former Scheme, as well in Tale, or by the Piece, as by the Ounce; and these being taken as Standards, the Weight, Fineness, and Value of all Foreign Coins mentioned in the former Scheme, are compared to them, and their Difference noted.

IT may not be improper to give the Reader a more particular State of the British Coin, as it is current in England and Ireland, and incidentally to explain some Things and Terms which must of Necessity be mentioned in this Discourse. And I pray my Reader to take Notice that I use Decimal Fractions as the most intelligible.

Gold and Silver are weighed by Troy Weight, so that a Pound contains 12 Ounces, each Ounce 20 Penny Weight, and each Penny Weight 24 Grains.

BUT to denote the Fineness of Gold, there is another Division made of it, viz.

A POUND, or any other Quantity of Gold is divided into 24 Carraets, each Carraet into 4 Grains, which are called Carraet-Grains, and are subdivided into Halves, Quarters, &c. Thus it appears each Carraet-grain is equal to 60 ordinary Grains, when the Integer is a Pound, and so in Proportion of any other Quantity. It is needless to trouble the Reader with other Divisions of Gold.

THE Fineness of a Pound of Silver is measured by the Ounce, Penny Weight, and Grains.

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The Standard of *British* Gold is 22 Caracts fine Gold
and 2 Caracts Alloy.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{---} \\ 24 \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$

The Standard of Silver is 11 oz. 2 pwt. fine Silver
18 of Alloy.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{---} \\ 12 = \text{A Pound weight of} \\ \text{Sterling Silver.} \end{array}$$

WHEN either Silver or Gold, is finer than Standard, it is called *better*, when courser it is called *worse*.

THE Pound Weight of Standard Silver is coined in *England*, into 62 Shillings, so that the Crown Piece containing 5 Shillings, weighs 19 pwt. 8.5 grs. And the Ounce passes at the Rate of 5 s. 2 d. Each *British* Shilling passes in *Ireland* for 13 Pence, therefore the Ounce of *British* Silver Coin is 5 s. 7.166 d. in *Ireland*.

A Pound Weight of Standard Gold is cut into 44 Guineas and an Half, therefore each Guinea weighs 5 pwt. 9.4 grs. And as they pass in *England* for 21 Shillings each, so the Ounce of Standard Gold, in the Coin of *England*, is current for 3 l. 17 s. 10.5 d. The Guinea passing in *Ireland* for 23 Shillings, the Ounce of *English* Gold Coin is valued in *Ireland* at the Rate of 4 l. 5 s. 3.515 d.

NOTE, the *English*, or *British* (for I use the Words indifferently) *Gold* or *Silver* Money is not weighed in Payments, either in *England* or *Ireland*, so that the aforementioned Weights, are what they issue for at the Mint. But they, like all other Coins, have some Variation in their Weights as they come from the Mint, and are many of them much worn by their passing through the Hands of the People, but this is not regarded in Payments in one or the other Country, they being National Coins.

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THE Proportional Value between the Silver and Gold Coin

In *England* is as 1. to .15 .072
In *Ireland* as — 1. to .15 .238
The Difference is ————— .166

To make this more Intelligible, I will use other Terms to express it. As thus,

ONE Ounce of Gold Coin of *England*, has, by the Authority of the State, a particular Value set on it in *England*, equal to the Value fixed by the same Authority on 15 oz. 1 pwt. 10.56 grs of the Silver Coin

AND according to the Rates these Coins pass for in *Ireland*, one Ounce of the Gold is of equal Value to 15 oz. 4 pwt. 18.24 grs. of the Silver Coin.

So that the Difference is 3 pwt. 7.68 grs. of the Silver Coin of *England*, which an Ounce of *English* Gold-Coin, can purchase in *Ireland* more than it can in *England*. And this is the Disproportion between the Gold and Silver Coins of *England*, as they pass there and in *Ireland*, which amounts on the Ounce of Gold to 10.21 d. *English* Money, equal to 11.14 d. *Irish* Money, computed at 13 Pence for a Shilling, and is about 20 Shillings on one hundred Pounds *English* Money.

As it appears that an Ounce of *Guinea-Gold* passes in *Ireland* for 4 l. 5 s. 3.515 d. and that it is over-rated by 11.14 d. it is argued that so much ought to be deducted from the Price of Gold in *Ireland*, in order to reduce it to the same Proportion as in *England*, and then the Value of the Ounce of Gold would be 4 l. 4 s. 4.37 d. at which Rate a Guinea ought to pass only for 22 s. 9. d. the Value it is reduced to in the Scheme A.

THUS perhaps the Case would stand, were we to consider the Matter only with respect to the Gold and Silver

Silver

Silver Coin of *England*. But I hope my Reader is already prepared to agree with me, that we ought also to take under Consideration, the Price of Gold and Silver, as meer Commodities, in the Market of *London*. For without this we cannot be sufficiently prepared for a discreet Decision of so important a Question.

GOLD, (by which I understand that Metal under any Figure, except *British* Coin) of Standard Fineness, was worth, by a Medium of the Price in the Market of *London* taken for several Years past 3*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* per Ounce, equal to 4*l.* 6*s.* *Irish* Money.

BULLION, *i. e.* Silver under any Shape except *British* Coin, of Standard Fineness, was at a Medium Price taken for the same time, worth 5*s.* 4*s.* 5*d.* per Ounce, equal to 5*s.* 9.875*d.* *Irish* Money: And the publick Prints misinform us or the Price of both *Gold* and *Bullion* are much higher at this Day.

THUS it appears that the Price of an Ounce of *Bullion*, exceeds the *nominal Value* of the like Quantity of Silver-Coin by 2*s.* 5*d.* *English*, equal to 2.708*d.* Money of *Ireland*. And we may see, that an Ounce of *Gold* of the Coin of *England* is less valued by the Authority of the State, than an Ounce of *Gold* of the same Fineness yields at the Market by 11*s.* 5*d.* *English*, equal to 12.45*d.* *Irish* Money, computed at the Rate of 13*d.* for a Shilling. And as this exceeds the Defect of Proportion before-observed between the *Gold* and *Silver* Coin of *England*, as they pass in that Country and in this, so I hope my Reader will be convinced that there was no Reason to lower the *Guinea*, since it is already under-rated, when it is compared with the *Market-price* of *Gold* in *London*.

EVERY one knows that the Hazards Men run in melting down, or in exporting the National Coin, often makes *Bullion* rise higher in *England* than the Price here

here mentioned, and it must proceed from some such accidental Cause, that *Bullion* or *Gold* of Standard Fineness, exceeds the Price of the Mint. But be the Reason of this exceeding in the Price of *Gold* and *Bullion* what it will, the current Rate of those Metals, ought to fall under our immediate Consideration. For as we are to establish a Price by Publick Authority, on all kinds of Species of Money, of the different Nations of Europe, by which they are to pass in Payments in *Ireland*, so we ought to regulate those Rates (if we make *England* our Standard) by the Market-price of *Gold* and *Bullion* there; since all those different Coins, are looked upon in that Country barely as a Merchandize.

THE Reader by comparing the Papers, in the Appendix (A. B.) will find, that conformable to this Notion the Rules observed in rating the Currency of foreign Silver (by which I understand all Silver Coins except *British*) is according to the above Medium Price of *Bullion* in *England*. But I cannot comprehend the Reason of not estimating the Silver of *England* by the same Rule, since *Guineas* fell under our Power. And much less can I understand by what Rule, for the well-regulating of our Coin, could *Guineas*, and all *Foreign Gold* Coin, be reduced to the Value of the *English Silver*, when *English Silver* was left under-estimated by 2*d.* ½ in the Ounce; and all this will appear yet more unintelligible, when the ill Effects of weighing the *Gold* Species of Foreign Money are considered.

I confess these Things seemed to me necessarily introductive of many evil Consequences to the Interest of this Country; and whether I founded my Apprehensions on reasonable Grounds or not, is now submitted to Publick Consideration.

ONE great Evil I apprehended from this Scheme was, that if it took Place, all the *English* Silver, and Gold, as well as Foreign Gold Coin, would in time be drawn away, and instead thereof the current Cash of the Kingdom, wou'd consist of the intricate, I had almost said unintelligible Silver Coins of other Nations.

To prove this I am to remind my Reader that an *English* Shilling passing for 13 d. in *Ireland*, the Ounce of *English* Silver Money passes in *Ireland* at the Rate of 5 s. 7.166 d. the Ounce. And that the Foreign Silver, if it was to pass as in the Scheme, wou'd be worth by the Ounce of Standard Silver at least 5 s. 9.875 d. therefore wou'd be rated above the Price of *English* Silver Coin by 2.708 d. on the Ounce, which wou'd thus operate in carrying from us the *English* Silver, and all manner of Gold Coin.

FOUR hundred *English* Crowns make in *England* 100 l. and in *Ireland* they pass for 108 l. 6 s. 8 d. But these Crowns weighing 19 pwt. 8.515 grs. a-piece, the 400 Crowns are in the *General Estimation* of Silver, of equal Value to 387 oz. 10 pwt. of Silver of the same Fineness. But as an Ounce of Foreign Silver was to have been raised by 2.5 d. *English* equal to 2.7 d. *Irish*, if that Scheme had taken Place, it had raised a Disparity of Value between the *English* Silver Money, and Foreign Silver, as they were to have passed in *Ireland* of 4 l. 0 s. 8.75 d. on the 100 l *English*, equal to 4 l. 7 s. 5.5 d. on the 108 l. 6 s. 8 d. *Irish*, which Disparity of Value, must of course drain away the *English* Silver, and substitute in Lieu thereof some other Coin. But this could be none other but Foreign Silver, because it was intended by the same Scheme to lower all Gold Coins, to the Scale of the *British* Silver. Therefore the Gold Species of all kinds must have followed the Fate of the *English* Silver. And now I must refer to my Reader to consider, on viewing the different Denominations of the Foreign Silver, and their Subdivisions, together with their different Weights, Fineness

ness and Rates, how much Intricacy wou'd be introduced in all Affairs wherein Money is used in the Kingdom; and then I dare say he will readily agree with me, that the Confusion which wou'd be thereby created, was a Matter well worth the Care of every Man in the Kingdom to prevent.

BUT it has been said, that as the *English East-India* Company have an annual Demand for this kind of Coin, so they would not fail to take it off of our Hands, and often at an advanced Rate. Let us therefore consider how this Argument, admitting it to be true, will stand to our Advantage, and we shall find that as all Men love Ease and Security in counting of Money, so they often give Premiums for obtaining such particular Species of Money as will answer their Ends. By this means it is true, some *English* Money, and foreign Gold might be kept in the Country, to exchange for the unwieldy, intricate Coin we should have among us. But, as it would be rare, can any one think that Men would part with it without Premiums? And what does all this amount to, but to introduce a greater Necessity of *Money-changers*, than we have at present? and to put Men under more indispensable Obligations of letting their Money lye in the Hands of Persons, who only will have Skill to make Advantage of any sudden Demand for our Money, and Ability to carry it to the Market, by the Currency of their Notes, which must of course rise in their Credit in proportion as the Intricacy of our Coin increases?

If this can be advantageous to the Nation, I confess it is for Reasons that have not occurred to me. In my way of thinking, the Affairs of Money, as indeed all other Points of Trade, ought to be rendered easy to the meanest Capacity, and not incumbered with Difficulties that make them unintelligible. It is for this Reason that the Coins of all Countries are calculated to contain equal Numbers, and aliquot-Parts, of the Denominations by which they keep their Accounts. This renders the Receipt of Money

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ney easy to all People, and not so intricate and hazardous, as where all the Pieces are to be weighed, and moreover to be considered with a sharp Eye to distinguish the exact Species of the Coin, in order to apply the proper Weight to it, and know the Value thereof when weighed.

I will give one Instance among many others which most certainly will occur to the Reader's Observation. There are in the Scheme four different Pieces of Silver of *Spain*, viz. the *Mexico*, *Pillar*, *Seville*, and *Peru Pieces of Eight*. The two former are adjusted to their intended Value by the same Weight, the two latter by a less Weight than the others; and the *Peru Piece* is to pass for only 4 s. 7 d. whereas the other three are to pass for 5 s. a piece.

But this is not all, for every lesser Piece of the same Species is to pass in proportion. Now there are lesser Pieces of each Species to the eighth part, and for all those too there must be Weights, or how can their Values be adjusted in proportion to the Integer? And now I may venture to appeal to my Reader whether a Man must not acquire a perfect Skill in the Receipt of Money, and learn a good part of the *Silver-Smith's Trade*, before he undertakes to receive any considerable Sum, in such intricate Species. As for lesser Sums, and small Payments, which are the Life of Trade, and whereon the Maintenance of the common People depends, they must of course be attended with proportional, if not more inextricable Difficulties. The ill Consequences of this, would be at first a general Diffidence and Confusion, which of course must end in an entire Confidence in the Credit of a few Persons, who would acquire skill enough to undertake the difficult and hazardous Task of receiving Money, in lieu whereof their Notes would circulate in all manner of Business. These were the Considerations that inclined me to be of Opinion, that if the *Bankers* and *Merchants* skilled in Money, had their

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own private Interest at Heart, and no Regard for the Publick Good, they would have forwarded, rather than opposed this Scheme. Since thereby greater Intricacies would be created in the Receipt and Payment of Money, and of consequence the Credit of their Notes, would be proportionally encreas'd.

One of the great Advantages expected from this Scheme was, that thereby the Exchange between *England* and *Ireland* would be lowered, yet the contrary seems to me most evident, even from what has been already said. However I will explain this Point more fully.

By *Exchange* here, is understood the Surplus Money paid on 100 l. in *Ireland*, for 100 l. paid, or payable in *England*. Thus when a Man pays in *Ireland* 110 l. for 100 l. received by his Correspondent in *England*, or for a Bill of Exchange payable in that Country, the Exchange is said to be 10 per Cent.

Now this Exchange is ruled by the *Par of Money* between both Countries, and by the Occasions of drawing from one Country on the Other.

THE *Par of Money* is, as this Expression is generally understood, the *Nominal-Value*, certain Quantities of Gold or Silver, pass for in both Countries. Thus as a 100 Pounds worth of *English Silver-Coin*, brought over to *Ireland*, passes for 108 l. 6 s. 8 d. so an 100 l. of this Money in *England*, is *par* or equal to 108 l. 6 s. 8 d. in *Ireland*. But on this Occasion I use the Term *Par of Money*, to denote the Difference between the Nominal Sums in both Countries, and therefore the *Par of Money* on *British Silver*, between *England* and *Ireland*, is the Difference between 100 l. and 108 l. 6 s. 8 d. viz. 8 l. 6 s. 8 d. By the same way the *Par of Money* on any other Species of Coin is to be found out.

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THE Rise of Exchange from the Occasion of drawing from one Country on another, is not reducible to any certain Rule. Trade regulates it in a great Measure, by the Ballance thereof inclining to one or the other side; but accidental Occasions of Remittances often weigh down the Scale. This however we may observe in general, that whenever *Exchange* is below the *Par of Money*, it is to the Advantage, whenever it exceeds, it is to the Disadvantage of *Ireland*. Every lowering of *Exchange* in this Sense, must therefore be of Service to us, but it can no otherwise be effected but by an advantageous Trade, and by cutting off the great Occasions of Remittances into *England*.

To say any thing with Certainty on the Subject of *Exchange*, as it lies now before us, it appears we must fix our Thoughts thereof, to the *Par of Money*; and if it appears that this would be raised, had the Scheme for regulating our Coin taken place, it must necessarily follow that those who projected this Scheme, were greatly mistaken when they expected it would lower the *Exchange*.

THAT I may give the greatest Advantage that can be required of me in this Argument, I will admit (tho' I don't allow it to be true) that Moyd'ors are worth no more in *England* than 27 s. because they have obtained a sort of Currency, as I have said before, at that Rate. Therefore since they pass here for 30 s. the *Par of Money* on that Species is 11l. 2s. 2d. and let this be the *Par of Money* they expected to lower, it will appear, that if the Scheme had taken place, a higher *Par of Money*, or *Disparity* between the nominal Value of Money in *England* and *Ireland*, would be created.

FOR then, as all our Money would consist of foreign Silver, except some few Pieces, which perhaps might be kept as Medals, or what might be employed by *Money-changers* in making Advantage of the Perplexities of the

the People, so the *Par of Money* between *England* and *Ireland*, must be regulated according to the Disparity between the *English* Money, and this Coin. And then, as I have already shewed (page 12.) that this amounts to 4l. 7s. 5d. 5. to be added to 8l. 6s. 8d. the *Par of Money* on the Silver Coin of *England*, the *Par of Money*, in case the Scheme had been executed, would be 12l. 14s. 1d. 5, which would exceed the highest *Par* they now contend against in our Money, by 1l. 11s. 11d. 5. And thus I hope from the *Par of Money*, I have proved that *Exchange* would be raised, and not lowered by executing the Scheme proposed for regulating our Coin.

IF we take a View of this Matter on the Foot of our Trade, I am afraid the Prospect will appear more gloomy, and disagreeable. Trade is a tender Plant, exceeding difficult to raise, and never out of danger of being destroyed. Internal Causes frequently breed Cankers that prove fatal to it, and external Blasts wither the Fruit, nay sometimes quite destroy the Produce of many Years Industry. With my Reader's Leave I will continue the Allegory, and observe, that Money and Credit compose the Juice which preserves the Life of Trade and gives Vigor to all its Operations. Therefore if great Care be not taken to keep this Juice well regulated, and free from noxious Particles, the Growth of this precious Plant will be stunted, and its very Being endangered.

I AM unwilling to dwell longer on describing the ill Consequences that appeared to me, as necessarily attendant on the Regulation proposed for our Coin. I will therefore quit the unpleasing Subject, and examine how it is possible to remedy the Evil that is got into our current Cash. An Evil that has deprived us of all our Silver Money, and unless remedied will prove hurtful to the general Affairs of the Kingdom.

THERE is but one of two general Ways to effect this. The first is by a *Mint* in *Ireland*, the other by assigning a propor-

proportional Value to all the Silver and Gold Coins of *Europe*. And upon these Heads I shall humbly propose my Thoughts.

As to a *Mint*, without doubt it will prove an effectual, and perhaps the only effectual Method that can properly relieve us. Had our Forefathers settled the Value of Gold and Silver Coins in *Ireland* at the same Rates they pass in *England*; and were it made lawful to send over their Coin to *Ireland*, perhaps it were sufficient for us to accept of the *British* Coin alone as Money, and to treat all other Coins as meer Merchandize. Then a *Mint* in *Ireland* would be needless. But there being a Diversity of *Nominal Values* given to the same Pieces in *England* and *Ireland*, which it is not expedient now to alter, and since Men don't seem inclined to give Liberty by a Law to export the National-Coin from *England*; even tho' Trade should turn to our Favour. It seems incumbent on us to endeavour to obtain a *Mint*, in order to regulate all the jarring Pieces of different Nations, and to bring them into a proper Mass of Money to answer the Business of a trading Country. And this would effectually prevent our bringing over the *English* Coin, which then would be looked upon only as Bullion, and would scarce ever be brought into *Ireland*, since the Balance of our Dealings always runs against us.

MANY other Reasons might be given to shew, why we ought to hope for Success on a proper Application for this great Advantage to our Trade and Country; and I cannot see any Objection of Weight against it. But perhaps I have formerly said enough on this Subject, and therefore I shall not now enter farther into it, but to consider some things with relation to a *Coinage*, on a Supposition that we may have a *Mint*.

IN the *Gold-Coin*, I think we ought to preserve the *English* Standard of Fineness, and taking the same to be generally worth 3*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* *English*, or 4*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.* the Ounce *Irish*, then the Pound of Gold being cut into 48 Pieces

Pieces, each Piece would weigh 5 *pwt.* and might pass for 2*l.* 1 *shill.* and 6 pence, and Pieces of half the Quantity in proportion.

As to *Silver-Coin*, perhaps it might be thought expedient to make some Alteration in the Standard, at least in some part of the Species, I mean the small Pieces. As for the Crowns, Half-Crowns, and Shillings, they ought to be of Standard Fineness, and the Pound Weight being cut into 14 Crowns, each weighing 17 *pwt.* 4.428 *grs.* might pass for 5 Shillings, and the Half-Crown and Shilling in Proportion, which wou'd answer the Rate of 5*s.* 10*d.* *Irish* for an Ounce of Bullion.

BUT as to the *six-penny* and *three-penny* Pieces, it might not be amiss to vary the *Standard* by making it something worse. I do not mean, thereby to make these Pieces contain less pure Silver in Proportion to the larger Pieces, but a greater Quantity of *Allay*; which wou'd render them somewhat bigger, and heavier than if of Standard Fineness, and the Metal being made harder by the *Allay*, these Pieces wou'd be less subject to wear, and better adapted to their intended brisk Circulation among the Common People.

SUPPOSE then that the Standard for these small Pieces was _____ 9 oz. 10 *pwt.* fine Silver, and 2 _____ 10 of *Allay*.

_____ 12 _____ a Pound Weight of *six-penny* and *three-penny* Pieces.

NOW if this Pound Weight of Silver is cut into 120 *six-penny*, or into 240. *three-penny* Pieces, it will be found that each of these contains a Quantity of pure Silver, in Proportion with a Pound Weight of *Standard Silver* coined into 70 Shillings.

BUT some may perhaps think that this wou'd bring our *Coin* into Dis-repute, and hurt us in our Trade with other

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other Nations. To remove such Apprehensions, I must put my Reader in mind, that it is proposed that all the Gold Coin, and the Silver in Crowns, Half-crowns, and Shillings, shou'd remain according to the *British* Standard, so that if this Argument is brought, on a Supposition that our Money must be exported to pay our Debts, will not these larger Species of Money serve them; but they must have *All* our Money, and not leave the small Pieces of Silver which are so necessary among the common People. The Intent of mixing them with a greater Quantity of Allay, is to prevent the hoarding, melting down, or readily exporting of them, and to render them less liable to be lost in the Course they take, and less subject to wear in the nimble Circulation they must make in a trading Country.

IT might be here observed what great Loss is in the Weight of *English Silver*; especially the *Shillings* and *Six-penny Pieces*. Even the *Crowns* and *Half-crowns* are observed to lose considerably in a few Years constant Use, but the smaller Pieces making more frequent Circulations in Trade, have been observed to lose from 5 to 9 per cent in the Compass of thirty Years.

IT is for avoiding these Inconveniencies that in *Holland* their smaller Pieces of Silver Money are of baser Allay than the larger. But I know some, who have superficially considered Matters of this kind, imagine they are not intrinsically worth the *Nominal Value* they pass for. However if they give themselves Time to consider, they must conclude so wise a *State* as that, cou'd not let any Part of their Cash want a proper Intrinsic Value; and if they examine the Fact, they will find even the worst of their *Schillings* has a Quantity of *pure Silver* in it, in Proportion with their *Three-Guilder Pieces* which by all Hands are allowed to be equal, at least, to *English* Standard.

B U T

(21)

B U T I confess all these Notions may appear something new, and therefore I am not willing any longer to insist on them. The Mint is what we want as the only proper Means of easing us from the Inconveniencies of an ill-proportioned *Cash*. If we can have a *National-Coin*, then the Money of all other Countries, will be looked upon among us, as in Reason they ought in all Places out of the Dominion of the State whose Stamp they bear, only as a Merchandize; and whatever Currency they obtain, it will be by their intrinsic Worth, or by some accidental Circumstance, which may render them, as other Commodities, more valuable at some times than at others. But if we are still to remain in the unhappy Circumstances, of accepting the Coins of all Nations at a certain Rate, to be fixed by publick Authority, an Evil for which we ought at any reasonable Rate to purchase a Remedy, the greatest Care, and the nicest Hand ought to be employed in adjusting the Rates of these different Species.

I confess that the more I have consider'd this Subject, the more difficult I have found it to conclude on a positive Rule, whereby all these different Species of Money might be regulated, so as that each of them shou'd bear a proper Proportion to the other. However as I have dipped into the Subject, I will declare my Thoughts, with a perfect Submission to better Judges.

In the first Place I think general *Standards* ought to be fixed on, and every Coin to be regulated accordingly. And not to make one *Standard* for some particular Species of Money, and a different *Standard* for others, as in the late Scheme.

A N D as in Matters of this kind we ought principally to have a Regard to the Value *England* sets on Gold and Silver, so it appears to me that the Rule we ought to follow, is to be taken from the Value they set on
Gold

Gold and Silver considered as a Merchandize, and not barely as the same is estimated in their Coin. Herein I am in Part confirmed by the Opinion of those who calculated the Scheme (Letter A.) but why they did not thoroughly pursue the same Rule I cannot conceive.

As it therefore appears that 4 l. 6 s. Irish Money is the nearest Value, we can fix on, for an Ounce of Gold, and that 5 s. 10 d. like Money is the Value of Bullion, according to their Rates in the Market of London, taken by a Medium of several Years, let these be the Standards whereby the different Coins of Gold and Silver mentioned in the Scheme A. together with the English Silver, are to be adjusted; and perhaps the Paper in the Appendix, (under Letter C.) will give a proper Table thereof.

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I FORESEE it will be objected to this Scheme, that by allowing the Price of Gold 4 l. 6 s. and of Silver 5 s. 10 d. per oz. the Proportional-Value of these Metals would be but as 1 to 14.74 whereas the Proportion between Gold and Silver Coin in England is as 1 to 15.072. To this I must answer, that as we don't fix on the Coin of England as the Standard, but on the Market Price taken by a Medium for a long time past, so the Proportional-Value of these two Metals at the Market of London is what I lay down for a Rule, and I presume I have fixed on Rates which agree properly thereto.

THERE are few things of this kind but will admit of different Ways to work them. The Invention of Man is very fruitful on such Occasions. Were I minded to swell this Paper to a great Bulk, I cou'd spin out my Arguments to a greater Length. I might form Schemes of many kinds, and give large Quotations from Ancient and Modern Authors of great Curiosity in the Affairs of the Mint, and in their Observations on the different Coins of Europe. But I have avoided every thing

thing that might favour of too much Nicety in this Matter, or which might draw away the Attention of my Reader. However I will propose another Way to regulate the Coin, which I happened to mention on another Occasion; and that is, that the British Silver Coin, as currant in Ireland, should be the Standard to rule all foreign Silver, and the Guinea to regulate the Foreign Gold, upon which Rules the Table marked D. is calculated.

BUT to this Table it may be objected, that it wou'd create a Difference between the Par of Gold, and Silver-Money, of above one per Cent. as in Page 9. and therefore not at all proper for our present purpose, since the Want of Silver is our Complaint. I confess every Scheme that can be formed, in order to regulate the different Coins of Nations, and make them all submit to pass in one particular Country, at certain fixed Rates; will ever be liable to Objections. The best Course is, to accept of the least Faulty; for it is beyond the Art of Man to form One that is without Faults.

FOR my Part, as I have said already, I don't see any Possibility of properly adjusting our Cash, but by the Assistance of a Mint. All other Methods may answer By-ends, but they will ever be introductive of Inconveniencies. They may for the present skin over, and seem to cure the Wound, but it will in Time fester, and break out with greater Danger. A Mint is the only sovereign Remedy that can search to the Bottom of the Evil, and cure it.

T H U S I have given my Reasons for opposing a former Scheme, for regulating our Coin, which I apprehended wou'd have introduced greater Inconveniencies, than we even now labour under. And whether my Apprehensions were well grounded or not, I must submit to the impartial Reader. I have also endeavoured to give the best Insights I can, in this important Question,

on the Decision whereof I must confess I think a great Deal of our future Happiness depends. If I have acquitted my self of this Subject, as much to the Satisfaction of my Country-men, as I have desired to do it, to the Advantage of my Country, I shall always with Pleasure reflect on the Trouble and Pains I have had on this Occasion.



Letter



Letter A.

A Copy of the Scheme for Regulating the Current Coin of IRELAND, as the same was delivered to the Merchants who petitioned to be heard on that Occasion.

	l.	s.	d.
IT is PROPOSED, that for the future a Guinea should pass at	1	02	9
And all lesser Pieces of the same Species in Proportion.			
The Moyd'or weighing 6 dwt. 22 grs. at	1	09	3
The Half-Moyd'or weighing 3 dwt. 11 grs. at	0	14	7½
The Quarter-Moyd'or weighing 1 dwt. 17½ grs. at	0	07	4
The Spanish Quadruple Pistole of Gold, or Doubloon, weighing 17 dwt. 8 grs. at	3	13	0
The Spanish or French Double-Pistole of Gold, or the Doubloon or Double Lewisd'or, weighing 8 dwt. 16 grs. at	1	16	6
The Spanish or French Pistole of Gold, weighing 4 dwt. 8 grs. at	0	18	3
The Spanish or French Half-Pistole of Gold, weighing 2 dwt. 4 grs. at	0	09	1½
The Spanish or French Quarter-Pistole of Gold, weighing 1 dwt. 2 grs. at	0	04	7
The French Lewisd'or of the new Species, weighing 5 dwt. 5 grs. at	1	02	0
The French Half-Lewisd'or of the new Species, weighing proportionably	0	11	0

The

	l.	s.	d.
The French Quarter-Lewis ^d or of the new Species, weighing proportionably, at —	0	05	6
The Piece of new Gold Coin of Portugal, weighing 18 dwt. 9 grs. at —	3	17	8
The Piece of new Gold Coin of Portugal, weighing 9 dwt. 5 grs. at —	1	19	0
The Piece of new Gold Coin of Portugal, weighing 4 dwt. 15 grs. at —	0	19	6
The Piece of new Gold Coin of Portugal, weighing 2 dwt. 8 grs. at —	0	09	10
The Piece of new Gold Coin of Portugal, weighing 1 dwt. 3 grs. at —	0	04	9
AND that one Penny be allowed for every Half-grain that shall be wanting in the Weight of any of the Foreign Gold Coins above mentioned, and that a Weight of one Half-grain be prepared accordingly.			
IT is further Proposed, that the Mexico Piece of $\frac{8}{8}$ weighing 17 dwt. 4 grs. do pass at —	0	05	0
And every lesser Piece of the same Species in Proportion.			
The Pillar-piece of $\frac{8}{8}$ weighing 17 dwt. 4 grs. at —	0	05	0
And every lesser Piece of the same Species in Proportion.			
The Seville Piece of $\frac{8}{8}$ weighing 17 dwt. do pass at —	0	05	0
And every lesser Piece of the same Species in Proportion.			
The Peru Piece of $\frac{8}{8}$ weighing 17 dwt. at —	0	04	7
And every lesser Piece of the same Species in Proportion.			
The Ducatoon of Spain, weighing 1 oz. 16 grs. at —	0	06	2
And every lesser Piece of the same Species in Proportion.			

The

	l.	s.	d.
The Holland Ducatoon, weighing 1 oz. 16 grs. at —	0	06	2
And every lesser Piece of the same Species in Proportion.			
The French Silver Lewis, weighing 19 dwt. 14 grs. at —	0	05	9
And every lesser Piece of the same Species in Proportion.			
The French Lewis weighing 17 dwt. at —	0	05	0
And every lesser Piece of the same Species in Proportion.			
The Crusado of Portugal, weighing 10 dwt. 20 grs. at —	0	03	2
And every lesser Piece of the same Species in Proportion.			
The Maximillian Dollar weighing 17 dwt. 18 grs. at —	0	05	1
And every lesser Piece of the same Species in Proportion.			
The Leopold Dollar, weighing 17 dwt. 18 grs. at —	0	05	0
And every lesser Piece of the same Species in Proportion.			
The Holland Dollar, weighing 17 dwt. 18 grs. at —	0	05	0
And every lesser Piece of the same Species in Proportion.			
The Bear Dollar, weighing 17 dwt. 18 grs. at —	0	04	11
And every lesser Piece of the same Species in Proportion.			
The Cross Dollar, weighing 17 dwt. 18 grs. at —	0	04	11
And every lesser Piece of the same Species in Proportion.			
The Danish Dollar, weighing 17 dwt. 18 grs. at —	0	04	11
And every lesser Piece of the same Species in Proportion.			

The

The Lyon Dollar, weighing 17 *dwt.* 18 ^{l. s. d.} _{grs.} } 0 04 2

And every lesser Piece of the same Species in Proportion.

AND that for every 4 *grs.* that shall be wanting in the Weight of any of the Foreign Silver-Coins above-mentioned, the Sum of one Half-penny be allowed, and that a Weight of 4 *grs.* be prepared accordingly.



Letter

A TABLE Shewing the different Weights and Rates they were to pass at in Ireland, &c. And these being taken as Standard, the former Scheme, are compared to these set down.

DENOMINATIONS.	Weight of each Piece.	Value of the each Piece by Scheme A.		
		l.	s.	d.
<i>Gold Coins.</i>				
Guineas	0 5 9 .438	1	2	9
Moyd'or	0 6 22	1	9	3.188
Quadruple Pistole	0 17 8	3	13	0
Louisd'or of New Species	0 5 5	1	2	0
New Gold Coin of Portugal	0 18 9	3	17	8.57
<i>Silver Coins.</i>				
English Crown	0 19 8 .515	0	5	5
Mexico Piece of $\frac{8}{8}$	0 17 4	0	5	0
Pillar Piece of $\frac{8}{8}$	0 17 4	0	5	0
Seville Piece of $\frac{8}{8}$	0 17 0	0	5	0
Peru Piece of $\frac{8}{8}$	1 0 16	0	4	7
Ducatoon	0 19 14	0	6	2
French Silver Louis	0 17 0	0	5	9
French Lewis	0 17 0	0	5	0
Crufado of Portugal	0 10 20	0	3	2
Maximilian Dollar	0 17 18	0	5	1
Leopold Dollar	0 17 18	0	5	0
Holland Dollar	0 17 18	0	5	0
Bear Dollar	0 17 18	0	4	11
Cross Dollar	3 17 18	0	4	11
Danish Dollar	0 17 18	0	4	11
Lyon Dollar	0 17 18	0	4	2

on Dollar, weighing 17 dwt. 18 ^{l.} ^{s.} ^{d.} } 0 04 2
 and every lesser Piece of the same Species in Proportion.

that for every 4 grs. that shall be wanting in Weight of any of the Foreign Silver-Coins ve-mentioned, the Sum of one Half-penny be wed, and that a Weight of 4 grs. be prepa- accordingly.



A TABLE Shewing the different Weights of the *Gold* and *Silver* Coins of *England*, with the Rates they were to pass at in *Ireland*, as well by the Piece, as computed by the Ounce. And these being taken as *Standards*, the Value of all *Foreign Coins* mentioned in the former Scheme, are compared to them by their *Weight* and *Fineness*, and their Difference set down.

DENOMINATIONS.	Weight of each Piece.	Value of each Piece by Scheme A.			Value of an Oz. by Scheme A.	Fineness of each Piece compared with the Standard.	Value of an Ounce of each Species according to the Fineness compared with the Standards.			Difference between the Value of the Ounce by Scheme A, and the Value by its Fineness compared with the Standard.			
		l.	s.	d.			l.	s.	d.	Overvalued by Scheme A.	Undervalued by Scheme A.		
<i>Gold Coins.</i>	oz. pwt. grs.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Guineas	0 5 9 .438	1	2	9 4	4	4	4.375	Standard	4	4	4.375		
Moyd'or	0 6 22	1	9	3 4	4	4	6.939	better 1/2 a gr.	4	4	10.127		0 0 3.188
Quadruple Pistole	0 17 8	3	13	0 4	4	4	2.769	worse 1/2 a gr.	4	3	10.523	0 00	4.246
Louisd'or of New Species	0 5 5	1	2	0 4	4	4	5.784	worse 1 gr.	4	3	4.98	0 01	0.8
New Gold Coin of Portugal	0 18 9	3	17	8 4	4	4	6.42	better 1 gr.	4	5	3.99		0 0 9.57
<i>Silver Coins.</i>													
English Crown	0 19 8 .515	0	5	5 0	5	5	7.166	Standard	0	5	7.166		
Mexico Piece of 8	0 17 4	0	5	0 0	5	5	9.66	Standard	0	5	7.166	0 0	2.5
Pillar Piece of 8	0 17 4	0	5	0 0	5	5	9.66	Standard	0	5	7.166	0 0	2.5
Seville Piece of 8	0 17 0	0	5	0 0	5	5	10.588	better 0 1 0 0	5	7.468	0 0	2.12	
Peru Piece of 8	1 0 16	0	4	7 0	5	5	4.69	worse 0 16 0 0	5	2.325	0 0	2.365	
Ducatoon	0 19 14	0	6	2 0	5	5	11.6	better 0 4 5 0	5	8.4	0 0	3.2	
French Silver Louis	0 17 0	0	5	9 0	5	5	10.468	worse 0 0 12 0	5	7.09	0 0	3.378	
French Lewis	0 17 0	0	5	0 0	5	5	10.588	0 0 16 0	5	6.66	0 0	3.62	
Crufado of Portugal	0 10 20	0	3	2 0	5	5	10.15	0 0 23 0	5	6.875	0 0	3.275	
Maximilian Dollar	0 17 18	0	5	1 0	5	5	8.73	0 4 12 0	5	5.8	0 0	2.93	
Leopold Dollar	0 17 18	0	5	0 0	5	5	7.6	0 9 12 0	5	4.29	0 0	3.31	
Holland Dollar	0 17 18	0	5	0 0	5	5	7.6	0 10 3 0	5	4.1	0 0	3.5	
Bear Dollar	0 17 18	0	4	11 0	5	5	6.45	0 11 8 0	5	3.73	0 0	2.72	
Cross Dollar	3 17 18	0	4	11 0	5	5	6.45	0 12 3 0	5	3.49	0 0	2.96	
Danish Dollar	0 17 18	0	4	11 0	5	5	6.45	0 13 4 0	5	3.183	0 0	3.267	
Lyon Dollar	0 17 18	0	4	2 0	4	8.338	2 3 7 0	4	6.068	0 0	2.27		

Letter

A TABLE, shewing the Value of *English* and of the Rates of 4*l.* 6*s.* per Ounce for Gold, and 5*s.* 11*d.* for Silver,

DENOMINATIONS.	Weight of each Piece.			Fineness of each Piece compared with the Standards.	Value of an Ounce of each Species according to the Price of the Standard, and the Fineness of the Piece.			Val. Piec. to the		
	oz.	pwt.	gr.		l.	s.	d.			
Gold-Coins.	Guinea	0	5	9	.438	Standard	4	6	0	1
	Moyd'or	0	6	22		better $\frac{1}{2}$ a gr.	4	6	5	.8
	Quadruple Pistole	0	17	8		worse $\frac{1}{2}$ a gr.	4	5	6	.2
	Louis d'or of new Species	0	5	5		worse 1 gr.	4	5	0	.266
	New Gold Coin of Portugal	0	18	9		better 1 gr.	4	6	11	.724
Silver-Coins.	English Crown	0	19	8	.515	Standard	0	5	10	0
	Mexico Piece of $\frac{8}{8}$	0	17	14		Standard	0	5	10	0
	Pillar Piece of $\frac{8}{8}$	0	17	14		Standard	0	5	10	0
	Seville Piece of $\frac{8}{8}$	0	17	0		better	0	5	10	.31
	Peru Piece of $\frac{8}{8}$	0	17	0		worse	0	5	4	.95
	Ducatoon	1	00	16		better	0	5	11	.3
	French Silver Louis	0	19	14		worse	0	5	9	.85
	French Louis	0	17	0			0	5	9	.8
	Crufado of Portugal	0	10	20			0	5	9	.7
	Maximilian Dollar	0	17	18			0	5	8	.58
	Leopold Dollar	0	17	18			0	5	7	
	Holland Dollar	0	17	18			0	5	6	.48
	Bear Dollar	0	17	18			0	5	6	.43
	Cross Dollar	0	17	18			0	5	6	.18
	Danish Dollar	0	17	18			0	5	5	.85
Lyon Dollar	0	17	18			2	4	8	.36	

A TABLE, shewing the Value of *English* and other Coins at the Rates of 4*l.* 6*s.* per Ounce for Gold, and 5*s.* 10*d.* per Ounce for Silver,

DENOMINATIONS.	Weight of each Piece.	Fineness of each Piece compared with the Standards.	Value of an Ounce of each Species according to the Price of the Standard, and the Fineness of the Piece.	Value of each Piece according to the Value by the Ounce.	Nearest Round Sum the Pieces may pass at.
Gold-Coins.					
Guinea	oz. pwt. gr. 5 9 .438	Standard	4 6 0	1 3 2	1 3 0
Moyd'or	0 6 22	better $\frac{1}{2}$ a gr.	4 6 5 .8	1 9 10 .9	1 9 10
Quadruple Pistole	0 17 8	worse $\frac{1}{2}$ a gr.	4 5 6 .2	3 14 1 .56	3 14 0
Louis d'or of new Species	0 5 5	worse 1 gr.	4 5 0 .266	1 2 0 .65	1 2 0
New Gold Coin of Portugal	0 18 9	better 1 gr.	4 6 11 .724	3 19 10 .9	4 0 0
Silver-Coins.					
English Crown	0 19 8 .515	Standard	0 5 10	0 5 7 .356	0 5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mexico Piece of $\frac{8}{8}$	0 17 14	Standard	0 5 10	0 5 0 .8	0 5 0
Pillar Piece of $\frac{8}{8}$	0 17 14	Standard	0 5 10	0 5 0 .8	0 5 0
oz. pwt. gr.					
Seville Piece of $\frac{8}{8}$	0 17 0	better 0 1 0	0 5 10 .31	0 4 11 .76	0 5 0
Peru Piece of $\frac{8}{8}$	0 17 0	worse 0 16 0	0 5 4 .95	0 4 7 .2	0 4 7
Ducatoon	1 00 16	better 0 4 5	0 5 11 .3	0 6 1 .67	0 6 2
French Silver Louis	0 19 14	worse 0 0 12	0 5 9 .85	0 5 8 .39	0 5 8
French Louis	0 17 0	0 0 16	0 5 9 .8	0 4 11 .33	0 5 0
Crusado of Portugal	0 10 20	0 0 23	0 5 9 .7	0 3 2 .2	0 3 2
Maximilian Dollar	0 17 18	0 4 12	0 5 8 .58	0 5 0 .8	0 5 0
Leopold Dollar	0 17 18	0 9 12	0 5 7	0 4 11 .83	0 5 0
Holland Dollar	0 17 18	0 10 3	0 5 6 .48	0 4 11 .26	0 5 0
Bear Dollar	0 17 18	0 11 8	0 5 6 .43	0 4 10 .77	0 4 11
Cross Dollar	0 17 18	0 12 3	0 5 6 .18	0 4 10 .72	0 4 11
Danish Dollar	0 17 18	0 13 4	0 5 5 .85	0 4 10 .45	0 4 11
Lyon Dollar	0 17 18	2 3 7	0 4 8 .36	0 4 2	0 4 2

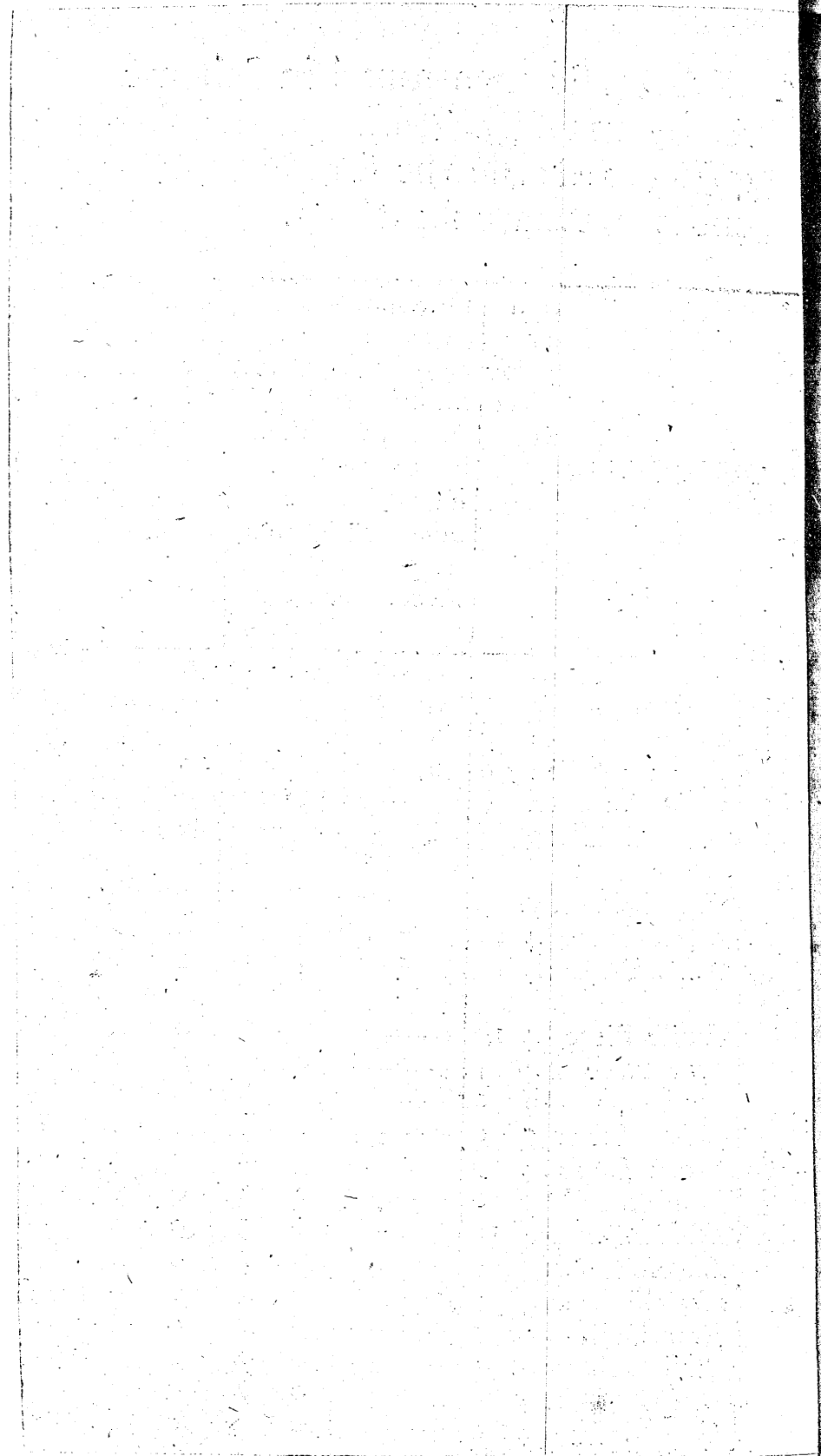
A TABLE shewing the Value of each of the Gold and Silver-Coins mentioned in the former Tables, by making Guineas, as they pass in Ireland, the Standard for Foreign English Crown-piece the Standard for Foreign Silver. And in this Table the Differences between the Value of the Coins by this and former Tables are shewn.

DENOMINATIONS.	Weight of the Pieces.			Fineness compared with the Standards.	Value of the Ounce according to Fineness.	Value of the Piece according to the Value by the Ounce.	Nearest round Sum for the Piece to pass at.	
	oz.	pwt.	gr.					
Gold-Coins.	Guinea	0	5	9.438	Standard	4 5 3.515	1 3 0	1 3 0
	Moyd'or	0	6	22	better $\frac{1}{2}$ a gr.	4 5 9.33	1 9 7.976	1 9 8
	Quadruple Pistole	0	17	8	worse $\frac{1}{2}$ a gr.	4 4 9.7	3 13 6	3 13 6
	Louis'd'or of New Species	0	5	5	worse 1 gr.	4 4 3.89	1 1 11.5	1 2 0
	New Gold Coin of Portugal	0	18	9	better 1 gr.	4 6 3.135	3 19 3	3 19 4
Silver-Coins.	English Crown	0	19	8.515	Standard	0 5 7.166	0 5 5	0 5 5
	Mexico Piece of $\frac{8}{8}$	0	17	4	Standard	0 5 7.166	0 4 9.646	0 4 10
	Pillar Piece of $\frac{8}{8}$	0	17	4	Standard	0 5 7.166	0 4 9.646	0 4 10
	Seville Piece of $\frac{8}{8}$	0	17	0	better 0 1 0	0 5 7.468	0 4 9.347	0 4 10
	Peru Piece of $\frac{8}{8}$	0	17	0	worse 0 16 0	0 5 3.325	0 4 4.97	0 4 5
	Ducatoon	1	0	16	better 0 4 5	0 5 8.4	0 5 10.68	0 6 0
	French Silver Louis	0	19	14	worse 0 0 12	0 5 7	0 5 5.6	0 5 6
	French Louis	0	17	0	0 0 16	0 5 6.96	0 4 8.9	0 4 9
	Crusado of Portugal	0	10	20	0 0 23	0 5 6.87	0 3 0.22	0 3 0
	Maximilian Dollar	0	17	18	0 4 12	0 5 5.8	0 4 10.4	0 4 10
	Leopold Dollar	0	17	18	0 9 12	0 5 4.29	0 4 9.5	0 4 9
	Holland Dollar	0	17	18	0 10 3	0 5 4.1	0 4 8.88	0 4 9
	Bear Dollar	0	17	18	0 11 8	0 5 3.7	0 4 8.77	0 4 9
	Cross Dollar	0	17	18	0 12 3	0 5 3.49	0 4 8.34	0 4 9
	Danish Dollar	0	17	18	0 13 4	0 5 3.1	0 4 8	0 4 8
Lyon Dollar	0	17	18	2 3 7	0 4 6.68	0 4 0	0 4 0	

A TABLE shewing the Value of each of the Gold and Silver-Coins mentioned in Scheme A. by making Guineas, as they pass in Ireland, the Standard for Foreign Gold, and the English Crown-piece the Standard for Foreign Silver. And in this Table the several Differences between the Value of the Coins by this and former Tables are set down.

DENOMINATIONS.	Weight of the Pieces.			Fineness compared with the Standards.	Value of the Ounce according to Fineness.			Value of the Piece according to the Value by the Ounce.	Nearest round Sum for the Piece to pass at.	Difference between the Rate here set down for the Pieces to pass at, and the Value by Scheme A.		The Rates here set down, fall short of the Value in Table C							
	oz.	pwt.	gr.		l.	s.	d.			Exceeds Scheme A. per Piece.	Falls short of Scheme A. per Piece.		s.	d.					
Gold-Coins.	Guinea	0	5	9.438	Standard	4	5	3.515	1	3	0	1	3	0	0	2			
	Moyd'or	0	6	22	better $\frac{1}{2}$ a gr.	4	5	9.33	1	9	7.976	1	9	8	0	5	0	2	
	Quadruple Pistole	0	17	8	worse $\frac{1}{2}$ a gr.	4	4	9.7	3	13	6	3	13	6	0	6	0	6	
	Louisd'or of New Species	0	5	5	worse 1 gr.	4	4	3.89	1	1	11.5	1	2	0					
	New Gold Coin of Portugal	0	18	9	better 1 gr.	4	6	3.135	3	19	3	3	19	4	1	8		0	8
Silver-Coins.	English Crown	0	19	8.515	Standard	0	5	7.166	0	5	5	0	5	5			0	2.5	
	Mexico Piece of $\frac{8}{8}$	0	17	4	Standard	0	5	7.166	0	4	9.646	0	4	10		0	2	0	2
	Pillar Piece of $\frac{8}{8}$	0	17	4	Standard	0	5	7.166	0	4	9.646	0	4	10		0	2	0	2
	Seville Piece of $\frac{8}{8}$	0	17	0	better 1 0	0	5	7.468	0	4	9.347	0	4	10		0	2	0	2
	Peru Piece of $\frac{8}{8}$	0	17	0	worse 16 0	0	5	3.325	0	4	4.97	0	4	5		0	2	0	2
	Ducatoon	1	0	16	better 4 5	0	5	8.4	0	5	10.68	0	6	0		0	2	0	2
	French Silver Louis	0	19	14	worse 0 12	0	5	7	0	5	5.6	0	5	6		0	3	0	2
	French Louis	0	17	0	0 0 16	0	5	6.96	0	4	8.9	0	4	9		0	3	0	3
	Cruzado of Portugal	0	10	20	0 0 23	0	5	6.87	0	3	0.22	0	3	0		0	2	0	2
	Maximilian Dollar	0	17	18	0 4 12	0	5	5.8	0	4	10.4	0	4	10		0	3	0	2
	Leopold Dollar	0	17	18	0 9 12	0	5	4.29	0	4	9.5	0	4	9		0	3	0	3
	Holland Dollar	0	17	18	0 10 3	0	5	4.1	0	4	8.88	0	4	9		0	3	0	3
	Bear Dollar	0	17	18	0 11 8	0	5	3.7	0	4	8.77	0	4	9		0	2	0	1
	Cross Dollar	0	17	18	0 12 3	0	5	3.49	0	4	8.34	0	4	9		0	2	0	1
	Danish Dollar	0	17	18	0 13 4	0	5	3.1	0	4	8	0	4	8		0	2	0	2
Lyon Dollar	0	17	18	0 2 3 7	0	4	6.68	0	4	0	0	4	0		0	2	0	2	

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The image shows a large rectangular area with a faint grid pattern, possibly a scan artifact or a very light table. The grid consists of several rows and columns, but the content within the cells is illegible due to the low contrast and noise. The grid is positioned on the left side of the page, below the header '0492'.