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A
TREATISE
 UPON
MONEY, COINS,
 AND
EXCHANGE,
 In Regard both to
THEORY and PRACTICE:

GIVING
 A Full and Particular ACCOUNT of the NATURE
 and ORIGIN of that most Useful and Intricate
 PART of COMMERCE.

WITH
 Forms of BILLS mostly in Use; and the Custom of
 Merchants relating thereto, in an Easy and Familiar Method.

AS ALSO
 TABLES relating to the Conformity of different
 WEIGHTS and MEASURES.

By Mr. JOHN HEWITT.



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THE ARTS
OF
MONEY COINS
AND
EXCHANGE

IN THREE VOLUMES
BY
J. H. WELLS
OF THE
SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE

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THE WELLS
TREATISE
ON

MONEY, COINS, &c.

OF MONEY and EXCHANGE in General.



At the Beginning, Mankind barter'd and exchange'd *Commodities* one with another, giving to each other, a Part of what they had superfluous of one Sort or Species, for a proportionable Quantity of what they wanted of another: But that Custom of exchanging *Commodities*, soon gave place to the Introduction of different sorts of *Metals*: Two of which, *viz. Gold* and *Silver*, because of their Fineness and Convenience, were, by the common Consent of Nations, admitted

Introduction of

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Definition of Money.

admitted to be the Standard of all other Commodities, and continued for a long time to pass in Commerce by Weight, till at last the Custom of Coining, or Stamping those Metals was introduced, and that call'd, MONEY.

Two sorts of Money. What is call'd Real Money.

There are two sorts of Money, *Real*, and *Imaginary*. *Real Money* is a Piece of Metal coin'd by the Authority of the State, and is therefore a real Species, current at a certain Price, by vertue of the said Authority, and of its own intrinsick Value; such as a *Guinea*, a *Crown*, a *Shilling*, a *Farthing*, &c.

And what Imaginary.

Imaginary Money, is a Denomination used to expresse a Sum of Money, of which there is no real Species: As a *Pound* in *England*, and a *Livre* in *France*, because there is no Species current, in this, or that Kingdom, precisely of the Value of either of those Sums.

These short Definitions I thought were necessary to introduce the Reader to the Knowledge of EXCHANGE, which may properly be said to be, a *Commerce of Money*; and is generally allow'd to be the most useful, intricate, and mysterious Part in the Art of Traffick.

Some Authors would have the World oblig'd to the *Jews* for the happy Invention of *Exchange*, who being banish'd out of *France*, under the Reign of *Dagobert*, in the Year 640, (and by several other Princes since that Time) escaping into *Italy*, fell upon that Method of withdrawing the Effects they had left behind them; so that *Exchange* beginning to flourish in *Florence*, *Venice*, and *Genoa*, was thence transmitted to *Amsterdam*, from whence, by means of the extensive Correspondence of that City, it was immediately spread all over *Europe*; and being found very convenient and advantageous to Commerce, was very much favour'd and encourag'd by all *Potentates* and *Sovereigns*; who, amongst

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mongst the other Benefits they expected to reap by it, look'd upon it as the most infallible way to prevent the Exportation of Gold, Silver, and Jewels out of their Dominions, which the Want of Bills of Exchange then render'd on some Occasions unavoidable.

The Use of Exchange is now become so beneficial and universal, and the Advantages, which thereby redound to Trade, are in themselves so apparent, that I will not trouble the Reader with many Proofs of this necessary, delicate, and most excellent Point of Commerce, since it is evident, beyond all Contradiction, that a Remittance of Money may be more speedily, more conveniently, and more safely made in Bills of Exchange, than in Specie.

I shall first proceed to give an Account of the Exchange of the City of *London*, and then treat separately of the Exchange of the respective Countries, as they come to be consider'd in Order.

Some Authors, in treating of Exchange, have taken up a great deal of Time, in telling us very confusedly what it is not: But as I don't so well comprehend the Necessity of Negatives, in Discourses of this Nature, I shall only say (notwithstanding the different Acceptations, in which this Term of *Exchange*, in a larger Sense, may be imply'd) that it here means, (what I have already said) A COMMERCE OF MONEY, or bartering or exchanging the Money of one City or Country, for that of another; perform'd by means of an Instrument in Writing, call'd, A BILL OF EXCHANGE.

Definition of Exchange.

Re-Exchange, is the same Sum of Money, payable by the Drawer of a Bill, which is returned protested; for the Exchange of the Sum, contain'd in the Bill, back again to the Place from whence it was drawn. This is frequently practis'd by Merchants and Dealers, as Occasion offers; but more particularly

Definition of Re-exchange.

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cularly by Bankers, who make Exchange their principal Business.

The better to bring the Reader to a true and perfect Knowledge of the present Subject, it will be necessary to acquaint him, that as the Money, and Species of all Nations differ very much from each other, not only in their current Prices, but in their intrinsic Value, there is a certain PAR establish'd between 'em, according to the real and effective Value of each Species; without any regard to the Prices at which they are current in the Countries in which they are coin'd.

Of the Par of Money and Exchange.

I take the Par to be of two kinds, viz. that of real Money, and that of Exchange, or imaginary Money; and both these terminate in the same thing, because the one has a necessary Dependence upon the other.

By the Par of real Money, is meant, the Equality of the intrinsic Value of the real Species of any one Country, with those of another; and so a French Crown in Specie, is equal to Four Shillings and Six-pence English.

By the Par of Exchange, is understood, the Proportion that the imaginary Money of any one Country, bears to that of another; and so supposing the French Crown in Specie, to be current in France; (as it has been) at 72 Solzs Tournois, their Crown consisting of three Livres, or 60 Solzs Tournois, was only Three Shillings and Nine-pence, or 45 English Pence. For the Par of Money, between England and France, according to its intrinsic Value, being 60 French Solz, for 54 English Pence; that of the Exchange being only a Consequence of it, must needs bear a just and exact Proportion to it.

The Rising and Falling of Exchange.

The Rising and Falling of the Exchange, must necessarily be attributed to one of these two Incidents,

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dents, or to both, according to the different Occurrences that may happen.

The first is, the Variation of the current Price of the Coins of any Country; the second, the Demand that happens to be in one Country, for Money in another.

Two Reasons for it.

In order to prove the Rise and Fall of Exchange, agreeable to the Reasons before given, let us consider, in the first Place, the very Definition of Exchange, it will from thence appear, that the Variation of the current Prices of the Coins, or Money of any Country, must necessarily have a very great Influence upon the Exchange; which, according to the aforesaid Definition, is only the bartering or exchanging the Money of one Place, for that of another. And it not being in Effect, the imaginary, but the real Money that is so exchange'd, the Price of the Exchange must necessarily rise and fall with that of the Money.

Secondly, the Demand there is in one Country, for Money in another, has likewise a very powerful Influence upon the Course of Exchange; this will easily appear to any thinking Man, that will give himself but the trouble to make this one Reflection; that if, for Example, England lays out in buying of Goods, or otherways expends in Holland, Two Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling per Annum, and Holland lays out in England one half of that Sum, the English not knowing any other way to have the remaining One Hundred Thousand Pounds return'd, must consent to be at some Loss, to remit it by Bills of Exchange.

So that it plainly appears, that the Occasion of a great Demand for Money in any Country, can only proceed from the Demand that there is for the Goods of that Country, or the Necessity of remitting Money thither, to be employ'd any other Way.

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Way: For Example, the great Remittances that were made for the Subsistence of the *English* Forces in *Holland*, must infallibly have contributed very much to make Bills upon that Country dearer, than they otherwise would have been.

But because positive Examples have always more force than the most weighty Arguments that can be us'd, I shall here give two Instances, which, I hope, will prove the Truth of what is here asserted.

Two Examples to prove the Rise and Fall of Exchange; The FIRST.

About the Time that the clipp'd Money was call'd in, in *England*, in the Year 1691, and the Guineas rose to 30 Shillings, the Exchange to *Edinburgh* was at 15 per Cent. that is to say, they gave at *London* 115 Pounds to receive 100 at *Edinburgh*; but as soon as (the bad Money being call'd in, and new coin'd) the current Coins of the Kingdom, both of Gold and Silver, fell to their former Prices, the Exchange of Course, return'd to it's former Rate of 10 or 12 per Cent. Loss to *Scotland*; that is to say, for 100 Pounds receiv'd here, they paid 110, or 112 Pounds at *Edinburgh*.

The second Example.

The other Example that remains to be given, is that of the Exchange between *England* and *France*; which, soon after the Peace concluded at *Ryswick*, was at 40, 41 and 42 Pence for the *French* Crown of 60 Solzs *Tournois*; and thus continu'd for a considerable Time, because there was then but little Demand in *England* for Money in *France*, and the *French* Crown in Specie pass'd there at 72 Solzs: Besides that, the *English* began to export Spiceries, Sugars, and several Sorts of Goods to *France*, which sold very well at a time, when they had not seen an *English* Ship there, (but such as had been taken as Prizes) for many Years together. But the worst was, that it was hard to find a way to remit the Money to *England*; because, most of all the *French* Commodities were (by the excessive Duty laid on them) as good as prohibited here, and besides, the greatest

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greatest Part of the Product of the Goods sent from *Scotland* and *Ireland*, (which was very considerable) was to be remitted by way of *London*, which still kept the Exchange very low; 'till at last, to evade the Act of Parliament imposing a Duty of 50 l. per Ton upon all *French* Wines to be imported into *England*, the Merchants agreed upon a Scheme to export Wines from *Bordeaux* to *St. Sebastian's*, where removing them into *Spanish* Buts, &c. they imported them into *England*, under the Notion of *Spanish* Wines: which Commerce having lasted a considerable time, and great Quantities of *French* Wines and Brandy having been by that means imported into *England*, that (with the considerable Remittances made for the Use of the *British* Noblemen and Gentlemen then travelling in *France*) did not a little contribute to make an Alteration in the Course of Exchange; and the *French* King, having about that time, by several Edicts, brought down the current Price of the Species of his Kingdom about 10 per Cent. the Exchange of a sudden came to 48 d. *English* for the *French* Crown of 60 Solzs *Tournois*; at which Rate it continued a pretty while, 'till upon the Appearance of a sudden War, our Noblemen and Gentlemen being come home, and the Parliament likewise having fallen upon a Method to prevent the Importation of *French* Wines from *Spain*, or any other Place, the Demand for Money in *France* began to cease here; and on the contrary, vast Sums of Money being remitted hither to the *French* Ambassador, and probably to other Emissaries of that Kingdom, for carrying on that Monarch's ambitious Designs against *Europe*, there was a great Demand in *France*, for Money in *England*, which was not a little augmented by the great Exportation of old *Louis-d'Ors*, and *Spanish* Pistoles, out of *France* into *England*, where some Profit was to be made upon them at that time; so that

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that the Course of Exchange fell once more to 40, or 41 d. per Crown; and I believe it remain'd thereabouts till the Declaration of the late War, at which time it ceas'd altogether; so that from what has been said, it very plainly appears, that the rising and falling of Exchange must necessarily derive its Origin, either from the Variation of the Price of the Money to be exchange'd, or from the Demand that there happens to be in one Country or Place, for Money in another, or from both these Causes together.

After this short Account of the Par of Money and Exchange, and the rising and falling thereof, I shall now proceed to say something of the Method of putting this advantageous Commerce into Practice, which I have already said to be perform'd by means of an Instrument in Writing, call'd, *A Bill of Exchange*; for the drawing, negotiating, presenting, accepting, and protesting of which, I shall now give some short Directions.

In drawing Bills of Exchange, I advise every one to take Notice of the twelve following Parts, which I shall here set down; of which, if due Notice is taken, tho' some Circumstances may render Bills of Exchange different in form, you may by the Help of the Models hereafter set down, draw all Sorts of Bills in any Circumstances whatsoever.

In drawing a Foreign Bill it is necessary to observe:

Twelve Parts to be observ'd in drawing Foreign Bills of Exchange.

- 1st, To set down at the Top of the Bill, the Place where, and the Time when the Bill is drawn; where the Difference between Old and New Stile must not be forgotten.
- 2^{dly}, In the same Line at top, set down in Figures, the Sum for which the Bill is drawn, and the Exchange agreed on.
- 3^{dly}, The Time of Payment.
- 4^{thly}, The Quality of the Bill.

5^{thly},

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- 5^{thly}, The Name of the Person, to whom the Bill is payable.
- 6^{thly}, The Sum of Money to be paid, in Words at length.
- 7^{thly}, The Quality of the Money.
- 8^{thly}, The Price of the Exchange in Words at length.
- 9^{thly}, Of whom, and how, the Value is received.
- 10^{thly}, To whose Accompt it is to be plac'd.
- 11^{thly}, The Drawer's Name subscrib'd.
- 12^{thly}, An Address, or Direction thereof to the Person, on whom the Bill is drawn.

The two first of these Articles need no Explanation. The third regards the Time of Payment *Time of Payment* of Bills of Exchange, which must necessarily agree *ment.* with one of the five following Distinctions; that is to say, either 1st, at Sight; 2^{dly}, at so many Days, Weeks, or Months Sight; 3^{dly}, at one, two, or more Usances; 4^{thly}, at a Day specified in the Bill; 5^{thly}, and lastly, at a certain Fair, either *Lyons, Frankfort, Leipfick, Naumburgh, &c.*

As to Bills of Exchange drawn at Sight; in Default of Payment at Presentation, the Bearer of any such Bill is immediately to cause it to be protested for *Non-payment*. But note, that People ought to go at convenient and seasonable Hours to *Bankers*, and Merchant's Houses, to demand Payment of their Bills; and if the Person to whom the Bill is presented, (be he Clerk, Servant, or any other belonging to him) says it is good, and desires the Bearer to return for the Money at any reasonable Hour that Day; so that in Case of Non-payment, there may still remain Time enough to take proper Methods with the Bill, such a Favour is not generally refus'd, tho' indeed it depends on the Bearer of any such Bill, to grant, or deny it: But tho'

Bills at Sight; how to proceed in Case of Non-payment.

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tho' this may sometimes fall out, it happens but seldom among Persons of great Business.

Such a Bill being once protested for Non-payment, is to be with all convenient speed return'd, with the Protest, to the last Indorser, (if any be, if not, to the Drawer) who must immediately make good the Value, with the Exchange, Re-exchange, Charges of Protest, and Postage of Letters, &c. and the Drawer must decide the Matter himself with the Person upon whom the Bill was drawn; which latter, if he had Provision in his Hands at the Time the Bill should have been paid, is liable to all the Damage and Charges occasion'd to all the Parties concern'd, by protesting of the Bill. And here it will be of Importance to take Notice, that if the Bearer of any such Bill neglects to cause it to be protested, with the Formalities prescrib'd by the Laws of the Country, in which he resides, then he himself is answerable to the Drawer, or Indorser, for the Value of the Bill, (if he has not already paid it) without having any other Recourse, but such as the Law allows him, against the Person upon whom it was drawn; who becoming a Bankrupt, the Loss is for the Bearer of the Bill's Account.

The second Term for Payment of Bills of Exchange is, that of 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, or more Days, Weeks, or Months Sight.

Bills at some Days Sight, how to proceed, in Case of Non-payment.

The Bearer of any Bill of Exchange, payable at a certain Number of Days, Weeks, or Months Sight, is immediately, after he has receiv'd it, to present, or cause it to be presented, to the Person upon whom it is drawn; where note, that it is customary, amongst good Merchants, and Dealers in Exchange, to leave a Bill presented for Acceptance in the Hands of the Acceptor, a convenient Time, (which does not exceed the time of 24 Hours) not only to give him time to enter it in a proper

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proper Book at his own leisure, but likewise to consult the Advices he receives from the Drawer; however, when such a Bill is to be return'd to the Drawer, or Indorser, or sent to any other Place (by their Order) by the same Day's Post, in that case, the Presenter must necessarily demand an Answer; so that if the Bill should not be accepted, he may have time to cause it to be protested, and return Bill and Protest by the Post: In all which he is oblig'd exactly to observe the Orders of his Correspondent, or any other Person that remits him the Bill; which if he neglects, in any one Point, he must run all the Risques himself.

Tho' the Bearers of Bills, payable at 1, 2, or 3 Day's Sight, cannot oblige the Accepters to pay them before the Expiration, not only of the 1, 2, or 3 Days, but likewise of the Days of Grace, (of which I shall take Notice hereafter) it is notwithstanding customary amongst substantial Dealers in most Countries, to pay such Bills at Presentation, or at least within 24 Hours after, to which, however, they cannot be by Law compell'd.

Bills at one, or more Usances, how to proceed.

The third Term for the Payment of Bills of Exchange, is, that of one, two, three, or more Usances, which Usance being different in several Countries, to avoid all unnecessary Repetitions, I shall refer the Reader to the particular Account which shall be given of it hereafter, and in the mean time shall only tell him, that the Usance (which in England, France, and several other Places, is thirty Days) commences from the Date, and not from the Acceptance of the Bill; so that a Bill drawn at Edinburgh (where the Usance is likewise thirty Days) upon London, dated the 15th of July, falls due the 14th of August, without including the Days of Grace; but if it is at two Usances, it falls due the 13th of September, because July and August having 31 Days each, and the Usance being but thirty

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thirty in both those Places, the odd Days of the Months of July and August are to be deducted out of the Month of September.

The Bearers of Bills of Exchange drawn at one, or more Usances, are to present them for Acceptance immediately after they receive them; and in Case of Refusal, are to cause them to be protested, and return'd, as other Bills, to the Drawers or Indorsers.

Bills payable at a certain Day specified, and by Miscarriage of the Post, or any other Accident, they come to hand when the Day is past, and present Payment refus'd, they must forthwith be protested, and return'd back.

The fourth Term for the Payment of Bills of Exchange, is, that of a certain Day specified in the Bill, without any Relation, either to the Date of the Bill, or to the Time of the Acceptance; and if at any Time it happens, that by any Miscarriage of the Post, or other Accident, the Day of Payment should be past before it comes to hand (if the Days of Grace be likewise expired) the Bill must be immediately presented, and (in Case of Refusal, or Neglect of present Payment) forthwith protested, and return'd to the last Indorser, or, if none be, to the Drawer, who is thereupon to take his Recourse against the Party concern'd as he thinks fit: As for Example, suppose a Bill drawn at any Foreign Place upon London, payable the 23d of May, Old Stile, comes not to hand 'till the 24th of May, it must be immediately presented for Acceptance; but the Bearer cannot exact the Payment 'till the 26th of May, which is the last of the three Days of Grace, which are allowed in England: But supposing the said Bill did not arrive 'till the 29th, 30th, 31st, or later, then the Bearer, without talking of the Acceptance of the Bill, is only to demand immediate Payment; failing of which, he is forthwith to cause it to be protested, and returned, as above.

Bills payable at certain Fairs, how to proceed.

The fifth and last Term for Payment of Bills of Exchange, being only usual at some particular Places, such as Lyons in France, Frankfort, and Leipzig,

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Leipsick, &c. in Germany, where Bills are drawn payable at such and such Fairs; but are not presented for Acceptance 'till the Fairs begin, verbal Acceptances are not valu'd at Frankfort; the Fair lasts two Weeks, the first of which is the Acceptance Week, and the last, the Payment Week; and Bills not being accepted, or paid on the respective Saturdays of each Week, must be protested.

I come now to the fourth Point necessary to be observ'd, in drawing Bills of Exchange; that is, to specify the Quality of the Bill, as, whether it be a first, second, third, or only Bill of Exchange; the Prudence and Experience of Merchants have taught them to establish that useful Custom of taking two, or more Bills of Exchange for the same Sum of Money; that if in Case, the first should by any Accident miscarry, the second might have the same Force and Effect, that the first should have had.

And that Drawers of such Bills may not suffer by giving more than one, each Bill is distinguish'd by the Quality, thus; pay this my first (SECOND NOT PAID) or, pay this my second (FIRST NOT PAID) which is, when the first by some Accident has miscarried; and either of these being paid, the other is void, and of no Effect.

It is sometimes a Custom with Merchants, or Dealers, to specify the Quality of a Bill, thus; pay this (my only Bill, &c.) but this is made use of in Inland, and not Foreign Bills, to prevent the Trouble of drawing two, where there is no danger of losing a Bill.

The fifth Point to be observ'd, is, to set down the Name and Surname of the Person, to whom the Bill is payable, except in the Case of Partnership, and then the Surname of every Partner is set down, with this Title, Messieurs A and B, or A, B and C, &c. expressing at the same time their Professions,

Quality of a Bill explain'd.

Name of a Person, to whom a Bill is payable.

Professions, as, *Merchants, Drapers, Brewers, &c.* for the Reasons I shall give, when I come to treat of Indorsements.

The Sum to be paid.

The sixth thing to be taken notice of, is, to express distinctly in Words at length, the Sum for which the Bill is drawn, as the Number of *Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, or Guilders, Stivers, and Penningens, &c.*

Quality of the Money explain'd.

In the seventh Place, Care must be taken to express the Sort, or Quality of the Money, for tho' in *England* no such Difference arises, yet in the Bank Money of *Holland* (in which generally all Bills are paid) the *Agio* rises to 4, 5, 6 per Cent. and sometimes more, which makes it by so much the better than current Money; and in several other Places the Difference is greater; tho' in buying and selling of Goods, the current Species is generally made use of.

Price of Exchange explain'd.

The eighth Point, is to express the Price of Exchange; for Example, if it is between *England* and *Holland*, how many Shillings and Groots, for One Pound *English*, &c. if between *England* and *France*, how many *English* Pence for one *French* Crown of 60 *Solz Tournois*.

An Observation on the Price of Exchange.

The Price of Exchange some *Authors* have divided into two Parts, viz. the *certain*, and the *uncertain*; by which, they don't mean the rising and falling of Exchange, (for that is always uncertain) but the Sorts, and Quantities of Money, made use of in negotiating Bills of Exchange, in several Countries: For Example, *England* gives the certain with regard to *Holland*, because in *London*, they give a certain and positive Sum of Money, for an uncertain, and variable Sum in *Amsterdam*; the Way of Exchange between those two Places, being to give One Pound *Sterl.* for an uncertain Number of Shillings and Groots, according to the Course of Exchange: But *England*, on the other hand,

hand, gives the uncertain, in regard to *France*; giving according to the Exchange at *London*, an uncertain Number of *English* Pence, for one Crown of Sixty *Solz Tournois*, at *Paris*.

The ninth thing to be observ'd, is, to insert in all Bills of Exchange, the Name and Surname of the Person who pays the Value, and in what manner 'tis paid.

The Person who pays the Value, is generally the same in whose favour the Bill is drawn, tho' not always so: Because, Merchants in buying Bills of Exchange, either to leave room for Indorsements, or for other Reasons, desire the Drawer to make them payable to their Correspondents, or to their Order, for Value receiv'd of them, (naming the Buyers) who agree and pay for such Bills to remit to their Friends.

To prevent Disputes arising in some Circumstances, concerning how the Value of a Bill of Exchange is receiv'd, there is a positive Ordinance in *France* to express the Quality of the Value, that is, whether it be in *Cash, Bills, Goods, or Accompts*; tho' People in general, only say, (*Value receiv'd*) or *Value receiv'd of A. B.* naming the Person, without expressing in what manner the Value is receiv'd.

In the tenth Place, Bills of Exchange are generally ended with these, or the like Words, *place To whose Account to Accompt, as per Advice, from your humble Servant, S. N.* For, in order to prevent Forgeries and Impostors, it is not customary for Merchants to accept, or pay Bills of Exchange, without Letters of Advice from the Drawers, in which, they mention to have drawn for a certain Sum, expressing the Species, or Kind of Money, and every Circumstance in an exact manner, to the Order of such a Person, payable at such a time, &c. and here take notice, that it is of such Consequence to be

Concerning Letters of Advice.

be punctual in giving proper Advices, that tho' the Person upon whom a Bill is drawn, has Security in his Hands for the Payment of it, he may suffer it to be protested for want of Advice from the Drawer; except it be thus specified in the Bill, without any other Advice, in which Case the Bill must be accepted, and paid when due: But that is but seldom done, except in small Sums, or when the Bearer of the Bill is known to the Drawer, or the Person upon whom it is drawn: But if a Merchant should happen to accept and pay a Bill, in which other Advice is mention'd, without receiving the said Advice, if the Bill was forg'd, the Loss would be placed to the Acceptor's Account.

In the next Place, I come to speak of the Compliment made use of, before the Name is subscrib'd, as, Your most Humble Servant; but tho' 'tis customary to make use of those, or the like Words, at the End of a Bill of Exchange, as well as at the End of a Letter; yet they being generally spoken or written, without any sincere Meaning, and of no significant Force to the Bill, that the Drawer may use his Discretion therein: But there is so great a Necessity for the Drawer to subscribe his Name, that no Bill will be accepted, or paid without it.

The Drawer's Name to be subscribed.

The necessity of subscribing a Name always one way.

Note well; No Merchant, or Man of Business subscribes his Name different ways in any Writing of Consequence; because it often determines a Lawsuit, by comparing the Writing in Question, with other Deeds subscrib'd by the same Person, when other Witnesses are wanting.

Address.

In the last Place, it is common to set down the Name, Surname, Profession, and Place of Residence, of the Person, upon whom the Bill is drawn, which is call'd an Address; and is written on the left hand of the Bill, leaving room for the Acceptor to set down his Name, Day of the Month, &c.

MONEY, COINS, and EXCHANGE. &c. Different Examples in drawing Bills of Exchange, you have in the following.

Exchange 325 l. Sterling, at 10 1/2 per Cent. London, 23 December 1736. At Ten Day's Sight, pay this my only Bill of Exchange to Mr. Thomas Freeman, or Order, Three Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds Sterling, at Ten and an Half per Cent. Value receiv'd of Mr. Richard Jones; as per Advice from Your Humble Servant, To Mr. William Hook, Merchant, in Dublin. ROB. SHORT.

N.B. If a Bill of Exchange is drawn peremptorily, that is to say, if the Drawer intends to write no Letter of Advice to the Person upon whom the Bill is drawn; in such a Case, instead of saying these Words (as per Advice) must be said (without any other Advice.)—These Words (the Sum of) I leave out, as they are entirely superfluous.

Exchange 175 l. Sterling, at 36 s. per Pound Sterl. London, 1/4 July 1734. At Sight pay this my first of Exchange to Mr. Roger Copen, or Order, one Hundred and Seventy-five Pounds Sterling, in Bank Money, at Thirty-six Skillings per Pound Sterling, Value receiv'd in Cash of William Long, as per Advice, from Your Humble Servant, To Mr. Richard Vane, Merchant, in Amsterdam. JAMES SMITH.

Exchange 175 l. Sterling, at 36 s. per Pound Sterl. London, 1/4 July 1734. At Sight, pay this my second of Exchange (my first not being paid) to Mr. Roger Copen, or Order, one Hundred and Seventy-five Pounds Sterling, in Exchange. D

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in Bank Money, at Thirty-six Skillings per Pound Sterling, Value received in Cash of William Long, as per Advice from

Your Humble Servant,
To Mr. Richard Vane, JAMES SMITH.
Merchant in Amsterdam.

N.B. When three Bills are given, the third only differs from the other two in these Words (Pay this my third of Exchange, my first and second not being paid.)

Exchange 1957 Crowns, at 36 1/2 d. per Crown.
London, 28 September 1736.

Bills at some days Sight.

At fifteen Days Sight, pay this our first of Exchange, to the Order of Messrs. Gibson and Clarke, one Thousand, nine Hundred, and Fifty-seven Crowns, at sixty Solz Tournois per Crown, Value in one Bill of Exchange received of them, at Thirty-six and Half-pence per Crown, as per Advice from

Your Humble Servants,
WAIT, SMALL and RAMSDEN.
To Mess. Bencroft and
Richardson, Merchants, in Paris.

Remarks upon Bills drawn in Partnership.

This Bill, you may observe, is supposed to be drawn by Wait, Small, and Ramsden, whom we imagine to be three Partners, Merchants in London, to the Order of Gibson and Clarke, two other Partners, Merchants in London, upon Bencroft and Richardson, supposed to be Merchants in Paris; in which case of Partnership, it is customary to sign only the Surnames; but if one only happens to be present, then he signs his Christian and Surname for himself and Company, otherwise the Bill, Bond, or Obligation would not be binding to the other Partners, who did not sign.

Exchange

MONEY, COINS and EXCHANGE.

Exchange 700 Crowns at 37 d. per Crown.

London, 26 July
6 August 1735.

At Usance, pay this my first of Exchange to Mr. Thomas Lownds, or Order, seven Hundred Crowns, at sixty Solz Tournois per Crown, Value receiv'd in Goods of William Corf, at Thirty-seven Pence Sterling per Crown, as per Advice from

Your Humble Servant,
To Mr. Joseph Long, JOHN GAGE.
Banker in Roan.

Exchange 900 Crowns. London, 17 March 1736.

The Seventeenth of April next, pay this my first of Exchange, to the Order of Mr. Jacob Cole, nine Hundred Crowns, at sixty Solz Tournois per Crown, Value in Accompt with Mr. John Stroffing, as per Advice from

Your Humble Servant,
To Mr. Peter Bardin, CHARLES LEE.
Merchant in Bourdeaux.

Exchange 400 Crowns. London, 17 Jan. 1736.

At the usual Fair of Easter, pay this my first of Exchange to Mr. Richard Harrington, or Order, four Hundred Crowns, at sixty Solz Tournois per Crown, Value receiv'd of Mr. Aaron Jones, as per Advice from

Your Humble Servant,
To Mr. Samuel Forest, JOSEPH BANKS.
Banker in Lyons.

After having given the precedent Models of Bills of Exchange of various Sorts, it will not be amiss to give some Account of the Difference between

D 2 tween

Old and New Stile. tween Old and New Stile, or the *Julian* and *Gregorian* Kalendar, which is now Eleven Days. The first Day of every Month in the Old Stile, being the twelfth in the New: So that when you see the Date exprefs two Months at the top of a Bill of Exchange, thus $\frac{27 \text{ April}}{8 \text{ May}}$, the 27th of *April* Old Stile, is the 8th of *May* New, being 11 Days. Here are two Alphabetical Tables, shewing in what Countries each of these Stiles are observ'd.

The OLD STILE is observ'd in

The Countries where Old Stile is observ'd.

Alfatia, Brandenburg, Denmark, Embden, England, Frankfort, East Friezland, St. Gal, a little Sovereignty in Alliance with Switzerland; in the Dominions of all the Protestant Princes of Germany: In Geneva, Guelderland, Hamburg, Ireland, Leip-sick, Livonia, Lubeck, Mecklenburgh, Muscovy, Naumburgh, Nuremburgh, Riga, Saxony, Scotland, Suabia, Sweden, and in all the Protestant Cantons of Switzerland.

The NEW STILE is observ'd in

The Countries where New Stile is observ'd.

Austria, Bohemia, Brabant, Flanders, France, in the Dominions of all the Popish Princes of Germany: In Holland, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Silesia, Spain, in all the Popish Cantons of Switzerland, Tirol, and Zeland.

N.B. That in all Writs in *England*, the Year commences from the 25th of *March* Old Stile, or the 5th of *April* New Stile.

Of different Usances.

The next thing to be observ'd is, how the *Usance* differs; *Usance* is a Space of Time, at the Expiration of which, a Bill of Exchange is made payable, and this differs according to the Custom of each Country, an Account of which you have as follows,

Bills

Bills are drawn at BARCELONA,
 Upon *Antwerp*, 30 Days after Sight.
Avignon, 18 ditto.
Florence, 2 Months after Date.
Genoa, 20 Days after Date.
Lyons, from Fair to Fair.
Placenza, ditto.
Venice, 2 Months after Date.

Between Barcelona and other Places.

Bills are drawn at FLORENCE,
 Upon *Ancona*, 10 Days after Sight.
Antwerp, 2 Months after Date.
Aguila, 11 Days Sight.
Avignon, 30 Days after Date, and back again 45 Days after Date.
Barcelona, 2 Months after Date.
Bologn, 3 Days Sight.
Bruges, 2 Months after Date.
Comerino, 8 Days Sight.
Ferrara, 5 ditto.
Gaietta, 10 ditto.
Genoa, 8 ditto.
Lyons, from Fair to Fair.
London, 3 Months after Date.
Messina, 15 Days Sight.
Milan, 10 ditto.
Naples, ditto.
Padua, 5 ditto.
Palermo, 15 ditto.
Paris, 2 Months after Sight.
Perugia, 2 Days Sight.
Pisa, 3 ditto.
Rome, 10 ditto.
Sermona, 11 ditto.
Valentia, 40 ditto.
Venice, 5 ditto.

Between Florence and other Places.

Bills

Between Genoa and other Places.

Bills are drawn at GENOA,
 Upon *Antwerp*, 10 Days Sight.
Avignon, 15 ditto.
Barcelona, 20 ditto.
Florence, 8 ditto.
Gaietta, 10 ditto.
Lyons, from Fair to Fair.
London, 3 Months after Date.
Milan, 5 Days Sight.
Naples, 15 ditto.
Palermo, ditto.
Paris, 10 ditto.
Pisa, 5 ditto.
Rome, 10 ditto.
Valentia, 20 ditto.
Venice, 15 ditto.

LYONS.

Between Lyons and other Places.

Bills that are drawn upon this Place, are payable at the four Annual Fairs; and Bills that are drawn at Lyons, upon other Places, the Usance is the same with that of Paris, and other Towns in France.

Between London and other Places.

Bills are drawn at LONDON,
 Upon *Antwerp*, 1 Month after Date.
Florence, 3 ditto.
Genoa, ditto.
Lyons, from Fair to Fair.
Paris, 1 Month after Date.
Placenza, from Fair to Fair.
Venice, and the rest of *Italy*, 3 Months after Date.

Between Messina and other Places.

Bills are drawn at MESSINA.
 Upon *Florence*, 15 Days Sight.
Genoa, ditto.
Naples, 10 ditto.

Upon

Upon *Rome*, ditto.
Venice, 30 ditto.

Bills are drawn at MILAN,
 Upon *Antwerp*, 2 Months after Date.
Barcelona, 20 Days Sight.
Florence, 10 ditto.
Genoa, 5 ditto.
Montpelier, 20 ditto.
Lyons, from Fair to Fair.
Paris, 2 Months after Date.
Pisa, 10 Days Sight.
Venice, ditto.

Between Milan and other Places.

Bills are drawn at NAPLES,
 Upon *Avignon*, 60 Days after Date.
Florence, 20 ditto.
Genoa, 10 Days Sight.
 All other Towns in the Kingdom of *Naples*, 8 Days Sight.
Palermo, 10 Days Sight.
Pisa, ditto.
Rome, ditto.
Valencia, 40 ditto.
Venice, 15 ditto.

Between Naples and other Places.

PALERMO the same with MESSINA.

PLACENTIA.

Bills drawn upon this Place, are payable at the usual Fairs, and Bills drawn at Placentia upon other Foreign Places, the Usance between them is the same as between other neighbouring Towns in Italy.

Bills are drawn at ROME,
 Upon *Antwerp*, 2 Months after Date.
Avignon, 45 Days Sight.
Barcelona, 2 Months after Date.

Between Rome and other Places.

Upon

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- Upon Florence, 10 Days Sight.
- Genoa, ditto.
- Lyons, from Fair to Fair.
- Naples, 8 Days Sight.
- Palermo, 15 ditto.
- Pisa, 10 ditto.
- Valentia, 1 Month after Date.
- Venice, 10 Days Sight.

Bills drawn at SARAGOSSA and VALENTIA, the same with BARCELONA.

Bills are drawn at VENICE.

Between Venice and other Places.

- Upon Antwerp, 2 Months after Date.
- Avignon, 45 Days after Date.
- Barcelona, 2 Months after Date.
- Constantinople, 5 ditto.
- Florence, 20 Days after Date.
- Gaietta, 15 Days Sight.
- Genoa, 10 ditto.
- Lyons, from Fair to Fair.
- London, 3 Months after Date.
- Lucca, 20 Days after Date.
- Milan, 12 Days Sight.
- Naples, 15 ditto.
- Palermo, 30 ditto.
- Paris, 2 Months after Date.
- Rome, 10 Days Sight.
- Seville, 90 Days after Date.
- Valentia, 75 ditto.

Besides what is here said of the Usance of each particular Place, I shall give a short Account of the Days of Grace that are commonly allowed in the most considerable Places of Exchange, which is extracted from Marius, Scarlet, and other Authors.

What

MONEY, COINS and EXCHANGE.

What is generally meant by Days of Grace here, as well as in other Countries, is, that Space of Time allow'd for the Payment of Bills of Exchange after the Expiration of the Term specified in the Bill.

In Great-Britain and Ireland 3 Days, France 10 Days; and Bills payable at Sight, or upon Time, in any part of the aforesaid Countries, have the same Allowance.

Portugal and Venice,	6 Days.
Naples,	8
Cologne, Breslaw and Nuremberg,	6
Dantzick and Koningsberg,	10
Hamburgh, and all Sweden,	12
Spain,	14
Genoa,	30

What Days of Grace are allow'd in different Countries.

Leghorn and Milan, and some other Places in Italy, the Bearer may give Days of Grace at Discretion, or protest the first Day if he pleases. Frankfort 4 Days of Grace, at other times, and during the Fair, Bills are paid according to the Regulations of it; and Bills drawn at 2 or 3 Days Sight, as well as those drawn at Sight, must be paid in 24 Hours.

Leipsick, Naumburgh and Augsburgh 5 Days.

After having given the precedent Models of Bills of Exchange of different Sorts, nothing being more common in that Commerce, than the Terms of Draught and Remittance, it is proper to tell you in general, that any Bill of Exchange whatsoever, is properly call'd a Draught, with regard to the Drawer, and to the Person upon whom it is drawn, and who is to pay the Contents; and at the same time it is properly a Remittance, with regard to the Person who buys the Bill, and pays the Value, as well as to the Person, to whom the Bill is sent or remitted, and who consequently receives the Contents.

What is meant by Draughts and Remittances.

E Ne

Of negotiating Bills of Exchange.

Negotiating Bills of Exchange, is only *selling or disposing of them, by transferring them to other Persons, according to certain Conditions stipulated and agreed upon, between the Drawer and the Buyer.*

It is proper to take Notice, that this can be done but one of these three ways.

Viz. { At the PAR,
With PROFIT, or
With LOSS.

At Par.

A Bill of Exchange is said to be negotiated at the *Par*, when the Drawer receives precisely the same Sum contained in the Bill.

With Profit.

A Bill is negotiated with *Profit*, when the Drawer receives a greater Sum than that which is contained in the Bill.

With Loss.

And it is negotiated with *Loss*, when the Drawer receives a lesser Sum than that which is contained in it.

In order to bring the Reader more naturally and easily to the perfect understanding of the Method that the Bearer of any Bill of Exchange is to take for getting Payment of the Bill, I will suppose, that the Drawer of any Bill, has agreed to sell it to another Person, upon certain Conditions agreed upon between themselves, and that the Purchaser remits his Bill to his Correspondent at the Place where it is payable, in order to dispose of the Value there, in buying of Goods, or any other way, upon his Accompt; he must transfer, or assign the Bill to his Correspondent, to whom he remits it, by writing an Order, call'd, an **INDORSEMENT**, upon the Back of it, which must be conceiv'd very concisely, in these, or the like Terms: *Pay the Contents on the other side, to Mr. A. B. or Order, Value of Mr. L. M. at P.— the 15th MAY 1736.* and then subscribe his Name to it: By Virtue of which Cession of his Right of the Bill, it thereby becomes entirely and absolutely the Property of the Person

Of Indorsements.

Person to whom it is indors'd, who may again dispose of it, and so on, *ad infinitum*, without the Trouble of any legal Formality, Assignment, Letter of Attorney, or other publick Instrument.

Any Merchant receiving from his Correspondent a Bill thus indors'd (or not indors'd, for it is common to send Bills to be accepted before they are negotiated, upon some Occasions) is immediately to present it, or cause it to be presented to the Person upon whom it is drawn, desiring, if the Bill is at Sight, immediate Payment; and if it is not upon Sight, it is common for Merchants to leave Bills at the Acceptor's House some reasonable Time, not exceeding 24 Hours, to give him Time to consult the Advices he has about it, &c. But if the Person who sends the Bill, sends Orders to get the Bill accepted, and to return it, or send it somewhere else, by the same Day's Post, the Bearer of the Bill must certainly obey his Correspondent's Orders, and either get the Bill accepted, or cause it forthwith to be protested.

Of presenting and accepting of Bills of Exchange.

Accepting Bills of Exchange is of two Sorts, *simple or conditional.*

Two Ways of accepting Bills of Exchange.

The simple Acceptation of a Bill of Exchange, is, when the Person upon whom it is drawn, accepts it without any Condition, or Restriction at all; in which take notice,

Simple.

1. That if the Bill be drawn at a certain Number of Days, Weeks, or Months Sight, the Acceptor must insert the Day of the Acceptance, because the Date of it only can justify the Time, that the Space limited for the Payment of the Bill commences, which must be written at the foot of the Bill, thus, *Accepted at L.— this 14th of May, 1736.* under which the Acceptor subscribes his Name; but

2. If the Bill is payable at one or more Usances, which generally commences from the Date of the

Bill, it is not then necessary to insert the Time of the Acceptance, because that has no relation at all with the Time of Payment, which is already suppos'd to commence from the Date of the Bill, and not of the Acceptance.

A conditional Bill of Exchange may be protested as to the Drawer, and accepted for the Honour of one of the Indorsers.

When by any Mistake, Miscarriage of Letters, or other Accident, it happens that the Person upon whom the Bill is drawn has not receiv'd Provision for its Payment, in which Case he will perhaps, nevertheless accept the Bill for the Honour of any one of the Indorsers, suffering it first to be protested as to the Drawer, whose Draught he does not think fit to honour; which Formality of protesting for the Drawer, if the Bearer of any such Bill neglect (tho' it be accepted for the Honour of an Indorser) he is liable to all the Charges and Inconveniencies that may happen to the Drawer, or other Indorsers.

A Bill of Exchange may be accepted for part of the Sum specified in the Bill, and be suffer'd to be protested for the Remainder.

Bills of Exchange are sometimes accepted with conditional Restriction of the Sum. And that happens, when a Merchant being indebted to another, perhaps in the Sum of 600 Crowns; and the Creditor by mistake, or otherwise, draws upon him for 700 Crowns; in which case, the Merchant upon whom the Bill is drawn may accept it for the 600 Crowns which are in his Hands, and suffer it at the same time to be protested for the 100 Crowns remaining; which Acceptance, however, the Bearer of the Bill is not to be contented with, except he has Orders from the Person who sent him the Bill, to consent to it, for otherwise he renders himself answerable for the remaining 100 Crowns.

The Bearer of a Bill of Exchange makes himself answerable for the Value, if he allows longer Time for Payment than is

It sometimes happens, that People who are in Straits and Difficulties, or some little Manufacturers, and other such Craftsmen, whose Business may, perhaps, depend much upon Fairs, may demand a longer Term for the Payment of a Bill of Exchange, than that which is specified in the Bill; which

which, if the Bearer of such a Bill grants, without special Orders from the Person who sent it him, he thereby makes himself answerable for the Value, if after the Time limited in the Bill, and before the Payment of it, the Persons upon whom the Bill is drawn should turn Bankrupts: but that does but very seldom happen, for no creditable Merchant, who values his Reputation in the least, will offer to desire such a Favour:

Protesting Bills of Exchange, is, a Sort of Summons made to a Person to accept, or pay a Bill, by such Officers as are for that end appointed by the Laws of the Country, with Protestation against the Refuser for Exchange, Re-Exchange, Interest and all Charges, Damages and Losses, that may be sustain'd, or occasion'd by such his Refusal. A Protest is divided into two Sorts, viz.

For Refusal of Acceptance,
For Neglect of Payment.

Upon the first Refusal to accept a Bill of Exchange, the Bearer thereof is not to fail of causing it to be immediately protested; that Instrument being of such Force, that from the Moment it is perform'd, the Interest of the Principal and of the Exchange begins to be due, without any other Judiciary Demand; and as for that of the Re-Exchange, Charges of the Protest, and Postage, &c. they are only due from the Time they have been demanded; all which, in case of Disputes, must be decided by the Sentence of a Judge.

A Bill being thus duly protested for Non-Acceptance, and return'd, the Bearer thereof does forthwith recover of the last Indorser, and if no Indorsers be, of the Drawer of the Bill, not only the principal Sum, but all the Charges, together with the Exchange and Re-Exchange; of which not having hitherto given a very particular Definition, I shall now inform you, that the Bearer of

specified in the Bill, and the Person upon whom it is drawn turns Bankrupt.

The Nature of a Protest.

Strict Care to be taken to protest a Bill immediately upon the first Refusal to accept it.

Of Re-Exchange.

a Bill of Exchange, not receiving Payment of his Bill, at the Place where it is due, and thereupon taking up Money, in the said Place, upon another Bill, upon the Place whence his was drawn, after having caused his own to be protested. The Exchange he pays for the said Bill is properly what we call *Re-Exchange*, which, together with all other Charges, must be refunded to the Bearer by the Drawer; who is again to have his Recourse against the Person upon whom the Bill was drawn, in case the said Person had timely Provision in his Hands for the Payment of the said Bill.

The Bearer of a Bill having protested it for Non-payment, may keep it in his Hands by Desire of the Person upon whom it is drawn, unless he has positive Orders to the contrary.

It frequently happens, that Merchants upon whom Bills are drawn, do not receive Advice of the Draughts, or Provision for the Payment of them, so soon as the Bills are presented to them, the Bearers of such Bills being obliged to cause them to be protested, do generally retain the Bills in their Hands, if the Person upon whom the Bills are drawn, desire them so to do (except they have positive Orders to the contrary) and only return a Copy of the Protest to the Drawer, waiting a convenient Time, according to the Remoteness of the Places from whence the Bills come, or from whence the Provision for the Payment of them is expected; which, if it comes while the Bills remain in their Hands, they, notwithstanding the former Protest, receive the Payment of them, which is frequently practised in the Case of Ransom of Hostages for Ships taken and redeem'd in Time of War, and other such Circumstances.

Bills of Exchange not to be protested for Non-payment before the Days of Grace are over.

When a Bill of Exchange is accepted, and the Time limited for the Payment thereof expir'd, the Bearer must wait 'till the Days of Grace allow'd by the Custom of that Country, are likewise expir'd, before he can protest the Bill; for tho' few Countries have any Statute for confirming and establishing the Days of Grace, yet such Civility having been

been granted by the first Dealers in Exchange, that Custom has continued more or less, so that no Man ever demands the Payment of a Bill, before the Days of Grace allow'd, are over.

A Bill accepted by a Merchant, being protested for Non-payment, it follows of course, that the Merchant thereby becomes a Bankrupt; in which Case the Bearer of the Bill is immediately to return it to the last Indorser, or if none be, to the Drawer against whom he has his Recourse for the Value of the Bill, as well as for all Charges, and Damages whatsoever: But if, as it frequently happens, the Bearer of the Bill is only instructed by any Correspondent to receive Payment of it, with Orders to do the best for the Interest of the Drawer of the Bill (who perhaps has no other Way to get Payment if the Acceptor turns Bankrupt) the Bearer must according to his Orders (after having caused the Bill to be protested) enter into what Accommodation he can, together with the other Creditors of the Bankrupt, and endeavour that way to make the best of a bad Market: However, 'tis fit to take Notice, that the Wisdom of most Nations has so far encourag'd Exchange, that a Protest upon an accepted Bill is of as great force as the positive Sentence of a Judge; witness *France*, where an Execution against Body and Goods is immediately granted, in Default of Payment of a Bill of Exchange, and that with much less Charges and tediousness than in any other Case.

There are three more Sorts of Bills of Exchange, of which, as I have not hitherto taken Notice, I shall here give an Example, with Models of the said Bills to make the Thing plainer.

The first is, when one Merchant draws a Bill of Exchange upon another, for the Accompt of a Third, as suppose *Jonas Strosling of Amsterdam* was

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was indebted to Joseph Wilkins of London, in a certain Sum of Money, and that the said Joseph Wilkins of London, wanted Credit for a part of that Sum at Paris, Jonas Stroffing of Amsterdam, orders him to draw upon William Fontain of Paris, for the Sum he has occasion for there, the Bill should be conceiv'd in these, or the like Terms. Exchange 470 Crowns: London, $\frac{3}{14}$ May 1736.

First Sort.

At ten Days Sight, pay this my first of Exchange, to Mr. Charles Dubois, or Order, four Hundred and seventy Crowns, at sixty Solz Tournois per Crown, and place it to Account of Mr. Jonas Stroffing of Amsterdam, Merchant, Value of the said Mr. Charles Dubois, as per Advice from Your Humble Servant,

To Mr. William Fontain, JOSEPH WILKINS, Banker, in Paris.

The Bearer of which Bill is to proceed the same way for obtaining Payment of it, as of any other Bill of Exchange; and if it happens that such a Bill come to be Protested for default of Acceptance, or of Payment, Jonas Stroffing of Amsterdam, who gave Orders to Joseph Wilkins of London, to draw it, is liable to all the Damages sustain'd by the Refusal of Acceptance, or Payment of it.

Remark.

Second Sort.

The Second Sort, is, when the Drawer of a Bill being Creditor of the Person upon whom it is Drawn, draws it to his own Order, as it is frequently practic'd by Factors, who having advanc'd Sums of Money for Merchants, Supercargoes, and Masters of Ships, trading to the Place where they are, draw Bills in Tenor and Form as follows.

Exchange

MONEY, COINS, and EXCHANGE.

Exchange 900 Crowns, at 45 d. per Crown. Bourdeaux, 2 May 1736.

At Two Usance pay this my first of Exchange, to Second Sort, my Order, Nine Hundred Crowns, at Forty-five Pence Sterling per Crown, Value in your own Hands, as per Invoice of Goods delivered to you, by

Your Humble Servant,

To Mr. Edward Jones, THOMAS HOPE Master of the Ship the William and Mary of Liverpool, at London.

Which Bills being commonly accepted by the Debtor at the Port where the Goods are deliver'd, are afterwards sent by the Drawer to his Correspondent at the Place of the Acceptor's Residence, who is thereupon to use proper Methods for obtaining Payment of those, as of other Bills of Exchange.

The third Sort of Bills of Exchange are frequently practis'd by Merchants.

Suppose a Merchant in London orders his Correspondent in Bourdeaux to load a Ship at that Port, for his Account, for London, and that the Loading of the said Ship amounts to 3000 Crowns, or 9000 Livres Tournois, the Merchant of London, having Effects to that Value in the Hands of another in Paris, he may draw a Bill upon the Person, in whose Hands the said Effects are in Paris, payable in Bourdeaux; in which Case, the Person in Paris, when he accepts the Bill, must mention in the Acceptance, the Name of his Correspondent in Bourdeaux, at whose House the Payment of the Bill is to be made, as may be observ'd by the following Model.

Exchange 3000 Crowns, London $\frac{1}{3}$ June 1735.

At two Usances, pay this my first of Exchange, in Third Sort, the Town of Bourdeaux, to Mr. John Smart, or Order,

F

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Order, Three Thousand Crowns, at Sixty Solz Tournois per Crown, Value in Accompt with him, as per Advice from, Yours, &c.

WILLIAM WATTS.

To Mr. James Ross, Accepts to pay at the House of Mr. Merchant in Paris. A. B. Merchant in Bourdeaux.

JAMES ROSS.

Remark.

A Bill being thus drawn upon, and accepted by a Merchant in Paris, to be paid at Bourdeaux, in case of Non-payment, the Bearer of the Bill must not send it to Paris, but protest it at the House in Bourdeaux, where it ought to have been paid, and the Acceptor at Paris becomes liable to all the Damages, that may happen to the Drawer, or Indorsers, as much as if the Bill had been protested at Paris.

Observation.

Bills may likewise be drawn upon Merchants in London, payable in Amsterdam, or any other Place; however, the Practice of drawing Bills upon one Country, payable in another, I humbly apprehend, is not to be approv'd, because the Difference of the Laws of Exchange, in different Countries, renders it subject to a great many Inconveniencies: But I think it very useful to draw Bills upon any Town, payable in some other neighbouring Place in the same Country, where the Practice and Customs of the Merchants are the same.

Of Provisions of Exchange.

Having thus treated of the Method of Drawing, Negotiating, Presenting, and Accepting Bills of Exchange, it will be necessary now to say something of the Provision of Exchange, which is, a certain Allowance granted to Bankers, Factors, Merchants, and others, for their Trouble in receiving and paying the Sums of Money remitted to, and drawn upon them, by those, for whose Accompt they receive and pay the said Sums, according as they agree amongst them-

MONEY, COINS and EXCHANGE.

themselves. There being no other Law or Statute, but the Custom of each Country, for regulating and determining the said Provision, which, however, is no ways binding, for Merchants agreeing amongst themselves, may give more or less Provision to their Factors or Correspondents, as they think fit; but it generally is $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, or 1 per Cent. at most; besides which, they always deduct out of the Sums remitted to them, Brokerage, Postage of Letters, and all other Charges whatsoever.

It being common for Merchants, when they have occasion for Money, to discompt such Bills as they may have by them, I think it convenient to acquaint the Reader, that by the Term of Discompt, is understood, the Diminution that is agreed upon between two Merchants, or Dealers, to be made in a Sum of Money, payable at a certain Term, upon condition to pay the Remainder in Ready Money; and this is practis'd two ways, viz.

- Between the Creditor or Debtor, or Between the Creditor and a third Person.

In order to make this plain, suppose that one Merchant has an accepted Bill upon another, for a certain Sum of Money, payable in three Months; but the Bearer of the Bill wanting ready Money offers to the Acceptor to make a certain Rebatement of so much per Cent. for present Payment, which (if the Acceptor agrees to the Diminution, or Rebatement so made,) is called Discompt.

But in case the Person, upon whom the Bill is drawn, refuses to discompt it, then the Bearer of the Bill applies to a Banker, or any other Person, who deducting the common Allowance, pays the Remainder in Ready Money: The Discompt is generally equal to the Interest of that Country where the Bill is discompted.

Having given a full Account of Bills of Exchange, of Provision, and Discompt, I shall now

Difference between Bank and current Money in Foreign Countries.

take Notice, that in all Countries where there are Banks, (except in England, where there is no Difference in the Value of Money) the Bank Money is considerably higher than the Current, and all Bills that are not drawn payable in current Money, are payable in Bank; the Agio (which is a Term us'd for the Difference between Bank and Current Money) is between 5 and 6 per Cent. in Holland better than Current; and at Hamburgh, and other Places, from 4 to 16 per Cent.



OBSER-



OBSERVATIONS necessary and material, in the Theory of EXCHANGE, collected from Scarlet, Marius, Munn, Henricy, and several other Authors.

IN all Countries Proceffes at Law, concerning Bills of Exchange, are shorter than in any other Case.

But no Recourse can be taken neither against the Drawers, Indorsers, or Acceptors, except the Bills of Exchange are duly protested; but in case they are; not only the Possessors of Bills, but their Heirs, Executors, or Assigns, may sue the Parties concern'd in such protested Bills of Exchange, and procure speedy Justice. And no Appeal lies from Merchants to superior Courts, 'till the Value of the Bills is actually deposited: nor is there any other way to suspend, or delay the Execution given in that Case.

It is not necessary, as in other Cases, to prove the Acceptation of Bills of Exchange by Witnesses; nor are they liable to be arrested or detain'd like other Effects, being only transferrable by the Indorsement or Assignment of the Possessors, and no otherwise: And in all Cases of Exchange, the Customs of the respective Places must be observ'd with regard to the Time of Payments, Manner of protesting, &c.

If there be several Drawers to one Bill of Exchange, they are all bound, ipso facto, for the due Payment thereof; but if the Possessor of a Bill should neglect the necessary Diligence for procuring Payment, he has only the Payment, Acceptor for

Security; but if it is proved the Acceptor is not any way indebted to the Drawer, then the Drawer must pay the Value of the Bill, tho' not the Charges.

Concerning Servants accepting Bills of Exchange.

Concerning Factors.

Of accepted Bills lost.

In Case of Bankruptcy, accepted Bills may be protested tho' not due.

Payment, he loses all Recourse against Drawer and Indorsers, and has only the Acceptor for Security, tho' even he has failed.

Yet if it appears that the Acceptor had no Provision for Payment of the Bill, and is not any way indebted to the Drawer, the latter must return the Value to the Possessor; but is not oblig'd to pay the Charges, because of the other's Negligence.

According to the Custom of Merchants in Foreign Countries, if any Servant should accept Bills for his Master, without a special Licence from him, empowering him to do it, and specifying it in the Acceptance of the Bill, if the Master fails, the Servant is liable for Payment; but in case it can be prov'd, that such a Servant has formerly us'd to accept and pay, and indorse Bills for his Master's Accompt, in his Absence, and that his Master at his Return has approv'd of the same, the Acceptance of such a Servant will bind the Master to Payment, if he is able.

No Factor acting for another Man's Accompt, whether in Exchange or Merchandize, must recede in any manner from the Order of the Principal, whatever Probability there may be of managing things to advantage: But if the Principal give the Factor a general Commission to act for the best, he then may act as to him may seem most convenient.

If an accepted Bill be lost, the former Possessor of it, may upon the Day of its Expiration, demand Payment, giving sufficient Security to save the Buyer harmless; and in Default of Payment, may cause the Bill to be protested.

When any Merchant becomes a Bankrupt, all Bills accepted by him, tho' not then due, may be protested upon the first Notice of his failing; yet if by any Accident, the Possessor is hinder'd from protesting immediately, if tis done before the Bill is expir'd, he will not be liable for the Damage.

When

When any Merchant thinks fit to accept a Bill of Exchange, (suffer'd to be protested by another, upon whom it is drawn) whether for the Honour of the Drawer, or any of the Indorsers, he must cause an Instrument to be drawn up by a Notary, by way of Protest, intimating, that whereas such or such a Bill was protested for, &c. (reciting the Circumstances and Particularities of the Matter) he does accept or pay the same for the Honour of his Friend C. D. and then if he pleases, he may draw upon his Friend, for whose Honour he accepts any such Bill, not only for the principal Sum by him paid, or to be paid, but likewise for the Interest of his Money, (if any due, the Charge of the Protest, Post of Letters, and for Brokerage and Commission: All which the Law of Exchange obliges C. D. to pay.

Concerning a Man's accepting a protested Bill for the Honour of his Friend.

Merchants should be very wary in accepting or paying Bills presented by unknown Hands, if no Letter of Advice confirms the drawing of them, for otherwise they may easily be ruin'd by Forgeries.

Be careful of accepting Bills without Advice.

In Protests, the Copies of the Bills must be inserted, together with the Reasons given for refusing to accept or pay.

The Interlining of any Words in an accepted Bill, will not be a sufficient Excuse for denying Payment, if it was so interlin'd at the Time of Acceptance.

Of Interlining.

If two Persons of the same Name live in the same Town, and the Bearer of a Bill does not know upon which of them 'tis drawn, they both refusing to accept, must both be protested against.

Persons of the same Name.

If an Acceptant dies before a Bill falls due, Payment must be demanded of the Executors, and in Default of that, the Bill must be protested.

If an Acceptant dies.

When a Bill is accepted for the Honour of an Endorser, the Drawer is oblig'd to make him im- mediate Satisfaction.

A Bill accepted for the Honour of an Endorser.

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He that accepts a Bill for the Honour of any Drawer, or Endorser, has a legal Demand for Provision, and all other necessary Charges.

A Person accepting a Bill for Non-acceptance, has Recourse against the Drawer and Endorsers.

When any Person accepts a Bill for Non-acceptance, he must immediately acquaint the Person, for whose Honour he accepted it, and whether he approves of that Acceptance, or not, the Acceptor may have his Recourse against the Drawer and all the Endorsers, and stands vested with all the Privileges of the Bearer of the Bill.

A Bill drawn upon a Person not to be found, must be protested upon the open Exchange.

When a Bill is drawn upon a Person who is not to be found, the Bearer must cause it to be protested at the House, where he last resided in that Town, if it does not appear there ever was any such Person in the Town, or if the Place of his Abode there cannot be found, then the Bill may be protested upon the open Exchange; and Mention made in the Protest of the Diligence us'd to discover the Person.

A Person promising to accept a Bill, and afterwards refuses, is liable to all Damages.

If a Merchant promises to accept any Bills for the Accompt of any Person, not having at the Time of that Promise any Effects in his Hands to answer those Bills, and he under that pretence afterwards suffers the Bills to be protested, he is liable to all the Damage.

Bills must be paid at Amsterdam and Hamburgh in Bank.

It is to be observ'd that in some Cities, such as Amsterdam, and Hamburgh, the Payment of all Bills of Exchange, is to be made, by transferring the respective Sums in Bank, under severe Penalties.

A Person accepting a Bill, is bound for the Payment, altho' he defaces his Name, before he delivers it back to the Presenter.

It is held as a Maxim amongst Merchants, that if a Person once accepts a Bill, and before he returns it to the Presenter, should repent of having accepted the same, and so blot out his Name, he is nevertheless bound by his prior Acceptance, tho' defac'd.

If any Merchant should offer to accept a Bill drawn at Sight, to pay it at 5 or 6 Days, or if he offers to accept a Bill drawn at Ufance, to pay it

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it at double Ufance, the Presenter must not, without exprefs Order from the Remitter, be satisfied with such Acceptance: For if the Acceptor should happen to fail after the Term of Payment exprefs'd in the Bill, and before the Bill be paid, the Presenter will be liable for the Damage: And therefore 'tis requisite in such cases, first, to cause the Bill to be protested, and then to suffer a larger Acceptance than that exprefs'd in the Bill; yet it has been held, that notwithstanding such exprefs Acceptances to make Payment at a longer Term than that exprefs'd, Payment may be demanded, and the Acceptor compell'd to it, at the Time exprefs'd.

A Caution not to give longer Time for Payment than what is exprefs'd in the Bill.

Drawing below the current Course, or Rate of Exchange, ruins Merchants Credit, because such Draughts seem rather to be the Effect of Necessity, than that of Choice.

If a Bill of Exchange, being left with the Acceptor, be then lost, he must give the Bearer his Note for the Value, mentioning that the said Note is for the Value of the Bill so lost; and in that case, that Note has all the force of a Bill of Exchange, to all Intents and Purposes.

A Bill lost by the Acceptor, he must give his Note for the same Value, which has the Force of a Bill of Exchange.

If both the Drawer and Acceptor of a Bill fail before 'tis paid, the Possessor thereof may come in for a Share of both their Estates, towards obtaining Satisfaction.

If Drawer and Acceptor fail before the Bill is paid.

When a Merchant purchases a Bill to be remitted to any Place, for the Accompt of a third Person, it is not convenient that it should be drawn to his Order, because in case of any Misfortune befalling the Drawer, this Endorsement makes him liable for the Value.

Concerning a Merchant purchasing a Bill for Accompt of a third Person.

Merchants should take care not to remit to one another by the Post, or other ordinary Conveniencies, Bills, endors'd in Blank, because, if by any Accident, they should fall into dishonest Hands, the

Be careful of remitting Bills endors'd in Blank.

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Person upon whom it is drawn might warrantably pay them.

Concerning the Possessor negotiating a Bill with two Persons.

When the Possessor of a Bill negotiates the same with two different Persons, if he has in his Hands both the first and second Bills; he must endorse them both, giving one to each Person with an Endorsement, containing the Sum to be paid to him: and if he has only one Bill in his Possession, he must take a Copy of it, and endorsing both the Bill and the Copy for the respective Sums, he must give the Original to the Person having the greatest Interest, and the Copy to the other, at the same time acquainting the Person, who is to pay the Bill, by a Letter of Advice, in what manner the same is negotiated.

There is one Division and Distinction made use of in Exchange, both abroad and at home, which I think is worth taking notice of; and that is, the Division of the Mytery of Exchange, into that which is real, and that which is, pro forma, or suppositious:--Real Exchange is that which is actually practis'd amongst Merchants in lawful Traffick, and is effectually manag'd and carried on for the Conveniency of Commerce, by furnishing Bills for Money: And this Sort of Exchange, is what has been hitherto mostly treated of.

What a Bill of Exchange pro forma, means.

A Bill, pro forma, (so call'd, because it is not made with a real Intent to negotiate by way of Exchange) is in Effect, nothing but a sham Contract between a necessitous Man, and an Ufurer, by means of which, the latter covers the most unreasonable Extortion, without exposing himself to the Penalties, which otherways might be inflicted upon him; and that is perform'd in this manner.

The Person in Necessity borrowing a Sum of Money, gives the Lender a Bill of Exchange upon any suppos'd, or real Merchant, in some Foreign Town; not that the Borrower has any Credit, or Corref-

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Correspondent at the Place drawn upon, but only to please the Lender, who by that means has a Security for his Money, preferable to any Bond or Obligation whatsoever; and not only so, but the Bill being duly protested for Non-Acceptance, the imaginary Exchange and Re-Exchange encrease the Charges, and upon the Return of the Bill upon the Drawer, he becomes liable to such Exactions as the Lender imposes upon him for respite, and so this destructive Trade goes on.

'Tis to be hop'd this Practice is not now so much in Use, as formerly it has been: It was this that gave Occasion to a Regulation in France, by which it is order'd, that no Re-Exchange shall be due, except it can be made appear, that Money was really taken up at the Place where the Bill was protested.



G 2



Of the Laws of Exchange in England, whether settled by Acts of Parliament, or customary amongst Merchants, with several adjudg'd Cases in the Courts at Westminster relating thereto, and Reflections thereupon.

IN prosecuting a Discourse of the Laws and Customs of Exchange in *England*, it will be necessary to distinguish between the *Foreign* and *Inland* Exchange.

Foreign Bills of Exchange have, ever since the Time they were first known in *England*, been look'd upon as the most binding, and most effectual Paper-Security that can be amongst Merchants; and that, not so much by Virtue of any Law, or Statute of the Realm, as in Compliance to an universal Law, call'd THE LAW OF EXCHANGE, which is derived from the general Practice and Consent of the Merchants of all the Nations where *Exchange* is known, who have universally agreed to make a Bill of Exchange, the most obligatory, as well as the most convenient Paper-Security, that is conceivable in Commerce.

However, the Regard that is had to this Sort of Security, is greater in some Nations than in others; and I am concern'd to say, not so sacred in *England* as it ought to be.

The Reason of that Diversity proceeds from the Defect of the Laws in that case provided: For ill-meaning Persons perceiving, that notwithstanding the great Regard that ought to be had to Bills of Exchange,

Exchange, according to the Custom of Merchants, the common Law does not look upon them as such sacred things; Means, at last, have been found out, to render that Security as precarious as other Deeds; and 'tis no extraordinary thing to see Merchants now, a Year or two at Law together, about the Payment of a Bill of Exchange. In *France*, the Minute a Bill is protested for Non-payment, the Person and Estate of the Acceptor become liable to be immediately attack'd, and no imaginable Reason will avail upon such Occasions: And all the *English* Merchants, who have resided in that Country, can witness, how easy it is to recover Payment of Bills and Notes amongst Merchants in that Country, and how beneficial to Commerce, that easy Method of recovering Debts proves. Inland Bills formerly had in a manner lost all their Force and Credit, and were so very precarious, that they were not look'd upon as Bills of Exchange, and were not punctually and regularly paid; which in a great measure proceeded from the Defect of the Laws, which had not sufficiently provided for the Recovery of such Sums: And, as many Disorders were occasion'd by the little Regard that was had for Inland Bills of Exchange, the following Act of Parliament was made to remedy all those Evils.

ANNO 9 & 10. GULIELMI III. Regis.

An Act for the better Payment of Inland Bills of Exchange.

“ **W**HEREAS, great Damages and other
“ Inconveniencies do frequently happen in
“ the Course of Trade and Commerce, by Reason
“ of Delays of Payment, and other Neglects on
“ Inland Bills of Exchange in this Kingdom; be
“ it therefore enacted by the King's most excel-
“ lent

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" lent Majesty, by, and with the Advice and Con-
 " sent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and
 " the Commons in this present Parliament assem-
 " bled, and by the Authority of the same, that
 " from and after the Four and Twentieth Day of
 " June next, which shall be, in the Year One
 " Thousand Six Hundred Ninety-eight, all and
 " every Bill or Bills of Exchange drawn in, or
 " dated at, and from any City or Town, or any
 " other trading City or Town, or any other Place
 " in the Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales,
 " or Town of Berwick upon Tweed, of the Sum
 " of Five Pounds Sterling or upwards, upon any
 " Person or Persons, of or in London, or any o-
 " ther trading City, Town, or any other Place,
 " (in which said Bill or Bills of Exchange shall be
 " acknowledg'd and exprefs'd, the said Value to
 " be receiv'd) and is, and shall be drawn payable
 " at a certain Number of Days, Weeks, or Months
 " after Date thereof, that from and after Presen-
 " tation and Acceptance of the said Bill or Bills
 " of Exchange, (which Acceptance shall be by
 " the underwriting, the same under the Party's
 " Hand so accepting) and after the Expiration of
 " three Days, after the said Bill or Bills shall be-
 " come due, the Party to whom the said Bill or
 " Bills are made payable, his Servant, Agent, or
 " Assigns may, and shall cause the said Bill or
 " Bills to be protested by a Notary Publick, and
 " in Default of such Notary Publick, by any o-
 " ther substantial Person of the City, Town, or
 " Place, in the Prefence of two or more credible
 " Witnesses, Refusal or Neglect being first made
 " of due Payment of the same, which Protests
 " shall be made and written under a fair written
 " Copy of the said Bill of Exchange, in the Words
 " or Form following ;

KNOW

Know all Men, that I R.S. on the

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" KNOW all Men, that I R.S. on the
 " Day of
 " at the usual Place of Abode of the said
 " have demanded Payment of the Bill, of
 " which the above is the Copy, which the said
 " did not pay, wherefore
 " I the said do hereby pro-
 " test the said Bill, dated at
 " this Day of
 " Which Protest so made, as aforefaid, shall
 " within fourteen Days after making thereof, be
 " sent, or otherwise due Notice shall be given
 " thereof to the Party, from whom the said Bill
 " or Bills were receiv'd, who is, upon producing
 " such Protest, to repay the said Bill or Bills, to-
 " gether with all Interests and Charges, from the
 " Day such Bill or Bills were protested; for which
 " Protest shall be paid a Sum not exceeding the
 " Sum of Six-pence; and in Default or Neglect
 " of such Protest made and sent, or due Notice
 " given within the Days before limited, the Per-
 " son so failing or neglecting thereof, is, and shall
 " be liable to all Cofts, Damages, and Interest,
 " which do, and shall accrue thereby.
 " Provided nevertheless, that in case any such
 " Inland Bill, or Bills of Exchange, shall happen
 " to be lost, or miscarried within the Time before
 " limited for Payment of the same; then the Draw-
 " er of the said Bill or Bills is, and shall be obliged
 " to give another Bill or Bills of the same Tenour
 " with the first given, the Person or Persons to
 " whom they are, and shall be so delivered, giv-
 " ing Security, if demanded, to the said Drawer;
 " to indemnify him against all Persons whatsoever,
 " in case the said Bill or Bills of Exchange so al-
 " ledg'd to be lost or miscarried, shall be found
 " again."

After

After this, the Nation being sensible of the Conveniencies arising to Commerce by that Act, and withal observing, that there was no Provision made in it for protesting such Bills for Non-acceptance, and the Merchants further considering how beneficial it would be to the Publick to have the same Remedy upon promissory Notes, as upon Bills of Exchange, whereby the same may be transferr'd from Party to Party, without any other Formality, but that of an Endorsement; all those Matters having been taken into Consideration by Parliament, *An Act for that Effect* pass'd both Houses, and received the Royal Assent, to the great Satisfaction of the trading People all over Europe.

ANNO 3. & 4. ANNÆ REGINÆ.

An Act for giving like Remedy upon promissory Notes, as is now used upon Bills of Exchange, and for the better Payment of Inland Bills of Exchange.

“ **W**HEREAS it hath been held, that Notes
 “ in writing, signed by the Party who
 “ makes the same, whereby such Party promises
 “ to pay unto any other Person, or his Order,
 “ any Sum of Money therein mention'd, are not
 “ assignable or endorsible over, within the Custom
 “ of Merchants, to any other Person, and that
 “ such Person to whom the Sum of Money men-
 “ tion'd in such Note is payable, cannot maintain
 “ an Action, by the Custom of Merchants, against
 “ the Person who first made and signed the same;
 “ and that any Person to whom such Note should
 “ be assign'd, endors'd, or made payable, could
 “ not, within the said Custom of Merchants, main-
 “ tain any Action upon such Note against the
 “ Person, who first drew and signed the same:
 “ Therefore, to the Intent to encourage Trade
 “ and

“ and Commerce, which will be much advanced,
 “ if such Notes shall have the same Effects, as
 “ Inland Bills of Exchange, and shall be negoti-
 “ ated in like manner; Be it enacted by the
 “ Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with
 “ the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual
 “ and Temporal, and Commons in this present
 “ Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of
 “ the same, that all Notes in Writing, that after
 “ the first Day of *May*, in the Year of our Lord
 “ One Thousand Seven Hundred and Five, shall
 “ be made and signed by any Person, or Persons,
 “ Body-politick or Corporate, or by the Servant
 “ or Agent of any Corporation, Banker, Gold-
 “ smith, Merchant, or Trader, who is usually
 “ entrusted by him, her, or them, whereby such
 “ Person or Persons, Body-politick and Corporate,
 “ his, her, or their Order, or unto Bearer, any
 “ Sum of Money mentioned in such Note, shall
 “ be taken and construed to be, by Virtue thereof,
 “ due and payable to any such Person or Persons,
 “ Body-politick or Corporate, to whom the same
 “ is made payable; and also every such Note pay-
 “ able to any Person or Persons, Body-politick
 “ and Corporate, his, her, or their Order, shall
 “ be assignable or endorsible over, in the same
 “ manner as Inland Bills of Exchange are, or may
 “ be, according to the Custom of Merchants;
 “ and that the Person or Persons, Body-politick
 “ and Corporate, to whom such Sum of Money
 “ is, or shall be by such Note made payable, shall
 “ and may maintain an Action for the same, in
 “ such manner, as he, she, or they might do, upon
 “ any Inland Bill of Exchange, made or drawn
 “ according to the Custom of Merchants; and that
 “ the Person or Persons, Body-politick and Cor-
 “ porate, who, or whose Servant or Agent, as a-
 “ foresaid, signed the same; and that any Person
 “ or

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" or Persons, Body-politick and Corporate, to
 " whom such Note that is payable to any Person
 " or Persons, Body-politick and Corporate, his,
 " her, or their Order, is endorsed or assigned, or
 " the Money therein mentioned, ordered to be
 " paid by Endorsement thereon, shall, and may
 " maintain, his, her, or their Action for such
 " Sum of Money, either against the Person or
 " Persons, Body-politick and Corporate, who, or
 " whose Servant or Agent, as aforesaid, signed
 " such a Note, or against any of the Persons that
 " endorsed the same, in like manner as in Cases
 " of Inland Bills of Exchange: And in every such
 " Action, the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs shall recover
 " his, her, or their Damages, and Costs of Suit;
 " and if such Plaintiff or Plaintiffs shall be non-
 " suited, or a Verdict be given against him, her,
 " or them, the Defendant or Defendants shall re-
 " cover his, her, or their Costs against the Plain-
 " tiff or Plaintiffs; and every such Plaintiff or
 " Plaintiffs, Defendant or Defendants, respectively
 " recovering, may sue out Execution for such Da-
 " mages and Costs by *capias, fieri facias, or eligit.*
 " And be it further enacted by the Authority
 " aforesaid, that all and every such Actions shall
 " be commenced, sued, and brought within such
 " time as is appointed, for commencing or suing
 " Actions upon the Case, by the Statute made in
 " the One and Twentieth Year of the Reign of
 " King James the First, intituled, *An Act for Li-*
 " *mitation of Actions, and for avoiding of Suits in*
 " *Law,* provided, that no Body-politick or Cor-
 " porate, shall have Power by vertue of this Act,
 " to issue or give out any Notes by themselves or
 " their Servants, other than such as they might
 " have issued, if this Act had never been made.
 " And whereas by an Act of Parliament made
 " in the Ninth Year in the Reign of his late Ma-
 " jesty

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" jesty King William III. intituled, *An Act for bet-*
 " *ter Payment of Inland Bills of Exchange;* it is,
 " among other things, enacted, that from and af-
 " ter Presentation and Acceptance of the said Bill
 " or Bills of Exchange (which Acceptance shall
 " be by the underwriting, the same under the
 " Party's Hand so accepting) and after the Expi-
 " ration of three Days, after the said Bill or Bills
 " shall become due, the Party to whom the said
 " Bill or Bills are made payable, his Servant,
 " Agent, or Assigns, may and shall cause the same
 " Bill or Bills to be protested, in manner, as in
 " the said Act is enacted: And whereas, by there
 " being no provision made therein for protesting
 " such Bill or Bills, in case the Party on whom
 " the same are or shall be drawn, refuse to accept
 " the same, by underwriting the same under his
 " Hand, all Merchants and others do refuse to
 " underwrite such Bill or Bills, or make any other
 " than a promissory Acceptance, by which means
 " the Effect and good Intent of the said Act in
 " that Behalf is wholly evaded, and no Bill or
 " Bills can be protested before, or for want of such
 " Acceptance by underwriting the same, as afore-
 " said: For Remedy whereof, Be it enacted by
 " the Authority aforesaid, that from and after the
 " first Day of *May,* which shall be in the Year of
 " our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and
 " Five, in case, upon presenting of any such Bill
 " or Bills of Exchange, the Party or Parties, on
 " whom the same shall be drawn, shall refuse to
 " accept the same, by underwriting the same, as
 " aforesaid, the Party to whom the said Bill or
 " Bills are made payable, his Servant, Agent, or
 " Assigns, may, and shall cause the said Bill or
 " Bills to be protested for Non-Acceptance, as in
 " case of Foreign Bills of Exchange: Any thing
 " in the said Act, or any other Law, to the con-
 " trary

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"trary notwithstanding; for which Protest there
 "shall be paid Two Shillings and no more.
 "Provided always, that from and after the said
 "first Day of *May*, no Acceptance of any such Inland
 "Bill of Exchange, shall be sufficient to charge
 "any Person whatsoever, unless the same be un-
 "derwritten, or endorsed in writing thereupon;
 "and if such Bill be not accepted by such under-
 "writing, or Endorsement in writing, no Drawer
 "of any such Inland Bill shall be liable to pay any
 "Costs, Damages, or Interests thereupon, unless
 "such Protest be made for Non-acceptance thereof,
 "and within fourteen Days after such Protest, the
 "same be sent, or otherwise Notice thereof be
 "given to the Party, from whom such Bill was
 "receiv'd, or left in writing at the Place of his,
 "her, or their usual Abode; and if such Bill be
 "accepted, and not paid before the Expiration of
 "three Days after the said Bill shall become due
 "and payable, then no Drawer of such Bill shall
 "be compellable to pay any Costs, Damages, or
 "Interests thereupon, unless a Protest be made
 "and sent, or Notice thereof be given, in man-
 "ner and form above-mention'd: Nevertheless,
 "every Drawer of such Bill shall be liable to make
 "Payment of Costs, Damages, and Interests, up-
 "on such Inland Bill, if any one Protest be made
 "for Non-acceptance, and Non-payment thereof,
 "and Notice thereof be sent, given, or left, as
 "aforesaid.
 "Provided, that no such Protest shall be neces-
 "sary, either for Non-acceptance, or Non-pay-
 "ment of any Inland Bill of Exchange, unless the
 "Value be acknowledg'd and express'd in such
 "Bill to be receiv'd, and unless such Bill be drawn
 "for the Payment of Twenty Pounds *Sterling*, or
 "upwards; and that the Protest hereby required
 "for Non-acceptance, shall be made by such Per-
 "sons,

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"sons, as are appointed by the said recited Act,
 "to protest Inland Bills of Exchange for Non-
 "payment thereof.
 "And be it further enacted, that from and af-
 "ter the first Day of *May*, if any Person doth ac-
 "cept any such Bill of Exchange, for and in Sa-
 "tisfaction of any former Debt, or Sum of Money
 "formerly due unto him, the same shall be ac-
 "counted and esteem'd a full and compleat Pay-
 "ment of such Debt, if such Person accepting of
 "any such Bill for his Debt, doth not take his due
 "Course to obtain Payment thereof, by endea-
 "vouring to get the same accepted and paid, and
 "make his Protest, as aforesaid, either for Non-
 "acceptance, or Non-payment thereof.
 "Provided, that nothing herein contained shall
 "extend to discharge any Remedy, that any Per-
 "son may have against the Drawer, Acceptor, or
 "Endorser of such Bill."

It is not to be denied, but these two Acts are
 highly beneficial to the Commerce of this King-
 dom, and would very much contribute to the Ease
 of the Merchants, and Advantage of all manner of
 Trading People, if to all the other good Clauses
 therein contain'd, there had been added one, for
 giving a summary Remedy upon Bills of Exchange,
 that is to say, a Law for abbreviating Law-suits,
 amongst Merchants.

And now I shall proceed to insert some adjudg'd
 Cases concerning Money and Exchange; but in
 the first Place, I shall here set down a Plea upon
 the Subject of Arbitration, which affords sufficient
 Occasion to observe the Inconveniency for Mer-
 chants to seek for Justice in their Affairs at the
 Courts of Common Law.

DELAVAL

DE LAVAL versus MASCHAL.

A Case concerning Arbitration.

Debt upon a Bond; the Condition whereof was that if J. S. and J. D. Arbitrators did make an Award on; or before the 19th of February, and if the Defendant shou'd perform it, then the Obligation shou'd be void; and then follow these Words: And if they do not make an Award before the 19th of February, then I empower them to choose an Umpire, and by these Presents bind my self to perform his Award. The Defendant pleads, That they did not make an Award. The Plaintiff replies, and sets forth an Award made upon the said 19th of February, by an Umpire chosen by the Arbitrators, and alledges a Breach thereof. The Defendant demurs.

Sanders's Plea for the Defendant.

SANDERS, for the Defendant.— Here is no Breach of the Condition of the Bond for that, which relates to the performing the Umpire's Award, because it follows in these Words: Then the Obligation shall be void, is no part of the Condition; and if any Action is to be brought upon that Part, it ought to be convenient. 2. The Award made by the Umpire is void, because made the 19th of February, which was within the Time limited to the Arbitrators for their Power, and the Umpire could not make an Award within that Time, because their Power was not then determin'd, as was adjudg'd, in Copping versus Hornar.

Jones's Plea for the Plaintiff.

JONES, for the Plaintiff. The Condition is good as to this Part, it is all but one Condition. A Man may make several Deficiencies, or Conditions, to defeat the same Obligation, Brook, Condition 66. There is a Continuance of this Condition, it is said I bind my self by these Presents, which refers to the Condition before in the Obligation.

I agree with Copping versus Hornar, and Bernard versus King, that where an Umpire is at first certainly named and appointed, he cannot exercise his Authority within the Time appointed to the Arbitrators, because the same Authority cannot be given to, and continue both in the Arbitrators and Umpire at the same Time: But when the Umpire is named and chosen by the Arbitrators, as in our Case, he may make his Award within the Time allowed to the Arbitrators; because there, the Arbitrators by their own Action. viz. The Election of the Umpire determines their Authority; and the Authority vests and remains in the Umpire only, and so it was admitted in Bernard versus King.

TWISDEN, assentibus Rainsford and Morton; Twisden's Plea. This is a good Part of the Condition, that if the Obliger shou'd, &c. then the Bond shou'd be void; and further that the Obligation shou'd release; and it was adjudg'd here, that the last was a Part of the Condition; I was at the Bar, when the Case between Bernard and King was spoken to, and I know Roll did hold and deliver then, that if it had been alledg'd, that the Arbitrators had wholly deny'd and deserted their Power, it had let in the Umpire; so as that he might account within the Time allowed to the Arbitrators, and he stood upon this then, that it was implicitly alledged, viz. postquam denegassent, &c. but this was an hard Opinion of his, and he himself reports his own Judgment otherwise, 1 Ro. 262. It may be, he altered his Opinion, we inclined that the Award in the Case at the Bar is nought: For the Authority of the Arbitrators was not determined till after the 19th of February. For Justice Croke goes so far 1 Cr. 263. as to agree that Arbitrators may nominate an Umpire within the Time for their making their Award; so that the choosing the

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the Umpire doth not extinguish their Authority, and therefore the Umpire could not make an Award upon the 19th of February; It is true the Arbitrators might choose upon that Day, or before: But, yet they might have made an Award, and therefore he could not. Adjournatur.

R E F L E C T I O N S.

The Observation to be made upon this Debate is this:

In Cases of this Nature, setting aside such Considerations, as are more curious, than material, the Court should principally regard the Intent and Design of the Parties rather than the Formalities of any Deed: For, Merchants ought always to act bona fide, without any double Meaning, or Intent to circumvent, or deceive one another.

Now 'tis plain that in this Case, the Design of the Parties was, that if the Arbitrators could agree upon the Matter between themselves, the Obliger should stand to their Award, and that if they two should not agree, they should have Power to choose an Umpire to determine the Matter for them, and withal that for their Conveniency, they should have till the 19th Day of February, to resolve upon the Matter.

But the Arbitrators being of different Sentiments, and probably foreseeing that they should not agree between themselves concerning that Affair, they chose an Umpire to decide the Matter for them; And he having accordingly done it, the Obliger refused to submit to his Determination, only because he made the Award upon the 19th of February.

Now I think that according to the Custom of Merchants, that Award ought certainly to have been

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been confirm'd, and that for the two following Reasons.

First. The Defendant brings no equitable Exception, or Objection against the Award, but being unwilling to perform it, catches at that Pretence to justify his Refusal; which being only Matter of Law, ought not to be regarded, according to the Custom of Merchants.

Secondly. Suppose this Award had not been pronounc'd till the 20th of February, no Exception in that Case could have been made against it, with Regard to the Time; now 'tis very likely if that had been so, that the Umpire would have made the same Award on the 20th, or any Day after that, which he did on the 19th; And therefore Regard being had to the Intent both of the Obliger, and the Obligee, at the making of the Bond, and likewise to the Intent of the Arbitrators, who by the Election of an Umpire, vested him with a Power to end the Controversy; upon the whole Matter, it must be concluded, that according to the Custom of Merchants, that Award ought to have been confirm'd and ratify'd to all Intents and Purposes, and the Plaintiff ought to have recover'd Damages, and Costs of Suit.

Sir Anthony Bateman's CASE.

In the Trial at Bar, the Son and Daughter of A Case in Sir Anthony Bateman were Defendants; the Action Bankruptcy was an Ejectione firma. The Defendants admitted the point of Sir Anthony's Bankruptcy, but set up a Conveyance made by Sir Anthony to them, for the Payment of 1500l. a-piece, being Money given to them by their Grandfather Mr. Russel, to whom Sir Anthony took our Administration.

HALES. It is a voluntary Conveyance, unless Hales's Opia you can prove, that Sir Anthony had Goods in his Hands.

HE WITT'S TREATISE 012

Hands of Mr. *Ruffel*, at the Time of the Executing it. So they prov'd that he had, and there was a Verdict for the Defendants.

R E M A R K.

Concerning Merchants entering Cash in their Cash-Books themselves, in their Cash-keepers Absence.

That Merchants here in *England*, who have Cash-keepers, from whom they expect an Account of their Money, must take care not to write one Syllable either of the *Debit* or *Credit* of their Cash in their Cash-Books themselves: But keep the Money till the Cash-keeper comes home, and then deliver it to him, and see him enter it in the Book:

For it has been rul'd in Court, that in such Cases, the Cash could not be call'd the Servant's, tho' the Master only enter'd 2 or 3 parcels of Money, paid when the Servant was abroad, and gave him the Money when he came home.

Butler and Play.

A Case, concerning a protested Bill of Exchange. Serjeant Maynard's Opinion.

Upon a Motion for a new Trial in a Cause, where the Matter was upon the protesting a Bill of Exchange.

Serjeant MAYNARD said the Protest must be on the Day that the Money becomes due.

Twisden's Opinion.

TWISDEN, It hath been rul'd, that if a Bill be denied to be paid, it must be protested in a reasonable Time, and that's within a Fortnight: But the Debt is not lost by not doing it on the Day. A new Trial was deny'd. *Mod. Rep. Vol. p. 27.*

R E F L E C T I O N.

It is a very great Misfortune, that the Method to be us'd in recovering the Value of Bills of Exchange amongst us should be so uncertain: And as I believe the trading Part are pretty well convinc'd, that our irregular and dilatory way of proceeding

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ceeding, in such Cases, proves very detrimental to Commerce, so the Merchants would reap the Benefit, if they propos'd some few Regulations to the *Legislature*, for remedying such Inconveniencies

Of the Mint of LONDON.

The Mint of *England* is a Corporation, consisting of the Wardens, Masters, Workers, Moneyers, &c. settled by a Charter of King *Edward III.* and confirmed by his Successors; the Office is kept in the Tower of *London*.

The Warden is to receive all Bullion and Plate *Warden.* brought to be coin'd, and to pay the Value; and in general, to oversee all the other Officers, &c.

Next is the Master, who receives the Bullion *Master.* from the Warden, and causing it to be melted, delivers it to the Moneyers, from whom he receives it again when minted — his Salary 500 *l. per Annum.*

The Comptroller sees the Money is made according to the just Assize — his Salary 300 *l. Comptroller. per Annum.*

The Assay Master tries the Bullion, and sees *Assay Master.* it is according to the Standard: — his Salary 250 *l. per Annum.*

There are several Auditors or Clerks to make up the Accompts, who have but small Salaries. *Clerks.*

The Surveyor of the Melting, sees the Bullion *Surveyor.* cast out, and takes care it is not alter'd after it is delivered to the Melters: — his Salary 100 *l. per Annum.*

The Graver has 125 *l. per Annum.*

Graver.

The Engineer 100 *l. per Annum.*

Engineer.

There is also a chief Clerk and several under Clerks, Weigher, and Teller, Provost of the Company of Moneyers, and several Moneyers, *Other Officers.*

Melters Smiths, Blanchers, Moulders, Labourers, &c. And that Society is exempted from all publick Offices, and entituled to various Privileges.

And that the *English* Coin may neither want the Fineness, nor Weight requir'd, it has been wisely provided, that once a Year, the chief Officers of the Mint should appear in the Star-Chamber at *Westminster* before the Lords of the Council, with several Pieces of all the Sorts of Money coin'd the preceeding Year, taken at a Venture out of the Mint, and kept under several Locks by several Persons, 'till call'd for, in order to be exactly assay'd and weigh'd by a Jury of 24 expert Goldsmiths, in the Presence of the aforefaid Lords.

Of preventing Frauds in the current Coin.

Encouragement for Coining.

To prevent Clipping and Counterfeiting.

A great Quantity of Gold and Silver Coin'd.

For the Encouragement of Coinage, I refer the Reader to an *Act*, made *Anno* CAROLI II. *Regis*.

And to prevent counterfeiting and clipping the current Coin of this Kingdom, I refer to *An Act*, made, *Anno* 6 and 7 GULIELMI III. *Regis*,

The Author of, *Nummi Britanici Historia*, says, that from the beginning of Queen *Anne's* Reign to the Year 1724, inclusive, there has been coin'd in *Great Britain*, above Ten Millions of Gold, and five hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling in Silver.

Of the Standard Weight and Fineness of English Gold and Silver.

KING EDWARD I. Establish'd a certain Standard for the *English* Silver Coin in this Manner:

Of the Weight.

Twenty four Grains made one Penny-weight; twenty Penny-weight, one Ounce; and twelve Ounces, or 5660 Grains, one Pound Sterling.

Of these 12 Ounces, 11 Ounces and 2 Penny-weight were to be of fine Silver, and 18 Penny-weight in Allay: So that in those Days, the Pound Sterling was a Pound Troy in Weight, whereas now 'tis only $\frac{1}{3}$ of it.

And fineness of Silver.

As pure Gold and Silver in their own Nature would be too flexible, the Silver is always harden'd with an Allay of Copper, and the Gold being the most flexible of the two, is harden'd with an Allay, sometimes all of Silver, and sometimes all of Copper, which makes the Difference of Colour, which is frequently seen in the *Guineas*.

The Pound weight, or 12 Ounces Troy of Gold, is divided into 24 Parts, which are called *Carrats*, each *Carrat* consisting of 10 Penny-weight, or half an Ounce; And this *Carrat* is again subdivided into four other Parts, called, Grains, so that the *Carrat* Grain is 60 ordinary Grains. The Standard of Crown Gold is 22 *Carrats* of fine Gold, and 2 *Carrats* of Allay in the Pound Weight Troy.

Of the Weight

And fineness of Gold.

So that the Standard of *Sterling* Silver in *England* being 11 Ounces and 2 Penny-weight of fine Silver, and 18 Penny-weight of Allay of Copper, making a Troy Pound Weight, and so on proportionably — 12 Ounces of pure Silver, without any Allay, is worth 3 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.* and one Ounce is worth 5 *s.* 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

The Proportion of Gold to Silver in *England*, The Proportion is, as 1, to 14 and about $\frac{1}{3}$; so that one Ounce of Gold is worth 14 $\frac{1}{3}$ Ounces of Silver, or 3 *l.* 17 *s.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

of Gold to Silver.

As it is convenient for Bankers, and other Persons dealing in Money, to know the Standard of Foreign Coins, which fall oftner into their Hands, than into any other Persons, I thought it proper, to insert the following Experiment for trying the Fineness

HEWITT'S TREATISE ON

Fineness of Gold and Silver without Fire, and also a Table of the Fineness of several foreign Pieces of Gold and Silver, both extracted from Roberts's Map of Commerce.

A Method to try the fineness of Gold and Silver without Fire.

He says, that to avoid the uncertainty of trying Gold and Silver by Fire, by reason of various Casualties incident to that Practice; 'tis better to try it by the Touch-stone, by comparing it with certain Needles, or Wires of Gold, Silver and Copper, of several Allays; Those Needles or Wires to be of four Sorts, viz.

- Of Gold and Silver.
Of Gold and Copper.
Of Gold, Silver, and Copper.
Of Silver and Copper.

The first three for the Tryal of Gold only, and the last for Silver.

Let there be 24 Needles, or Wires of Gold, made of the Weight of 24 Carrats each.

The first to be of 24 Carrats all of fine Gold.

The second of 23 Carrats fine Gold, and 1 Carrat Silver.

The third of 22 Carrats fine Gold, and 2 Carrats Silver.

The fourth 21 Carrats fine Gold, and 3 Carrats Silver.

The fifth 20 Carrats fine Gold, and 4 Carrats Silver.

And so on, till there be but one Carrat fine Gold, and 23 Carrats Silver; diminishing always 1 Carrat of Gold, and adding another of Silver for it; marking upon them, the fineness of each Needle or Wire: And the like may be made, of other Mixtures of Gold and Copper, and of Gold, Silver, and Copper.

And for those for the Tryal of Silver and Copper, let there be twelve.

The

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The first all of fine Silver.

The second of 11 Ounces of fine Silver, and 1 of Copper.

The third of 10 Ounces of fine Silver, and 2 of Copper.

And so on as before, till there be but 1 Ounce of fine Silver, and 11 of Copper.

The Use of which Wires, or Needles, is this. When you desire to know the fineness of any Piece of Gold, or Silver, rub the Touchstone with the same, and near it rub your Wires, or Needles, wetting all the Touches with your Tongue, you may be assured, that the Metal is of the Standard to the Colour of which it comes nearest.

A Table shewing the Fineness of certain Gold and Silver Coins, according to their Estimation, at so much per Ounce in the Mint; each Ounce of the aforesaid Gold Coins, having the Quantity under express'd of fine Gold, besides the Allay;

And each Pound of the Silver Coins having the Quantity, likewise under express'd of fine Silver, besides the Allay.

GOLD COINS.

Table with columns: Carrats, Grains, and The fineness of various Gold Coins. Lists coins like Double Ducats, Reyfers Rials, Crusado's short Cross, etc.

HEWITT'S TREATISE ON

	Carrats.	Grains.
Flemish Angel, the coarser Sort	18	
Old Portugese	23	3
The old Spureal	23	3
The old Noble	23	3
The old Angel	23	3
The George Noble	23	3
The Salute	23	3
The Angel with the Gun-hole	22	
The great old Sovereign weight, 18d.w.	23	
The old Crown of Henry VIII.	21	
The old Sovereign of Henry VIII.	22	
The great Sovereign of Henry VIII.	20	
The half Sovereign of Henry VIII.	20	
The Edward Sovereign	21	
The Elizabeth Sovereign and Crown	22	
The Philippus Real	23	2
The old French Crown	22	2
The Flanders Rider	23	2
The Flanders Noble	23	2
The golden Lyon	23	2
The Ducat of Castile	23	2
The old Andreas Gulden	18	3
The Philippus Gulden	15	3
The Ducat of Valence	23	2 1/4
The Hungary Ducats of several Sorts	23	2 1/2
The Ducats of Rome, Bologn, and Milan	23	2
The Barbary Gold	23	2
The double Pistole, with the Picture of a King crown'd on one Side, and Arms on the other Side, in 1578.	21	3
The Quadruple Pistole, with the Picture of a King crown'd on one Side, and Arms on the other	21	3 1/2
The double Pistole with the Image of an Apostle on one Side, and Arms on the other, in 1566.	33	1 1/2

The

MONEY, COINS, and EXCHANGE.

	Carrats.	Grains.
The double Pistole with a Spread	23	3
Eagle crown'd, and Arms, in a		
Scutcheon, with two Letters, S. R.		

SILVER COINS.

	Ounces.	Pennywt.
A Dollar with an Emperor on one Side, and four Crowns, &c. on the other Side, in 1577	8	18
A Dollar with 3 Horns in a Scutcheon, and two Crests, and a Horse-man on the other Side	9	19
A Dollar with a Lyon Rampant, and a spread Eagle on the other Side	9	18 1/2
A Dollar with a Lyon, a Scutcheon in his Foot, and a Spread Eagle on the other Side	9	17 1/2
A Dollar with a Man's Body to the Waste, and on the other Side, Arms and 2 Crosses	9	14
A Dollar with the Picture of the Duke of Saxony, and an Head on both Sides, and over the Head, two Swords a-cross	10	17 1/2
A small Piece of Money, with a Man's Head on one Side, and Letters on the other	10	10
A Dollar with a Cross and a Crown, in 1569.	10	18 1/2
A Dollar of Maximilian, with a Spread Eagle, and the Picture of the Emperor, in 1569	10	12 1/2
A Dollar with a Cross and a Crown, in 1569	10	14 1/2

The fineness of various Silver Coins.

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HEWITT'S TREATISE on

Ounces. Pennywt.

- A Dollar with three Scutcheons, and Arms, with the Picture of our Lady on the other Side } 10 18
- A Dollar with three Scutcheons, and Arms in them, and a Crofs with Arms on the other Side } 10 18
- A Dollar with three Scutcheons and Arms, and a Spread Eagle on the other Side, in 1549 } 10 18
- A Dollar with a Spread Eagle, and a Crown over his Head, and the Picture of a Man on the other Side, in 1573 } 10 15
- A Dollar with Arms, and the Picture of a Man, in 1549 } 10 14
- A Dollar with three Scutcheons, and Arms in them, and a Spread Eagle with a Talbot's head, in 1549 } 11 2
- A Dollar with three Crowns, and a Spread Eagle, and the *Philippus* Dollar of the baser sort } 6 16
- Another Dollar with three Crowns and a spread Eagle } 10 14
- A Dollar with a Lyon Rampant on one Side, and a Lyon in a Scutcheon, and half a Man on the other Side } 8 18
- A Dollar with a Hart, and the Arms in a Scutcheon } 10 12
- A Dollar with a wild Man, holding a Candle in his Hand, and a ragged Staff on the other Side, 1571 } 10 14
- A Dollar of the fame, and like Superfcription } 10 13

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MONEY, COINS and EXCHANGE.

Ounces. Pennywt.

- A Dollar, with the Image of the Duke of *Saxony*, and his Arms } 10 15
- A Dollar of the fame, with like Superfcription } 10 2
- A Dollar with a Lyon in the Scutcheon, and half a Man over the Lyon, and a Lyon Rampant on the other Side } 9
- A *Spanish* Piece of Money, with a Sheaf of Arrows } 11 2
- Another Piece with a Crofs and a Lyon } 11 3
- Another Piece with a Cattle } 11 2
- Another Piece with Pillars and a Cattle } 11 3
- A small Piece of Money of the Earl of *Swanborow's* } 11 4
- A *Spanish* Ryal } 10
- Another *Spanish* Ryal } 9
- A *French* Testoon with 3 Flower-de-luces and 2 Heads with Crowns over them, and the King's Picture } 10 15
- Another Testoon with a Flower-de-luce, and the King's Picture } 10 12
- Another Testoon with a Crofs, and an Head in the midst of the Crofs, and a Face on the other Side. } 10 1
- A *French* Piece of Money, being call'd an Half Crown, with the Picture of a King, and on the other Side, Arms with 2 Lyons, 6 Flower-de-luces in an Escutcheon crown'd, and 2 E. on either Side the Arms, in 1682 } 10
- Also new *French* Money, with three Flower-de-luces in the Escutcheon and a Crofs with Flower-de-luces on the End } 10 18

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HEWITT'S TREATISE ON

	Ounces.	Pennywt.
A French Souverain	3	5 1/2
A Piece of Portuguese Money, being a Crusade on one Side, and the Arms of Portugal on the other	11	1
Plate made in Lyons in France, mark'd with a Lyons Head	11	4
A Rouble of Russia	11	12
A Mustecogo of Venice	11	8
A Marfello of Ditto	11	8
A Bagatin of Ditto	11	8
A Piece of Russia Money	11	2
A Piece of Money of Bologna	9	16
A Piece of French Money, call'd a Florin	11	2
A Penny of France	4	11
A Slaper of Ditto	10	16
A Snaphen of Guelderland	7	15
Another Snaphen of Ditto	8	15
Other Money of — Ditto	4	18
Other Money of — Ditto	3	4
A Snaphen of Cleves	7	15
A Ditto of Deventer	8	15
A Ditto of Campen	8	15
A Slaper of Milan	11	11
A Ditto of Ravenna	11	10
A Ditto of Ferrara	11	10
A Ditto of Sienna	10	2
A Ditto of Monferrat	7	5
A Cornebot of Ditto	6	6
A Slaper of Ditto	11	8
A Ditto of Bourn	11	10
A Ditto of Portugal	11	10
A Ditto of Foboria	11	10
A Ditto of Baden	11	10
A Ditto of Wirtenberg	10	16
A Ditto of Lorrain	10	16
A Ditto of Savoy	7	12

MONEY, COINS and EXCHANGE.

	Ounces.	Pennywt.
A Ditto of Peidmont	5	6
A Ditto of Salufen	6	10
A Cornebot of Ditto	7	4
A Slaper of Alonson	6	6
Targe of Piedmont	6	10
Stick of Salen	6	6
Civitas London	11	2
Civitas Chester	10	17 1/2
Civitas Kingston	10	18
Villa St. Edmonsbury	10	13
Civitas Berwick	10	18
Civitas L. Bors	11	1
Ditto — Ditto	11	1
Civitas Canterbury	10	18
Ditto — Ditto	11	1
Henry III. a Penny	11	2
Ditto — Ditto	11	2
A Groat of King Edward III.	10	19
A Ditto of King Edward IV.	10	19
A Ditto of Henry VIII.	10	18
An old Henry Groat with a long Face and long Hair	10	19
A Gun-hole Groat, Henry VIII.	9	
The first Gun-stone Groat of Henry VIII.	8	
The second Gun-stone Groat of Henry VIII.	6	
A Sixpence of King Edward VI.	10	19 1/2
A Sixpence of P. and Mary	10	18
A Groat of Henry VIII.	11	1 1/2
The first Harp Groat of Henry VIII.	4	
The second Ditto	10	
The third Ditto	6	1
An Irish Ditto	5	19
Another Irish Ditto	10	
A Scotch Groat	9	1 1/2
Another Ditto	9	16

HEWITT'S TREATISE ON

Ounces. Pennywts.

A Penny of Genoa	10	3
Caralus of Burgundy	10	3
Money of Anglesey	6	3
A Penny of Camarien	11	3
A Groat of Poland	9	3

Thus much being said of the Essay made a great many Years ago of the Standard of those foreign Coins; I shall next insert a short Account of the Roman Coin.

Of the first Roman Coins.

The first Coin that was in Use amongst the Romans was of Brass, and thence their Treasury was call'd, ÆRARIUM, and Æs (Brass) became a common Denomination for Money in General.

Money had likewise several other general Appellations, such as Pecunia from Pecus, (Cattle) in which the ancient Riches of the World were thought to consist; and therefore there was on some of the first Coins the Representation of several of those Animals.

It was likewise call'd by the Names of Nummus and Moneta; The Derivation of which Words being controverted amongst the Learned, I shall leave the Dispute, and come closely to the Matter of Fact.

After the Romans had considerably extended their Conquests, and made themselves Masters of the Riches of the Nations they had subdued, Silver and Gold became as valuable amongst them, as they had been amongst all other polite Nations; and then to their ancient Coins of Brass, they added others of Silver and Gold.

The first Silver Coin.

The first Silver Coin was the Denarius, coin'd, I think, about 484 Years, after the building the City, and Gold Coins came in Use about 60 Years after that.

And Gold Coin.

The

MONEY, COINS and EXCHANGE.

The Proportion then betwixt the Silver and Brass, in respect of Weight, amongst them was very strange; for the Denarius of Silver, was the seventh part of the Ounce, and the Ounce the twelfth part of the Pound, and yet was esteem'd in Value equal to ten Asses, which was a brass Coin of a pound Weight; so that one pound in Silver was esteem'd at 840 pounds in Brass: When their Coins of Gold came in Use, they were esteem'd ten times the Weight in Silver; But this Disproportion between Silver and Brass lasted not long, and the Denarius of Silver, in process of Time, suffer'd so many Diminutions, that at length it had left only a Name, and of so small a Value, as not worth the Coining.

Amount of and of the Denarius

And indeed in respect of Weight, a considerable Alteration has in a far less time befallen our own Coin; as for Instance, our Penny, which we find, in the Time of Ethelred, to be the 20th part of the Troy Ounce, under Edward III. came to be the 26th part; and under Henry VI. it fell to the 32d part; In Edward IV. Time, it came to the 40th part; In Henry VIII. Time, at first it was the 40th, then the 45th, part; afterwards 60 Pence were made of the Ounce; In the 2d Elizabeth, and during her Reign, and ever since, 62 Pence have been made of the Ounce; so that the Penny in Edward I. Time was more than three times the Weight of ours.

Alteration of Silver Weights by various Statutes.

Statute 9. Edward III. Statute 2. Henry VI. Statute 5. Edward IV. Statute 36. Henry VIII.

All Coins are made of Gold, Silver, Brass, or Copper, or of some of these mix'd together, either more or less; these Materials are produc'd, some from the Earth, and some from the Rivers, and are finer and purer in some Places than others: The finest Gold is found in Rivers, and the finest Silver in Germany; and all Gold hath naturally in some Silver and Copper; and Silver a little Gold and Copper. Of Silver their is commonly 4 per Cent, or

HEWITT'S TREATISE ON

What is meant by Virgin Gold.

or the 25th part thereof Gold; One Piece of Gold can't be said to be finer than another; any other-wise, but according to a greater or lesser mixture with other Metals: That is called *Virgin Gold* which never was in the Fire, and is the fairest and softest, but the softness leaves it: Gold when it comes out of the Earth is soft, but is harden'd by the Air, and is like a piece of Gold red hot, for then it is softer and more flexible, the sharpness of the Air being taken away by the Fire.

The mix'd Matter is call'd, *Cendrée*: the finer the Matter or *Cendrée* is, the better, whether it be of Gold or Silver, because of it's being more fit to be apply'd to all sorts of Work; for there is much Trouble in extracting the coarser Stuff, or Dross from it.

Gold is brought out of a great many Countries, as the Mountains of *Bohemia*, Rivers of *Pannonia*, *Sweden*, some very fine comes from *Barbary* and *Guiney*: They used formerly to bring 2000 *l.* Weight of Gold from the Rivers and Mountains in *Spain* every Year, but that Stock has been a long time exhausted, as are some of the Mines in the *Spanish-West-Indies*; so that now for the most part it comes from *Peru*.

The greatest part of Silver comes from the *Spanish-West-Indies*, tho' a great deal is found in *Hungary* and several other Places in *Europe*.

As I am about to speak of the *English* Weights of Gold and Silver, compar'd with those of several other Countries, I presume some little Account of the ancient *Roman* Weight will be acceptable to the curious.

The ancient *Roman* Weight was thus: One Pound was divided into 12 Ounces, one Ounce into 24 Grains, or *Scrupula*; *Scrupulum* is $\frac{1}{24}$ *l.* or $\frac{1}{162}$ *Bessas*; the *Dragma* is 3 *Scrupula*, and $\frac{1}{12}$ *l.*

Of the ancient Roman Weight.

The

MONEY, COINS, and EXCHANGE.

the *Sextula* is $\frac{1}{8}$ Ounce, or 4 *Scrupula*: *Siliqua* $\frac{1}{4}$ Ounce, or 6 *Scrupula*, quod *Semunciam* fecet: *Semuncia* is 12 *Scrupula*, *Duellum* is 2 *Sextulae*: *Affis* was formerly a Brass Piece of Money, valu'd at $\frac{1}{16}$ *Denarius*, and is now call'd in *Germany* *Quadrans*, or *quattrin*; The *Sextans* is call'd *Ootlyn*. A *Greek* Talent was 60 *Minae*, i. e. a *Scock*; a *Minae* was 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ounces, each of 8 *Dragma's*, so a *Minae* was 100 *Dragma's*, and a Talent 6000 *Dragma's*: Some of the *Greek* Talents were 8000 *Dragma's*; That of *Aegypt* 80 *l. Sevilla*, 1400 old, or 1500 new *Dragma's*; *Sirium Talentum* 1500 *Dragma's*; *Euboicum*, or *Babylonicum* 7000 *Dragma's*, or *Bistophores*, at *Rhodus* 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1000 *Dragma's*; 6000 *Dragma's* as above were a *Greek* Talent, 8 *Dragma's* an Ounce, 72 Ounces in a Talent; and therefore *Budens* reckon'd a Talent at 600 gold *Crowns* at 10 *s. Flem.* per Piece, which is 300 *l. Flemish*, or at 750 *Onciales* at 8 *s. per* Piece, which is also 300 *l. Flemish*; And *Talentum Auri* 3600 *l. Flemish*; A *Myrias* was always 10,000, and was for the most part understood of *Dragma's*, and also sometimes of *Sicli*, or half Ounces; A *Myrias* being 10,000 *Dragma's*, 8 *Dragma's* in an Ounce, and twelve Ounces in a Pound, there were 104 Pounds 2 Ounces in a *Myrias*: A *Myrias* of *Guilders* is 10,000; A *Sestertius* was always 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.* also the *Hebrew* *Maneg* was a *Sestertius* of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.* viz. great Pounds of 30 Ounces, every Ounce was 2 *Sicli Sancti*; *Siclus*, is also call'd *Stater*, or half Ounce, an Ounce 2 *Sicli*, or 4 *Girags* *Obo-lior*: *Victoriatum Romanorum* was a Silver Piece, valued at, 4 *Nummi Sestertii*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Nummi* was 10 *Denarii*, valu'd at 4 *Carlins*, each of 10 *Deniers*: *Denarius* was at *Bazel* 20 *Raphen*, or Pence, *Juni-narius* was 10 *Raphen*; *Denarius* was worth 10 *l.* of Copper, i. e. *Triobolum*.

I.

The

HEWITT'S TREATISE ON

The ROMAN Distinction of Weights.

- 16 Tetradagma's which is $\frac{1}{2}$ an Ounce, were
- 21 $\frac{1}{3}$ Tridagma's,
- 64 Dragma's,
- 128 Trioboli,
- 384 Oboli,
- 3840 Momenta,
- 32 Didragma's,
- 96 Tretroboli,
- 192 Dioboli, or Denarii,
- 768 Imoboli.

VETUS PONDUS ROMANORUM.

- 64 Denarii,
- 128 Quinarii, i. e. 5 Asses,
- 256 Sestertii, or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Asses,
- 640 Libellæ or Asses,
- 1280 Semi Libellæ,
- 2560 Teruncii.

LIBRA ROMANA.

- 12 Ounces,
- 84 Denarii,
- 168 Victoriati,
- 336 Sestertii
- 840 Asses,
- 3320 Quadrantes, or Teruncii,
- 5040 Sextantes, i. e. Oortlyn.

The

MONEY, COINS and EXCHANGE.

The ENGLISH Weights for Gold and Silver, compar'd with those of several other Countries.

The English Pound Troy of Gold and Silver, consisting of 12 Ounces, and the Ounce contains 480 Grains, and the Pound in course 5760.

Of these the Roman Pound contains 5256, and that Pound being likewise divided into 12 Ounces, the Ounce contains 438 Grains.

The Paris Pound, or Standard for Gold and Silver of 16 Ounces, 7560 Grains, and the Ounce 472 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Spanish Pound, or Standard for Gold and Silver of 16 Ounces, taken at Gibraltar, 7090 Grains: Another weigh'd at Gibraltar 7085 Grains.

The Spanish Pound in Vilalpondus is but 7035 Grains.

The Venetian Pound, or Standard for Gold and Silver of 12 Ounces, 5528 Grains; the Ounce 460 $\frac{1}{3}$.

The Neapolitan Pound, or Standard for Gold and Silver of 12 Ounces, 4950 Grains; the Ounce 412 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Pound, or Standard for Gold and Silver of 12 Ounces, at Florence, Pisa, and Leghorn 5286 Grains, the Ounce 440 $\frac{1}{2}$ Grains.

The Pound, or Standard at Sienna for Gold and Silver of 12 Ounces, 5178 Grains; the Ounce 431 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Ounce at Genoa, for Gold and Silver 405 $\frac{1}{2}$ Grains.

The Turkish Oketh, or Oke at Constantinople, consisting of 400 Silver Drams, 19128 Grains.

The Silver Dram generally used in the Turkish Dominions, Persia, and the Mogul's Countries, is taken to be 47 $\frac{1}{10}$ Grains.

The

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The *Turkish* Sultani, or *Egyptian* Xeriff, being a Gold Coin, with which, the *Barbary* and *Venetian* Chequeens, and *Marienberg* Ducat, very nearly agree with $53\frac{1}{2}$ Grains.

The Ratal, or Rotulo for Gold and Silver of 144 Drams at *Cairo*, 6886 $\frac{2}{3}$ Grains.

The Ratal, or Rotulo for Silk of 720 Drams at *Damascus*, (with which I suppose they formerly weigh'd their Gold and Silver; because most Countries use the same Weights for Silk, Gold, and Silver) 34430 $\frac{2}{3}$ Grains.

Having given some Account of the *ancient* and *modern* Coins, and Money-Weights, and of the present Denominations of Money in general, let us next examine the State and Value of the Coins of those Nations, with whom we drive any considerable Trade, either in Exchange, or Merchandize: For, to know the real intrinsick Value of most kinds of Money, is the only true Method to come at the Knowledge of the just *Par*.

Mr. RICARD in his Book of Exchange, written in *French*, and publish'd at *Amsterdam*, compares the *Par* of the undermention'd Coins, (assay'd in *Holland*) with the Rixdollar of that Place.

The Rixdollar of 50 Stivers, according to that Estimation, is worth as he tells us,

- In *England* 4 s. 6 d. or 54 d. *Sterling*.
- In *France* 60 Solz *Tournois*, or a *French* Crown in Specie whatever be it's current Value.
- In *Brabant* 48 Stivers, or 96 Groots.
- In *Hamburg*, 48 Stivers Lubs.
- In *Nuremberg*, the Rixdollar of 90 Cruitzers.
- In *Frankfort*, the same.
- In *Dantzick*, the Rixdollar of 90 Gros.
- In *Koningsberg*, the same.
- In *Berlin*, the Rixdollar of 30 Gros.
- In *Breslaw*, the same.

In

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- In *Leipsick*, the Rixdollar of 24 Gros.
- In *Spain*, the Piece of Eight.
- In *Venice*, 150 Soldi.
- In *Genoa*, the Piastre of 5 Lires, or 100 Soldi.
- In *Leghorn*, the Piastre of 6 Lires, or 120 Soldi.
- In *Geneva*, The Crown of 10 Lires, 6 Soldi of that Place.

The *Par* of Exchange, according to the said Mr. RICARD, is, between LONDON, and

- Paris*, 54 d. *Sterling* for the *French* Crown of 60 Solz, in Specie.
- Amsterdam*, 1 l. *Sterling* for 37 s. $\frac{2}{3}$ d. or 444 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. Gros.
- Antwerp*, 1 l. *Sterling* for 35 s. 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. or 426 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. Gros.
- Hamburg*, the same.
- Spain*, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 74\frac{1}{3} d. \text{ Sterling for the same Ducat of} \\ 375 \text{ Marvedies; or } 54 d. \text{ Sterling for the} \\ \text{Piastre of } 272 \text{ Marvedies.} \end{array} \right.$
- Portugal*, 7 s. 6 d. *Sterling* or 90 d. for 1000 Rees.

Between PARIS, and

- Amsterdam*, the Crown of 60 Solz in Specie, for 50 Stivers.
- Antwerp*, the same for 48 Stivers, or 96 Groots.
- Hamburg*, the same.
- Spain*, the same for the Piastre of 272 Marvedies.
- Portugal*, the same for 600 Rees.
- Frankfort*, the same for 73 $\frac{2}{3}$ Cruitzers of Exchange.
- Nuremberg*, the same for 90 Cruitzers current.
- St. Gal*, the same for 102 Cruitzers current.
- Venice*, 100 Crowns afore said, for 100 $\frac{2}{3}$ Ducats Banco.

Between

HEWITT'S TREATISE ON

Between AMSTERDAM, and

Spain, 137 $\frac{1}{8}$ d. for the Ducat of 375 Marvedies.
 Portugal, 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. for the Crusade of 400 Rees.
 Antwerp, 100 d. for 96 d.
 Dantzick, 1 l. Gros, for 216 Polish Grosses.
 Koningsberg, the same.
 Frankfort, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 100 d. \text{ for the Rixdollar of } 90 \text{ Cruitzers} \\ \text{current, or } 88 \frac{2}{3} d. \text{ for the Florin of} \\ 65 \text{ Ditto, in Exchange.} \end{array} \right.$
 Hamburg, 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ Stivers for the Dollar of 2 Marks,
 or 32 Stivers Lubs.
 Nuremberg, 72 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. for the Florin of 65 Cruitzers
 current.
 Venice, 99 $\frac{1}{3}$ d. for the Ducat in Bank of 24 Gros.
 Genoa, 100 d. for the Piaftre of 5 Lires.
 Leghorn, the same for the Piaftre of 6 Lires.

Between ANTWERP, and

Hamburg, 96 d. for 48 Stivers Lubs.
 Frankfort, 88 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. for the Florin of 65 Cruitzers
 of Exchange.
 Nuremberg, 69 $\frac{1}{3}$ d. for the Florin of 65 Cruitzers
 current.
 Venice, 95 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. for the Venetian Ducat in Bank.

Between HAMBURGH, and

Spain, 132 $\frac{1}{7}$ d. for the Ducat of 375 Marvedies.
 Portugal, 64 d. for the Crusade of 400 Rees.
 Venice, 95 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. for the Venetian Ducat.
 Frankfort, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{The Dollar of } 32 \text{ Stivers Lubs for} \\ 49 \frac{1}{2} \text{ Cruitz. of Exchange, or } 100 \\ \text{Rixdollars of } 48 \text{ Stivers Lubs for} \\ 99 \frac{2}{7} \text{ Rixdollars of Frankfort.} \end{array} \right.$

Dantzick,

MONEY, COINS, and EXCHANGE.

Dantzick, the Dollar of 32 Stivers Lubs for
 61 $\frac{2}{3}$ Polish Grosses.
 Koningsberg the same.
 Nuremberg, the same Dollar for the like Number
 of Cruitzers, current of Nuremberg.

Between FRANKFORT, and

Venice, 122 $\frac{1}{3}$ Florins of 60 Cruitzers of Ex-
 change for 100 Ducats in Bank.
 Nuremberg, 100 Florins of 60 Cruitzers of Ex-
 change for 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ Florins.

Between NUREMBERG, and

Venice, 148 $\frac{1}{3}$ Florins current for 100 Ducats in
 Bank.
 St. Gal, 100 Florins current for 113 $\frac{1}{3}$ Florins of
 St. Gal.

Another Account of the Par of Money and Exchange.

By HENRY DES AGUIERS.

According to this Gentleman's Account, the Par
of Money is, as under, viz.

Between AMSTERDAM, and

Antwerp, 25 Florins of Amsterdam, for 4 l. Gros
of Antwerp, at which rate 1 Florin is
worth 3 s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Gros.
Cadiz, 17 Florins for 57 Rials of Plate; at
which Rate, 1 Florin is worth 3 Rials,
12 Marvedies.
Dantzick, 5 Florins of Amsterdam, for 6 Florins
or Guilders of Dantzick, so that 1 Florin of
Amsterdam is worth 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Florin of Dantzick.
Frank-

HE WITT'S TREATISE ON

Frankfort, 5 Florins of *Amsterdam*, for 3 Florins of 60 Cruitzers of *Frankfort*; so that 1 Florin is worth 36 Cruitzers.
Hamburg, 5 Florins of 6 Marks Lubs; so that 1 Florin is worth $1 \frac{1}{3}$ Mark, or 1 Mark 3 Stivers $2 \frac{1}{2}$ d. Lubs.
Leipsick, 5 Florins for 2 Rixdollars.
London, 100 Florins for 9 l. *Sterling*.
Paris, 5 Florins for 6 Livres, or 2 Crowns *Tournois* in Specie.
Venice, 1 Florin for three *Venetian* Lires, or 60 Soldi.

Between ANTWERP, and

Cadiz, 1 l. Gros for 20 Rials; $39 \frac{1}{2}$ Marvedies.
Dantzick, 2 l. Gros for 15 Florins, or Guilders of *Dantzick*; or 1 l. Gros for 7 Florins, 15 Groffes.
Frankfort, 4 l. Gros for 15 Guilders, or Florins of *Frankfort*; so that 1 l. Gros is worth 3 Guilders, 45 Cruitzers.
Hamburg, 2 l. Gros for 15 Marks Lubs; so that 1 l. Gros is worth 7 Marks 8 Stivers Lubs.
Leipsick, 2 l. Gros for 5 Rixdollars; so that 1 l. Gros is worth $2 \frac{1}{2}$ Rixdollars of *Leipsick*.
London, 16 l. Gros for 9 l. *Sterling*; so that 1 l. Gros, is worth 11 s. 3 d. *Sterling*.
Paris, 2 l. Gros for 15 Livres; so that 1 l. Gros is worth 7 Livres, 10 Solz.
Venice, 4 l. Gros for 75 Lires; so that 1 l. Gros is worth 18 Lires 15 Soldi.

Between CADIZ, and

Dantzick, 95 Rials for 34 Florins of *Dantzick*; so that 1 Rial is worth $13 \frac{1}{4}$ Deniers of *Dantzick*.
 Frank-

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Frankfort, 95 Rials for 17 Florins of *Frankfort*; so that the Rial is worth 10 Cruitzers $2 \frac{1}{2}$ Deniers.
Hamburg, 95 Rials for 34 Marks; so that the Rial is worth 5 Stivers $8 \frac{1}{2}$ d. Lubs.
Leipsick, 285 Rials for 34 Rixdollars; so that 1 Rial is worth 2 Groffes $10 \frac{1}{4}$ Deniers.
London, 1900 Rials for 51 l. *Sterling*; so that 1 Rial is worth 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pence.
Paris, 95 Rials for 34 Livres; so that 1 Rial is worth 7 Solz. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ Deniers *Tournois*.
Venice, 19 Rials for 27 Lires; so that 1 Rial is worth $17 \frac{1}{2}$ Soldi of *Venice*.

Between FRANKFORT, and

Dantzick, the Cruitzer of *Frankfort* for the Gros of *Dantzick*.
Hamburg, 1 Florin for 2 Marks Lubs.
Leipsick, 3 Florins of *Frankfort* for 2 Rixdollars so that 1 Florin is worth 16 Gros of *Leipsick*.
London, 20 Florins for 3 l. *Sterling* so that 1 Florin of 60 Cruitzers of *Frankfort* is worth 3 s. *Sterling*.
Paris, 1 Florin for 2 Livres.
Venice, 1 Florin for 5 Lires.

Between HAMBURGH, and

Dantzick, 1 Mark Lubs for the Florin of *Dantzick*.
Leipsick, 3 Marks Lubs for one Rixdollar of *Leipsick*.
London, 40 Marks Lubs for 3 l. *Sterling*; so that 1 Mark is worth 1 s. 6 d.
Paris, 1 Mark for the Livre.
Venice, 2 Marks for 5 Lires; so that 1 Mark Lubs is worth 2 Lires, 10 Soldi.

HEWITT'S TREATISE ON

(Between LEIPSICK, and

Dantzick, 1 Rixdollar of Leipsick for 3 Florins
of that Place

London, 40 Rixdollars for 9 l. Sterling; 1 Rixdollar
is worth 4 s. 6 d.

Paris, 1 Rixdollar for 3 Livres

Venice, 2 Rixdollars for 15 Lires

Between LONDON, and
Dantzick, 3 l. for 40 Florins, or Guilders; so that
1 l. is worth 13 Florins, 10 Gros.

Paris, 3 l. for 40 Livres; 1 l. is worth 13 Livres,
6 Solz, 8 Deniers. Supposing the Crown
in Specie, to be always valu'd at 60 Solz,
or 3 Livres Tournois.

Venice, 3 l. for 100 Lires of Venice; 1 l. is worth
33 1/3 Lires Ditto.

Between PARIS, and

Dantzick, 1 Livre for the Florin.

Venice, 1 Livre of France for 2 Lires, 15 Soldi
of Venice.

Between VENICE, and

Dantzick, 15 Lires for 2 Florins; so that 1 Lire
is worth 12 Groses.



MONEY, COINS and EXCHANGE.



Of the Money and Exchange of GREAT
BRITAIN, IRELAND, and the
BRITISH Plantations in AMERICA.

TH E Money of England is express'd in
Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, *Sterling*,
in which all Accounts are kept;
there is the Fraction of a Penny fre-
quently made Use of, as 1/2 and 1/4 of
a Penny, which is 1, 2, or 3 Farthings.

The Pound consists of 20 Shillings; the Shil-
ling of 12 Pence, and the Penny of 4 Farthings.

The Term *Sterling* is a very ancient Word; *Of the Word
Sterling.*
Authors differ about the Etymology of it; some
alleging it is deriv'd from the Name of a cer-
tain People; some, that it comes from a Bird of
that Name; others, that it is deriv'd from a
Castle: But we need not be uneasy about its De-
rivation, since we know its Signification; For, in
my humble Opinion, *Sterling* and *Standard* are
synonimous Terms, and are only made use of, to
distinguish *English* from foreign Money: For
the Word *Sterling* is made use of in the Statute of
the 25th of *Edward III.* and in many of the old
Indentures of the Mint, and is the same with the
Standard and *Allay* of *old Easterling*, which fig-
nify'd a Penny, and was three times as heavy as
it is now.

The real Species of England is of three Sorts,
viz.

- G O L D
 - S I L V E R
 - C O P P E R
- M 2
- The

The Species of Gold is

The Gold Species.

The Guinea (so call'd, I presume, from the Country of that Name, from whence probably the Gold, it was first coin'd of, came) which passes current at this Time for 21 Shillings.

The Half Guinea, 10 s. 6 d.

The Quarter Guinea, Two Guinea, and Five Guinea Pieces are very rarely to be met with in any Payments.

The Jacobus, an old Broad Piece, so call'd from King James I. in whose Reign they were coin'd, but lately call'd in, and recoin'd at the Mint.

The Carolus likewise deriv'd from King Charles I.

Several other Pieces of English Gold are to be seen in the Hands of particular Persons, but very few in Trade.

The Silver Species is

The Silver Species.

The Crown, being 5 Shillings, or 1/4 of a Pound Sterling.

Half a Crown, 2 s 6 d.

A Shilling,

A Sixpence.

There are likewise small Pieces of 4 d. 3 d. 2 d. and 1 d. but they are rather kept as little Curiosities, than disburst'd in Payments.

The Copper Species is

The Copper Species.

The Halfpenny, and

The Farthing made use of for conveniency of small Change, without which, the low part of Trade would meet with great Difficulties.

I shall now proceed to the Operations of the Exchange of London to other Places.

London, gives the certain for the uncertain Exchange from London, to Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and all Holland, Antwerp, all Flanders, Brabant, and Hamburg, 1 l. Sterling for 30 to 38 Shillings of those Countries.

London, gives the uncertain for the certain Prices of the Exchange to the following Places, viz.

Paris, and all France, from 30 to 40 Pence Sterling, for 1 Ecu of 3 Livres, or 60 Solz Tournois.

Cadiz, Madrid, Bilboa, and all Spain, from 40 to 60 Pence Sterling, for one Piafter, or Piece of Eight, valu'd at 8 Reales, or 272 Marvedies.

Lisbon, Oporto, and all Portugal, from 55 to 75 Pence Sterling, for 1000 Rees, or 1 Milree gal.

Venice, from 42 to 60 Pence Sterling, for 1 Ducat of 24 Grosses, Banco.

Milan, the same for the Ducat of that Place of 5 Lires, 15 Soldi.

Rome, the same for the Roman Crown. To Rome.

Florence, the same for the Crown of 7 1/2 Lires. To Florence.

Genoa, the same for the Piafter of 5 Lires. To Genoa.

Leghorn, the same for the Piafter of 6 Lires. To Leghorn.

Geneva, the same as at Paris. To Geneva.

London exchanges with Germany, Savoy, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, and Muscovy or Russia, by way of Amsterdam and Hamburg.

London exchanges with Ireland from 6 to 16 per Cent. in favour of London.

LONDON

London exchanges with all Holland, Flanders, &c. LONDON upon HOLLAND, FLANDERS, BRABANT, and ZEALAND.

Books and Accompts are kept in Holland, in Guilders, Stivers, and Penningens.

16 Penningens = 1 Stiver
20 Stivers = 1 Gilder
50 Stivers = 1 Rixdollar
Banco, or current Money.

London exchanges with Holland, in Pounds Sterling, for Pounds, Skillings, and Groots Flemish, which are only imaginary, but understood, thus:

1 Groot Flemish is 1/2 Stiver Holland
6 Stivers Hol. or 12 Groots Flem. is 1 Skilling
6 Guilders Hol. or 20 Skill. Flem. is 1 l. Flem.

A Merchant of London draws upon any of the aforefaid Places 573 l. Sterling, at 34 s. per l. Sterling, How much must be receiv'd for the said Bill?

10 s. is 1/4 of 573 l. = 143 l. 15 s.
4 s. is 1/5 of 573 l. = 114 l. 12 s.

974 : 2 Dutch Money.
19482

Divide by 4 | 0) 23378 | 4 Groots.
Answer, Guilders 5844--24 Groots, or 12 Stivers

OR

OR THUS:

Multiply the Contents of the Bill 573
By the Price of the Exchange 34
2292
1719

Divide by 2 | 0) 1948 | 2 Skillings.
Multiply Pounds Flemish, 974--2 Stivers.
By 6 Guilders in 1 l. Flemish.
Answer, Guilders 5844 : 12 Stivers.

ANOTHER WAY:

34
12
408 Groots:
Multiply by 573 Sterling.
408 Groots.
4584
22920

Divide by 4 | 0) 23378 | 4 Groots.
Answer, Guilders 5844 : 24 Groots, or 12 Stivers.

LONDON

LONDON upon HAMBURGH.

London with Hamburg. Books and Accompts are kept here in Marks, Skillings, and Pfennings, or in Rixdollars, Skillings and Pfennings.

12 Pfennings make 1 Skilling
16 Skillings make 1 Mark
3 Marks make 1 Rixdollar
Banco, or current Money.

London exchanges with Hamburg in Pounds Sterling, for Pounds, Skillings, and Groots Flemish, which are thus understood:

6 Pfennings is 1/2 Skilling, or 1 Groot Flem.
6 Skillings, or 12 Groots Flem. is 1 Skil. Flem.
20 Skill. Flem. or 1 Pound Flem. is 7 1/2 Marks

A Bill of 690 l. Sterling at 33 s. 4 1/2 d. per l. Sterling, drawn upon Hamburg, what must be receiv'd there?

10 Skillings is 1/2 l. 690
2 Ditto is 1/5 345
1 Ditto is 1/10 69
3 Pence is 1/4 34:10
1 1/2 Penny is 1/8 8:12:6
4:6:3

Multiply Pounds 1151:8:9 Flemish.
By 7 1/2 Marks in a Pound Flemish.
8057
575:8
3:4:6

Answer, Marks 8635:12:6 Skillings and Pfennings. LONDON

0473

MONEY, COINS and EXCHANGE.

LONDON upon FRANCE. Books and Accompts are kept here in Livres, Solz, and Deniers Tournois. London with France.

12 Deniers make 1 Solz,
20 Solz make 1 Livre
3 Livres make 1 Ecu, or Crown.

London exchanges with Paris and all France, in Pence, Sterling, for their Crown of 3 Livres, or 60 Solz Tournois.

A Bill is drawn upon Paris for 734:17:6 Sterling at 36 s. d. Sterling for 1 Crown of 3 Livres or 60 Solz Tournois, how many Livres must be receiv'd there?

145) 2116440 (14596 Livres
666
864
1394
890
20
20
400

176370
4
705480
3

Answer, 14596 Livres

HE WITT'S TREATISE on

145) 400(2 Solz.

12

145) 1320(9 Deniers.

Answer 14596 : 2 : 9 1/2 15

LONDON upon SPAIN.

London with Spain.

Books and Accompts are kept here in Rials and Marvedies.

1 Rial = 34 Marvedies } Old Money.
8 Rials = 1 Piaftre, or Piece of 8

London exchanges with Madrid, Seville, Cadiz, Bilboa, and all Spain in Pence Sterling for Piaftres, Rials, and Marvedies, which are Real.

London draws upon Seville, 472 : 15 : 6 at 49 1/2 d. Sterling per Piaftre, how many Piaftres, of 272 Marvedies, must be receiv'd?

Handwritten calculation:
49 1/2 d. Sterling per Piaftre
472 : 15 : 6
198
113466
1826
444

Remains 138
Answer, 2292 138/198 Piaftres.

MONEY, COINS, and EXCHANGE.

LONDON upon VENICE.

Books and Accompts are kept here in Ducats, and Groffes Banco, and some in Lires, Soldi, and Denari, and thus understood,

12 Denari make 1 Soldo,
20 Soldi make 1 Lire,
5 1/2 Soldi make 1 Grofs,
24 Groffes, or 6 1/2 Lires make 1 Ducat.

London exchanges with Venice in Pence Sterling, for Ducats Banco, of 24 Groffes, which are only imaginary, and 20 per Cent. better than the old current Money, which old current Money is more or less than 20 per Cent. better than the new current Money, call'd Piccoli.

A Bill is drawn upon Venice, for 619 l. Sterling, at 50 d. Sterling, per Ducat Banco, how many Ducats must be receiv'd there?

Multiply the Sum for which the l. Bill is drawn 619 Sterling.
By the Pence in a Pound Sterl. 240

24760
1238

Divide by the Price of the Exchange. 5 | 0) 14856 | 0

2971 - 1/2
Answer Ducats 2971 : 4 1/2 Groffes.

As

HEWITT'S TREATISE on

As I have before observ'd, Banco, is 20 per Cent. better than current Money, and that by an Order of the State, so that when you would reduce Banco to current Money, you must divide by 5; and that brings out the Agio, which added to the Banco, makes current Money

Example. Reduce 475 Ducats Banco to current Money. Divide by 5)475

Add 95 London exchange for Ducats Banco, which is one per Cent. better than the Banco, makes 570 current. So that 475 Ducats Banco, make 570 current.

On the contrary, to reduce current Money to Banco, divide by 6, and that quotient subtract from the current Money, and the Remainder is Banco.

Example. Reduce 570 Ducats current to Banco. 6)570 95

Ducats 475 Banco

MONEY, COINS, and EXCHANGE.

LONDON upon MILAN.

Books and Accounts are kept here in Lires, London with Soldi, and Deniers, and are thus understood

12 Deniers = 1 Soldo, 20 Soldi = 1 Lira.

A Merchant remits 273 : 08 : 9 to Milan, at 53 d. Sterling per Ducat; how much Money must be paid at Milan?

l. s. d. 273 : 08 : 9 Value of 1 l. Sterl. 10920 546

s. d. 65520 Add for 8 : 9 105

Divide by 53)65625(1238 1/3 126 202 435 11

1238 1/3 Ducats of 5 Italian Lires, and 15 Soldi each, must be paid at Milan for 273 l. 8 s. 9 d. Sterling.

LONDON, upon LISBON and OPORTO.

Books and Accompts are kept here in Rees, which is real separating the Hundreds from the Thousands, with an o with a line thro' the Middle, as the Thousands are from the Millions by a point, thus —

London draws on either of the aforesaid Places, 662 l. Sterling at 62 d. 8 Sterl. per Milree; what must be receiv'd for the Bill?

Handwritten calculation showing the conversion of 662 l. Sterling to Rees (Milrees) using the rate of 62 d. 8 Sterl. per Milree. The final answer is 3723871 Rees.

LONDON

LONDON upon GENOA, and LEGHORN.

Books and Accompts are kept here in Pezzi, Soldi, and Denari, and sometimes in Lires, Soldi, and Denari, which are thus understood.

Conversion table: 12 Denari = 1 Soldo; 20 Soldi = 1 Lire; 5 Lires Genoa = 1 Pezzo; 6 Lires Leghorn = 1 Pezzo.

London exchanges with Genoa in Pezzi, Soldi, and Denari, at 5 Lires, or 100 Soldi each Pezzo. London exchanges with Leghorn in Pezzi, Soldi, and Denari, at 6 Lires, or 120 Soldi per Pezzo, which Pezzi are here call'd Dollars.

A Bill is drawn upon Leghorn for 1239 l. at 51 d. Sterl. per Pezzo of 6 Lires; what must be receiv'd at Leghorn?

Handwritten calculation for the bill on Leghorn, showing the conversion of 1239 l. Sterling to Pezzi at a rate of 51 d. Sterl. per Pezzo of 6 Lires. The result is 49560 Pezzi.

Divide by 51) 297360 Answer Pezzi 5830:11:9

LONDON

LONDON upon FLORENCE.

London with Florence. Books and Accompts are kept here in Lires, Soldi and Deniers, and some in Ducats or Crowns, Soldi, and Deniers; and are thus understood

12 Deniers,	make	1 Soldo
20 Soldi	make	1 Lire
7 Lires	make	1 Ducat, or Crown of Gold.

London exchanges with Florence in Pence Sterling, for their Ducat, or Crown of Gold of 7 Lires 10 Soldi.

London draws upon Florence 675 *l.* Sterl. at 59 Pence Sterl. per Crown

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Multiply by } 675 \\ \hline 27000 \\ 1350 \\ \hline 18225 \\ \hline \text{Divide by the price of the Exchange } 59 \\ \hline 308915 \end{array}$$
 Crowns for Answer

$$\begin{array}{r} 308915 \\ \hline 270 \\ \hline 1144130 \\ \hline 340 \\ \hline 45 \end{array}$$

LONDON

LONDON upon ROME.

London with Rome.

The Money of Rome is thus understood.

3 Deniers,	make	1 Quartrin
5 Quartrins,	make	1 Bayock, or Soldo
10 Bayocks or Soldi	make	1 Jule,
3 Jules,	make	1 Teston,
10 Jules,	make	1 Crown, or Scudi Moneta

London exchanges with Rome in Pence Sterl. for the Crown, or Scudi Moneta.

What must be receiv'd for a Bill of 263 *l.* Sterl. drawn upon Rome at 64 *d.* Sterl. per Crown?

$$\begin{array}{r} 263 \\ 240 \\ \hline 10520 \\ 526 \\ \hline 64)63120(986 \frac{2}{3} \text{ Crowns of } 10 \text{ Jules} \\ \hline 552 \\ \hline 400 \\ \hline 16 \end{array}$$

After this short and plain Account, with the preceeding Examples of the London Exchange upon foreign Countries: I shall just mention the Bank of England; and then proceed to a short Relation concerning Bankrupts.

O of



Of the BANK of ENGLAND.

AS this Company is indebted for its Rise to the Exigencies to which the late chargeable War had reduced the Kingdom, so it proved a happy Relief to the Necessities of the Nation in the Time of calling in the clipp'd Money, which has been already mention'd.

This Corporation was established by an Act of Parliament, in the Fifth and Sixth of K. William and Q. Mary. The principal Things regarded in their original Constitution, were, First, That there should be 24 Directors, besides a Governor, and Deputy-Governor, and of these, there must be 13 to make a Quorum.

Secondly, That they should be chosen annually.

Thirdly, That they should be sufficiently interested in the Joint-Stock: The Qualification of each Director, was, to hold 2000*l.* Stock. Their Capital Stock at that Time being but 1,200,000*l.*

The first Proposal for establishing the Bank, was but indifferently looked upon, and few People, either Abroad or at Home, believ'd it would ever rise to any great Height, much less arrive to the Condition it now is in; the Capital Stock in their Books at this Time being about 9,000,000*l.* which falls short of the Debt due to them from the Government, that being 10,100,000*l.*

By the 12th of Ann, ch. 11. Sect. 24 and 25, upon twelve Months Notice after the First of August, 1742, the Bank's yearly Fund of 100,000*l.* is redeemable; and after Redemption of that, and the

the other Funds then engaged to the Bank, their Corporation is to cease and determine.

By the 11th Geo. I. ch. 9. and the 1st of Geo. II. ch. 8. and the 2d of Geo. II. ch. 3. The Bank is to continue a Corporation, and enjoy all Capacities, Powers, Privileges, and Advantages to them belonging, until the Redemption of all the Annuities, or Funds in the said Acts mentioned.

By the 4th of Geo. II. ch. 9. the Bank is to continue a Corporation, till the Annuities of 3 per Cent. payable by their Cashier shall be redeemed, that is, they are to be a Corporation to all Intents and Purposes, relating to the receiving and paying, or accounting for the said Annuities: So it is expressed in the said Act.

The Bank (as I before observed) in its first Progress, met with many Difficulties, and at this Day has many obstinate and irreconcilable Enemies; but, in my humble Opinion, as they have no reasonable Grounds to be so, it ought to be encouraged and protected, both on Account of the Service it has done the Government on some very nice Occasions, and the Conveniences it affords to Trade.

In the first Place, no Body can be ignorant of the Service it has done the Government, that is acquainted with the State of the Nation in the Year 1696, and about the Time the clipp'd Money was called in.

Secondly, as to the Conveniences it affords to Trade, it is evident, that if the Scarcity of Money in the late War had not been in a great Measure supplied by the Currency of Bank Notes, the Trade of that great City of London, and consequently of a great Part of the Nation, must have been at a Stand.

That Banks are not such prejudicial Things as by some intimated, is plain from the Example of the

the three wisest Republicks in the World, viz. *Holland, Venice, and Hamburg*. But then it is remarked by the Enemies of our *Bank Corporation*, that the Stocks of those foreign *Banks* are deposited in real Specie, and not imaginary.

'Tis true, there is an immense Quantity of Specie and Bullion in the *Bank of Amsterdam*, and there is likewise a great Quantity in that of *Hamburg*: But the Fund of the *Bank of Venice* is entirely imaginary; that is to say, it is in the Hands of the State, just as that of *England* is: and yet we see it flourishes, and is in good Reputation all over the World.

And indeed in the Main, the *Banks of Amsterdam and Hamburg* have no other Fund but the Security of the State; the Specie and Bullion repositied in them, being the sole Property of private Persons, and placed there for greater Safety. And I may venture to say, that no *Bank* in the World is better secured than that of *England*, which having the whole Nation for its Foundation and Security, is safer than if the whole 9,000,000*l.* were deposited in Bullion and Specie.

And here I cannot omit taking Notice, that I think our *Bank Corporation*, according to a late Scheme published, have not made Use of all the Privileges and Powers they are vested with. For Instance, the *Bank* has Power to lend Money on *Land*, and no Doubt might have put out prodigious Sums that Way, and have had a better Interest for their Money than most private People; because whoever borrowed it of them, would be free from any Charges for the Procuracion or Continuation of it, and free from the uncertain sudden Demands, often artfully made by private Persons; to distress and make Advantage of a Borrower: And, besides the Profit, there is a great deal

deal of *Credit* accruing to a Corporation, from having their Money resting on Land Security, and not on a Fund in the Receipt of the *Exchequer*.

Another Branch of *Business* which they have Power to transact, but yet neglect, is the Remitting of Money backwards and forwards, between *London* and all the chief trading Towns in *England*; for which they should have proper Offices erected in all such Places as they intend to manage a Commerce with: This, besides the Profit arising from such Negotiations, would naturally bring great Part of the Cash, which now circulates in the Country, into their Hands.

Lastly, the Branch of *Business*, in which they do employ themselves, I mean that of a *London Banker*, they very much contract their Dealings and Usefulness to the Publick, by refusing to take in Payment the *foreign Coins*, for which Reason it is impracticable with many Traders to keep their Cash with them: Not that it is by this suggested, that they ought to take in Payment the *foreign Coins* at the Rate they now go at: But upon an exact *Assay* made upon such of them, as are of full Weight, the *Bank* might declare their true intrinsic Value, and likewise, at the same Time, their true Value by Tale, as they generally run one with another: And they might further declare, that they would take them in Payment at such a Rate (according to the *Assay*) as to those Peices as are of full Weight, and at such a Rate by Tale, according as they had found their Value run so. After such a publick Declaration from a Corporation of their *Credit* and *Regard* in these Affairs, no Body would give more than they had set them at; and the Consequences of such a Transaction would be, *First*, it would regulate and prevent that Folly or Humour in the Nation, which

which turns very much to our Prejudice, of giving more for foreign Coins than their intrinsic Value. For it is evident, that our People constantly exchange a greater Quantity of pure Gold contained in our *Guineas*, for a lesser Quantity contained in *Moidores* and *Thirty-six Shilling Pieces*; so that our new-coin'd full Weight *Guineas* are continually exported by Degrees privately, while our Returns are made in foreign Gold; and the Difference is so considerable, that, according to the Shortness of Time it may be transacted in, it is very well worth while to export the one, to make the Returns in the other, to the Loss of the Nation. *Secondly*, the *Moidores* and *Thirty-six Shilling Pieces* would pass at about *Three-pence* less than they do at present. *Thirdly*, the *Bank* would perhaps keep a *Third* more Cash than they now do. *Fourthly*, the Nation would save for the Future any Loss suffered by Returns made in foreign Coins over-rated. *Fifthly*, great Part of these Pieces would be brought to the Mint, and occasion a very large Coinage, to the Encrease of our Cash; and the Glory of our Nation.



Con-



Concerning BANKRUPTS.

I shall here give an Alphabetical Abstract of all such Statutes, and Clauses in Statutes, as are now in Force, relating to BANKRUPTS.

EVERY Person discovering any Money, Allowance, to Estate, or Effects, belonging to any Persons making Discovery of Bankrupt to surrender and con- form) not before come to the Knowledge of the Assignees, shall be allowed Five Pounds per Cent. and such further and other Reward, as the Assignees and the major Part of the Creditors in Value present, at any Meeting of the Creditors shall think fit. *Anno 5. GEO. II. Regis. Sess. 20.*

Commissioners shall be allowed 20 s. each for each Meeting: 20 s. each for executing every Deed of Assignment, Dividend, or other Deed; and 10 s. each for every Warrant of Contribution or Seizure.--- But if any Commissioner shall take more than the aforesaid Allowances, or order any Expence to be made for Eating or Drinking, at the Charge of the Creditors, or out of the Estate of the Bankrupt, he shall be forever disabled from acting in that, or any other Commission founded on the Statutes concerning Bankrupts. *5. GEO. I. Regis. cap. 24.*

The Commissioners shall give gratis to any Creditor a Certificate under their Hands, of his having proved his Debt. *Allowing a Certificate of the Proof of his Debt gratis.*

A

Allowing a Bankrupt discovering his Estate 5l. per Cent. but not to exceed 200l. and the neat Produce to pay 10s. in the Pound.

If the neat Produce will pay 12s. in the Pound, then to be allowed 7l. 10s. per Cent. but not to exceed 250l.

If 15s. in the Pound, to be allowed 10l. per Cent. but not to exceed 300l. and if it will not pay 10s. in the Pound, to be allowed any Sum not exceeding 3l. per Cent.

2s. 6d. allowed for Attendance.

Ambassadors cannot protect Bankrupts.

Apparel of Bankrupts not liable to Seizure.

A Bankrupt conforming to Law, shall be allowed 5l. per Cent. out of the neat Produce of all the Estate that shall be recovered by his Discovery, to be paid him by the Assignees; provided the said Sum of 5l. per Cent. amounts not to more than 200l. and the Remainder of the said Bankrupt's Estate by him so discovered and recovered is sufficient to pay the Creditors 10s. in the Pound, after all Charges are deducted. And in Case the neat Produce can pay 12s. in the Pound, the said Bankrupt to be allowed 7l. 10s. per Cent. provided the said 7l. 10s. per Cent. amount not to more than 250l. And in Case the said neat Produce will pay 15s. in the Pound, the said Bankrupt to be allowed 10l. per Cent. provided the said 10l. per Cent. exceeds not 300l. but in Case the neat Produce will not pay 10s. in the Pound, the said Bankrupt so discovering his Estate, shall be allowed and paid by the Assignees so much Money, as the said Assignees and Commissioners authorized shall think fit to allow, not exceeding 3l. per Cent. An. 5. GEO. II. Regis Sect. 7 & 8.

A Bankrupt shall be allowed 2s. 6d. per Diem, for attending the Assignees in Order to settle Accompts.

No Merchant, or other Trader, within the Description of any of the Statutes against Bankrupts, who shall put himself into the Service of any Ambassador, or other publick Minister of foreign Princes and States, shall have any Manner of Benefit by the Act, for preserving the Privileges of Ambassadors. 7 ANN. Reg. cap. 12.

No Bankrupt is obliged to deliver up his own, or his Wife's, or Childrens necessary wearing Apparel, nor is such Apparel liable to Seizure. 5 GEO. I. cap. 24.

The

The Person of a Bankrupt is not liable to be arrested for Debt, or Escape-Warrant, in going to, staying with, or coming from the Commissioners, if he attend in Obedience to any Notice, or Summons from them: but on producing such Summons or Notice, he shall be discharged. And if after such Summons shewn, any Officer shall detain such Bankrupt, he shall forfeit 5l. per Diem to the Bankrupt's Use. 5 GEO. I. cap. 24.

Arrest, a Bankrupt not liable to in attending the Commissioners.

Assignees of Bankrupts Estates may adjust Accompts that remain unballanced, between Bankrupts and their Debtors, and take the Ballance due in full Discharge thereof. 3 GEO. I. cap. 12.

Assignees of Bankrupt's Estates, what to do.

When a Commission is issued, the Commissioners shall forthwith, after they have declared the Person a Bankrupt, cause Notice thereof to be given in the London-Gazette, and appoint a Time and Place for the Creditors to meet (which Meeting for London and the Bills of Mortality shall be at Guildhall) to choose Assignees of the Bankrupt's Estate: At which Meetings the Commissioners shall admit the Proof of any Person's Debt by Affidavit, and permit any Persons duely authorized by Letter of Attorney from any Creditor, to vote in the Choice of Assignees: And the Commissioners shall assign the Bankrupt's Estate and Effects to such Persons as the Creditors shall choose: And the Assignees shall keep Books of Account, in which they shall enter all Sums of Money and other Effects, which they shall receive out of the Bankrupt's Estate; which Books, Creditors who have proved their Debts, may inspect as often as they please. 5 GEO. I. cap. 24.

No Creditor, or other Person for him, shall vote in the Choice of Assignees, whose Debt amounts not to 10l. or upwards; or, who shall not prove his Debt as far as he is able, and pay Contribution-Money.

P

The

The Commissioners may immediately appoint Assignees, who may be removed at the Meeting of the Creditors, if the major Part of them shall think fit: The Assignees so removed, shall deliver up and assign all the Effects of the Bankrupt, which shall then be in their Hands, to the Assignees so chosen by the Creditors: And all such Effects shall be vested in such new Assignees: And if any of the first Assignees shall, by the Space of 14 Days after Notice of the Choice of such new Assignees, and of their Consent to accept such Assignment, refuse or neglect, by Writing under their Hands, to make such Assignment and Delivery, every such Assignee shall forfeit 200*l.* to be divided among the Creditors, and recovered by Action of Debt, &c. by such Persons as the Commissioners shall appoint, with full Costs, &c.

If after any Assignment made pursuant to the Choice of the Creditors, it be found necessary to vacate such Assignment; the *Lord-Chancellor*, upon the Petition of any Creditors, may make such Order therein as he shall think reasonable.

And if a new Assignment be ordered to be made by the Creditors, the Debts, Estate, and Effects of the Bankrupt shall be vested in such new Assignees, who may sue for the same in their own Names, discharge any Action, &c.

The Commissioners shall give Notice in the two *London-Gazettes* immediately following the Removal of such Assignees, and the Appointment of new ones, that such Assignees are removed, and such others appointed in their Stead.

The Assignees may make Composition with the Bankrupt's Debtors, and take such reasonable Part as can be gotten, in full Discharge of the Debts.

Where any Commission hath issued against a Bankrupt since the Expiration of 4 and 5 ANN. cap.

cap. 17. the Creditors may meet, on publick Notice of 40 Days given in the *Gazette*, either to allow of, or to remove the Assignees chosen by the Commissioners, and to elect others in their Place: and upon electing such new Assignees, the Commissioners shall be re-invested and re-intituled to the Bankrupt's Estate, and may dispose thereof as fully as if no former Assignment had been made: and the Commissioners are to execute a new Assignment to such new Assignees; who shall be legally vested in all such Part of the Bankrupt's Estate, as shall not have been got in by the former Assignees, who shall join in such new Assignment by the Commissioners; and shall deliver over on Oath to the new Assignees all the Goods, Books, and all other the Effects of the Bankrupt in their Power or Possession. 5 GEO. I. cap. 24.

No Governor, Director, or other Officer of either of the Corporations to be erected by this Act, shall, in Respect of his Share therein only, be adjudged liable to be a Bankrupt. 6 GEO. I. c. 18.

Bankers, Brokers, and Factors, entrusted with Money, Goods, and Effects, belonging to other Persons, shall be liable to this and other Statutes made concerning Bankrupts. 5 GEO. I. c. 24.

No Member of the Bank of *England* shall, in Respect of his Stock therein only, be adjudged liable to be a Bankrupt. 7 and 8 WILL. III. c. 31. like Clause in the Act of 8 and 9 WILL. III. c. 19. like Clause in the Act 5 ANNÆ cap. 13. like Clause in the Act of 3 GEO. I. c. 8.

Persons who have sold Goods upon Trust or Credit, and taken Bills, Bonds, Promissory Notes, or other personal Securities for their Money, payable on future Days of Payment, and Commissions of Bankruptcy being taken out against the Buyers of such Goods before the Money due on such

Assurance Corporations not liable to Bankruptcy.

Bankers, Brokers and Factors liable to Bankruptcy.

Bank of England.

Bills, Bonds, and Promissory Notes, &c. how far liable to the Benefit of the Acts relating to Bankrupts.

Bills, &c. is become payable; the Persons so giving Credit upon a good and valuable Consideration, for Money or other Thing whatsoever, which shall not be due before the Time of the Buyer's becoming a Bankrupt, shall be admitted to prove their Bills, &c. in like Manner as if they had been made payable presently; and shall be entitled to a proportionable Share and Dividend of such Bankrupt's Estate; in Proportion to the other Creditors, deducting only a Rebate of Interest, and discounting such Securities after the Rate of 5*l. per Cent. per Annum*, for what he shall so receive, to be computed from the Payment thereof, to the Time such Debt would have become payable by such Securities.

Every Bankrupt shall be discharged from such Bond, Note, or other Security, and have the Benefit of the several Statutes against Bankrupts, in like Manner as if such Money had been due before the Time of his becoming Bankrupt.

A Creditor, in Respect of such Debt, shall be deemed a sufficient Creditor, to petition for the suing forth a Commission. 5 GEO. II. *Sett.* 22.

The Creditors petitioning for a Commission, shall, before the same be granted, give Bond to the *Lord-Chancellor* in the Penalty of 200*l.* conditioned for proving their Debts, as well before the Commissioners, as upon a Trial at Law, in Case the due issuing forth of the same shall be contested; and also for proving the Party a Bankrupt at the Time of taking out the Commission; and to proceed farther on such Commission, &c. and if such Debt shall not be really due, or if the Party cannot be proved a Bankrupt; but on the contrary, it shall appear that such Commission was taken out fraudulently and maliciously, the *Lord-Chancellor* may, upon Petition of the Party grieved, examine into the same, and order Satisfaction

*Creditors may join in a Petition for a Commission upon Bill, Bond, &c. Creditors in taking out a Commission must give Bond in 200*l.* Penalty to prove their Debts.*

to

to be made him; and for the better Recovery thereof, may assign such Bond to the Party grieved, who may sue the same in his own Name. 5 GEO. I. c. 24.

No Bankrupt shall be entitled to the Benefits allowed by this Act, unless the Commissioners shall certify to the *Lord-Chancellor*, &c. that he hath made a full Discovery of all his Estate and Effects, and in all Things conformed himself to the Directions of the Act; and that there does not appear to them any Reason to doubt of the Truth of such Discovery; or that it is not a full Discovery of all the Bankrupt's Estate and Effects; and unless four Parts in five in Number and Value of the Creditors shall sign the Certificate, and testify their Consent to such Allowance and Certificate, and to the Bankrupt's Discharge; to be also certified by the Commissioners, who are not to certify till they have Proof by Affidavit, or Affirmation, in Writing of the Creditors signing such Certificate; and the Power by which any Person shall be authorized to sign for them, which shall be laid before the *Lord-Chancellor*, &c. with the Certificate, in Order to the allowing and confirming the same; and unless the Bankrupt make Oath, that such Certificate and Consent were obtained fairly and without Fraud; and unless such Certificate, after such Oath, be allowed by the *Lord-Chancellor*, or by two of the Judges of the Courts at *Westminster*, to whom the Consideration thereof shall be referred by the *Lord-Chancellor*: and the Creditors shall, if they think fit, be heard against the making such Certificate, and the Confirmation thereof. 5 GEO. I. c. 24.

Certificate how allowed.

Every Bond, Bill, or other Security, given by any Bankrupt to the Use of any Creditor, as a Consideration to persuade him to sign such Allowance or Certificate, shall be void.

Any Bribe given by a Bankrupt to a Creditor to persuade him to sign is void.

Conditions for Creditors taking out a Commission of Bankrupt.

No Commission of Bankrupt shall be awarded against any Person on the Petition of one, or more Creditors, unless the single Debt of the petitioning Creditor do amount to 100 l. or upwards; or the Debt of two Creditors to 150 l. or upwards; or the Debt of three, or more Creditors, to 200 l. or upwards;

Commissions of Bankrupts superfeded, on what Account.

If any Bankrupt, after a Commission is issued against him, shall pay to the Persons who sued out the same, or deliver any Goods, or give other Satisfaction for his Debt, whereby such Person shall privately have more in the Pound than the other Creditors, such Payment, &c. shall be deemed such an Act of Bankruptcy, whereby such Commission shall be superfeded: and the Lord-Chancellor may award to any Creditors petitioning, a new Commission: And the Persons taking such Goods, or other Satisfaction, shall pay back, and deliver up the same, or the full Value, to such Persons as the Commissioners acting under such new Commission, shall appoint, in Trust for the other of the Bankrupt's Creditors.

Concealers of Bankrupts Estates, how punished.

Every Person who has accepted of any Trust, and shall conceal any Estate, real or personal, of any Person becoming Bankrupt, and shall not, within 30 Days after the issuing of the Commission, and Notice thereof, discover such Trust and Estate in Writing to one or more of the Commissioners, and submit to be examined by them, and truly discover the same, shall forfeit 100 l. and double the Value of the Estate concealed, for the Use of the Creditors; to be recovered by Action of Debt in the Name of the Assignees; and Costs shall be allowed to either Party, as in other Cases. 5 GEO. I. c. 24.

Days, the Number allowed a Bankrupt to surrender.

A Bankrupt must surrender himself in 30 Days after Notice that a Commission is issued against him, and he declared a Bankrupt. 5 GEO. I. c. 24. The

The Lord-Chancellor may enlarge the Time for the Bankrupt's surrendring, not exceeding 60 Days, to be computed from the End of the said 30 Days; so as such Order be made 5 Days at least before the Time on which such Person was to surrender. Lord Chancellor may enlarge the Time.

Bankrupts described by 13 ELIZ. cap. 6. By 21 JAC. I. c. 19. All Acts, so far as they relate to the Description of a Bankrupt, made void: and no Person within any of the said Descriptions, shall, by Reason thereof, be adjudged to be within the Statutes of Bankrupts. 10 ANNÆ, cap. 15. By Describing Bankrupts by former Acts, void.

But no Sale of the Estate of any Person within the said Description, or any Distribution of the same by any Commission of Bankruptcy, made before the 20th of April, 1712, shall be hereby impeached.

None that adventure in the East-India or Guiney Company, or put their Money into Stock for carrying on the Fishing Trade, and receive their Dividend in Goods, which they sell or exchange, shall, by Reason thereof only, be liable to the Statutes of Bankrupts. 13 & 14 CAR. II. c. 24. East-India, or Guiney Company not liable to Bankruptcy.

No Member of the East-India Company shall, in Respect of his Stock therein only, be liable to be a Bankrupt within the Meaning of any of the Statutes made concerning Bankrupts. 9 & 10 WILL. III. cap. 24.

No Governor, Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, or Director of the South-Sea Company, or any of the Trustees, or other Persons whatsoever, who shall be entrusted, or any Ways concerned in the Circulation or Exchanging of the Exchequer-Bills, pursuant to this Act, shall, for that Cause only, be adjudged to be a Bankrupt, within the Meaning of any Statute made against, or concerning Bankrupts. 6 GEO. I. cap. 4. Exchequer Bills, no one concerned in circulating them, is liable to Bankruptcy for that Cause only.

No Contractors for circulating the Exchequer-Bills, to be made forth in Pursuance of this Act, shall, for

HEWITT'S TREATISE on

for that Cause only, be adjudged liable to be a Bankrupt: 8 GEO. I. cap. 20. The like Clause in 9 GEO. I. cap. 18. Like Clause in 11 GEO. I. cap. 17. Like Clause in 11 GEO. I. cap. 4.

Farmers, Gra-
siers, Drovers
of Cattle, Re-
ceiver-General
of Taxes, not
liable to Bank-
ruptcy.

No Farmer, Gra-
sier, Drover of Cattle, or Re-
ceiver-General of Taxes granted by Parliament,
shall be entitled, as such, to the Benefits of this
Act; or be deemed a Bankrupt within this or any
of the Statutes concerning Bankrupts. 5 GEO. I.
cap. 24.

Felony, what
Acts commit-
ted, or omit-
ted, makes it
so in a Bank-
rupt.

If any Person, since the 14th of May, 1729,
became, or shall hereafter become a Bankrupt, and
against whom a Commission hath, or hereafter
shall issue, whereon he shall be declared a Bank-
rupt, shall not within 42 Days, after Notice in
Writing left at his Place of Abode, and Notice in
the London-Gazette, that such Commission hath
been issued, and of the Time and Place of a Meet-
ing of the Commissioners, surrender himself to
them, and submit to be examined upon Oath, or,
if a Quaker, upon his solemn Affirmation, and
conform himself to the several Statutes concerning
Bankrupts, and upon such Examination discover
how, in what Manner, to whom, and upon what
Consideration, he hath disposed any of his Goods,
or Estate, and all Books, Papers, and Writings,
relating thereto, of which he, or any Person in
Trust for him, was possessed at the issuing out of
the Commission; and deliver up to the Commis-
sioners all such his Goods, Estate, &c. Books,
&c. as at his Examination shall be in his Possession
(his, and his Wife's, and Childrens necessary wear-
ing Apparel only excepted) such Bankrupt, in Case
of wilful Omission of any of the Premises, being
thereof convicted, shall be adjudged a Felon, and
suffer as such without Benefit of Clergy. 5 GEO. II.
Stat. 1.

IF

MONEY, COINS, and EXCHANGE.

If a Bankrupt, or any other by his Order,
Consent, or Privity, shall remove, conceal, de-
stroy, or imbezzle, any Goods, Money, or Ef-
fects, whereof the Bankrupt, or any Person in
Trust for him, was possessed, or entitled to, at
after, or during the Time of his becoming, or
continuing a Bankrupt, to the Value of 20 l. or any
Books of Accompts, Bonds, Bills, or other Writings
relating thereto, with Intent to defraud the Credi-
tors, every such Bankrupt, being lawfully convict-
ed thereof, shall be adjudged a Felon, and suffer
as such, without Benefit of Clergy; and such Fel-
on's Goods, shall be divided amongst the Credi-
tors.

Felony, for a
Bankrupt to
conceal, or suf-
fer to be con-
cealed Effects,
Books, &c. to
the Value of
20 l.

Nothing in this Act shall extend to grant any
Privilege to any Bankrupt, who has lost in one
Day the Value of 5 l. or in the Whole, the Va-
lue of 100 l. within 12 Months next preceding
his becoming a Bankrupt, in playing at Cards,
Dice, Tables, Tennis-Bowls, Shovel-board, or by
Cock-fighting, Horse-Races, Dog-Matches, or
Foot-Races, or any other Pastime, or Game what-
soever; or by bearing a Part in the Stakes, or
Wagers, or by betting on the Sides of such
play, act, ride, or run, as aforesaid. 5 GEO. I.
c. 24.

Gaming dis-
ables a Bank-
rupt from the
Privileges of
the Act, if he
loses the Value
of 5 l. in one
Day, or the
Value of 100 l.
in the Whole,
or in 12 Months
preceding his
Bankruptcy.

Upon Certificate under the Hands and Seals of
the Commissioners, that a Person is proved a
Bankrupt, the Judges of the Courts at West-
minster, and all Justices of Peace, are to grant their War-
rant for apprehending such Person, and to com-
mit him to the Goal of the County where taken,
there to remain till released by Order of the Com-
missioners, by Warrant under their Hands and
Seals. The Goaler is required to receive such Per-
son into his Custody, and forthwith to give No-
tice thereof to one of the Commissioners, who are
to send their Warrant forthwith for the delivering
of

Imprisonment,
wherein a
Bankrupt is
liable to.

Q

of such Bankrupt to the Persons authorized there-
by to convey him to them to be examined. 5
GEO. I. cap. 24.

If any Person so apprehended, shall, within the
Time allowed by this Act, submit to be examined,
and in all Things conform, as is hereby required,
he shall receive the Benefit of this Act, as if he
had voluntarily surrendered.

The Goaler shall keep the Persons of all Bank-
rupts, committed by the Commissioners, Judges,
or Justices of the Peace, in close Custody within
the Walls of the Prison, 'till they submit to be
examined, and conform to this and other Acts;
or 'till they be discharged by the Lord-Chancellor,
&c. or otherwise by due Course of Law.

And if such Person be removed by *habeas Cor-
pus*, the Goaler of the Prison, to which he shall
be committed, shall keep such Prisoner within the
Walls of the Prison, 'till discharged.

If any Goaler wilfully suffer any Bankrupt to
escape, or to go without the Walls of the Prison,
'till discharged, he shall forfeit 500*l.* for the Use
of the Creditors.

*A Goaler re-
fusing to shew
a Creditor the
Bankrupt, to
forfeit 100*l.*
for his first
Offence, and
200*l.* for
every other.*

The Goaler, on Request of any Creditor, who
hath proved his Debt, and shall produce a Certi-
ficate thereof under the Hands of the Commissio-
ners, shall forthwith shew the Person so commit-
ted to him, to such Creditor; which if he refuse
to do, he shall forfeit 100*l.* and for every other
like Offence 200*l.* to be recovered by Action of
Debt in any Court of Record at *Westminster*, in
the Name of the Creditor requesting such Sight
of such Prisoner: which Forfeitures shall be di-
vided amongst the Bankrupt's Creditors.

*Bankrupts lia-
ble to Impri-
sonment after
Certificate al-*

If a Bankrupt, after his Certificate obtained and
confirmed, shall on Fourteen Days Notice given
him to attend the Assignees, in Order to settle Ac-
compts between him and his Creditors, or to at-
tend

tend any Court of Record to be examined touch-
ing the same, refuse or neglect so to do, on Proof
thereof made by the Assignees before the Com-
missioners, these last shall issue their Warrant for
the apprehending of such Bankrupt, and commit
him to the County Goal without Bail or Main-
prize, 'till he submit to be examined, and duly
conform to the Satisfaction of the said Commissio-
ners, and be by them, or by special Order of the
Lord-Chancellor, or otherwise by due Course of
Law discharged: And the Goaler shall keep such
Bankrupt in close Custody within the Walls of the
Prison, 'till discharged, under the Pains and Pe-
nalties before-mentioned, for such Goaler suffer-
ing such Prisoner to escape, and go at large.

No Person, against whom a Statute of Bank-
rupt hath been awarded, shall receive any Benefit
by this Act, except for such Debts as have been
contracted since the Date of such Statute. 11 G. I.
cap. 21.

This Act shall give no Advantage or Privilege
to any Bankrupt, who, on Marriage of any of his
Children, hath given above the Value of 100*l.*
unless he can prove by his Books fairly kept, or
otherwise upon Oath, that he had, at the Time
thereof, over and above the Value given, in Goods,
Wares, &c. or other Estate, real or personal, suf-
ficient to satisfy his Creditors their full Debts.
5 GEO. I. cap. 24.

Where mutual Credit hath been given by the
Bankrupt and other Persons, at any Time before
the Person, against whom a Commission is award-
ed, became Bankrupt, the Commissioners shall
state the Accompts between them, and no more
shall be paid on either Side, than what shall ap-
pear to be due on the Ballance of such Accompts.
5 GEO. I. cap. 24.

Q. 2 A

Oath. A Bankrupt shall submit to be examined upon Oath; or being a Quaker, on Affirmation.

The Commissioners may examine Witnesses on their Oaths.

A Bankrupt must make Oath, that the Certificate of his having conformed, &c. was obtained fairly and without Fraud.

The Assignees shall make due Proof upon Oath before the Commissioners, of the Bankrupt's refusing to attend them, in order to settle Accompts, &c.

The Commissioners shall admit the Proof of any Creditor's Debt, who lives remote from the Place of their Meeting, by Affidavit.

Oath must be made viva voce of a Creditor's giving Power to choose Assignees. Proof must be made upon Oath (either by Affidavit sworn before a Master in Chancery extraordinary, or before the Commissioners *viva voce*) of the due Execution of a Letter of Attorney from any Creditor, to authorize another Person to vote for him in the Choice of Assignees.

No Commissioner capable of acting till sworn. No Commissioner capable of acting till sworn: which Oath any two Commissioners may administer to the others in the same Commission named: and they are to keep a Memorial thereof signed by themselves, among the Records and other Proceedings on each Commission.

Partners with Bankrupts liable to the same Statute. The Discharge of a Bankrupt by Virtue of 4 ANNÆ c. 17. or of any other Act relating to Bankrupts, shall not discharge any Person, who was his Partner in Trade at the Time he became a Bankrupt; or who stood jointly bound, or had made any joint Contract with him for the same Debt from which he was discharged; but notwithstanding such Discharge, such Partner shall stand liable 10 ANNÆ c. 15.

Record. On the Petition of any Person claiming an Estate under any Commission; the *Lord-chancellor* may order the Commission, the Depositions proving

ing the Bankruptcy, the Proceedings thereupon, the Certificates and other Matters, to be entered of Record; and in Case of the Death of Witnesses proving the Bankruptcy, or if the Commission, &c. be lost, a true Copy of the Record may be given in Evidence, &c.

The *Lord-Chancellor* shall appoint a Place near the Inns of Court, where the Commissions, Depositions, Proceedings, Certificates, &c. shall be entered of Record; where all Persons shall be at Liberty to search; and shall, by Writing under his Hand, appoint a Person, who, by himself or his Deputy (to be appointed likewise by the *Lord-Chancellor*) shall enter of Record all Commissions, &c. and have the Custody of the Entries: And the *Lord-Chancellor* shall also appoint such Fee or Reward to be paid to such Person for his Pains, as he shall think fit: and such Person, or his Deputy, shall continue to enter of Record all such Matters, &c. so long as they behave themselves well, and shall not be removed, but by Order in Writing under the Hand of the *Lord-Chancellor*, who, in Case of Death, or Removal, shall appoint another in his Room. 5 GEO. I. c. 23.

The Commissioners may by Warrant seize the *Concerning Goods, Wares, Merchandizes, and Effects of a Seizure.* Bankrupt (his necessary wearing Apparel, and that of his Wife and Children only excepted) and all his Books, Papers, and Writings, in his own, or any other's Custody, or in any Prison whatsoever. 5 GEO. I. c. 24.

The Commissioners may send for, and call before them, by Warrant, Summons, or otherwise, *Concerning Witnesses.* as they shall think fit, such Persons, as they are informed, or believe can give Information of any Act of Bankruptcy, committed by any Person, against whom a Commission is issued, and examine them on their Oaths, or otherwise: And if any Person,

Person, upon Payment, or Tender of reasonable Charges, shall neglect or refuse to appear; or being come, shall refuse to be sworn, or being a Quaker, to take the solemn Affirmation, or being sworn, or having taking such Affirmation, shall refuse to answer; the Commissioners may by Warrant commit such Offenders to Prison, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize, till they submit to answer: But no Person shall be obliged to travel above 20 Miles to be so examined.

No Witness is obliged to travel above 20 Miles.



Of the MONEY and EXCHANGE of

I R E L A N D.

Of the Money and Exchange of Ireland.

THEY exchange, keep their Accompts, and reckon their Money here the same as they do in England. Money being much scarcer here than in England, is valued at a higher Rate.

Their Gold and Silver, current Coins, are chiefly English, French, Spanish, and of Portugal, but the greatest Part of the two last Kingdoms.

The Irish for a long Time have laboured under great Difficulties for Want of Copper Coin, which we have some Reason to believe, will now speedily be remedied, by a Supply of that Species from the Government of Great-Britain.

They exchange with foreign Countries, for the most Part by Way of London.

The

The Exchange between London and Dublin varies according to a greater or lesser Demand for Money or Bills, between 5 and 15 per Cent. in Favour of London.

S C O T L A N D

Of the MONEY and EXCHANGE of

S C O T L A N D.

THEY reckon their Money, and keep their Accompts here, three different Ways, viz. Formerly,

Of the Money and Exchange of Scotland.

- By the Scotch Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, or,
- By Scotch Marks: But latterly,
- By English Pounds, Shillings, and Pence.

A Scotch Pound is equal to 20 Scotch Shillings, or 20 English Pence; a Scotch Shilling being in Value, no more than a Penny in England.

They exchange with London in Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, Sterling, at so much per Cent.

Their Species is reckoned to be about 10 per Cent. below the English Standard.



HEWITT'S TREATISE ON
 Of the MONEY and EXCHANGE of His
 Majesty's Plantations in
A M E R I C A.

Of the Money and Exchange of America.

THE same Thing may be said here as of Ireland, they reckon their Money, and keep their Accompts the same Way.

Their current Money is chiefly Spanish, which passes in some Islands by Tale, but in most by Weight.

Their Trade between the Islands and the Main, and between one another, is principally carried on by Barter.

The Exchange between these Places and London is at so much per Cent. from 20 to 60, and upwards, in Favour of London.

Of the MONEY and EXCHANGE of the
 Seven United Provinces of the Netherlands,
 commonly called,

H O L L A N D.

Of the Money and Exchange of Amsterdam

A M S T E R D A M, is a large, rich, populous, and beautiful City, inferior to few; and is the Metropolitan of all the Seven United Provinces: It stands upon the River *Amstel*, by an excellent Haven, near the *Zuider Zee*; 80 Miles North from *Antwerp*, 210 to the Eastward of *London*, 250 to the Northward of *Paris*, 380 South-west of *Copenhagen*, 560 to the Westward of *Vienna*, and 750 Northward of *Rome*; Longitude 24 Deg. Latitude 53 Deg. 38 Min.

The



The History and Account of the BANK of
A M S T E R D A M.

Collected from a Book published there by Authority of the States, entitled; *Wyffel Styl tot Amsterdam*: in English, The Course of Exchange at Amsterdam.

THE Bank of Amsterdam was established by the Authority of the States-General, in the Month of *January*, 1609, and for the speedier Improvement of it, it was determined that all Bills of Exchange, or Sums for Goods, not being under 600 *Florins*, should be made in the Bank: That Sum was since reduced to 300, and no Sum under that can be entered upon the Books of the Bank, except by the *East and West-India Companies*: Private Persons, who are allowed to do it, pay 6 *Stivers* for every Entry.

So that in this Manner the Bank of Amsterdam is become the universal Depository of the Riches of all its Inhabitants, and of a great many Foreigners; its Credit being so good, that no Body pretends to call it in Question: And indeed it is very plain, that it can't well fail, as long as the Government of the Country subsists, for the City of Amsterdam is its Security.

Nor would there be any Reason to question the Sufficiency of the Bank of Amsterdam, tho' the

the City were no ways engaged for it; because it is very certain there is a real Treasure, much more than sufficient to answer all Demands, as will plainly appear by the following Instance.

In the Heat of the War, 1672, between France and the United Provinces, the French King, having taken Utrecht, and a great many other Towns, People being jealous of the Event of that War, and fearing that he might likewise render himself Master of Amsterdam, vast Numbers of those, who had Money in the Bank, demanded it, and their Demands were punctually answered, and some, who were in remoter Places, not having Patience till they could be conveniently paid by the Bank, disposed of the Sums they had in it at a considerable Loss; giving 105 or 106 Florins Bank-Money, for 100 Florins current: So that considering the intrinsic Value of the Difference of Money, they lost 10 or 12 per Cent. The Bank Money being generally between 5 and 6 per Cent. higher than the current Money: But the War soon taking another Turn, the Credit of the Bank was likewise restored to its former Condition.

The real Treasure of the Bank of Amsterdam, which is believed to be the greatest in the World, consists in real Species and Bars of Silver and Gold. The Species is received at a certain Rate; and the Bars of Gold and Silver, and other Bullion, by the Weight per Ounce, according to their Fineness, which is tried by a publick Officer, appointed for that Purpose.

This Treasure is kept in a vast Vault under the Town-House, and secured by all the Means that human Prudence can invent, from any Danger by Robbers, Fire, or other Accidents.

The Books of the Bank are kept in the ordinary Denomination of the Money of that Country, viz. Florins, Stivers, and Deniers.

The

MONEY, COINS, and EXCHANGE.

The Florin consists of 20 Stivers, and the Stiver of 16 Deniers.

All Persons, who desire to have an Accompt in the Bank, must pay 10 Florins for having their Accompt opened, and one Stiver for every Transport they afterwards make in the Book.

Any Person, who pleases, may carry Money or Bullion to the Bank, and may demand it again at the same Value, when they please, paying 1/2 per Cent. for keeping it.

If their Money be in Ducatoons, they will receive them at 3 Florins a-piece; if in Bullion, it will be received at its just Value; and if in current Money, the Party may either agree with one of the Cash-keepers, for the Price of the Agio, or negotiate it with some Merchant upon the Exchange, who may probably give somewhat more for it, and assign the Value on his Accompt in the Bank.

The Agio is the Difference between the Value of the Bank and current Money, which is generally between 5 and 6 per Cent. in Favour of the Bank.

Any Person, who has an Accompt in Bank, and would transport the Whole, or any Part thereof, to another Man, must either carry a Note thither himself, or give Power to another to do it in Presence of the Book-keepers of the Bank, or some of them; or else it will not be received.

The Note or Order must be to the Effect, or, in the Form following.

Folio 974.
Messieurs the Commissioners of the Bank, shall please to pay to Thomas Wilkins, Nine Hundred Seventy-two Florins, and Sixteen Stivers. At Amsterdam, the Fourteenth Day of April, 1727.

Flor. 972 : 16

JOHN HOPE.

R 2

The

The Folio 974 above the Order, denotes the Leaf of the Bank-Book, upon which the Accompt of John Hope stands; and must not be neglected to be inserted.

But if a Person should credit another in the Bank upon the Accompt of a Third, he must not fail to express it in the Note, or Order, thus

Folio 974. Messieurs the Commissioners of the Bank shall please to pay to Jonas Wilkins, upon the Accompt of Thomas Vanfainwell, Nine Hundred, Seventy-two Florins, and Sixteen Stivers. At Amsterdam, the Fourteenth Day of April, 1737.

Flor. 972 : 16. JOHN HOPE.

Such Notes may be carried to the Bank at any Time between 7 and 11 of the Clock in the Forenoon; or if there be a Necessity of making any Transport in the Afternoon, the Person making it must pay 6 Stivers.

If there be any odd Deniers to be written in Bank, if they be 8, they are written 8, if above 8, they are written 1 Stiver, and if under 8, they are not taken notice of.

A Person credited in the Bank for any Sum, cannot write it off again, or transport it to any other the same Day, except it be the second Day that the Bank is open after ballancing of the Accompts; being obliged under the Penalty of 3 Florins for every 100 Florins transported, to wait till next Day, that he has informed himself whether the Sums he pretends to have been credited for, be actually written off, and transported to his Accompt.

A Person must always go, or send before 8 in the Morning, to know whether the Sum he expects

expects to be credited for in the Bank, be actually written off to him; those who go to ask that Question after 8, and before 9, must pay 2 Stivers to be informed; and those who go between 9 and 3 in the Afternoon, must pay 6 Stivers: Or, otherwise a Merchant may agree with the Book-keepers, who for 10 Ducatoons a Year, will send him Word every Morning, what Sums he has been credited for in Bank the Day before.

Particular Care must be taken not to write off more to another, than he has in Bank, under Penalty of 3 Florins for every 100 so writ off.

The Commissioners ballance the Accompt of Bank twice every Year, once towards the End of January, and once towards the End of July: And such as have Accompts open in it, are obliged to go thither, or send another Person with Power from them, to tell what is remaining due to them by the Bank: And if their Pretensions agree with the Bank-Books, the Book-keepers tell them the Folio, to which the Ballance of their Accompts is transported in the new Books: But if there be any Difference between them, the Parties must carry thither a particular Accompt of all the Sums they pretend to have been credited for, and that they have credited others for, that those of the Bank may be able to discover the Error: No Person must fail to go and adjust his Ballance in the aforefaid Months of January and July, or within 6 Weeks afterwards, under the Penalty of 25 Florins.

Some

Some OBSERVATIONS necessary for those who have Bills to receive at Amsterdam.

Observations on receiving Bills of Exchange at Amsterdam.

THAT all Bills upon that Town are payable in Bank, except it is otherwise ordained in express Terms in the Bill.

All Bills of Exchange at Amsterdam must be paid within 6 Days after they are due at the latest (that being the Number of Days of Grace in Holland) except those that are payable in Bank, when the Bank is shut up at the Time they should be paid; in which Case they must be paid, by writing off the Value in Bank within 3 Days after it is open; and if it be not done in that Time, they must forthwith be protested.

When a Bill becomes due, the Bearer thereof generally carries it to the Person who is to pay it, having first written the following Order upon the Back of it.

Write the Contents of the other Side upon my Account in Bank, at Amsterdam, the 173-- R. S.

And the Bill being left with the Debtor, he accordingly writes off the Value next Day in Bank.

Or, if the Bearer of the Bill, be not inclinable to deliver it to the Debtor 'till the Value be actually writ off in Bank, after shewing him the Bill, and telling him that he will find it in the Bank, he must carry it thither, and paying 6 Stivers to the Book-keepers, desire them not to deliver it to the Debtor, 'till the Value be written off in the Books; and afterwards, returning when he thinks the Value is written off, and finding it done, he must

must order them to deliver the Bill to the Person who has writ off the Value, who ought to go and call for it. But if the Value be not written off in due Time, the Bearer must demand the Bill, and cause it to be protested for Non-payment.

But if the Bearer of the Bill has no Accompt in Bank, and is not desirous to have any, he may propose to the Debtor to pay the Bill in current Money, agreeing for the Price of the Agio; and having received his Money, give a Receipt upon the Back of the Bill, mentioning that he has received the Value in current Money; Agio at so much per Cent.

But if the Bearer of the Bill can't agree with the Debtor for the Agio, he may negotiate it with a Cash-keeper, or any Body else; because if the Endorsement was simply for Value received, it would not be valid; no such Bill being reputed paid, without a special Endorsement; except it be written in Bank.

Write for me the Contents of the other Side to R. S. in Bank, Value of him at Amsterdam, the 173-- J. H.

These Endorsements upon the Bills may be made in French, English, or any other Language, understood by the Acceptor of a Bill: But Orders in Bank must be written in the Language of the Country. And therefore I thought it proper to insert a Model of those Orders in their own Language.

Fol.

Fol. 735. *De Heeren Commissarissen Van de Banck, Gelieven te betalen aen, B. C. de Somma twee duysent, vier hondert Seven en t' achtentig Guildens, tein Styvers, actum in Amsterdam den, &c.*
Flo. 2487 : 10

When a Merchant is desirous to negotiate Bank-Money, for Current, he may do it before the Town-house, between 10 and 11 in the Morning; or by the Interposition of a Broker upon Exchange, who gets 1 per 1000 equally payable by both Parties.

The Salaries of the Officers of the Bank are paid by the City, and all the Fines, and other Money, paid for transporting of Sums, and other Things of that Nature, are laid out in charitable Uses.

When any Man's Accompt in Bank is filled up, and a new one must be begun, the Party having Notice thereof, must repair to the Bank to compare Accompts, in the same Manner as when the Ballance is made.

When any Body that has Money in the Bank takes it out, if the *Agio* be under 5 per Cent. the Treasurers pay them the Difference; they having received it at that Rate.

When any Difference happens between Merchants concerning any Sum in Bank, 'tis determined by two or three Commissioners, chosen amongst the Magistrates, who decide all such Matters summarily.

At the Death of any Person who has Money in the Bank, their Heirs and Successors must prove their Titles by authentick Deeds, before the Book-keepers transport the Sums to their Accompts.

There's

There is a prodigious Treasure in that Bank, which has lain there many Years, and never been demanded by the Proprietors.

Of the DUTY of Brokers of Exchange.

MOST Bills of Exchange are negotiated ^{Of the Duty of Brokers of Exchange.} at Amsterdam, as at other Places, by Brokers, who, as in France, and elsewhere, enter in their Book a *Memorandum* of the Negotiations of Exchange, concluded by them; and in case of any Difference between Merchants concerning those Negotiations, their Report is believed, and the Thing determined accordingly.

Those Brokers of *Christians* are in Number ^{Their Number} 375, and 20 *Jews*, for Exchange and Merchandize. ^{of sworn Brokers.} They are admitted into those Offices by the Magistrates, before whom they take an Oath to perform their Functions faithfully, according to the Regulations appointed for them.

Besides those sworn Brokers, 'tis believed there is almost twice that Number of other little Intermeddlers at Amsterdam, who live by that Sort of Business.

Brokerage is paid at Amsterdam by both Parties negotiating, each one half; except there be an express Convention to the Contrary.

According to the Regulations for Brokerage ^{Their Allowance.} established at Amsterdam, in January 1613, and November 1624, they are allowed to take for negotiating Bills of Exchange, 3 Stivers per 100 Florins; and in exchanging Bank and current Money, 1 per 1000.

And as to the Usance of Amsterdam, it is to be ^{The Usance of Amsterdam.} observed, that it is not as in some other Places, either precisely 30 Days, or 31, or 28, or 29, according to the Number of the Days of the Month;

S

for

for there, a Bill drawn at Ufance, Suppose the 10th, 12th, 15th, or any Day, falls due the same Day of the ensuing Month, without any Regard to the Number of Days of the Month, in which it was drawn.

So that a Bill drawn (for Example) the 20th of February, becomes due the 20th of March, tho' February has but 28 Days, except when it is Leap Year: And, on the other Hand, a Bill drawn the 20th of January, does not become due till the 20th of February, tho' January has 31 Days.

Of the real and imaginary Money of Amsterdam and all HOLLAND.

Of the real and imaginary Money of all Holland.

I Cannot rightly inform the Reader, whether all the different Sorts of Money here mentioned are really Dutch, that is to say, whether they are of the Stamp and Coin of Holland, or only current there at certain Rates, either by Authority or otherwise.

There is, however, one Piece of Gold that seems to be Foreign; and that is the Sovereign, which is the Name of a Spanish Piece, much about the same Value: But possibly they may have retained it amongst them, since the Time they were subject to that Crown.

The common and universal Denomination of the Money of Holland, and that, in which the Merchants keep their Books and Accompts, is Florins (which we commonly call Guilders, and they Guldens) Stivers, and Deniers or Penningens.

The

The real Species of GOLD is,

Real Gold Species.

- The Ducat or Ducatoon of - - - 20 Florins.
- The Sovereign of - - - 15 Florins.
- The Rose Noble of - - - 11 Florins.

The real Species of SILVER and COPPER is,

Real Silver Species.

- The Ducatoon of 3 Florins, 3 Stivers.
- The Drie Gulden of 3 Florins.
- The Rixdollar of 2 Florins, 10 Stivers.
- The Crown of 2 Florins.
- The Dollar of 1 Florin, 10 Stivers.
- The Gold Florin of 1 Florin, 8 Stivers.
- The Skilling at 6 Stivers, or 12 Groots.
- The Stiver at 2 Groots, or 16 Penningens, or Deniers.
- The Male Skilling at 5 Stivers, 8 Deniers.
- The Doublekee at 2 Stivers.

The imaginary Money is,

Imaginary Money.

- The Florin, Gulden or Guilder, of 20 Stivers.
- The Pound consisting of 6 Florins, or 20 Skillings.
- The Groot of 1/2 a Stiver, or 8 Deniers or Penningens.

To reduce Current-Money into Bank.

To reduce Current Money into Bank.

Reduce 5090 Guilders, current Money, into Bank, the Agio 5 1/2 per Cent.

Say by the Rule of Three,

If 105 1/2 G. current be 100 G. Bank, what will 5090 produce? Which, after the Operation, will be 4824 Guilders, 6 Stivers, 3 Deniers, Bank-Money.

To reduce Bank-Money into Current.

To reduce Bank into Current Money.

Reduce 4670 Guilders, Bank-Money, into Current, the Agio 4 3/4 per Cent.

S 2

State

State the Question by the *Rule of Three*,

If 100 G. Bank, make 104 $\frac{7}{8}$ G. Current, what will 4670 G. be? And the Answer will be found to be 4897 Guilders, 13 Stivers, 4 Deniers, Current Money.

The current Prices of the Exchange of AMSTERDAM, with all the principal Places of

E U R O P E.

Current Prices of Exchange of Amsterdam with the principal Places of Europe.

AMSTERDAM gives a certain Sum of Money for an uncertain Sum, to all the following Places.

To *Antwerp*, and all *Flanders*, *Brabant*, and *Zealand*, 100 *l.* for 95 to 105 *l.* and sometimes they exchange Florins for Florins.

To *Liege* and *Maastricht*, 100 Rixdollars of *Amsterdam*, for 400 Florins of *Liege*, which is nearest the *Par.*

To *Dantzick*, *Riga*, &c. 1 *l.* for 220 to 280 *Polish* Groffes: or 100 Rixdollars of *Amsterdam*, for 125 to 130 Rixdollars of 90 Groffes.

To *Bremen*, 100 Rixdollars, for 115 to 130 Rixdollars of 72 Groffes.

To *Embden*, 100 Rixdollars, for 120 to 140 Rixdollars of 54 Stivers.

To *Stetin*, 100 Rixdollars, for 100 to 105 Rixdollars of 48 Stivers *Lubs.*

To *Berlin*, 100 Rixdollars, for 118 to 130 Rixdollars of 30 Groffes.

To *Cologne*, 100 Rixdollars, for 125 to 130 Rixdollars of 78 *Albus's.*

To

To *Stockholm* and all *Sweden*, 100 Rixdollars, for 120 to 125 Rixdollars of 24 Marks.

To *Copenhagen* and all *Denmark*, and *Norway*, 100 Rixdollars, for 125 to 130 Rixdollars of 90 Groffes.

To *Petersburgh*, *Archangel*, and all *Russia*, one Rixdollar, for one Rouble, or more, or less.

AMSTERDAM gives an uncertain Sum of Money, for a certain Sum, to the following Places.

To *London* and all *England*, 33 to 37 Skillings for 1 *l. Sterling.*

To *Spain*, 80 to 130 Groots, for the Ducat of 375 Marvedies.

To *Portugal*, 40 to 60 Groots, for the Crusade of 400 Rees.

To *Paris* and all *France*, 60 to 90 Groots, for 1 Ecu of 3 Livres, or 60 Solz *Tournois.*

To *Venice*, 80 to 100 Groots, for the Ducat of 24 *Venetian* Gros Banco.

To *Geneva*, 85 to 100 Groots, for the Crown of that Place of 60 Solz.

To *Genoa*, 85 to 100 Groots, for the Pezzo of 5 Lires.

To *Leghorn*, the same for the Pezzo of 6 Lires.

To *Frankfort*, 100 Rixdollars of *Amsterdam*, for 115 to 130 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers of the *Empire*: or, 80 to 90 Groots, for the Florin of 65 Cruitzers of Exchange.

To *Leipsick* and *Naumburgh*, 100 Rixdollars of *Amsterdam*, for 115 to 135 Rixdollars of 24 Groffes: or, 35 to 45 Stivers, for the aforesaid Rixdollar.

To *Hamburgh*, 100 Rixdollars of 50 Stivers, for 98 to 105 Rixdollars of 3 Marks, or 48 Stivers *Lubs*: or, 30 to 34 Stivers, for the aforesaid Dollar.

To

HEWITT'S TREATISE on

To *Breslaw*, 100 Rixdollars of 50 Stivers, for 130 to 150 Rixdollars of 90 *Polish* Groffes : or, 30 to 40 Stivers, for the aforefaid Dollar.

To *Nuremberg*, 100 Rixdollars of *Amsterdam*, for 120 to 140 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers of the *Empire* : or, 70 to 80 Groots, for the Florin of 65 Cruitzers current.

Amsterdam exchanges with Flanders, Brabant and Zealand.

AMSTERDAM exchanges with *Bruges*, *Antwerp*, *Brussels*, *Ghent*, *L'Isle*, *Middleburgh*, &c. and all *Flanders*, *Brabant* and *Zealand*.

A Bill being drawn at *Amsterdam*, upon *Antwerp*, *Brussels*, *Ghent*, &c. 2456 l. at $\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent. in Favour of *Amsterdam* : How much *Permission Money* must be receiv'd at any of the aforefaid Places ?

Say, by the *Rule of Three*,

If 100 l. *Amsterdam* be 100 $\frac{3}{4}$ *Permission Money*, what will 2456 l. be ? Anf. 2474 l. 8 s. 4 $\frac{2}{3}$ d.

Which Sum of 2474 l. 8 s. 4 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. Being multiplied by 6 the *Guil.* in a *Pound*.

14846 *Guil.* 9 *Stiv.* 8 $\frac{2}{3}$ d.

N. B. They have all over *Flanders* a certain Distinction between their current Money, and what they call *Permission Money* ; the latter is considerably better than the other ; and therefore the *Permission Money* of *Brabant* and *Flanders*, being reckon'd equal to the Money and Exchange of *Amsterdam*, they very seldom exchange at very much above, or under *Par*.

AMSTER-

MONEY, COINS and EXCHANGE.

AMSTERDAM upon LIEGE and MAESTRICHT. Upon Liege and Maestricht.

The Exchange is generally carry'd on between *Amsterdam* and those two Places at much about *Par*, which is reckon'd thus ; 1 Florin of *Liege* or *Maestricht* of 20 Stivers, is worth 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Stivers of *Amsterdam* ; So that one Rixdollar of *Amsterdam* is worth four Florins of the aforefaid Places ; and according to that Proportion, five Florins of *Amsterdam* are worth eight Florins of *Liege* or *Maestricht*.

AMSTERDAM upon DANTZICK, RIGA, and KONINGSBURGH, &c. Upon Dantzick, Riga, and Koningsburgh.

Amsterdam, and all other Towns in *Holland*, exchange with *Dantzick*, *Riga*, and *Koningsburgh*, and other Parts in *Poland*, *Prussia*, *Livonia*, &c. one of these two Ways, viz.

Either they give the *Pound*, for an uncertain and variable Number of *Polish* Groffes ; or, they give 100 Rixdollars of 50 Stivers of *Amsterdam*, for an uncertain Number of Rixdollars of 90 *Polish* Groffes, according to the Course of Exchange. So that

A Bill being drawn at *Amsterdam*, upon any of these three Places, for 1100 l. at 270 *Polish* Groffes per l. How many Florins or Rixdollars of those Places are to be receiv'd for the aforefaid 1100 l. ?

R U L E.

Multiply the Pounds by the Price of the Exchange, which is here 270, and that will reduce the Pounds to *Polish* Groffes, which divide by 30, brings them into *Polish* Florins, and that Quotient by 3, and the Answer will be *Polish* Rixdollars ;

HEWITT'S TREATISE on

dollars; or, if you would have the Answer directly in Rixdollars, divide the Product of the Pounds multiply'd by the Price of the Exchange by 90, and that Quotient will be the Answer in Polish Rixdollars.

The OPERATION.

Multiply 1100 l.
by 270 Polish Groffes.

3 | 0) 29700 | 0
3) 9900 Polish Florins.
3300 Polish Rixdollars.

N. B. If a Bill should be drawn at Amsterdam, upon any of the aforesaid Places for so many Guilders or Florins, divide those Florins by 6, and that will reduce them to Pounds, then work as before.

Suppose a Bill drawn at Amsterdam, upon any of the aforesaid Places for 2640 Rixdollars of 50 Stivers, giving 100 Rixdollars of Amsterdam, for 125 Rixdollars of 90 Polish Groffes: How many Polish Rixdollars must be receiv'd at that Rate?

Say, by the Rule of Three,

If 100 Amst. give 125 Polish, what will 2640 give?

1 | 00) 3300 | 00
3
9900

Answer 3300 Polish Rixdollars, which multiply'd by 3, gives 9900 Polish Florins.

AM-

MONEY, COINS, and EXCHANGE.

AMSTERDAM upon LONDON and all ENGLAND.

The Exchange between England and Holland, Upon London as between all other Places, varies according to the Occurrences of Trade; but tho' those Occurrences may sometimes occasion some small Alterations in the Course of Exchange, as it does in the main depend upon the Par of the Money, according to its intrinsic Value, so here it is not subject to such a Mutability, except upon some very extraordinary Emergencies; such as was that of the clipp'd Money, before, and at the Time of calling it in: At which Time the Exchange to Amsterdam fell to 26 s. per l. Sterling; but when the new Money was coin'd, and the Nation settled again, the following Year, the Exchange rose to 38 S. per l. Sterling, which is above the Par.

Amsterdam draws upon London 16,000 Florins, 10 Stivers, Bank-Money, at 34 s. 6 Gr. per l. Sterling, what will that Sum amount to in English Money?

Answer, 1545 l. 18 s. 9 1/2 d.

T

The

The OPERATION.

Multiply 16000 Florins
by 40 Groots in a Florin.

Divide by 414) 640000 (1545 l. 18 s. 9 1/2 d.
the Groots in 2260
the Price of
the Exchange. 1902

2460

390

20

414) 7800 (18 s.

3660

344

12

414) 4128 (9 d.

402

Upon Cadiz, Seville, and all Spain. AMSTERDAM upon CADIZ, SEVILLE, and all SPAIN.

How many Spanish Ducats of 375 Marvedies must be received at any of the aforefaid Places, for a Bill drawn upon them by Amsterdam for 9268 Florins Bank-Money, allowing 102 Groots per Ducat?

Multiply

Multiply 9268
by 40 Gr. in a Florin.

Divide by 102) 370720 (3634 Ducats.
the Price of
the Exchange. 647

352

460

52

20

102) 1040 (10 s.

20

12

102) 240 (2 d.

36

Answer, 3634 Ducats, 10 Solz, 2 1/7 Deniers.

N. B. When a Fraction of a Ducat remains, divide by 20, and 12, the same as in English Pounds, &c.

And here it is to be observed, that tho' the Ducats of Cadiz, Seville, and all other Places, are only reckon'd at 375 Marvedies, they are superior in Value to those of Madrid: And consequently the Exchange upon Madrid is lower than that upon Cadiz and Seville, and very considerable; but as there is no Difference in the Way of Drawing and Exchanging, it would be superfluous to insert any other Operation about it.

T 2 AM-

HEWITT'S TREATISE on

AMSTERDAM upon LISBON, OPORTO, and all PORTUGAL. Upon Lisbon, Oporto, and all Portugal.

A Bill drawn at Amsterdam upon Lisbon, or Oporto, for 3174 Florins Bank-Money, at 56 Groots per Crusade of 400 Rees, how much Portugueze Money will the said Bill amount to?

Multiply 3174 by 40 Gr. in a Florin. Divide by 56)126960(2267 Crusades, 2 s. 10 7/8 d. the Price of the Exchange. 149 376 400 8 20 160 (2 s. 48 12 576 (10 d. Remain 16

AMSTERDAM upon PARIS and all FRANCE. Upon France.

Holland exchanges with Paris 5500 Florins, 10 Stivers Banco, for the French Crown of 60 Solz Tournois, at 64 Groots per Crown: How much French Money will that amount to?

Reduce 5500 Florins 10 Stivers to Groots, then divide by 64, the Price of the Exchange, and the Answer will be 3125 Crowns, 6 Solz, 3 Deniers of a Crown, which multiply'd by 3, gives 9375 Livres, 18 Solz, 9 Deniers. AM-

MONEY, COINS, and EXCHANGE.

AMSTERDAM upon BREMEN. Upon Bremen.

A Bill drawn at Amsterdam upon Bremen for 387 Rixdollars of 50 Stivers Amst. giving 100 of said Rixdollars for 114 Rixdollars of 72 Groffes Lubs. What will the Bill amount to?

Say, by the Rule of Three, If 100 Amst. --- 114 Bremen --- 387 And the Answer will be 441 Rixd. 13 Groffes.

AMSTERDAM upon EMBDEN. Upon Embden.

Holland draws upon Embden 8054 Rixdollars of 50 Stivers, giving 100 Rixdollars of Amsterdam for 125 Rixdollars of 54 Stivers of Embden.

To know the Value of the said Bill, say by the Rule of Three, If 100 Amst. --- 125 Embd. --- 8054 Amst. And the Answer will be 10067 1/2 Rix. of Embd.

AMSTERDAM upon STETIN. Upon Stetin.

Holland remits 470 Rixdollars of Amsterdam to Stetin, at 100 Rix. of Amst. for 105 Rix. of Stet.

If 100 Amst. --- 105 Stet. --- 470 Amst. Answer 493 1/2 Rix. of Stetin.

AM

Upon Berlin.

AMSTERDAM upon BERLIN.

Holland negotiates 750 Rixdollars of 50 Stivers Amst. with Berlin, at 124 Rix. of 36 Groffes of Berlin, for 100 Rix. Amst.

If 100 Amst. --- 124 Ber. --- 750 Amst.

Answer 930 Rixdollars of Berlin.

Upon Cologne.

AMSTERDAM upon COLOGNE.

Holland draws upon Cologne 5654 Rixdollars of 50 Stivers Amst. giving 100 of said Rixdollars, for 124 Rix. of 78 Albus's of Cologne,

Say, by the Rule of Three,

If 100 Amst. --- 124 Cologne --- 5654 Amst.

Answer 7010 Rixdollars, 74 $\frac{2}{3}$ Albus's of Cologne.

Upon Stockholm and all Sweden.

AMSTERDAM upon STOCKHOLM, and all SWEDEN.

Holland remits to Stockholm 855 Rixdollars of 50 Stivers, giving 100 of the said Rix. for 120 Rixdollars of 24 Marks of Sweden, how much Swedish Money must be received?

If 100 Amst. --- 120 Stock. --- 855 Amst.

Which being work'd as in the preceding Examples, the Answer will be 1026 Rix. of Sweden.

AM-

MONEY, COINS and EXCHANGE.

AMSTERDAM upon COPENHAGEN, and all DENMARK.

Holland negotiates with Copenhagen 432 Rixdollars of 50 Stivers Amst. giving 100 of said Rix. of Amst. for 106 Rix. of 6 Danish Marks. To know how much Danish Money must be receiv'd, say,

If 100 Amst. --- 106 Danish --- 432 Amst.

Answer 457 Rix. 5 $\frac{1}{3}$ Marks Danish.

AMSTERDAM upon PETERSBURGH, ARCH-ANGEL, and all RUSSIA.

Holland draws upon Petersburg for 4560 Rixdollars of 50 Stivers Amst. at 96 Copecks per Rixdollar. How much Money must be receiv'd in Russia?

Multiply the Rixdollars by 96, and that Product divide by 100, the Quotient is the Answer, viz. 4377 Roubles, 60 Copecks.

AMSTERDAM upon GENEVA.

Upon Geneva.

A Bill drawn at Amsterdam upon Geneva for 465 Florins Banco, at 93 Groots for the Crown of 60 Solz Geneva -- by the common Operation of the Rule of Three, the Answer will be 200 Crowns, to be received for the said Bill in Geneva.

N. B. They commonly make use of Geneva, in exchanging between Amsterdam and most of the Towns in Savoy and Switzerland.

AM-

Upon Venice.

AMSTERDAM upon VENICE.

Holland negotiates 4720 Florins Banco, at 90 Groots per Ducat, Banco of Venice: To know what must be receiv'd there, in Banco, or current Money.

Multiply 4720 by 40, the Groots in a Florin, then divide that Product by 90, the Price of Exchange, and the Quotient will give the Answer in Ducats Banco, viz. 2097 2/3 which being again divided by 5; the Quotient will be 419 4/5, which is the Agio, and this being added to the Ducats Banco, the current Money appears to be 2517 Ducats.

Upon Genoa.

AMSTERDAM upon GENOA.

Holland remits 784 Florins Banco to Genoa, at 86 Groots per Pezzo of 5 Lires, or 100 Soldi of Genoa, which, according to the common Operation, comes to 364 Pezzi, 3 Lires, 5 Soldi.

Upon Leghorn

AMSTERDAM upon LEGHORN.

A Bill drawn at Amsterdam upon Leghorn for 4655 Florins Banco, at 92 Groots per Pezzo, 6 Lires What must be receiv'd at Leghorn?

Multiply the Contents of the Bill 4655 by 40, the Groots in a Florin, and that will make 186200 Groots; which divide by 92, the Price of the Exchange, and the Quotient will be the Answer, 2023 Pezzi, 5 1/2 Lires.

AM-

AMSTERDAM upon FRANKFORT.

Upon Frankfort.

Holland negotiates with Frankfort 4550 Florins Banco, at 82 Groots for the Florin of 65 Cruitzers of Exchange of Frankfort: How much current Money must be receiv'd there?

Multiply 4550 by 40 Groots in a Florin.

Divide by 82) 182000 (2219 Flo. 10 S. 2 d. Ex. the Price of the Exchange.

180

160

780

42

20

840(10

20

12

240(2

76

Multiply 2219 F. 10 S. 2 d. of Exchange. By Cruit. 65

144268 : 0 : 10 Cruitzers of Exch.

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The

HEWITT'S TREATISE ON

The Cruitzers of Exchange being about 18 per Cent. better than Cruitzers current, in order to reduce them to Cruitzers current, say,

If 100 Cruitz. Ex. — 118 Cruitz. Cur. — 144268 Cru. 10 d.

which being work'd the common Way, the Answer will be 170236 Cruitz. curr. 5 S. which last Sum being divided by 90, produces 1891 Rixdollars, 15 S. of Frankfort.

Upon Leipfick and Naumburgh. AMSTERDAM upon LEIPFICK and NAUMBURGH

Holland negotiates 850 Rixdollars of 50 Stivers Amst. with Leipfick or Naumburgh, giving 100 Rixdollars of Amst. for 132 Rixdollars of 24 Gros of those Places; to know the Amount of that Bill, say,

If 100 Rix. Amst. — 132 Rix. Leip. — 850 Rix. Amst.

which, by the common Operation, will be found to be 1122 Rix. of either of those Places.

Upon Ham- burgh. AMSTERDAM upon HAMBURGH.

Holland remits 675 Florins Banco to Hamburgh, at 34 Stivers per Dollar of 32 Stivers Lubs, what must be received at Hamburgh?

Multiply

MONEY, COINS, and EXCHANGE

Multiply 675 by 20 Stivers in a Florin.

Divide by the Pr. of Exchange 34 13500 (397 Dol. 1 St. 10 d.)

Handwritten arithmetic calculation showing multiplication of 675 by 20 to get 13500, followed by a long division process to arrive at 397 Dollars, 1 Shilling, and 10 pence.

To bring them to Marks Lubs.

Multiply by 397 D. 1 S. 10 d. : : 2 : : 794 : 3 : 8

To bring Marks Lubs to Rixdollars.

Divide by 3 794 : 3 : 8

Rixdollars 264 : 35 S. : 8 d.

U 2

Upon Breslaw.

AMSTERDAM upon BRESLAW.

Holland negotiates 4500 Florins Banco, with Breslaw at 31 Stivers per Rixdollar of 30 Grofs. What must be receiv'd at Breslaw?

Answer 2903 Rix. 6 Grofs.

Upon Nurem-
burgh.

AMSTERDAM upon NUREMBURGH.

Holland draws upon Nuremburgh 1175 Rix-dollars of Amst. Banco, giving 100 of the said Rixdollars for 121 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers: How many Rixdollars must be receiv'd at Nuremburgh?

Answer 1421 Rixdollars 67 1/2 Grofs.



Of the BANK and EXCHANGE of
R O T T E R D A M,
and of the Exchange of all other Towns in
HOLLAND.

ON the 18th of April 1635, the Bank of Rotterdam was established, which, tho' it is not near so considerable as that of Amsterdam, is notwithstanding, of very great Use and Credit in that Country, and the neighbouring Towns; and is no less serviceable to the Inhabitants of Rotterdam, than that of Amsterdam is to the Inhabitants of that Town.

Accord-

According to the Regulations of the Rotterdam Bank, 'tis allowable to receive 1/10 in any Sum of base Money, and 1/8 in fine Money.

All foreign Bills upon that Place, in Case of Non-Payment, must be protested the Sixth Day after they become due, including Sundays and Holidays, except they happen to fall due, during the Time the Bank is shut up; in which Case, they need not be Protested 'till the second or third Day, after the Bank is opened again; which Delay will not in any Manner render the Bearer answerable for the Damage.

As for the Exchange of Rotterdam with foreign Places, 'tis performed in the same Manner as that of Amsterdam, and the Money is the same: But 'tis to be observed, that their Exchange is generally something lower than that of Amsterdam.

As for the Exchange in all other Towns in Holland, 'tis performed in the same Manner as that of Amsterdam and Rotterdam: And as to the Difference in Payments between Bank and Current Money, Regard is always had to the Course of the Agio of Amsterdam, by which the Payments of all the other Towns of Holland are generally regulated.



A

A T A B L E shewing the Conformity of W E I G H T S, of the principal Places of Europe, one with another.

The Weights of Paris, and other Places of France, being almost equal to those of Amsterdam; they are comprehended under those of Amsterdam.

For the like Reason, the Weights of Nuremberg are compriz'd under those of Frankfort.

	Amsterdam or Holland.	Brabant or Antwerp.	Rouen.	Lions.	Rochel.	Tholouze.	Marseille, or Provence.
100 l. at Amsterdam, Paris, &c.	100	105	96	116	99	118	123
100 l. at Antwerp,	94	100	16	110	93	112	117
100 l. at Rouen,	104	109	100	20	15	122	128
100 l. at Lions,	98	106	82	100	85	101	106
100 l. at Rochel,	101	106	76	117	100	119	124
100 l. at Tholouze,	101	106	8	98	83	95	101
100 l. at Marseille,	18	8	18	4	9	6	100
100 l. at Geneva,	111	111	50	30	111	9	128
100 l. at London,	101	106	88	101	96	9	128
100 l. at Hamburg,	86	96	66	111	69	9	121
100 l. at Frankfort,	101	106	46	111	101	9	121
100 l. at Leipzick,	56	66	86	111	66	9	121
100 l. at Genoa,	69	72	16	111	66	9	121
100 l. at Milan,	69	72	16	111	66	9	121
100 l. at Venice,	69	72	16	111	66	9	121
100 l. at Naples,	69	72	16	111	66	9	121
100 l. at Spain,	69	72	16	111	66	9	121
100 l. at Portugal,	69	72	16	111	66	9	121
100 l. at Liege,	69	72	16	111	66	9	121

are equal to

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A T A B L E shewing the Conformity of W E I G H T S, of the principal Places of Europe, one with another.

The Weights of Paris and other Places of France, being almost equal to those of Amsterdam; they are all comprehended under those of Amsterdam.

For the like Reason, the Weights of Nuremberg are compriz'd under those of Frankfort.

	Geneva.	London.	Hamburg.	Frankfort.	Leipzick, Nuremberg, &c.	Genoa.	Leghorn.
100 l. at Amsterdam, Paris, &c.	89	109	102	98	105	150	145
100 l. at Antwerp,	84	103	96	92	99	142	137
100 l. at Rouen,	92	113	106	102	109	156	150
100 l. at Lions,	76	94	87	84	90	129	124
100 l. at Rochel,	89	110	103	99	106	151	146
100 l. at Tholouze,	75	92	86	83	91	127	122
100 l. at Marseille,	72	88	82	79	87	121	117
100 l. at Geneva,	100	123	114	110	119	168	163
100 l. at London,	81	100	93	89	96	137	132
100 l. at Hamburg,	87	107	100	96	102	147	142
100 l. at Frankfort,	90	111	104	100	107	153	147
100 l. at Leipzick,	84	104	96	93	100	142	138
100 l. at Genoa,	59	73	68	64	70	100	96
100 l. at Leghorn,	61	65	70	58	62	103	100
100 l. at Milan,	53	65	60	58	63	99	86
100 l. at Venice,	53	65	61	58	63	90	87
100 l. at Naples,	52	64	60	57	62	88	85
100 l. at Spain,	84	103	96	92	99	141	137
100 l. at Portugal,	77	95	89	85	91	131	126
100 l. at Liege,	84	104	90	93	99	142	137

are equal to

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A T A B L E shewing the Conformity of W E I G H T S of the principal Places of Europe, one with another.

	Milan.	Venice.	Naples.	Seville, Cadiz, &c.	Lisbon.	Liege.
100 l. at Amsterdam, Paris, &c.	168	166	169	106	114 : 8	05 : 4
100 l. at Antwerp,	159 : 3	157 1/2	160 : 2	100 : 8	109 : 8	99 : 11
100 l. at Rouen,	174 : 11	172 3/4	175 : 12	110 : 4	119	109 : 7
100 l. at Lyons,	144 : 8	142 1/2	145 : 6	91 : 3	98 : 8	90 : 8
100 l. at Rochel,	169 : 11	167	170 : 11	107	115 : 10	106 : 5
100 l. at Tolouze,	142 : 6	140	144 : 4	89 : 13	97	89 : 3
100 l. at Marseilles,	136 : 1	134	136 : 14	85 : 13	92 : 12	85 : 4
100 l. at Geneva,	188 : 13	186	189 : 14	119 : 2	128 : 8	118 : 4
100 l. at London,	153 : 11	152	154 : 10	97	104 : 13	96 : 5
100 l. at Hamburgh,	164 : 10	162	167 : 10	103 : 13	112 : 4	103 : 2
100 l. at Frankfort,	171 : 6	169	172 : 6	108 : 2	116 : 13	107 : 6
100 l. at Leipfick,	160	158	161	101	109	100 : 4
100 l. at Genoa,	112	110	112 : 11	79 : 11	76 : 5	70 : 6
100 l. at Leghorn,	116	114	116 : 8	73	79	72 : 10
100 l. at Milan,	100	98	100 : 8	63	68 : 2	62 : 5
100 l. at Venice,	100 : 13	98	101 : 6	63 : 9	68 : 11	63 : 2
100 l. at Naples,	92 : 2	98	100	62 : 8	67 : 9	62
100 l. at Portugal,	147	145	148	92 : 12	100	92
100 l. at Liege,	159 : 9	157	160 : 10	100	108 : 12	100
100 l. at Spain.	158 : 12	156	159 : 14	100	108 : 3	99 : 14

are equal to



Of the MONEY and EXCHANGE of
HAMBURGH.

HAMBURGH is a free Republick in Lower Saxony, situated in the Dutchy of Holstein upon the River *Elbe*, which discharges itself into the German Ocean, above twenty Leagues below the

Town : And tho' this Town at different Times has been forced to pay very large Sums of Money to the King of *Denmark*, it is notwithstanding very rich, and considerable for Commerce.

The *Bank of Hamburgh* (tho' not so considerable as that of *Amsterdam*) is look'd upon to be ^{Of the Bank} of *Hamburgh*. one of the best and surest in *Europe* : Four of the most eminent Citizens have the Management of all the Affairs thereof, and the whole Body of the Republick is answerable for all Sums of Money deposited in it ; and the better to prevent any Malversation of the Officers, &c. the Cashiers are obliged to state and clear all the Accompts twice a Week.

The Accompts of the Bank are kept in Marks, Stivers, and Deniers *Lubs*, of which, as of all the other Money of *Hamburgh*, they receive only fine Money in the Bank, and they allow generally $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{8}$ per Cent. Profit to such as make them any Payments in Rixdollars.

A Person that has no Accompt in Bank, must pay 50 Rixdollars of 3 Marks *Lubs* each, for the opening

opening his Accompt there, where none but the Inhabitants of the City have the Privilege to be received.

For every Sum entered in Bank under 300 Marks *Lubs*, the Party must pay 2 Stivers *Lubs* for entering it, and no Sum under 100 Marks *Lubs* can be entered there: if there happens in any Sum an odd Fraction of Deniers, if it be 9, 10, or 11, they write 1 Stiver, if it be 7 or 8, they write but 6 Deniers, and if it be under 6, they do not write any thing

The Time of entering Sums in the Bank, is, from 7 to 10 in the Morning; but it may likewise be done from 10 to 1, and from 3 to 5, paying 2 Stivers *Lubs* for every Sum so entered.

The Time likewise for enquiring whether any Sum be entered, is, from 7 to 10; but you may also be informed of that from 10 to 1, and from 3 to 5, paying (as above) 2 Stivers *Lubs*, upon which Consideration they are obliged to tell you not only one, but several Questions of that Nature: But the most considerable Merchants agree to give them 20, 30, 40, or more, Marks *Lubs* per Ann. for any extraordinary Trouble they give them at unseasonable Hours.

Any Person that has Occasion for any Sum of Money, may borrow it at the Bank, upon any Kind of real Jewels, or Plate; but in Case of Non-payment of the Principal and Interest at the Expiration of 6 Months, the Effects are to be exposed to Sale upon a Day specified in a Placart affix'd at the Bar, to give Notice thereof to any that has a Mind to buy them.

The Bank is commonly shut up from the last of December to the 15th of January, Old Stile.

The

- The real Money of *Hamburg* is,
- The Ducat of Gold, worth 6 Marks, 8 to 9 Stivers *Lubs*.
- The Silver Ducatoon, 3 Marks 14 Stivers *Lubs*.
- The Albertus, or cross Rixdollar, 3 Marks 4 Stivers *Lubs*.
- The current Rixdollar, 3 Marks, or 48 Stiv. *Lubs*.
- The Danish Crown, 2 Marks, or 32 Stivers *Lubs*.
- The Dollar, 2 Marks, or 32 Stivers *Lubs*.
- The Mark, or 16 Stivers *Lubs*.
- The Skilling, 6 Stivers *Lubs*.
- The current Stiver, 2 Groots current.

N.B. The Term *Lubs* proceeds from the Name of the City *Lubeck* in *Germany*, where the Stivers *Lubs* are coined.

Those, who deal only in Exchange, keep their Accompts in *Bank* Money, and those, who deal in any other Commerce, keep them in current Money, which rises and falls according to the Course of the *Agio*, which is generally between 8 and 17 per Cent. that the *Bank* is better than the current Money.

They have a very ill Custom of accepting Bills of Exchange at *Hamburg*, where they only write at the Bottom of the Bill the Word (*accepted*) without signing any Name, which being often done by Book-keepers, or other Persons in a Compting-house, occasions great Inconveniences.

A bad Custom of accepting Bills.

- The Money of Exchange is,
- The Rixdollar of 3 Marks.
- The Dollar of 32, and sometimes 33 Stivers *Lubs*.
- The Mark of 16 Stivers *Lubs*.
- The Skilling of 6 Stivers, or 12 Groots.
- The Stiver of 2 Groots, or 12 Deniers.

The

Current Prices of the Exchange of HAMBURGH.

Holland, the Dollar of 32 Stivers Lubs, for 32 to 35 Stivers Dutch. Brabant, 100 Rixdollars of 3 Marks, or 48 Stivers Lubs, for 98 to 102 Rixdollars of Brabant. Flanders, the Mark, or 16 Stivers Lubs, for 16 1/2 to 17 1/2 Stivers of Flanders. Frankfort, 1 Dollar, or 32 Stivers Lubs, for 45 to 55 Cruitzers of Exchange; or 100 Rixdollars of 48 Stivers Lubs, for 115 to 130 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers current. Nuremburgh, 1 Dollar, or 32 Stivers Lubs, for 60 to 70 Cruitzers current; or 100 Rixdollars of 48 Stivers Lubs, for 115 to 130 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers current. Upon Leipfick, 100 Rixdollars of 48 Stivers Lubs, for 115 to 130 Rixdollars of 24 Gros. Berlin, 100 Rixdollars of 48 Stivers Lubs, for 115 to 130 Rixdollars of 30 Gros. Dantzick, 100 Rixdollars of 48 Stivers Lubs, for 95 to 118 Rixdollars of 90 Gros. Sweden, 1 Rixdollar of 48 Stivers Lubs, for 25 to 28 Copper Marks, and very often at so much per Cent. in Favour of Hamburg. Russia, 1 Rixdollar of 48 Stivers Lubs, for more or less than 1 Rouble. London, and all England, from 30 to 38 Skillings for the L. Sterling. Madrid, and all Spain, 75 to 130 Groots, for 1 Ducat of 375 Marvedies. Upon

Lisbon, and all Portugal, 40 to 60 Groots, for 1 Crusade of 400 Rees. Venice, 86 to 100 Groots, for 1 Ducat of 24 Gros in Bank. Upon Paris, and all France, 35 to 45 Stivers Lubs, for 1 Ecu of 3 Livres, or 60 Solz Tournois; or 100 Rixdollars of 48 Stivers Lubs, for 107 to 137 Ecu's of 3 Livres, or 60 Solz Tournois.

N.B. They exchange with Geneva, as with Paris; Bills are frequently drawn upon Lubeck, payable at Hamburg.



Of the MONEY and EXCHANGE of Paris, Lyons, and all

FRANCE.

THE Money of France is expressed by Livres, Solz, and Deniers Tournois.

The Term Tournois is made use of to distinguish the French, as that of Sterling distinguishes the English from foreign Money.

The Livre is 20 Solz, or Pence. The Solz, or Penny, is 20 Deniers.

The COIN, or SPECIES of France, is of four Sorts, viz.

GOLD, SILVER, BRASS, COPPER.

The

Of the Gold Species.

The Species of GOLD, is,

The Double *Louis d'or*, the intrinick Value of which is 22 Livres, and formerly went current at that in *France*, has since pass'd at 28 Livres, and pass in *England* (as the double *Spanish Pistole*) for 34 Shillings.

The *Louis d'or*, coin'd for 11 Livres, has since pass'd current at 14, and pass in *England* at 17 Shillings. The Half *Louis d'or* in Proportion.

REMARK,

That no foreign Species of Gold is current in *France*, but the *Spanish Pistole*, and double *Pistole*; but in Towns of Trade, there are Brokers and Merchants that will exchange foreign Money for *French Species*.

Of the Silver Species.

The Species of SILVER, is,

An *Ecu*, or Crown of 3 Livres, or 60 Solz *Tournois*.

The Fractions of an *Ecu*, are, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{12}$.

The *Ecu* pass'es in *England* at 4 s. 6 d. being the real Par of Exchange.

There is likewise coin'd, what they call *une petite Piece*, of $3\frac{1}{2}$ Solz. worth in *England* 3 Pence. All Fractions of any Species in *France*, rise and fall at the King's Pleasure, in Proportion to their Integer.

No foreign Species of Silver is current in *France*, and in some Provinces of that Kingdom, the poorer Sort of Country People are so little acquainted with any Kind of Money, that when Strangers happen to pass, and have no *French Money*, they neither know, or will accept of any foreign Species, neither of Silver or Gold, at any Rate. The

The Species of BRASS, is,

Of the Brass Species.

The Solz, which are of two Sorts, viz.

The *Old* and *New*,

Between which, tho' there is no Difference in the intrinick Value, the old ones pass only for one Solz, or 12 Deniers, and those called *Solz marquez* (because they are new stamp'd) pass for $1\frac{1}{4}$ Solz, or 15 Deniers.

The Species of COPPER, is,

Of the Copper Species.

The Liard, or Farthing, being $\frac{1}{3}$ of a Solz, or 3 Deniers.

The Double, so called, because 'tis twice the Value and Weight of the Denier, and was coin'd for a double Denier, but now pass'es as the Liard for $\frac{1}{4}$ Solz, or 3 Deniers.

The Denier is $\frac{1}{12}$ of a Solz, or Penny.

N. B. The Denier is only current in the Southern Parts of *France*, there being none of them to be seen on this Side of *Poitiers*, which is about 50 Leagues beyond *Paris*.

The Money of *France* very often pass'es at a Price much different from their intrinick Value; for every Thing there depending upon the King's absolute Power, 'tis frequently his Majesty's good Pleasure, to raise and diminish the current Value of that Commodity, for Abundance of specious Reasons, of which that Monarch is very liberal: Tho' generally by the rising and falling of the Money, other People judge of the State of his Majesty's Treasury.

Y

Most

Most Merchants and Dealers in *France*, to spare the Trouble of telling of Silver, Brafs, and Copper Money, put it up in Bags, as thus,

Crown, Half-Crown, and Quarter-Crown Piéces are, for the most part, put up in Bags of 1000 Livres each, and sometimes in Bags of 2, or 3000 Livres, deducting 5 Solz. per 1000 Livres for the Bag.

The smaller Piéces of White Money, such as the $\frac{1}{2}$ Part of the Crown, and the *Petites Piéces*, are put up in Bags of 100 Livres, and sometimes of 200, deducting one *Petit Piece* for the Bag, and sometimes 6 Solz.

The new and old Solz of Brafs are likewise put up in Bags of 100 Livres, and sometimes more or less, deducting 2 Solz in Specie for the Bag.

The *Liards*, or *Doubles*, or $\frac{1}{4}$ Solz, are generally put up in Bags of 10 Livres, and sometimes of 15, 20, 30, and sometimes more, deducting 1 Solz for the Bag, if it is 10 Livres, and 2 Solz if more.

The Deniers are seldom put up in Bags, but only made up in small Rolls, in Paper, commonly of 4, 5, or 6 Solz each, and are rarely given to any other than Market Women, Country People, and such like.

Merchants of great Business, in making Payments, are not at the Trouble of untying the Bags, either of the Crowns, or smaller Species, to count the Money, but only weigh it in a Balance they keep on Purpose for that Use: But in that Case, if it should happen that the Bag, being afterwards opened, and any bad Money found in it, the Person who gives it must make it good; but if the Receiver should alledge, that there wanted Money considerably in the Bag, it would be in vain; for then he should have challeng'd it at the Weight in receiving it.

There

There being a Difference between the Value of the great and small Species of *France*, Payments are made there amongst Merchants in different Methods, according to the Nature of the Debt which is to be paid; about which, 'twill not be amiss to mention the following Particulars, to which the Custom of the Country has in a Manner given the Force of a Law.

All Payments of Bills, and Notes of Exchange due, and of the Value of Bills of Exchange, bought by one Merchant of another, are to be made in Gold, or Ecu's, or their Fractions; and Notes given to Merchants and Dealers, for Goods bought, may be paid one Half in Gold, or Ecu's, and the other Half in *Petit Piéces*, and Brafs Solz, except it be for Wines, Velvets, Silks Stuffs, and such fine Goods, which must be paid in great Money.

Book-Debts, for Goods bought of Shop-keepers, are paid according to the Quality of the Goods; If 'tis for Wines Silks, and such other fine Goods, they must be paid, perhaps, all in white Money, or Gold; but if 'tis for hard Ware, Grocery Ware, or Toys, the Payment may be made, the one Half in Copper and Brafs Money, and the other in small white Money; but as there is not, positively, any Loss, even on the worst of that Money, the Shop-keepers won't disoblige a good Customer, if he pays them the whole Debt in Brafs and Copper Money, (except the Sum be very considerable) for they generally find means to dispose of it without any Loss to Tradesmen, and other such People as they deal with.

However unjust *Lewis* the XIVth's Undertakings may have been, against the other Princes of *Europe*, and however uneasy his Subjects may have been in general, under the absolute Sway of an aspiring and ambitious Prince, whose Will was

Y 2

the

0511

the Law of his People, yet it must be acknowledged, that the excellent Regulations established there by him, concerning Commerce, did more than sufficiently make amends, for the heavy Taxes, with which the Exigencies of the State, obliged him to load his People, for carrying on his vast Designs: For, (to give that Monarch Justice) he was at as much Pains as any Prince in *Christendom*, to banish Fraud and Deceit, and to encourage Honesty and plain Dealing amongst all Sorts of Merchants and Traders within his Kingdom, and perhaps succeeded as well, if not better, than any other Sovereign in *Europe*, in that commendable Undertaking. He has in all the Trading Towns of *France*, established MERCHANT COURTS, to take Cognizance of all the Differences that happen between Persons of that Profession, in such an easy and expeditious Manner, that he has thereby almost entirely removed from Trade, the innumerable Inconveniences attending the tedious and expensive Law-Suits depending before other Courts of Judicature: And 'tis observable in that Country, that in certain Cases, where the Intervening of some nice Points of Law may render the *Merchants Judges* incompetent, even the Parliaments of *France* have so much Regard to the Sentences pronounced (if any be) by them, that they generally confirm them; or else, having defin'd, and decided the Points, of which the Merchants are not competent Judges, they send back the Causes to be finally determined at the *Merchants Courts*; so that few People, however litigious they be, will offer to make an Appeal to a superior Court, where, in all Probability, they will be cast, if the Merchant's Court has already given Sentence against them.

The Merchant's Courts are in some Towns of *France*, (as in *Roan*.) only composed of two or three

three of the most eminent and best qualified Merchants of the Place; who have Power to take Cognizance of all Differences arising from Matters of Trade within their Jurisdiction.

In other Places of *France*, as in *Bordeaux*, this Power is lodg'd in the Hands of a greater Number of well qualified Merchants, to whom is added a Divine, and a Lawyer; the first to add something by his Character to the Gravity and Authority of that Court, and the second to take Care, that no Point of Law be directly controverted.

At *Lyons*, this Power is annex'd to the Magistracy of the City, whose Privilege it is alone, to know of all such Affairs; but those Magistrates themselves being Merchants, 'tis the same Thing as if there was a separate and independent Merchant's Court established.

When a Bill of Exchange, simple Note, or Promise falls due, the Bearer of the Note, in Default of Payment, causes the Debtor to be summoned by a Serjeant to appear before the Merchant's Court, upon a certain Day, *pour reconnoître son fait*, (as they call it) or, *to acknowledge his Deed, or Hand-writing*.

That Court sits generally twice or thrice in a Week, and the Party summoned to appear before it, failing to make his Appearance the first and second Court-Day, the third he is condemn'd for *Contempt*, and Sentence pronounc'd against him for Payment of the Debt and Charges; to which he is compell'd, by apprehending of his Person, and seizing of his Coods.

If the Person, against whom this Sentence is pronounced, be a Native, or House-keeper of the Place, the Sentence must be signified to him by a Serjeant, who commands him in the King's Name, to pay the Sum contained in the Sentence within

Allowance from the Creditor to the Debtor of 5 Solz per Day.

within 15 Days after the Signification thereof, in which Case, if he fails, his Person will be apprehended and committed to Prison, 'till Payment be made: And during the Time that the Debtor remains in Custody, the Creditor must pay him a Subsistence of 5 Solz a Day, giving one Month's Pay before-hand upon the Day of Commitment, and so to continue the same Day of every Month; during the whole Time of the Debtor's Confinement; which, if the Creditor neglects to do but one Day, the Prisoner presents next Day a Petition to the Court of Judicature, on which he depends, who immediately grants an Order for the Prisoner's Enlargement, in Case his Subsistence is not paid the same Day.

But if the Person, against whom Sentence is pronounced, be a Stranger, and no House-keeper in the Place, n'ayant (as they say) ni feu, ni lieu, he may be apprehended and committed to Prison the very Minute the Sentence is pronounc'd against him; and there he must remain, 'till he makes Payment of the Debt and Charges; but, at the same Time, he enjoys, as well as the Natives, the Benefit of the Subsistence of 5 Solz a Day, to be paid by the Creditor, as above.

No Merchant, or Shop-keeper, can sue another for Goods sold, 'till a Month after the Delivery, even tho' the Conditions were made for Argent comptant (as they call it) or ready Money; but if they say, Argent en delivrant, then the Money must be paid upon Delivery of the Goods.

L Y O N S.

Lyons.

THE capital City of the Province of the Lyoneze, in the South of France, is the second in the Kingdom for Bigness and Riches, and much

much richer in Proportion to its Bigness, than Paris; and two Things very much contribute to render it so.

First, The vast Number of Bankers, of which that City is full, and ('tis thought) understand the Business of Exchange as nicely as any People in the World.

Secondly, That City has of a long Time been famous for the excellent Manufactures of Damasks and Silk Stuffs, and particularly for the fine Taffeties, which we call in England Alamodes and Lutestrings, which are better made there, than in any Place in the World.

There are four great Fairs held at Lyons every Year for Goods, and as many Payments for Bills of Exchange.

The Four FAIRS are,

Of the Four Fairs.

That of the King's, beginning in January, the Monday after the Epiphany.

That of Easter, beginning in April, on St. Nisier's Day.

That of August, beginning on St. Dominick's Day.

That of the Saints, beginning in November, on St. Hubert's Day.

And each Fair has its Payments as under.

The { First Payment begins the 1st of March, Second, begins the 1st of June, Third, begins the 1st of September, Fourth, begins the 1st of December, } and ends the last.

Bills are accepted from the First to the Sixth of each Month, on which Day (if 'tis no Holyday) the actual Payments begin, and continue 'till the last of the Month; which being expired, all Bills not paid,

HEWITT'S TREATISE on

paid, may be immediately protested, and within three Days, at farthest, must be protested.

Of the Money of EXCHANGE in FRANCE.

The Livre, of 20 Solz Tournois.

The Solz Tournois.

The Crown, or Ecu, of three Livres of 20 Solz Tournois each.

The Livre is an imaginary Quantity of Money, there being no Species, or Piece of coin'd Money of that Value in France; and by that, all the Towns of France do generally exchange upon one another, giving so much per Cent. for Exchange.

France exchanges sometimes by the Solz Tournois upon several Places in Italy and Germany, (as you will see by the current Prices of the Exchange of that Kingdom) and there is a real Species, or coin'd Piece of Brass Money of that Value.

The French most frequently exchange by the Ecu, or Crown of 60 Solz Tournois upon most foreign Places, and sometimes, one Town upon another, within the Kingdom.

Whilst I am speaking of the Money and Exchange of France, it will be necessary to give the Reader a Caution, that may prevent his falling into a Mistake, to which Strangers are very much liable in that Country.

Remark what is meant by Bargains in Crowns.

The Species being often raised to Rates considerably higher than those, for which they were at first coin'd; when Foreigners carry Goods thither to sell, and are offer'd a certain Number of Crowns for any Quantity of their Goods, they, not doubting, that by the Crowns which are offered to them, are meant Crowns in Specie, sometimes strike up the Bargain without any Scruple, and find their Error, when it is too late to recall it: For, by a Crown,

MONEY, COINS and EXCHANGE.

Crown, in making of Bargains, is only meant three Livres, or 60 Solz Tournois, except they say Ecu blanc, or white Crown, and then is meant a Crown in Specie.

Likewise by a Pistole is only understood ten Livres Tournois, but by a Louis d'or, is meant a Louis d'or in Specie. What by Pistoles and Louis d'ors.

The current Prices of the Exchange of PARIS, LYONS, and all FRANCE, upon foreign Places.

FRANCE gives the certain for the uncertain upon the following Places.

- London, and all England, one Crown of 60 Solz Tournois, for 35 to 54d. Ster.
 - Amsterdam, and all Holland, ditto, for 65 to 85 Groots.
 - Antwerp, and all Brabant; Lisse, and all Flanders; Middleburgh, and all Zealand; ditto, for 80 to 95 Groots.
 - St. Gall, ditto, for 90 to 100 Cruitzers current.
 - Lisbon, Oporto, and all Portugal, ditto, for 600 to 750 Rees.
 - Milan, ditto, for 80 to 100 Soldi.
 - Bologne, ditto, for 65 to 80 Soldi of Bologne.
 - Venice, 100 ditto, for 75 to 85 Ducats Banco.
 - Naples, 100 ditto, for 75 to 95 Ducats of 10 Carlins.
 - Florence, 100 ditto, for 70 to 90 Crowns of 7 1/2 said Lires.
 - Lucca, 100 ditto, for 60 to 80 Crowns of 7 1/2 said Lires.
- Z Hamburg,

HEWITT'S TREATISE ON

Upon { *Hamburg* and *Lubeck*, one ditto, for 32 to 40 *Stivers Lubs*, or 90 to 100 ditto, for 100 *Rixdollars* of 48 *Stivers Lubs*.
Frankfort, one ditto, for 55 to 65 *Cruiters* of Exchange, or 100 ditto, for 90 to 100 *Rixdollars* of 90 *Cruiters*. each.
Nuremburgh, one ditto, for 70 to 80 *Cruiters* current, or 91 to 102 ditto, for 100 *Rixdollars* of 90 *Cruiters*.
Madrid, and all *Spain*, one ditto for 240 to 280 *Marvedies*, or 102 to 105 *Louis d'ors*, for 100 *Spanish Pistoles*.
Genoa, and *Novi*, one Crown, for 80 to 100 *Soldi*, or 65 to 75 *Solz* for the *Pezzo* of 100 *Soldi*.
Rome, 100 ditto, for 60 to 80 *Roman Crowns*, or 90 to 95 *Louis d'ors*, for 100 *Pistoles*.
Leghorn, 100 ditto, for 75 to 95 *Pezzi* of 6 *Lires*, or 62 to 68 *Solz* for the *Pezzo* of 120 *Soldi*.
Geneva, 100 to 105 ditto, for 100 *Crowns* of *Geneva*.

The State of the Exchange between *France* and all the aforefaid Places, depends very much upon the Prices of the Exchange of *England* and *Holland* with them, and *France* seldom or never exchanges directly with *Scotland* or *Ireland*, but makes use of *London* or *Amsterdam*, for drawing and remitting thither.

The Price of the Exchange is always lower for *Madrid* than for *Seville* or *Cadiz*; because the *Ducat* of *Madrid* is of new Plate, and that of the other two Places of old Plate, between which there is 25 *per Cent.* Difference.

FRANCE

MONEY, COINS and EXCHANGE.

FRANCE upon ENGLAND.

France upon London.

A Merchant of *Paris* draws upon another at *London*, a Bill of 3075 *Ecu's*, or *Crowns*, at 54 *d.* *Ster. per Crown*, what Money must be receiv'd at *London*?

RULE.

Multiply the 3075 *Crowns* by 54 *d.* the Price of the Exchange, and the Product will be Pence *Ster.* which divide by 240 the Pence in a Pound, and the Quotient will be the Answer.

See the Operation.

3075
54

12300
15375

24 0) 16605 0 (691 l. 17 s. 6 d. Answer.
220

45

21
20

420 (17 s.

180

12
12

144 (6 d.

00

Another

HEWITT'S TREATISE on
Another Way, by Practice.

3075 Crowns at 54 d. or, 4 s. 6 d. each.
Therefore say 4 s. is $\frac{1}{5}$ of 3075

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 d. \text{ is } \frac{1}{5} \text{ of } 615 \\ \hline 76 : 17 : 6 \\ \hline 691 : 17 : 6 \end{array}$$

Another Way.

3075 French Crowns, are so many 4 Shillings
and 6 Pences Sterling, therefore,

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Multiply } 3075 \\ \text{by } 9 \end{array}$$

Divide by 4 | 0) 2767 | 5 Six-pences.
691 : 17 : 6 Answer.

Paris remits to London, 12333 Livres, at 48 d.
Sterling for the Crown of 3 Livres, or 60 Solz
Tournois.

R U L E.

Multiply 12333 Livres by 3, and that Pro-
duct will be French Crowns, which being at 48 d.
or 4 s. per Piece, divide that Product by 5, be-
cause 4 s. is the fifth Part of a Pound, and the
Quotient will be the Answer.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3)12333 \text{ Livres} \\ \hline 5)4111 \text{ French Crowns.} \\ \hline l. 822 : 4 s. \text{ for Answer.} \end{array}$$

FRANCE

MONEY, COINS and EXCHANGE.

FRANCE upon HOLLAND.

France upon
Amsterdam.

Paris draws upon Amsterdam, 1530 Crowns,
at 80 Groots per Crown, how many Guilders must
be receiv'd there?

R. U L E.

Multiply 1530 Crowns by 80 Groots, the Price
of the Exchange, and the Product will be Groots,
which divide by 40, the Number of Groots in a
Guilder, and the Quotient will be the Answer in
Guilders.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1530 \\ \times 80 \\ \hline 4 | 0) 12240 - 0 \\ \hline 3060 \text{ Guilders must be recd.} \end{array}$$

at Amsterdam for 1530 Crowns at 80 Groots per
Crown.

Another Way.

The Price of Exchange happening here to be
80 Groots, which is 2 Guilders,

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Multiply } 1530 \\ \text{by } 2 \\ \hline \text{Answer } 3060 \end{array}$$

Another Way, by Practice.

H of Paris remits to B of Amsterdam 1370
Crowns at 75 Groots per Crown.

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \text{ is } \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 1370 \\ 5 \text{ is } \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 685 \\ \hline 342 : 10 \end{array}$$

Answer 2397 : 10 Guild. & Stiv.

HEWITT'S TREATISE on

75 Groots being 1 Guilder 35 Groots, 1370 Cr. are so many Guilders, then for 20 Groots, take the Half of 1370, and that Sum, which is 685, is so many Guilders; then again for the 15 Groots, take the Half of 685, which is 342 1/2 Guilders, all added together, give the Answer as above.

Upon Brabant and all Flanders.

FRANCE upon BRABANT and all FLANDERS.

France negotiates with Brabant, &c. 4634 Crowns at 85 Groots per Crown.

Multiply 4634 Crowns. by 85 The Price of the Exch. 23170 37072 410)3938910

Answer, Guilders 9847 : 5 Stivers.

Another Way.

Multiply 4634 by 2 9268 Guilders. 1/2 of 4634 is 579 1/2 9847 : 5

FRANCE

MONEY, COINS, and EXCHANGE.

FRANCE upon St. GALL.

Upon St. Gall.

France remits to St. Gall 734 Crowns at 90 Cruitzers per Crown.

Multiply 734 Cruitzers. by 90 The Price of Exchange.

Answer 66060 Cruitzers.

FRANCE upon PORTUGAL.

Upon Lisbon or Oporto.

France draws upon Lisbon or Oporto 2460 Crowns, at 650 Rees per Crown.

Multiply 2460 Crowns. by 650 Rees, the Pr. of Exch.

123000 14760

Divide by 400)15990/00 Rees. the Val. of a 3997 1/2 Crusades. Crusade.

FRANCE upon HAMBURGH.

Upon Ham- burgh.

France negotiates with Hamburgh 1934 Crowns, at 40 Stivers Lubs per Crown.

Multiply 1934 Crowns by 40 Stivers

Answer 77360 Stivers Lubs.

To

HEWITT'S TREATISE ON

To bring them into Marks, divide by 16, and the Quotient will be 4835 Marks, and if instead of Marks, you would know how many Rixdollars of 2 Marks, or 32 S. Lubs, the Value of that Bill will come to, divide 4835 Marks by 2, and the Quotient will be 2417 1/2 Dollars of 2 Marks Lubs; again, if you would know how many Rixdollars of 3 Marks, or 48 Stivers Lubs, the said Bill will amount to, you must divide the 4835 Marks by 3, and the Quotient will be 1611 2/3 Rixdollars of 3 Marks, or 48 S. Lubs.

Upon Frankfort.

FRANCE upon FRANKFORT.

France negotiates with Frankfort 974 Crowns, at 60 Cruitzers.

Multiply 974 Crowns by 60 Cruitzers

Answer 58440 Cruitzers.

which being divided by 60 Cruitzers (Value of the Florin, or Gulden of Exchange) or 74 Cruitzers, (Value of the Dollar of Exchange) you will have 974 Florins, or 789 Dollars, 54 Cruitzers of Exchange.

Upon Nuremburgh.

FRANCE upon NUREMBURGH.

A Bill is drawn at Paris upon Nuremburgh for 1432 Crowns, at 73 Cruitzers per Crown.

Multiply 1432 Crowns by 73 Cruitzers

4296 10024

Answer 104536 Cruitzers.

FRANCE

FRANCE upon SPAIN. Upon Spain.

For the Generality France finds a better Account in remitting by the Way of Amsterdam, tho' they exchange sometimes directly from Home; which is done one of these two Ways,

By giving Crowns for Marvedies.

or, By giving Louis d'ors for Pistoles.

AN OPERATION by Crowns and Marvedies.

France negotiates with Cadiz 3476 Crowns, Upon Cadiz, at 280 Marvedies per Crown.

Multiply 3476 Crowns by 280 Marvedies

278080 6952 275)973280(3539 1482 1078 2530 55

Answer, 973280 Marvedies, or, 3539 Ducats 55 Marvedies.

A 2

An

HE WITT'S TREATISE on

An OPERATION by Louis d'ors and Pistoles.

France remits to Sevil 945 Louis d'ors, the Exchange at 105 Louis d'ors for 100 Pistoles, say, by the common Rule of Three.

If 105 Louis d'ors give 100 Pistoles, what will 945 give?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 945 \\
 100 \\
 \hline
 405 \ 94500 \ (900)
 \end{array}$$

Answer 900 Pistoles.

FRANCE upon GENEVA.

Upon Geneva.

France remits to Geneva 5074 Crowns, Exchange at 110 Crowns for 100 Rixdollars of Geneva.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{If } 110 \quad \frac{100}{110} \quad 5074 \\
 \hline
 11 \ 0 \ 50740 \ (0) \\
 4612 \ \frac{8}{11}
 \end{array}$$

Answer 4612 $\frac{8}{11}$ Rixdollars must be given for 5074 French Crowns, at 110 Crowns for 100 Rixdollars of Geneva.

FRANCE

MONEY, COINS and EXCHANGE.

FRANCE upon HANOVER.

Upon Hanover by the Ecu.

At so much per Ecu.

France negotiates with Hanover 2421 Crowns, Exchange at 26 Gros per Ecu of 60 Solz, what will that Bill amount to in Gros and Rixdollars?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Multiply } 2421 \text{ Crowns} \\
 \text{by } 26 \text{ Gros, the Price of the Exc.} \\
 \hline
 14526 \\
 4842 \\
 \hline
 62946
 \end{array}$$

Answer 62946 Gros.

Divide 62946 Gros by 24, and the Quotient will be 2622 $\frac{3}{4}$ Rixdollars.

FRANCE upon HANOVER.

At so much per Cent.

A Bill is drawn at Paris upon Hanover for 1700 Crowns, at 102 Rixdollars for 100 Crowns.

Say, by the Rule of Three.

If 100 Crowns = 102 Rixdollars = 1700

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1700 \\
 102 \\
 \hline
 3400 \\
 17000
 \end{array}$$

1 | 00) 1734 | 00

Answer 1734 Rixdollars.

A a 2. FRANCE

HEWITT'S TREATISE ON

Upon Copenhagen.

FRANCE upon DENMARK, or NORWAY.

France draws upon Copenhagen 4789 Crowns, at 90 Rixdollars for 100 Crowns.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{If } 100 \text{ --- } 90 \text{ --- } 4789 \\ \hline \phantom{\text{If } 100} \phantom{\text{ --- } 90} \phantom{\text{ --- } 4789} 90 \end{array}$$

Answer 4310 $\frac{1}{3}$ Rixdollars.

FRANCE upon VIENNA.

Upon Vienna.

France remits to Vienna 1654 Crowns, at 81 Cruitzers per Crown.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1654 \\ 81 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1654 \\ 13232 \end{array}$$

Answer 133974 Cruitzers.

FRANCE upon BOLOGNE.

Upon Bologne.

France negotiates with Bologne 6537 Crowns, at 61 Soldi per Crown.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Multiply } 6537 \\ \text{by } 61 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6537 \\ 39222 \end{array}$$

$$210)39875 \text{ | } 7$$

$$19937 : 17$$

Answer 19937 Lires 17 Soldi

FRANCE

MONEY, COINS, and EXCHANGE

FRANCE upon VENICE.

Upon Venice.

France draws upon Venice for 875 Crowns, at 80 Ducats Banco per 100 Crowns.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Multiply } 875 \\ \text{by } 80 \end{array}$$

Divide by 100)700 | 00
Answer 700 Ducats Banco.

FRANCE upon ROME.

Upon Rome.

France negotiates with Rome 2075 Crowns, Exchange at 65 Gold Crowns for 100 Ecu's of 60 Solz Tournois.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{If } 100 \text{ --- } 65 \text{ --- } 2075 \\ \hline \phantom{\text{If } 100} \phantom{\text{ --- } 65} \phantom{\text{ --- } 2075} 65 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10375 \\ 12450 \end{array}$$

$$100)1348 \text{ | } 75$$

Answer 1348 $\frac{3}{4}$ Gold Crowns must be received at Rome.

FRANCE upon LEGHORN.

Upon Leghorn.

France remits to Leghorn 2654 Crowns, at 45 Soldi per Crown.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2654 \\ 45 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 13270 \\ 10616 \end{array}$$

$$210)11943 \text{ | } 0$$

$$5971 : 10$$

Answer 5971 Lire 10 Soldi.

FRANCE

Upon Genoa.

FRANCE upon GENOA.

France negotiates with Genoa 972 Crowns, at 76 Solz Tournois per Pezzo of 5 Lires.

972
60

76) 58320 (767 1/3 Pezzi.

512

560



Of the MONEY and EXCHANGE of Madrid, Sevil, Cadiz, and all

S P A I N.

Madrid.

MADRID, the Capital of Spain, and ordinary Residence of their Kings, is situated upon the little River of Manzarez, and counted amongst the greatest in Europe.

Sevil.

SEVIL, is seated upon the Guadalquivir, and is the Capital of Andalusia, and the next in Magnitude to Madrid, having a very considerable Trade, and being by Travellers admired more than any other Place in Spain, is said to be by far the finest City of that Kingdom.

C A.

CADIZ, stands upon a little Island, situated upon the Western Coast of Andalusia, to which it is joined by a Bridge, and there the Spanish Gallions arrive from the West-Indies, with the Plate, and other rich Commodities, which the Spaniards bring from the Continent of America.

Of the Money of SPAIN.

THE Money of Spain is of two Sorts, viz. Of the Money of Plate, and of Bullion.

The Money of Plate is real and effective, and all of Silver, and never changes its Price.

But the Money of Bullion, is partly imaginary, and partly a Mixture of Silver and Brass, and is liable to change its Price.

The real Species.

The Pistole of Gold of 4 Pesos, or Pieces of Eight.

The Half Pistole, of 2 Pesos.

The Peso is 8 Rials, worth in England 4s. 6d. which is the Par.

The Rial is 34 Marvedies.

The Marvedie is a very small Piece of Brass, of which, 5 1/7 make (according to the Par) an English Penny.

They buy and sell in some Places of Spain by Rials of Bullion, which they reduce at so much per Cent. Loss into Rials of Plate; which, again reducing into Marvedies, by multiplying them by 34, they divide the Product by 375 Marvedies, which is the Value of the imaginary Ducat, of which, they mostly make use in their Exchange with foreign Nations.

The

The Ufance, and Days of Grace, I have before spoken of; but the Laws of Exchange are not so exactly observed there, as in *England, France, Holland,* and other Places.

The Money of Exchange.

The Money of Exchange in Spain, is

- The Pistole of Gold, worth - 1088
 - The Half Pist. or Crown Mark 544
 - The Ducat, which is imaginary 375 } Marvedies.
 - The Peso, or Piece of Eight 272
 - The Rial - - - - - 32
- And the Marvedie valu'd as before.

The current Prices of Exchange.

The current Prices of the Exchange of SPAIN:

SPAIN gives to

- Holland, Brabant, Flanders, Zealand, Hamburg, &c.* the Ducat, for 80 to 120 Groots.
 - Portugal,* 100 Ducats, for 170 to 190 Crusades.
 - France,* 100 Pistoles, for 100 to 103 *Louis d'ors,* or 250 to 290 Marvedies for 1 *Ecu* of 3 *Livres,* or 60 *Solz Tournois.*
 - England,* the Peso, for 54 to 62 *d. Sterling.*
 - Rome,* 360 to 400 Marv. for the *Roman Crown.*
 - Venice,* 360 to 400 ditto, for the Ducat *Banco.*
 - Florence,* 400 to 430 ditto, for the Crown of 7 1/2 *Lires.*
 - Genoa,* 400 to 420 ditto, for the Pezzo of 5 *Lires.*
 - Novi,* 500 to 550 ditto, for the Crown Mark.
 - Naples,* 350 to 400 ditto, for the Ducat of 10 *Carlins.*
 - Milan,* 420 to 450 ditto, for the Ducat of 115 *Soldi.*
 - Palermo and Messina,* 230 to 250 ditto, for the Florin of 6 *Tarins.*
- This Place exchanges with *England, Holland, Brabant, Hamburg,* and *Portugal,* giving the certain for the uncertain.

SPAIN

SPAIN upon ENGLAND.

Spain upon London.

Spain negotiates 4796 Pefo's at London, or Pieces of Eight, at 56 1/2 d. per Pefo.

Multiply 4796 Pefo's by 56 1/2 The Price of the Exch.

28776
 23980
 1/2 of 4796 is 2398
 24 | 0 27097 | 4 (1129 : 1 : 2
 30
 69
 217
 14
 20
 28 | 0
 4
 12
 48 (2
 0

Answer, 1129 : 1 : 2 must be received in England for the said 4796 Pefo's at 56 1/2 d. Exchange.

B b

SPAIN

Upon Amster-
dam.

SPAIN upon HOLLAND.

A Bill drawn in Spain upon Amsterdam for 1431 Ducats, at 119 Groots per Ducat, what must be receiv'd in Amsterdam?

Multiply 1431 Ducats
by 119 Groots, the Price of Exc.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 12879 \\
 1431 \\
 1431 \\
 \hline
 41017028 \ 9 \\
 4257 : 4 : 1
 \end{array}$$

4257 Guilders, 4 Stivers, 1 Groot, must be receiv'd for the said Bill.

Upon Ham-
burgh.

SPAIN upon HAMBURGH.

Spain draws upon Hamburg for 872 Ducats, at 110 Groots per Ducat.

Multiply 872 Ducats
by 110 Groots

$$\begin{array}{r}
 8720 \\
 872 \\
 \hline
 95920 \text{ Groots.}
 \end{array}$$

Dividing those Groots by 32 d. (Value of the Mark Lubs) or by 64 d. (Value of the Dollar Lubs) or by 96 d. (Value of the Rixdollar Lubs.)

You

You will have $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2997 \frac{1}{2} \text{ Marks, or} \\ 1498 \frac{1}{4} \text{ Dollars, or} \\ 999 \text{ Rixdollars} \end{array} \right\} \text{ Lubs.}$

SPAIN upon PORTUGAL.

Upon Lisbon.

Spain remits to Lisbon 2144 Ducats, at 190 Crusades per Ducat; how many Crusades must be receiv'd?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Multiply } 2144 \\
 \text{by } 190 \\
 \hline
 192960 \\
 2144 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

Answer 407360 Crusades.

SPAIN upon FRANCE.

Upon France.

Spain draws upon France 700 Pistoles, Exchange at 104 Louis d'ors for 100 Pistoles; how many Louis d'ors must be receiv'd?

Answer 728 Louis d'ors.

B b 2

SPAIN

Upon Rome.

SPAIN upon ROME.

A Bill being drawn at Madrid upon Rome for 576 Ducats, at 360 Marvedies per Roman Crown.

Multiply 575 Ducats
by 375 Marv. Val. of the Duc.

$$\begin{array}{r} 575 \\ \times 375 \\ \hline 2875 \\ 4025 \\ 1725 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Divide by } 360 21562 | 5(598 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rom. Crowns.
 the Price of Exchange }

$$\begin{array}{r} 356 \\ \hline 322 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Upon Venice.

SPAIN upon VENICE.

Spain negotiates with Venice 1470 Ducats, at 370 Marvedies per Ducat Banco.

Multiply 1470 Ducats
by 375 Marvedies

$$\begin{array}{r} 1470 \\ \times 375 \\ \hline 7350 \\ 10290 \\ 4410 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

37 | 055125 | 0(1489 $\frac{2}{3}$ Ducats Banco,

$$\begin{array}{r} 181 \\ \hline 332 \\ \hline 365 \\ \hline 34 \end{array}$$

SPAIN

SPAIN upon FLORENCE. Upon Florence

Spain remits to Florence 4567 Ducats, 245 Marvedies, Exchange at 409 Marvedies for the Ducat of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lires of Florence.

Multiply 4567 Ducats
by 375 Marvedies

$$\begin{array}{r} 4567 \\ \times 375 \\ \hline 22835 \\ 31969 \\ 13701 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Add 1712625
245 Marvedies

1712870 Marvedies.

which being divided by 409 Marvedies, the Price of the Exchange, you will have 4187 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducats of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lires.

SPAIN upon GENOA.

Upon Genoa.

A Bill is drawn at Cadiz upon Genoa for 845 Ducats, 174 Marvedies, Exchange at 394 Marvedies per Pezzo of 5 Lires, what must be receiv'd for the said Bill.

Multiply 845 Ducats
by 375 Marvedies

$$\begin{array}{r} 845 \\ \times 375 \\ \hline 4225 \\ 5915 \\ 2535 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Add 316875 Marvedies
174

317049 Marvedies.

Which

HEWITT'S TREATISE ON

Which being divided by 394 Marvedies, the Price of the Exchange, you will have in the Quotient, 804 $\frac{27}{34}$ Pezzi of 5 Lires of Genoa.

Upon Novi.

SPAIN upon NOVI.

Spain draws upon Novi for 1500 Ducats at 560 Marvedies for the Crown Mark.

Multiply the 1500 Ducats by 375 Marvedies, Value of said Ducat, which Product divide by 560 the Price of the Exchange, and the Quotient will be 1004 $\frac{1}{4}$ Crowns Mark, the Answer required.

Upon Naples.

SPAIN upon NAPLES.

Sevil remits to Naples 564 Ducats, at 381 Marvedies per Ducat of 10 Carlins.

564
375

2820
3948
1692

381 (211500 (555
2100

1950

45
10

450 (1

69

MONEY, COINS and EXCHANGE.

555 Ducats, 1 Carlin, must be received at Naples for 564 Ducats of Spain, at 381 Marvedies per Ducat of 10 Carlins.

SPAIN upon MILAN.

Upon Milan.

Spain negotiates with Milan 117 Ducats, for the Ducat of 5 Lires 15 Soldi, at 440 Marvedies per Ducat: How many Lires must be received at Milan?

Multiply 117
by 375

585
819

351

44 | 0)4387(5 | 99 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lires for Answer.

427

31

SPAIN upon PALERMO and MESSINA.

Upon Palermo and Messina.

Spain draws upon any of the aforesaid Places 2000 Ducats at 240 Marvedies for the Florin of 6 Tarins, what must be receiv'd at Palermo or Messina?

2000

HEWITT'S TREATISE on

2000
 375
 24 | 0) 75000 | 0(3125 Florins for Answer.

30
 60
 120
 0

And 3125 Florins being divided by 5, the Value of the Ounce, you will have 625 Ounces of Sicily.

Upon Leghorn

SPAIN upon LEGHORN.

Spain remits 2274 Ducats to Leghorn, at 430 Marvedies per Pezzo.

2274
 430
 68220
 9096
 43 | 0) 97782 | 0) 2274 Pezzi, for Answer.
 117
 318
 172
 0



Of the MONEY and EXCHANGE of Lisbon, and all

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, scituated upon the River Tagus, in the Kingdom of Portugal, of which it is the Capital City, and is one of the most considerable of Europe, not only for the Number of its Inhabitants, but for its Trade and Riches.

PORTO is one of the most considerable Towns of that Kingdom. It is scituated at the Mouth of the Douere, and very much frequented by all Foreigners.

The Species of PORTUGAL, is,

The broad Ducat of Gold,	} valued at	10000	} Rees.
The double Pistole,		4000	
The Pistole,		2000	
The half Pistole, or Millree,		1000	
The stamp'd Patacoon,		600	
The current Patacoon,		500	
The stamp'd Crusado,		500	
The current Crusado,		400	
The stamp'd Pezzo of Portug.	480		
The Teston,	100		

And the Fractions of the last Piece of 80, 60, 40, 20, and 10 Rees, which last Species is of a mix'd Metal of Silver and Brass.

Cc The

HEWITT'S TREATISE ON

The Spanish Pistole is valued at 2000 Rees. And the Spanish Pezzo, or Piece of Eight 750 ditto.

The Money of Portugal is expressed, and Accounts and Merchants Books are kept in Rees, separating the Hundreds from the Thousands by an @ thus, cut thro' the Middle, and the Thousands from the Millions, only by a Point, as may be here observed,

$$\begin{array}{r}
 7.458@321 \\
 9.764@167 \\
 \hline
 17.222@488
 \end{array}$$

which added together, make 17.222,488 Rees. The Money of Exchange is, the half Pistole of 1000, and the Crusado of 400 Rees each.

The current Prices of Exchange.

The current Prices of the Exchange of Lisbon and all Portugal, giving the certain for the uncertain Prices of the Exchange upon the following Places, viz.

London, and all England, the half Pistole, or Millree, or 1000 Rees, for 65 to 84 d. Sterl.

Amsterdam, Antwerp, and Hamburg, the Crusado of 400 Rees, for 40 to 60 Groots.

L I S B O N gives the uncertain for the certain Prices of the Exchange to the following Places, viz.

Madrid, and all Spain, 190 to 220 Crusadoes for 100 Spanish Ducats.

Paris, and all France, 570 to 700 Rees for 1 Ecu of 60 Solz Tournois.

Florence, 600 to 750 Rees for 1 Crown of 7 1/2 Lires.

Genoa, 600 to 750 Rees for 1 Pezzo of 5 Lires. Leghorn

MONEY, COINS, and EXCHANGE.

Leghorn, 600 to 750 Rees for 1 Pezzo of 6 Lires,

N. B. This Country generally exchanges with France, by the Way of Amsterdam, Antwerp, or Hamburg.

PORTUGAL upon LONDON.

Portugal upon London.

Lisbon draws upon London for 4850 Crusadoes of 400 Rees, at 76 d. Sterl. per Millree, or 1000 Rees.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Multiply } 4850 \text{ Crusadoes.} \\
 \text{by } 400 \text{ Rees.} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Divide by } 1 | 000) 1940(000 \\
 \text{Multiply by } 76 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 11640 \\
 13580 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Divide by } 12) 147440 \text{ d. Sterl.} \\
 \text{and } 20) 1228 | 6---8
 \end{array}$$

Answer l. 614--6---8 must be received at London.

PORTUGAL upon AMSTERDAM,

Upon Amsterdam.

Portugal remits to Amsterdam 2654 Crusadoes, at 54 Groots per Crusadoe.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2654 \text{ Crusadoes} \\
 54 \text{ Groots} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 10616 \\
 13270 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 4 | 0) 14331 | 6 \text{ Groots} \\
 \text{Ans. Florins } 3582---18 \text{ Stivers.}
 \end{array}$$

C c 2 PORTUGAL

Upon Antwerp

PORTUGAL upon ANTWERP.

Lisbon draws upon Antwerp for 1947 Crusadoes of 400 Rees, at 51 Groots per Crusadoe.

Multiply 1947 Crusadoes	
by 51 Groots, Price of the	(Exchange.
1947	
9735	

and the Prod. being 99297 Groots.

Divide by 12, 20, or 240, the Number of Groots in a Pound Flem. you'll have 413: 14: 9.

Upon Ham-
burgh.

PORTUGAL upon HAMBURGH.

Lisbon negotiates 2713 Crusadoes with Ham-
burgh, at 52 Groots per Crusadoe.

2713	
52	
5426	
13565	

32) 141076(4408

130

276

20

Dividing the Product of the Crusadoes multi-
ply'd by the Price of Exchange, by 32, gives
4408 Marks, 10 Stivers Lubs— and dividing the
said

faid Product by 64. (Value of the Dollar) gives
2204 Dollars, 5 Stivers, or dividing it by 96
(Value of the Rixdollar Lubs) gives 1469 1/2 Rix-
dollars, 2 Skillings Lubs.

PORTUGAL upon SPAIN.

Upon Spain.

Lisbon rem its to Madrid 3754 Crusadoes, at
225 Crusadoes for 100 Spanish Ducats of Exchange,
say,

Crusadoes	Ducats.	Crusadoes.
If 225 —	100 —	3754

This done by the common Operation of the
Rule of Three Direct, the Answer will be 1668 2/3
Spanish Ducats.

PORTUGAL upon FRANCE.

Upon France.

A Bill drawn at Lisbon upon Paris for 5950
Crusadoes, at 660 Rees for the Crown of 3 Li-
vres Tournois.

Multiply 5950 Crusadoes
by 400 Rees in a Crusadoe

Divide by 66 | 0) 238000 | 0(3606

400

400

4

the Remainder being multiplied by 20 and 12,
and divided by 660, the Price of the Exchange,
and the Answer will be 3606 Ecu's, or Crowns,
1 Solz, 2 Deniers.

Multiply

HEWITT'S TREATISE on

Multiply 3606 Ecu's, 1 Solz, 2 Deniers,
by - - - - - 3 Livres.

The Prod. is 1081 Livres, 3 Solz, 6 Deniers.

Upon Florence

PORTUGAL upon FLORENCE.

A Bill drawn at Lisbon upon Florence for 1564
Crusadoes, at 665 Rees per Crown of 7 1/2 Lires.

1564
400

And the Prod. being 625600 Rees

Dividing that by 665 Rees, the Price of Ex-
change, and the Quotient will be 940 Crowns,
15 Soldi,

Crowns. Soldi.

which 940 : 15

being multiply'd by - 7 1/2

6585 : 5
for 1/2 Lire 470 : 7 : 6

The Answer is 7055 Lir. 12 Sold. 6 Deniers

Upon Genoa.

PORTUGAL upon GENOA.

Lisbon remits to Genoa 435 Crusadoes, at 700
Rees per Pezzo of 5 Lires.

Multiply 435 Crusadoes by 400 Rees, Value
of the Crusadoe, and divide that Product by 700
Rees, the Price of Exchange, and the Answer
will be 248 2/7 Pezzi of 5 Lires.

PORTUGAL

PORTUGAL upon LEGOHRN.

Upon Leghorn

Lisbon remits to Leghorn 750 Crusadoes, at
675 Rees per Pezzo of 6 Lires.

Multiply 750 Crusadoes
by 400 Rees

And the Prod. being 300000 Rees

dividing that Product by 675 Rees, the Answer
will be 444 Pezzi, 8 Soldi, 10 Deniers,
which multiplied by 6 Lir. Value
of 1 Pezzo
will make 2666 Lires, 13 Soldi.



Of the MONEY and EXCHANGE of

V E N I C E.

VENICE is a very considerable Re-Of the Money
publick in Italy, where it has now sub-and Exchange
sisted above 1250 Years; and having of Venice.
always look'd upon Trade to be the
Basis of its Grandeur, not any Thing
has been omitted, that may tend to the Advance-
ment and Encouragement of it.

There are two Banks in Venice, in one, Pay-Of the Banks
ments are made in Current Money, and in the of Venice.
other, only in Bank Money; between which, as
has been before said, there is 20 per Cent. Dif-
ference,

ference.--- The Method of reducing current Money to Bank, and Bank to Current, you have in Page 92.

The latter of these Banks is one of the most considerable in Europe, having a Fund of several Millions of Ducats, deposited by the Subjects into the Hands of the Republick, who are Security for the same, and pay the Salaries of all the Book-keepers, Cashiers, and other Officers, and are responsible for their Administration, being oblig'd to make good any Money that may be embezzel'd by the Mismanagement or Dishonesty of any of the Officers.

The Bank is shut up four Times in a Year; on the 20th of March, the 20th of June, the 20th of September, and the 20th of December; and remains 20 Days shut every Time; during which, Merchants may negotiate, and dispose of Sums in Bank upon the Exchange, as at other Times. It is likewise shut up for 8 or 10 Days at Shrove-tide and Passion-Sunday; and every Friday to ballance the Books, except there be a Holiday in the Week.

The Value of Bills of Exchange drawn upon foreign Places, and for Fairs, are generally paid in Bank-Money.

No endorsed Bills of Exchange can be paid in Bank, but the Person in whose Favour a Bill is drawn upon the Bank of Venice, must send his Correspondent a Procuration to receive the Money for him, or else must get the Bills drawn in his Correspondent's Name.

Bills of Exchange not to be protested during the Bank's being shut, nor till 6 Days after it is open.

Bills of Exchange, payable in Bank, are not to be protested while the Bank is shut, nor till the 6th Day after it is opened.

The surest Way to prevent the Loss of Time, Damages in returning, &c. is, to let the Bills be drawn payable to such Persons you intend to send them to. For

For dating Bills of Exchange, and Letters missive, the Year does not begin till the First of March.

The real Species of VENICE, 18.

Bistoles of Venice, Florence, Spain, or Louisd'ors, are worth } 29 Lires.

A Pistole of Italy, Genoa, Turin, Milan, Parma, Mantua, Modena, and Geneva } 28 Lires.

A Sequin } 17 Lires.

The Ducat of Gold, or Hungarian } 16 Lires.

Ducat } 12 Soldi.

A Silver Crown } 9 Lires, 12 Soldi.

The Ducaton } 8 Lires, 10 Soldi.

A Silver Ducat - - - 6 Lires, 4 Soldi.

A Teston of Milan } 8 Lires, 10 Soldi.

A Teston - - - 7 Lires, 14 Soldi.

A Jule, or 1/4 of a Teston - - 18 Soldi.

A Lire - - - 20 Soldi.

A Soldo - - - 12 Pichioli.

A Gros, 2 Soldi, 8 Pichioli, or 32 Richioli.

Current.

This last Sort of Money is what they generally make use of, in buying and selling Goods or Merchandize.

The current Prices of the Exchange of VENICE, which gives the certain for the uncertain upon the following Places, viz.

London, 1 Ducat Banco, for 55 to 65 d. Sterling.
Amsterdam, Antwerp, and Hamburgh, 1 Ducat Banco, for 88 to 100 Groots.
Madrid, and all Spains, 1 Ducat Banco, for 360 to 390 Marvedies.

Upon D d

Rome, 100 Ducats Banco, for 50 to 80 Crowns of Gold.

Naples, 100 Ducats ditto, for 90 to 100 Ducats of 10 Carlins.

Flórence, 100 Ducats ditto, for 70 to 80 Crowns of 7 1/2 Lires.

Leghorn, 100 Ducats ditto, for 94 to 100 Pezzi of 6 Lires.

Lucca, 100 Ducats ditto, for 85 to 90 Crowns of 7 1/2 Lires.

Frankfort, 100 Ducats ditto, for 120 to 126 Florins of 60 Cruitzers.

Nuremburgh, 100 Ducats ditto, for 140 to 150 Florins of 60 Cruitzers.

St. Gall, 100 Ducats ditto, for 150 to 170 Florins of 60 Cruitzers.

VENICE gives the uncertain for the certain upon the following Places, -viz.

Paris and all *France*, 80 to 90 Ducats Banco, for 100 Ecu's of 60 Solz Tournois.

Novi, 176 to 186 Ducats Banco, for 100 Crowns of Novi.

Genoa, 100 to 124 Soldi Banco, for a Crown of 4 Lires.

Milan, 160 to 190 Soldi Banco, for 1 Ducat of 5 Lires, or 115 Soldi.

Upon

N. B. Having already given Variety of single Operations in Exchange between *England*, *Holland*, *France*, *Hamburgh*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, and most other trading Parts of the World, I think it needless to offer any more, because the Rules before laid down, are sufficient to work any Thing in Exchange.

Of



Of the MONEY and EXCHANGE of ANCONA.

ANCONA, which is the Capital of the March of Ancona, situated near the Gulph of Venice, was first built by the Inhabitants of Syracuse, for a Shelter from the Cruelty of Denis, the Tyrant: It's Scituation, Fortresses, Riches, the Number of its Inhabitants, and their Bigottry and Superstition have procur'd it the Name of little Rome; and its commodious Haven, renders it as considerable a Town as any in Italy.

The SPECIES current in ANCONA is,

The Species current in Ancona.

The Spanish Pistole,	31	} Jules.
The Italian Pistole,	30	
The new Sequin,	19	
The old Sequin,	18	
The Hongre,	17	
The Pope's Crown, or Roman Crown,	10	
The Teston,	3	

The Jule, is 10 Bayocks.

Note. The Hongres frequently pass at 17 1/2 and 17 1/2 Jules, when there is a great Demand for 'em, for the Levant.

The current Prices of the Exchange.

The Current Prices of the Exchange.

ANCONA exchanges with

Venice, 85 to 95 Crowns of 10 Jules, for 100 Ducats Banco.

Florence, 100 to 115 ditto, for 100 Crowns of 7 1/2 Lires.

Rome, 98 to 103 ditto, for 100 ditto of 10 Jules at Rome.

Novi, 152 to 160 ditto, for 100 ditto Mark of that Place.

Bologne, 95 to 100 ditto, for 100 ditto of 100 Soldi of Bologne.

Of the MONEY and EXCHANGE of

FLORENCE.

Of the Money and Exchange of Florence.

FLORENCE, is the Capital of Tuscany, and Residence of the Great Duke of that Name, situated upon the River Arno, by which it is divided into two unequal Parts, which are again rejoined by four large Stone Bridges: This Town is look'd upon as one of the largest in Italy, it being above 6 Miles in Compass, and containing above 100000 Souls: The Neatness of its Streets finely pay'd with broad Stones, its magnificent Churches, its stately Palaces, and pleasant Houses, have justly procur'd it the Epithet of, The Beautiful FLORENCE.

The Nobility do not think it a lessening to their Quality to employ themselves in Commerce, and the Grand Duke himself (the better to encourage it) professing himself a Merchant, many of the Quality imitate his Example.

The real Species of FLORENCE or TUSCANY, is, The real Species of Tuscany.

A Pistole of Florence is valued at 20 Lires, or 21 Lires, but Merchants make it pass for 21 Lires, or 21 1/2 Jules.

The Ducat, Crown, or Pezzo, of Florence, passes for 17 Lires.

The Spanish Pezzo of 5 Lires, 15 Soldi, passes current among the Merchants but for 6 Lires.

The Teston of 2 Lires, or 3 Jules.

The Jule of 8 Grains, or 40 Quatrins.

The Quilo of 3 Soldi, 4 Deniers.

The Grace 1 1/2 Soldi, or 5 Quatrins.

12 Graces make 20 Soldi.

A Black Quattrin is a double.

The two latter Sorts of Money being of a mix'd coarse Metal, are mostly given to Shopkeepers in Payment for Goods bought of 'em.

The current Prices of the Exchange of Florence, giving the certain for the uncertain Price of the Exchange upon the following Places.

London and all England, 1 Crown of 7 1/2 Lires for 55 to 75 d. Sterl.

Madrid and all Spain, 1 ditto for 400 to 430 Marvedies.

Lisbon and all Portugal, 1 ditto for 600 to 750 Rees.

Milan, 1 ditto for 100 to 130 Imperial Soldi.

Upon

Upon } *Palermo* and *Messina*, or ditto for 20 to 30 *Carlins*.
 } *Rome*, 100 ditto for 75 to 90 *Roman* Crowns.
 } *Naples*, 100 ditto for 120 to 130 *Ducats*.
 } *Lucca*, 100 ditto for 100 to 110 Crowns of 7 1/2 *Lires*.

FLORENCE gives the uncertain for the certain upon the following Places.

Upon } *Paris* and all *France*, 70 to 90 Crowns of 7 1/2 *Lires* for 100 *Ecu's* of 60 *Solz Tournois*.
 } *Novi*, 120 to 140 ditto for 100 Crowns Mark.
 } *Venice*, 70 to 80 ditto for 100 *Ducats Banco*.
 } *Leghorn*, 115 to 120 *Soldi* of *Florence*, for 1 *Pezzo* of 6 *Lires* of *Leghorn*.

FLORENCE exchanges with *Amsterdam*, *Amstererp*, and *Genoa*, in the same Manner as *Leghorn* does with the said Places.



Of the MONEY and EXCHANGE of

LEGHORN.

Of the Money and Exchange of Leghorn.

LEGHORN is a new and spacious Town in *Tuscany*, situated within 5 Leagues of *Florence*, and there all Ships going to the *Levant* generally anchor, either to take in Refreshments, or Pieces of Eight, which

which pass better than any other Money in *Persia*, and for which, they frequently give at *Leghorn* 2 d. or 3 d. more than their real Value.

The Money of *Leghorn* being the same with that of *Florence*, I shall proceed to give an Account of

The current Prices of the Exchange of **LEGHORN**, giving the certain for the uncertain upon the following Places.

Upon } *London*, 1 *Pezzo* for 50 to 70 d. *Sterling*.
 } *Amsterdam*, 1 ditto for 90 to 100 *Groots*.
 } *Paris* and all *France*, 1 ditto for 70 to 80 *Solz Tournois*, or 70 to 90 *Pezzi* for 100 *Ecu's*.
 } *Portugal*, 1 *Pezzo* for 650 to 750 *Rees*.
 } *Florence*, 1 ditto for 115 to 120 *Soldi*.
 } *Genoa*, 1 ditto for 100 to 105 *Soldi*.
 } *Geneva*, 100 ditto for 100 to 105 Crowns of *Geneva*.
 } *Naples*, 100 ditto for 112 to 115 *Ducats* of 5 *Parins*.
 } *Rome*, 100 ditto for 80 to 90 *Gold Crowns*.

LEGHORN gives the uncertain for the certain Price of Exchange.

Upon } *Venice*, 94 to 100 *Pezzi*, for 100 *Ducats Banco*.
 } *Novi*, 180 to 190 ditto for 100 Crowns Mark.

LEGHORN exchanges with *Hamburgh*, *Spain*, and *Marseilles*, the same Way as *Florence* does with the same Places, giving so much per Cent Profit or Loss, according to the Demands, or Occurrences in Trade.

Of

Of the MONEY and EXCHANGE

LUCCA

Of the Money and Exchange of Lucca.

The current Price of the Exchange.

LUCCA is a little Republick in Tuscany, where the same Money is current, as at Florence and Leghorn.

The current Prices of the Exchange of Lucca, giving the certain for the uncertain.

Upon Bologna, 1 Crown of 7 1/2 Lires for 100 to 110 Soldi of Bologna.

And Lucca gives the uncertain for the certain.

Paris, 50 to 80 Crowns of 7 1/2 Lires for 100 Ecu's Tournois.

Florence, 100 to 110 ditto for 100 Crowns of Florence.

Upon Novi, 145 to 160 ditto for 100 Crowns Mark.

Rome, 90 to 95 ditto for 100 Crowns of Gold.

Venice, 80 to 90 ditto for 100 Ducats Banco.

Lucca exchanges with several other Places as Florence and Leghorn do, to which, for Brevity sake, I refer the Reader.

Of the MONEY and EXCHANGE of

GENOA.

GENOA is, next to Venice, the most considerable for Commerce and Riches in the Mediterranean.

The Species of GENOA, is,

- The Pistole of 18 Lires.
The Crown Mark of Gold, or 1/2 Pistole, 9 Lires.
The Croisade, 7 Lires, 10 Soldi.
The Pezzo, or Piece of Eight, 5 Lires.
The Teston, 1 Lire, 12 Soldi.
The Lire, 20 Soldi.
The Soldo, 6 Doubles, or 12 Deniers.

The Money of Exchange.

Of the Money of Exchange.

- The imaginary Crown of 4 Lires,
The Crown Mark of Gold, or 1/2 Pistole, 9 Lires.
The Croisade of Lires, 10 Soldi.
The Pezzo, or Piece of Eight of 5 Lires.

The current Prices of the Exchange of Genoa, giving the certain for the uncertain.

The current Prices of Exchange.

- Upon London, the Pezzo of 5 Lires, for 46 to 64 d. Sterl.
Amsterdam, 1 Pezzo, for 90 to 100 Groots.
Madrid, 1 Pezzo, for 400 to 430 Marvedies.

E c Upon

HE WITT'S TREATISE on

Upon { *Lisbon*, 1 ditto, for 600 to 750 Rees.
Geneva, 100 ditto, for 102 to 105 Crowns.
Venice, 1 Crown of 4 Lires, for 100 to 124 Soldi.
Milan, 1 ditto, for 80 to 100 Imperial Soldi.

GENOA gives sometimes the certain, and sometimes the uncertain Price of Exchange.

Upon { *Paris*, either the Pezzo, for 70 to 85 Solz, or 80 to 100 Soldi, for 1 Crown of 60 Solz *Tournois*.
Rome, 115 to 125 Soldi, for one *Roman* Crown.
Novi, 120 to 125 Pezzi, for 100 Crowns Mark.
Leghorn, 100 to 105 Soldi of *Genoa*, for 1 Pezzo of 6 Lires.
Naples, 70 to 90 Soldi, for the Pezzo of 9 Carlins.



Of the MONEY and EXCHANGE of

N O V I.

Of the Money and Exchange of Novi.

N O V I is a Town situated upon the Confines of *Lombardy* in the *Genoese*, to which Place the Bankers of *Italy* and *Lyons* frequently resort to clear and balance their Accompts, and is not so considerable for any Thing else as for Exchange, for which it is in a manner; the common Fair of all *Italy* and the South of *France*.

There

MONEY, COINS, and EXCHANGE.

There are four Annual Fairs kept in this Place every Year, such as were formerly held at *Besanson* and *Plaisance*, but long since abolish'd.

The first, call'd *Candlemas Fair*, begins the first of *February*.

The second, call'd *Easter Fair*, begins the second of *May*.

The third, call'd the *Fair of August*, begins the first of that Month. And

The fourth, call'd *Saints Fair*, begins the second of *November*.

Every Fair commonly lasts eight Days, but are sometimes prolonged, when the Affairs of Exchange require it.

The Money here is the same with that of *Genoa*, and Merchants Books are kept in the same Money.

The current Prices of the Exchange of *Novi*, The current Prices of the Exchange.

Upon { *Madrid* and all *Spain*, 1 Crown Mark, for 500 to 600 *Marvedies*.
Milan, 1 Crown ditto, for 120 to 200 *Imperial* Soldi.
Palermo and *Messina*, 1 Crown ditto, for 15 to 30 *Carlins*.
Paris and all *France*, 100 Crowns ditto, for 180 to 190 Crowns *Tournois*.
Rome, 100 Crowns ditto, for 98 to 104 *Roman* Crowns.
Venice, 100 Crowns ditto, for 180 to 190 *Ducats Banco*.
Florence, 100 Crowns ditto, for 100 to 104 Crowns of 7 1/2 Lires.
Leghorn, 100 Crowns ditto, for 180 to 190 Pezzi of 6 Lires.
Genoa, 100 Crowns ditto, for 120 to 124 Pezzi.

E e 2

Lucca,

Upon { *Lucca*, 100 Crowns ditto, for 140 to 160 Crowns of 7 ½ Lires.
Naples, 100 Crowns ditto, for 140 to 160 Ducats of 5 Tarins.
Bologne, 100 Crowns ditto, for 160 to 170 Crowns of 85 Soldi.
Bergam, 100 Crowns ditto, for 250 to 280 Crowns of 7 Lires.
Ancona, 100 Crowns ditto, for 150 to 160 Crowns of 7 ½ Lires.



Of the MONEY and EXCHANGE of
M I L A N.

Of Milan.

MILAN, the capital City of the Dutchy of that Name, is esteem'd very considerable in Commerce.

The Species of Milan.

The Species of MILAN, is,

- The Italian Pistole of 22 ½ to 23 Lires.
- The Spanish Pistole of 19 to 21 Lires.
- The Ducatoon of Milan and Savoy of 6 Lires 15 Soldi.
- The Spanish Philip, or Ducat, of 6 Imperial Lires.
- The Crown, or Pezzo, of 5 Lires, 17 Soldi.
- The Lire of 20 Soldi.
- The Soldo of 12 Deniers.

The Money of Exchange in MILAN is,

The Money of Exchange. The Pistole of Exchange of 17 ¼ Lires, or 17 Lires, 5 Soldi.

The

The Ducat of Exchange of 5 Lires, 15 Soldi.
 The Pezzo, or Crown of Exchange of 5 Lires, 17 Soldi,
 The Soldo of 12 Deniers.

The current Prices of the Exchange of Milan, *Current Prices of Exchange*, giving the certain for the uncertain.

Upon { *London*, and all *England*, 1 Ducat of 5 Lires, 15 Soldi, for 55 to 70 *d. Sterl.*
Madrid, and all *Spain*, 1 Ducat ditto, for 420 to 450 *Marvedies.*
Venice, 1 Ducat ditto, for 160 to 190 *Venetian Soldi.*
Rome, 100 Ducats ditto, for 80 to 90 *Roman Crowns.*

MILAN gives the uncertain for the certain Price of Exchange.

Upon { *Paris*, and all *France*, 90 to 115 *Imperial Soldi of Milan*, for the *French Crown of 60 Solz Tournois.*
Florence, 100 to 130 *Soldi ditto*, for 1 *Crown of 7 ½ Lires of Florence.*
Genoa, 80 to 100 *Soldi ditto*, for 1 *Crown of 96 Soldi of Genoa.*
Novi, 150 to 180 *Soldi ditto*, for 1 *Crown Mark of Novi.*

Of



Of the MONEY and EXCHANGE of
B O L O G N E.

Of Bologne.

BOLOGNE is a very considerable City in *Italy*, belonging to the Pope, being the Metropolitan of the *Bolognese*: It is also an Archbishoprick, and the principal University of *Italy*: It is very populous, and situated upon the River *Aposa*, 170 Miles North-West of *Rome*.

Books and Accompts are kept in Lires, Soldi, and Quatrins, and are thus understood,

1 Lire } makes { 20 Soldi,
 1 Soldo } { 5 Quatrins.

The Species of Bologne.

The Species of BOLOGNE is,

The Spanish Pistole of 15 ½ Lires, or 310 Soldi of Bologne.

The Italian Pistole of 15 Lires, or 300 Soldi, of Bologne.

The Sequin of *Venice* of 9 Lires.

The Honger of Gold of 8 Lires, 10 Soldi.

The Silver Crown of *Genoa*, of 6 Lires, 4 Soldi.

The Ducatoon of *Milan* of 5 Lires, 2 Soldi.

The Roman Crown of 5 Lires, or 100 Soldi.

The Spanish Pezzo, of 4 Lires, 5 Soldi.

The Teston, of 1 Lire, 10 Soldi.

The Jule of 10 Quatrins.

The Soldo of 6 Quatrins.

The Bayock the same.

The

The Money of Exchange is,

Of the Money of Exchange.

The Pezzo of 85 Soldi of Bologne.

The current Prices of the Exchange of Bologne, giving the certain for the uncertain.

The current Price of Exchange.

Upon *Venice*, 1 Crown of 85 Soldi of Bologne, for 125 to 130 Soldi of *Venice*, Banco.

Bologne gives the uncertain for the certain Price of Exchange.

Paris, and all *France*, 70 to 80 Soldi of Bologne, for the Crown of 60 Solz *Tournois*.

Rome, 95 to 100 Soldi, ditto, for the Crown of 10 Jules.

Naples, 90 to 100 Soldi, ditto, for the Ducat of 10 Carlins.

Novi, 170 to 180 Crowns of 85 Soldi of Bologne, for 100 Crowns Mark of *Novi*.

Florence, 100 to 105 Soldi, for the Ducat of 7 Lires.

Lucca, 100 to 110 Soldi, ditto, for the Crown of 7 ½ Lires.



Of the MONEY and EXCHANGE of

N A P L E S.

NAPLES is a considerable City, the Metropolis of the Kingdom of that Name; situated in *Italy*, and is now under the Government of a King.

The

The Species of Naples.

HEWITT'S TREATISE on

The current Species of Naples, is,

- The Spanish Pistole, or Doppia, of 33
- The Italian Pistole, of 30
- The Sequins of all Sorts, of 18
- The Crown of Gold of Naples, of 13
- The Ducat of Gold, of 12
- The current Crown, of 11
- The current Ducat, of 10
- The Spanish Pezzo, or Piece of Eight, of 9
- The Tarin of 2
- The Carlin being 10 Grains.
- One Grain being three Quatrins.

Carlins.

In all Bargains they speak of Carlins, as we do in England of Pounds.

But Accompts and Books are kept in Ducats, Tarins, and Grains, and are thus understood,

1 Ducat } makes { 5 Tarins.
 1 Tarin } { 2 Grains.

The current Price of Exchange.

The current Price of the Exchange of Naples, giving the certain for the uncertain.

- Upon { Madrid, and all Spain, the Ducat of 10 Carlins, for 380 to 400 Marvedies
- Genoa, the Pezzo of 9 Carlins, for 60 to 90 Soldi.
- Palermo, the Ducat of 10 Carlins, for 140 to 170 Ponti.

Naples gives the uncertain for the certain Price of Exchange.

- Upon { Paris, and all France, 90 to 120 Ducats of 10 Carlins, for the Crown Tournois.
- Rome, 120 to 124 said Ducats, for 100 Roman Crowns.

Venice,

MONEY, COINS and EXCHANGE.

- Upon { Venice, 90 to 100 said Ducats, for 100 Ducats in Venice Banco.
- Florence, 115 to 130 Ducats ditto, for 100 Crowns of 7 1/2 Lires.
- Leghorn, 112 to 115 Ducats ditto, for 100 Pezzi of 6 Lires.
- Novi, 140 to 160 Ducats ditto, for 100 Crowns Mark.



Of the ISLANDS of

SICILY and MALTA.

And first, of

PALERMO and MESSINA.

PALERMO and MESSINA, are two considerable Towns in the Island of Sicily, and very much noted for their Commerce.

The Money of these Places is,

The Money of Palermo and Messina.

- The Ducat of 13
- The current Crown of 12
- The Spanish Pezzo of 11
- The current Pezzo of Sicily of 10
- The Florin of 6
- The Tarin of 2 Carlins.
- The Carlin of 10 Grains.
- The Grain of 6 Pichioli.
- The Ponti of 8 Pichioli.

Tarins.

F f

The

HEWITT'S TREATISE ON

The Ounce of 30 Tarins, or 60 Carlins, or 600 Grains, which Ounce is imaginary.

Books and Accompts are kept in Ounces, Tarins, Grains, and Pichioli, and are thus understood.

1 Ounce } makes { 30 Tarins.
1 Tarin } { 20 Grains.
1 Grain } { 6 Pichioli.

So that their Money is cast up by, 6, 20, and 30.

The current Price of Exchange.

The current Price of the Exchange of PALERMO and MESSINA, giving the certain for the uncertain.

Upon Madrid, and all Spain, the Florin of 6 Tarins for 230 to 250 Marvedies.

And the uncertain, for the certain.

Florence, 20 to 30 Carlins for the Crown of 7 1/2 Lires of Florence.

Novi, 15 to 25 Carlins, for the Crown Mark of that Place.

Naples, 160 to 170 Ponti, for the Ducat of 5 Tarins.

Note, PALERMO and MESSINA exchange with one another at so much per Cent. Profit or Loss, according to the Course of Exchange; and the Sicilians in general, sometimes exchange with London, Antwerp, Venice, and Lyons, by giving their Ducats of 13 Tarins, or their current Crowns of 12 Tarins, for any Quantity of the Money of these Places, according to the Course of Exchange.



Of the MONEY of the Island of

MALTA.

MALTA, a little Island in the Mediterranean, situated within 6 Leagues of Sicily, was anciently known by the Name of MELITA, and (amongst other Things) famous for the Arrival of the Apostle Paul and his Company there, after the Shipwreck they suffered in their Voyage to Rome.

There are two pretty Towns in this little Island, viz. that call'd the Old Town, or Civita Vecchia, and that which bears the Name of Malta.

They make use of two Sorts of Money; the one of Silver, and the other of Brass; which latter they call current Money: And when they make any Bargain, they always express the Sort of Money, in which they are to pay the Value of any Thing they buy; the silver Money being 50 per Cent. better than the Brass.

The SPECIES current there, is,

The Italian Pistole of 58
The Sequin, or Ducat, of 32
The Pezzo, or Piece of Eight, of 16 } Tarins.
The Deci Tarini of 10
The Tarin } makes { 2 Carlins.
The Carlin } { 10 Grains.
The Grain } { 6 Pichioli.



O F

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Of Constantino-
ple.

CONSTANTINOPLE is one of the greatest Cities in *Europe*, and the Residence of the *Grand Signior*, and Seat of the *Ottoman*, as it formerly was of the *Christian Eastern Empire*.

The *Turkish Money* of CONSTANTINOPLE is,

The Sequins of Gold, or Cheriffins of 243 Aspers.
The Medius of 3 Aspers.
The Asper, worth an Halfpenny.

Turkish Mo-
ney current at
Constantino-
ple.

The Foreign Money current there, is,

Foreign Mo- ney current at Constantino- ple.	The Venetian Sequin, worth about 280	} Aspers.
	The Hongre, 245 to 250	
	The Pezzo of full Weight, is worth 108 to 110, and passes in Exchange for Goods for 118 to 120	
	The Caragrough (a German Piece, worth in <i>England</i> 4 s. 6 d.) 120	
	The Dollars of <i>Inspruck</i> , and several o- thers, 115	
	The French Crown current at about 80	
	The Asselany 80	
	The Iselot, a German Piece, 78 to 80	
The Turk, a Piece of <i>Lorain</i> , 38 to 40	} Aspers.	
The Abras, a Polish Piece, 28 to 30		

O F



O F

S M Y R N A.

SMYRNA, an ancient City of *Ionia*, Of *Smyrna*, in the *Lesser Asia*, where, one of the seven famous Churches spoken of in the *Revelation*, is now miserably degenerated into the Seat of a *Turkish Sangiack*: It is situated upon the River *Mele*, with a pretty good Haven upon the Gulph of the *Archipelago*, which makes it much frequented by *European Merchants*.

The current Money of *Smyrna*, is,

The Asselany of 80 Aspers. — A Piece of Gold, call'd a Scheriff, worth 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pezzi, — and several Sorts of Foreign Money pass there by Weight, and no otherways.



O F

A L E P P O.

ALEPPO, situated between *Alexan-* Of *Aleppo*. *dretta*, or *Scanderoon*, and the *Euphrates*, is very considerable for its Trade. The principal current Piece of Money usual in *Aleppo*, is a Sort of Pezzo, much like

like the Asselany of *Constantinople*, and is worth 80 Aspers; but other Foreign Money passes there by Weight, in buying and selling Goods.



O F
ALEXANDRETTA
O R
SCANDEROON.

Of Scanderoon.

SCANDEROON, (mostly known by that Name) is situated in *Syria*, at the Extre'mity of the *Mediterranean* Sea, and is considerable for nothing, so much as its being the nearest Port to *Aleppo*; which, next to *Smyrna*, carries on the greatest Trade of any Sea-Port in the *Ottoman* Empire; and there not being Water for Ships to go up to *Aleppo*, Goods are unloaded at *Scanderoon*, and sent to *Aleppo* in small Boats and Lighters, which bring back the Returns to be shipp'd off at *Scanderoon*, which is 25 Leagues distant from *Aleppo*.

The Money current at *Scanderoon*, is the same with that of *Aleppo*.

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O F
S E Y D A.

SEYDA, is a rich Town of *Phœnicia* in *Syria*, situated upon the Sea Side, but wants a commodious Haven; for all Ships trading thither must lie in the Road, which is some Miles distant from the Town.

The Money of *Seyda*, is the same with that of *Aleppo* and *Scanderoon*, and frequently rises and falls according to the Demand of the *Persians*, who trade thither, for the Commodities they bring to that Place.

F I N I S.



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