

liquidating their foreign debts, and how much the outward trade would have been cramped. The table was originally published by the Bank of England, as an estimate of the gold coin in circulation; but it will also, in part, serve the purpose for which I have referred to it.

It may be thought 'passing strange' that I have not, as yet, stated what should be done with the French crowns and half-crowns; for it is certain, that if we want to introduce foreign coin here, and to continue it any time in circulation, this could never be effected, while the former remain at their present legal value. It is rather a difficult matter to arrange satisfactorily; but I would suggest, as the only feasible and just method, that they be called in, and redeemed by the local government, at their present value; the crowns, or such of them as are not much defaced, to be reissued at their intrinsic worth; but the half-crowns, the 'bare-faced rogues,' to be condemned to the crucible, and, if possible, that a small provincial coin, for 'change,' should be minted from them.

I may just allude to the wretched state of our Copper Coin, and refer to the Table No. II. in the Appendix, to shew how profitable a coinage of this description of money might be made to a provincial mint, if one were established in Canada; independently of the immense service that an issue of good copper coin would be to the public, to supply the place of brass buttons, and pieces of elipt copper.

The Legislature of Lower Canada, in 1830, had under consideration the propriety of assimilating the *money of account* here to that of England, and of filling up the channels of circulation wholly with British Money, and making it the only legal tender. I had intended offering, in this paper, some observations on these points, as also on the subject of a national or governing Bank; but I must defer these interesting matters to another occasion.