

American, prior to 31st July 1834, 94 8 10 cents to the dwt					or 25 6·20 grs. to the dollar		
do	after	do	93	do	25 3 4	do	
English, Brazilian and Portuguese,	94 8 10	do		when 22 car. fine,	25 6·23	do	
Spanish, Mexican and Columbian,	89 9·10	do		when 20 car. 37·10 grs.	26 7·10	do	
French,	93 1·10	do		when 21 car. 24·10 grs.	25 3·4	do	

These are the only descriptions of gold that are a legal tender in the United States, all other kinds are sold at a certain rate per dwt. according to the purity of the gold.

In constructing the foregoing tables, I have not made any allowance for wear of the several coins in circulation, though this is a portion of the subject that ought to command some attention. Tablo No. III. in the Appendix, will sufficiently show what deductions ought to be made from the original values of gold and silver coins, after being in circulation any specified number of years. By the English law, the gold coins are allowed to pass but a small degree under their full weights; the sovereign, for instance, when not weighing under 5 dwts. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ grain below the full standard weight; and by the Provincial act of Upper Canada, 6 Will. 4, before alluded to, it is declared, that the coins shall not pass when they have lost $\frac{1}{25}$ of their original weight.

It cannot be denied, that Lower Canada trades under considerable disadvantages for want of a metallic currency fairly adjusted for the double purpose of a foreign export, and a local medium. To shew this, take it with its circulating medium of French crowns and half-crowns, for to these is the metallic currency almost exclusively confined, all other coins being underrated, and therefore picked up and packed off the instant they pay us one of their visits "few and far between." The *ecu* of six livres, our crown, or five shillings and sixpence, currency, when full weight, contains 403·1 grains, pure silver; and therefore, in relation to the United States dollar, is worth 5s. 5·14d. currency, a difference of over 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. This difference, however, is nearly 2 per cent. on the crown *as in circulation here*. [On this point, see Report of the Legislative Council, in 1830.] The half-crown is de-