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time in Great-Britain, Ireland, Germany, and Sweden, the province would soon be supplied with a sufficient number of capable workmen in all the branches of that manufactory.

The money used in this province is silver, gold, British half-pence, and bills of credit. To counterfeit either of them is felony without benefit of clergy; but none except the latter, and Lyon dollars, are a legal tender. Twelve half-pence, till lately, passed for a shilling; which being much beyond their value in any of the neighbouring colonies, the assembly, in 1753, resolved to proceed, at their next meeting, after the first of May ensuing, to the consideration of a method for ascertaining their value. A set of gentlemen, in number seventy-two, took the advantage of the discredit that resolve put upon copper half-pence, and, on the 22d of December, subscribed a paper, engaging not to receive or pass them, except at the rate of fourteen coppers to a shilling. This gave rise to a mob, for a few days, among the lower class of people; but some of them being imprisoned, the scheme was carried into execution; and established in every part of the province, without the aid of a law. Their paper-bills, which are issued to serve the exigencies of the government, were at first equal to an ounce of silver, then valued at eight shillings. Before the late Spanish war, silver and gold were in great demand to make remittances for European goods; and then the bills sunk, an ounce of silver being worth nine shillings and three pence. During the war, the credit of their bills was well supported, partly by the number of prizes taken by their privateers, and the high price of