The simplicity of such a Table has unquestionably many advantages, and supersedes all the toil and labor attending our present mode of reducing to Standard, so extremely perplexing, difficult, and liable to error in calculation—and any fluctuation in the *market price* of Bullion, above or below the full mint value in the Table, (the price of the Coin) would be determined by a per centage, premium, or discount, which would apply equally to every degree of fineness.

There cannot be a doubt but that this Table, founded upon the new system proposed, would give the utmost facility and dispatch to business, both at the Mint, and at the Bullion Office at the Bank, where, according to the present mode, it is attended with so much trouble and waste of time to all parties, and the calculation is moreover so intricate, that I believe I may venture to assert, very few, Merchants or others, understand it.

The table will give a practical explanation of my proposition, which is indeed that of *Mercator*, from whom I however differ only by adopting a weight to obtain integers for the prices of gold and silver.

It will be observed that, by regulating the price upon *fine*, every thousandth part *fine* in a lb. weight, corresponding with a thousandth part of its weight, is worth

     in Gold   0,062 ⎱ thousandth parts of the Pound
     in Silver 0,004 ⎰ or Mils—money of Account.

It is quite unnecessary to point out the great utility, perfect simplicity and convenience of a system in which the division of Weight, Assay, and Money all correspond with each other.

London, Sept. 26, 1814.