halfpenny change, in Canadian coppers, and his fruit into the bargain. He thinks there must be some mistake, but the dealer insists that all is right; and as the purchaser cannot understand the habitant's Canadian French patois, he goes on his way, thinking that the poor man is determined to cheat himself. He next makes a purchase in a dry-goods store (Anglice, linen-draper's shop) to the amount, he is told, of three shillings and ninepence. He of course places three shillings and ninepence upon the counter, but the odd ninepence are returned to him; and then he learns that three shillings sterling are three and ninepence Halifax or Canadian currency, at five shillings to the silver dollar. He goes to New York, and there makes a similar purchase; but he is only required to pay forty-seven cents, or about one shilling and elevenpence English, and is informed that there are twelve and a half cents to the "York" shilling, and eight shilling to the dollar, New York currency. The shopkeeper has also made half a cent extra profit on his goods, on account of the impossibility of returning half a cent in change.

Our traveller proceeds from New York to Boston, and in the latter city again makes a purchase to the amount of three shillings and ninepence, and, as he is still on United States territory, he of course thinks he is right in tendering a similar sum to that paid in New York; but he finds that sixty-two cents are demanded from him, or about two shillings and sixpence English, and he is told that there are sixteen and a half cents to the shilling, or six shillings to the dollar, New England currency. From Boston he proceeds to Charleston, South Carolina, where once again he purchases goods to the value of three shillings and ninepence; but here he discovers that he is called upon to pay only thirty-eight cents, or about one shilling and sixpence English, since in South Carolina currency there are ten cents to the shilling, and ten shillings to the dollar, though here also the shopkeeper contrives to