

same. About three weeks before the proclamation of peace between England and the United States, Harlow came to Kingston and purchased goods, paying part down, and leaving a balance due to Ackroyd of \$500. As soon as peace took place the value of merchandise fell fifty per cent. Harlow went to Kingston and told Ackroyd that the goods he had bought of him would not bring half the money he had promised to pay for them, and requested him to take them back in part payment at a discount of forty per cent, as he, Harlow, was not able to pay for them. They quarrelled and Ackroyd threatened to put him in gaol.

Harlow returned home, and in twenty-four hours he sold all his goods to his friends, and his store was empty. Ackroyd capiased Harlow, obtained a judgment against him for debt and costs, and put him in gaol, saying he would get his pay or keep him there ten years. In order, however, to fulfil his threat according to the provisions of the law at that time he had to pay Harlow one dollar per week, payable every Monday morning before 10 o'clock.

At the time that Harlow was put in gaol there was a great scarcity of small change as circulating medium in money affairs, and much inconvenience was felt among all classes of business men. As soon as the Yankees found out the scarcity they smuggled into Upper Canada large quantities of "Brock Coppers." They were eagerly accepted, without regard to real value, and in a short time the country was glutted with spurious coin.

A few weeks after Harlow's imprisonment, a meeting of the business men of Kingston was called for the purpose of putting a stop to the circulation of a coin composed of spurious metal, known as "Brock Coppers," and the following advertisement appeared in the Kingston papers :

"WE, THE undersigned, Merchants, Hotel-Keepers, Grocers, Mechanics and business men of the Town of Kingston, do hereby make the following statement that : Where