

the money he received, discovered one of these farthings, for which he substituted a common one. As the story goes he disposed of it to a gentleman for a large sum, but not keeping his own council, his master heard of it, and demanded the treasure as his property, the young man refused to give it, and he was brought into the Recorder's Court where he was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment. On being released he started in business for himself, and as my informant tells me, who has been very often in his shop in Sackville Street, he was very successful about this time, the building which had formerly been used as the Post Office took fire, and was totally destroyed. The site finally came into Home's possession, how, or what way, I am unable to say; however, it is supposed he built the Arcade there, which led from College Green to St. Andrew Street, and was known as Home's Arcade.

To return to the farthing, as far as can be ascertained at present, there are at least six distinct varieties, five of these are patterns, and were not struck for common currency, but used only as medals. Four of these patterns were struck in 1713, and one in 1714. Now we come to the sixth, the real farthing of Anne, struck for common currency in the year 1714. The only difference between the pattern of 1714, and the farthing of the same year is the inscription. On the head side of the former, is the inscription, "Anna Regina," on that of the latest, "Anna Dei Gratia." There were upwards of 500 of these farthings in circulation, and passed as common currency until hoarded for its beauty, and peculiarity, it being the only copper coin of Anne's reign, excepting the half-pence, which were all patterns, and never were circulated. There is also a small counter of Queen Anne, of which there are several hundreds. It is about the size of a farthing, but made of brass. "A story is told of a poor labourer and his wife having travelled on foot from Yorkshire to London, with one of these brass counters, in