

Upon Breslaw.

AMSTERDAM upon BRESLAW.

Holland negotiates 4500 Florins Banco, with Breslaw at 31 Stivers per Rixdollar of 30 Grofs. What must be receiv'd at Breslaw?

Answer 2903 Rix. 6 Grofs.

Upon Nurem-
burgh.

AMSTERDAM upon NUREMBURGH.

Holland draws upon Nuremburgh 1175 Rixdollars of Amst. Banco, giving 100 of the said Rixdollars for 121 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers: How many Rixdollars must be receiv'd at Nuremburgh?

Answer 1421 Rixdollars 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ Grofs.



Of the BANK and EXCHANGE of
R O T T E R D A M,
and of the Exchange of all other Towns in
HOLLAND.

ON the 18th of April 1635, the Bank of Rotterdam was established, which, tho' it is not near-so considerable as that of Amsterdam; is notwithstanding, of very great Use and Credit in that Country, and the neighbouring Towns; and is no less serviceable to the Inhabitants of Rotterdam, than that of Amsterdam is to the Inhabitants of that Town.

Accord-

According to the Regulations of the *Rotterdam* Bank, 'tis allowable to receive $\frac{1}{10}$ in any Sum of base Money, and $\frac{2}{10}$ in fine Money.

All foreign Bills upon that Place, in Case of Non-Payment, must be protested the Sixth Day after they become due, including *Sundays* and *Holidays*, except they happen to fall due, during the Time the Bank is shut up ; in which Case, they need not be Protested 'till the second or third Day, after the Bank is opened again ; which Delay will not in any Manner render the Bearer answerable for the Damage.

As for the Exchange of *Rotterdam* with foreign Places, 'tis performed in the same Manner as that of *Amsterdam*, and the Money is the same : But 'tis to be observed, that their Exchange is generally something lower than that of *Amsterdam*.

As for the Exchange in all other Towns in *Holland*, 'tis performed in the same Manner as that of *Amsterdam* and *Rotterdam* : And as to the Difference in Payments between Bank and Current Money, Regard is always had to the Course of the *Agio* of *Amsterdam*, by which the Payments of all the other Towns of *Holland* are generally regulated.



A TABLE shewing the Conformity of LONG-MEASURES of the principal Places in Europe one with another.

The Ell of <i>Nuremburgh</i> is equal to that of <i>Amsterdam</i> : The Ell of <i>Osnaburgh</i> to that of <i>England</i> ; and the Ell of <i>Berne, Basil, &c.</i> to that of <i>Hamburgh</i> .	Ells of <i>Holland</i> .	Ells of <i>Brabant</i> .	Ells of <i>England, France &c.</i>	Ells of <i>Hamburgh, Frankfort, &c.</i>	Ells of <i>Breslaw</i> .	Ells of <i>Dantzick</i> .	Ells of <i>Berguen</i> .	Ells of <i>Sweden</i> .	Ells of <i>St. Gall, for Linnen</i> .	Ells of <i>St. Gall, for Woollen</i> .	Ells of <i>Genewa</i> .	Canes of <i>Marseilles</i> .
100 Ells of <i>Holland</i> make	100	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	120	125	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	117	86	112	60	35
100 Ells of <i>Brabant</i> ,	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	100	60	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	126 $\frac{3}{5}$	114	111 $\frac{4}{5}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	113 $\frac{4}{5}$	60 $\frac{3}{4}$	35 $\frac{4}{5}$
100 Ells of <i>England, France, &c.</i>	171	166 $\frac{2}{3}$	100	205 $\frac{1}{4}$	213 $\frac{3}{4}$	192 $\frac{4}{5}$	188	200	147	191 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{5}$	59 $\frac{4}{5}$
100 Ells of <i>Frankfort, Hamburgh, &c.</i>	83 $\frac{1}{3}$	82 $\frac{1}{3}$	48 $\frac{4}{5}$	100	104 $\frac{1}{5}$	92 $\frac{2}{5}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{5}$	71 $\frac{2}{5}$	91 $\frac{1}{5}$	50	29 $\frac{1}{5}$
100 Ells of <i>Breslaw</i> ,	80	79	46 $\frac{3}{5}$	96	100	89 $\frac{4}{5}$	88	93 $\frac{1}{5}$	68 $\frac{3}{5}$	89 $\frac{3}{5}$	48	28
100 Ells of <i>Dantzick</i> ,	89	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	52	96 $\frac{4}{5}$	111 $\frac{1}{4}$	100	98	104 $\frac{3}{5}$	76 $\frac{3}{5}$	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	53 $\frac{4}{5}$	31 $\frac{1}{5}$
100 Ells of <i>Berguen</i> ,	90	89	52 $\frac{3}{4}$	108	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	100	105 $\frac{1}{5}$	77 $\frac{4}{5}$	100 $\frac{4}{5}$	54	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
100 Ells of <i>Sweden</i> ,	86	84	50 $\frac{3}{5}$	103 $\frac{1}{5}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	94 $\frac{1}{5}$	100	74	96 $\frac{1}{3}$	51 $\frac{3}{5}$	30 $\frac{1}{5}$
100 Ells of <i>St. Gall, for Linnen</i>	116	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	139 $\frac{1}{5}$	145	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{3}{5}$	135 $\frac{3}{5}$	100	130	69 $\frac{3}{5}$	40 $\frac{3}{5}$
100 Ells of <i>St. Gall, for Woollen</i>	89 $\frac{1}{5}$	88 $\frac{4}{5}$	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	107 $\frac{1}{5}$	111 $\frac{3}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{4}{5}$	100	53 $\frac{3}{5}$	31 $\frac{1}{4}$
100 Ells of <i>Genewa</i>	166 $\frac{2}{3}$	164 $\frac{3}{5}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	200	208 $\frac{1}{5}$	187 $\frac{1}{2}$	183 $\frac{1}{4}$	195	143 $\frac{1}{5}$	130 $\frac{2}{5}$	100	58 $\frac{1}{5}$
100 Canes of <i>Marseilles, Montpellier, &c.</i>	286	282 $\frac{4}{5}$	167 $\frac{1}{3}$	343 $\frac{1}{5}$	357 $\frac{1}{2}$	321 $\frac{3}{4}$	314 $\frac{3}{5}$	334 $\frac{3}{5}$	246	320 $\frac{1}{5}$	171 $\frac{3}{5}$	100
100 Canes of <i>Tholouse</i> ,	266 $\frac{2}{3}$	263 $\frac{1}{3}$	156	320	333 $\frac{1}{5}$	300	193 $\frac{1}{3}$	312	229 $\frac{1}{5}$	298 $\frac{2}{3}$	160	93 $\frac{1}{3}$
100 Canes of <i>Genoa, of 9 Palms</i>	327	323	191 $\frac{1}{5}$	392 $\frac{4}{5}$	408 $\frac{3}{4}$	367 $\frac{4}{5}$	359 $\frac{1}{4}$	382 $\frac{3}{5}$	281 $\frac{1}{4}$	366 $\frac{1}{4}$	196 $\frac{1}{5}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
100 Canes of <i>Rome</i> ,	303	299 $\frac{1}{5}$	177 $\frac{1}{4}$	363 $\frac{3}{5}$	378 $\frac{3}{4}$	340 $\frac{1}{5}$	333 $\frac{1}{3}$	454 $\frac{1}{2}$	260 $\frac{2}{5}$	339 $\frac{4}{5}$	181 $\frac{4}{5}$	116
100 Yards of <i>England</i> ,	133 $\frac{1}{3}$	131 $\frac{1}{4}$	78	160	166 $\frac{3}{5}$	150	146 $\frac{3}{5}$	156	114 $\frac{3}{5}$	149 $\frac{1}{3}$	80	46 $\frac{2}{3}$
100 Yards, or Barra's of <i>Spain</i> ,	125	113 $\frac{4}{5}$	73 $\frac{1}{5}$	150	156 $\frac{1}{4}$	140 $\frac{2}{3}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	146 $\frac{3}{5}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	140	75	43 $\frac{1}{4}$
100 Barra's of <i>Portugal</i> ,	164	162	96	196 $\frac{4}{5}$	205	184 $\frac{1}{2}$	180 $\frac{4}{5}$	191 $\frac{4}{5}$	141	183 $\frac{3}{5}$	94 $\frac{4}{5}$	57 $\frac{4}{5}$
100 Cavidoes of <i>Portugal</i> ,	100	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	120	125	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	117	86	112	60	35
100 Braces of <i>Venice</i> ,	98	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{3}$	117 $\frac{3}{5}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{4}$	107 $\frac{3}{4}$	115	84 $\frac{1}{4}$	109 $\frac{3}{4}$	58 $\frac{3}{4}$	34 $\frac{1}{3}$
100 Braces of <i>Bergam</i> ,	95	93 $\frac{4}{5}$	55 $\frac{3}{5}$	114	118 $\frac{3}{4}$	106 $\frac{3}{4}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{5}$	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	106 $\frac{4}{5}$	57	33 $\frac{1}{4}$
100 Braces of <i>Florence, Leghorn, &c.</i>	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{4}{5}$	50	102 $\frac{3}{5}$	106 $\frac{4}{5}$	96 $\frac{2}{5}$	94	100	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{3}{4}$	51 $\frac{3}{5}$	30
100 Braces of <i>Milan</i> ,	78	77	45 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	97	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	85 $\frac{4}{5}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	67	87 $\frac{1}{5}$	46 $\frac{4}{5}$	27 $\frac{3}{5}$

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A TABLE shewing the Conformity of LONG-MEASURES, of the principal Places of Europe, one with another

The Ell of Nuremburgh is equal to that of Amsterdam: The Ell of Osnaburgh to that of England; and the Ell of Berne, Basil, &c. to that of Hamburgh.		Canes of Tboloufe.	Canes of Genoa.	Canes of Rome.	Yards of England.	Yards or Barra's of Spain.	Barra's of Portugal.	Cavidoes of Portugal.	Braces of Venice	Braces of Bergam, Bologna, &c.	Braces of Florence, Leghorn.	Braces of Milan
100 Ells of Holland, make	_____	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	75	80	61	100	102	105 $\frac{1}{4}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{1}{2}$
100 Ells of Brabant,	_____	38	30 $\frac{4}{5}$	33 $\frac{4}{5}$	76	81	61 $\frac{3}{4}$	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	103 $\frac{1}{4}$	106 $\frac{3}{4}$	118	130
100 Ells of England, France, &c.	_____	64 $\frac{1}{5}$	52 $\frac{1}{5}$	56 $\frac{4}{5}$	125	136 $\frac{4}{5}$	104 $\frac{1}{3}$	171	174 $\frac{4}{5}$	179	199 $\frac{1}{5}$	219
100 Ells of Hamburgh, Frankfort, &c.	_____	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 $\frac{4}{5}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{5}$	50 $\frac{4}{5}$	83 $\frac{1}{3}$	85	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	107
100 Ells of Breslaw,	_____	30	24 $\frac{4}{5}$	26 $\frac{4}{5}$	60	64	48 $\frac{4}{5}$	80	81 $\frac{3}{5}$	84 $\frac{4}{5}$	93 $\frac{1}{5}$	102 $\frac{4}{5}$
100 Ells of Dantzick,	_____	33 $\frac{4}{5}$	27 $\frac{1}{5}$	29 $\frac{4}{5}$	66 $\frac{3}{4}$	71 $\frac{1}{5}$	54 $\frac{1}{3}$	89	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{1}{5}$	103 $\frac{1}{4}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
100 Ells of Berguen,	_____	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{4}{5}$	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	55	90	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	105	115 $\frac{1}{4}$
100 Ells of Sweden,	_____	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	28 $\frac{4}{5}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{4}{5}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{5}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
100 Ells of St. Gall, for Linnen,	_____	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{4}{5}$	38 $\frac{1}{5}$	87	92 $\frac{4}{5}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	116	118	122	135 $\frac{1}{5}$	149
100 Ells of St. Gall, for Woollen,	_____	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{5}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{5}$	91 $\frac{1}{5}$	94	104	114 $\frac{3}{4}$
100 Ells of Geneva,	_____	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{4}{5}$	55	124 $\frac{3}{4}$	133 $\frac{1}{3}$	101 $\frac{2}{3}$	166 $\frac{2}{3}$	170	172 $\frac{4}{5}$	193 $\frac{1}{5}$	214 $\frac{1}{5}$
100 Canes of Marseilles and Montpelier,	_____	107 $\frac{1}{4}$	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	94 $\frac{4}{5}$	214 $\frac{1}{2}$	228 $\frac{4}{5}$	174 $\frac{3}{4}$	286	291 $\frac{1}{4}$	301	333 $\frac{1}{5}$	367 $\frac{1}{2}$
100 Canes of Tboloufe,	_____	100	81 $\frac{1}{3}$	88	199 $\frac{1}{4}$	213 $\frac{1}{5}$	162 $\frac{2}{5}$	266 $\frac{2}{5}$	272	280 $\frac{3}{5}$	309 $\frac{1}{5}$	342 $\frac{2}{5}$
100 Canes of Genoa, of 9 Palms,	_____	122 $\frac{3}{5}$	100	108	245 $\frac{1}{4}$	261 $\frac{3}{5}$	199 $\frac{1}{2}$	327	333 $\frac{1}{2}$	344 $\frac{1}{5}$	381	420 $\frac{1}{5}$
100 Canes of Rome,	_____	113 $\frac{2}{5}$	92 $\frac{4}{5}$	100	227 $\frac{1}{4}$	242 $\frac{4}{5}$	184 $\frac{4}{5}$	303	309	319	353	389 $\frac{4}{5}$
100 Yards of England,	_____	50	40 $\frac{2}{5}$	44	100	107	81 $\frac{1}{5}$	133 $\frac{1}{3}$	136	104 $\frac{1}{5}$	154 $\frac{3}{4}$	171 $\frac{1}{5}$
100 Yards, or Barra's of Spain,	_____	46 $\frac{4}{5}$	38 $\frac{1}{5}$	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	100	76 $\frac{1}{4}$	125	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{5}$	159 $\frac{2}{5}$
100 Barra's of Portugal,	_____	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	54 $\frac{1}{5}$	123	131 $\frac{1}{5}$	100	164	167 $\frac{1}{4}$	172 $\frac{3}{5}$	191	210 $\frac{3}{4}$
100 Cavidoes of Portugal,	_____	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	75	80	61	100	102	105 $\frac{1}{4}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{1}{2}$
100 Braces of Venice,	_____	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	32 $\frac{1}{5}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{4}{5}$	59 $\frac{3}{4}$	98	100	103 $\frac{1}{5}$	114 $\frac{1}{5}$	126
100 Braces of Bergam,	_____	35 $\frac{3}{5}$	29	31 $\frac{3}{5}$	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	76	58	95	97	100	100 $\frac{1}{5}$	122
100 Braces of Florence, Leghorn, &c.	_____	32	26 $\frac{1}{5}$	28 $\frac{1}{5}$	65 $\frac{1}{5}$	68 $\frac{4}{5}$	52 $\frac{1}{5}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{5}$	95	100	109 $\frac{4}{5}$
100 Braces of Milan,	_____	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{4}{5}$	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	58	62 $\frac{4}{5}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{5}$	91	100

A T A B L E shewing the Conformity of W E I G H T S, of the principal Places of *Europe*, one with another.

The Weights of <i>Paris</i> and other Places of <i>France</i> , being almost equal to those of <i>Amsterdam</i> ; they are comprehended under those of <i>Amsterdam</i> . For the like Reason, the Weights of <i>Nuremburgh</i> are compriz'd under those of <i>Frankfort</i> .	<i>Amsterdam</i> or <i>Holland</i> .	<i>Brabant</i> or <i>Antwerp</i> .	<i>Roue</i> .	<i>Lions</i> .	<i>Rochel</i> .	<i>Tholouse</i> .	<i>Marseilles</i> or <i>Provence</i> .
100 l. at <i>Amsterdam, Paris, &c.</i> ———	100	105 : 8	96 : 4	116	99	118	123 : 8
100 l. at <i>Antwerp</i> , ———	94 : 12	100	91 : 4	110	93 : 13	111 : 12	117
100 l. at <i>Rouen</i> , ———	104	109 : 12	100	120 : 8	102 : 15	122 : 11	128 : 8
100 l. at <i>Lions</i> , ———	86	90 : 12	82 : 12	100	85 : 2	101 : 8	106 : 4
100 l. at <i>Rochel</i> , ———	101	106 : 8	97 : 3	117	100	119 : 3	124 : 12
100 l. at <i>Tholouse</i> , ———	84 : 12	89 : 6	81 : 8	98 : 5	83 : 15	100	104 : 11
100 l. at <i>Marseilles</i> , ———	81	85 : 8	78	94	80 : 3	95 : 9	100
100 l. at <i>Geneva</i> , ———	112 : 6	115 : 8	105	130 : 5	111 : 6	132 : 9	128 : 4
100 l. at <i>London</i> , ———	91 : 8	96 : 8	88	106	90 : 9	107 : 11	113
100 l. at <i>Hamburgh</i> , ———	98	103 : 6	94 : 4	113 : 10	97	115 : 10	121
100 l. at <i>Frankfort</i> , ———	102	107 : 8	98 : 3	118 : 5	101	120 : 6	126
100 l. at <i>Leipsick</i> , ———	95 : 4	100	91 : 12	110 : 8	94 : 4	112 : 6	117 : 12
100 l. at <i>Genoa</i> , ———	66 ² / ₃	70 : 5	64	77 : 5	66	78 : 10	82 : 5
100 l. at <i>Leghorn</i> , ———	69	72 : 12	66 : 6	114 : 13	68 : 5	81 : 6	85 : 4
100 l. at <i>Milan</i> , ———	50 : 8	62 : 12	57 : 4	69	58 : 14	70 : 12	73 : 8
100 l. at <i>Venice</i> , ———	60	63 : 6	57 : 12	69 : 10	59 : 6	70 : 13	74 : 2
100 l. at <i>Naples</i> , ———	59	62 : 4	57	68 : 7	58 : 6	69 : 10	72 : 14
100 l. at <i>Spain</i> , ———	94 : 8	99 : 12	91	109 : 10	93 : 9	111 : 8	116 : 11
100 l. at <i>Portugal</i> , ———	87 : 8	92	84 : 4	101 : 8	96 : 10	103 : 4	108
100 l. at <i>Liege</i> , ———	95	100 : 3	91 : 7	110 : 3	94	112	117 : 5

are equal to

A T A B L E shewing the Conformity of WEIGHTS, of the principal Places of Europe, one with another.

The Weights of *Paris* and other Places of *France*, being almost equal to those of *Amsterdam*; they are all comprehended under those of *Amsterdam*.

For the like Reason, the Weights of *Nuremburgh* are compriz'd under those of *Frankfort*.

	<i>Geneva.</i>	<i>London.</i>	<i>Hamburg.</i>	<i>Frankfort.</i>	<i>Leipsick, Nurnburg &c.</i>	<i>Genoa.</i>	<i>Leghorn.</i>
100 l. at <i>Amsterdam, Paris, &c.</i>	89	109 : 8	102	98	105	150	145
100 l. at <i>Antwerp,</i>	84 : 5	103 : 12	96 : 10	92 : 13	99 : 8	142 : 2	137 : 6
100 l. at <i>Rouen,</i>	92 : 9	113 : 14	106	102	109 : 4	156	150 : 13
100 l. at <i>Lions,</i>	76 : 8	94 : 3	87 : 12	84 : 4	90 : 5	129	124 : 11
100 l. at <i>Rochel,</i>	89 : 14	110 : 9	103	99	106	151 : 8	146 : 7
100 l. at <i>Tholouse,</i>	75 : 7	92 : 6	86 : 7	83	91 : 8	127 : 2	122 : 14
100 l. at <i>Marseilles,</i>	72	88 : 11	82 : 10	79 : 6	87 : 8	121 : 8	117 : 7
100 l. at <i>Geneva,</i>	100	123	114 : 10	110 : 2	119	168 : 9	163
100 l. at <i>London,</i>	81 : 7	100	93 : 5	89 : 7	96 : 1	137 : 4	132 : 11
100 l. at <i>Hamburg,</i>	87 : 4	107 : 5	100	96	102 : 15	147	142 : 2
100 l. at <i>Frankfort,</i>	90 : 12	111 : 11	104	100	107 : 1	153	147 : 14
100 l. at <i>Leipsick,</i>	84 : 12	104 : 5	96 : 2	93 : 5	100	142 : 13	138 : 1
100 l. at <i>Genoa,</i>	59 : 5	73	68	64 : 5	70	100	95 : 11
100 l. at <i>Leghorn,</i>	61 : 6	65 : 9	70 : 6	67 : 10	72 : 8	100 : 8	100
100 l. at <i>Milan,</i>	53	65 : 3	60 : 11	58 : 5	62 : 8	89 : 4	86 : 4
100 l. at <i>Venice,</i>	53 : 6	65 : 11	61 : 3	58 : 13	63	90	87
100 l. at <i>Naples,</i>	52 : 8	64 : 10	60 : 2	57 : 13	62	88 : 8	85 : 8
100 l. at <i>Spain,</i>	84 : 2	103 : 7	96 : 6	92 : 10	99 : 4	141 : 12	137
100 l. at <i>Portugal,</i>	77 : 14	95 : 4	89 : 4	85 : 12	91 : 13	131 : 4	126 : 13
100 l. at <i>Liege,</i>	81 : 8	104	96 : 14	93	99 : 12	142 : 8	137 : 12

are equal to

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A T A B L E shewing the Conformity of WEIGHTS of the principal Places of Europe, one with another.

The Weights of *Paris*, and other Places of *France*, being almost equal to those of *Amsterdam*, they are all comprehended under those of *Amsterdam*.

For the like Reason, the Weights of *Nuremberg* are compriz'd under those of *Frankfort*.

	<i>Milan.</i>	<i>Venice.</i>	<i>Naples.</i>	<i>Seville, Cadiz, &c.</i>	<i>Lisbon.</i>	<i>Liege.</i>
100 l. at <i>Amsterdam, Paris, &c.</i> —	168	166	169	106	114 : 8	105 : 4
100 l. at <i>Antwerp,</i> —	159 : 3	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	160 : 2	100 : 8	109 : 8	99 : 11
100 l. at <i>Rouen,</i> —	174 : 11	172 $\frac{2}{3}$	175 : 12	110 : 4	119	109 : 7
100 l. at <i>Lions,</i> —	144 : 8	142 $\frac{1}{4}$	145 : 6	91 : 3	98 : 8	90 : 8
100 l. at <i>Rochel,</i> —	169 : 11	167 : 10	170 : 11	107	115 : 10	106 : 5
100 l. at <i>Tholouse,</i> —	142 : 6	140	144 : 4	89 : 13	97	89 : 3
100 l. at <i>Marseilles,</i> —	136 : 1	134 : 8	136 : 14	85 : 13	92 : 12	85 : 4
100 l. at <i>Geneva,</i> —	188 : 13	186 : 8	189 : 14	119 : 2	128 : 8	118 : 4
100 l. at <i>London,</i> —	153 : 11	152	154 : 10	97	104 : 13	96 : 5
100 l. at <i>Hamburgh,</i> —	164 : 10	162 : 11	167 : 10	103 : 13	112 : 4	103 : 2
100 l. at <i>Frankfort,</i> —	171 : 6	169 : 5	172 : 6	108 : 2	116 : 13	107 : 6
100 l. at <i>Leipsick,</i> —	160	158 : 2	161	101	109	100 : 4
100 l. at <i>Genoa,</i> —	112	110 : 11	112 : 11	70 : 11	76 : 5	70 : 6
100 l. at <i>Leghorn,</i> —	116	114 : 8	116 : 9	73	79	72 : 10
100 l. at <i>Milan,</i> —	100	98 : 12	100 : 8	63	68 : 2	62 : 5
100 l. at <i>Venice,</i> —	100 : 13	100	101 : 6	63 : 9	68 : 11	63 : 2
100 l. at <i>Naples,</i> —	92 : 2	98	100	62 : 8	67 : 9	62
100 l. at <i>Portugal,</i> —	147	145 : 4	148	92 : 12	100	92
100 l. at <i>Liege,</i> —	159 : 9	157 : 11	160 : 10	100 : 9	108 : 12	100
100 l. at <i>Spain,</i> —	158 : 12	156 : 14	159 : 12	100	108 : 3	99 : 14

are equal to



Of the MONEY *and* EXCHANGE *of*
HAMBURGH.

HAMBURGH is a free Republick in *Lower Saxony*, situated in the Dutchy of *Holstein* upon the River *Elbe*, which discharges itself into the *German Ocean*, above twenty Leagues below the Town: And tho' this Town at different Times has been forced to pay very large Sums of Money to the King of *Denmark*, it is notwithstanding very rich, and considerable for Commerce.

The *Bank of Hamburgh* (tho' not so considerable as that of *Amsterdam*) is look'd upon to be one of the best and surest in *Europe*: Four of the most eminent Citizens have the Management of all the Affairs thereof, and the whole Body of the Republick is answerable for all Sums of Money deposited in it; and the better to prevent any Malversation of the Officers, &c. the Cashiers are obliged to state and clear all the Accompts twice a Week.

*Of the Bank
of Hamburgh.*

The Accompts of the Bank are kept in Marks, Stivers, and Deniers *Lubs*, of which, as of all the other Money of *Hamburgh*, they receive only fine Money in the Bank, and they allow generally $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{8}$ *per Cent.* Profit to such as make them any Payments in Rixdollars.

A Person that has no Accompt in Bank, must pay 50 Rixdollars of 3 Marks *Lubs* each, for the opening

opening his Accompt there, where none but the Inhabitants of the City have the Privilege to be received.

For every Sum entered in Bank under 300 Marks *Lubs*, the Party must pay 2 Stivers *Lubs* for entering it, and no Sum under 100 Marks *Lubs* can be entered there: if there happens in any Sum an odd Fraction of Deniers; if it be 9, 10, or 11, they write 1 Stiver, if it be 7 or 8, they write but 6 Deniers, and if it be under 6, they do not write any thing

The Time of entering Sums in the Bank, is, from 7 to 10 in the Morning; but it may likewise be done from 10 to 1, and from 3 to 5, paying 2 Stivers *Lubs* for every Sum so entered.

The Time likewise for enquiring whether any Sum be entered, is, from 7 to 10; but you may also be informed of that from 10 to 1, and from 3 to 5, paying (as above) 2 Stivers *Lubs*, upon which Consideration they are obliged to tell you not only one, but several Questions of that Nature: But the most considerable Merchants agree to give them 20, 30, 40, or more, Marks *Lubs per Ann.* for any extraordinary Trouble they give them at unseasonable Hours.

Any Person that has Occasion for any Sum of Money, may borrow it at the Bank, upon any Kind of real Jewels, or Plate; but in Case of Non-payment of the Principal and Interest at the Expiration of 6 Months, the Effects are to be exposed to Sale upon a Day specified in a Placart affix'd at the Bar, to give Notice thereof to any that has a Mind to buy them.

The Bank is commonly shut up from the last of *December* to the 15th of *January*, Old Stile.

- The real Money of *Hamburg* is,
 The Ducat of Gold, worth 6 Marks, 8 to 9
 Stivers *Lubs*.
 The Silver Ducatoon, 3 Marks 14 Stivers *Lubs*.
 The Albertus, or cross Rixdollar, 3 Marks 4 Sti-
 vers *Lubs*.
 The current Rixdollar, 3 Marks, or 48 Stiv. *Lubs*.
 The *Danish* Crown, 2 Marks, or 32 Stivers *Lubs*.
 The Dollar, 2 Marks, or 32 Stivers *Lubs*.
 The Mark, or 16 Stivers *Lubs*.
 The Skilling, 6 Stivers *Lubs*.
 The current Stiver, 2 Groots current.

N.B. The Term *Lubs* proceeds from the Name
 of the City *Lubeck* in *Germany*, where the Stivers
Lubs are coined.

Those, who deal only in Exchange, keep their
 Accompts in *Bank* Money, and those, who deal
 in any other Commerce, keep them in current
 Money, which rises and falls according to the
 Course of the *Agio*, which is generally between 8
 and 17 *per Cent.* that the *Bank* is better than
 the current Money.

They have a very ill Custom of accepting Bills
 of Exchange at *Hamburg*, where they only write
 at the Bottom of the Bill the Word (*accepted*)
 without signing any Name, which being often
 done by Book-keepers, or other Persons in a
 Compting-house, occasions great Inconveniences.

*A bad Custom
 of accepting
 Bills.*

- The Money of Exchange is,
 The Rixdollar of 3 Marks.
 The Dollar of 32, and sometimes 33 Stivers *Lubs*.
 The Mark of 16 Stivers *Lubs*.
 The Skilling of 6 Stivers, or 12 Groots.
 The Stiver of 2 Groots, or 12 Deniers.

The

Current Prices The current Prices of the Exchange of HAMBURGH.
of the Ex- change of
 Hamburg.

- Holland, the Dollar of 32 Stivers Lubs, for 32 to 35 Stivers Dutch.*
- Brabant, 100 Rixdollars of 3 Marks, or 48 Stivers Lubs, for 98 to 102 Rixdollars of Brabant.*
- Flanders, the Mark, or 16 Stivers Lubs, for 16½ to 17½ Stivers of Flanders.*
- Frankfort, 1 Dollar, or 32 Stivers Lubs, for 45 to 55 Cruitzers of Exchange; or 100 Rixdollars of 48 Stivers Lubs, for 115 to 130 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers current.*
- Nuremburgh, 1 Dollar, or 32 Stivers Lubs, for 60 to 70 Cruitzers current; or 100 Rixdollars of 48 Stivers Lubs, for 115 to 130 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers current.*
- Upon { *Leipsick, 100 Rixdollars of 48 Stivers Lubs, for 115 to 130 Rixdollars of 24 Gros.*
- Berlin, 100 Rixdollars of 48 Stivers Lubs, for 115 to 130 Rixdollars of 30 Gros.*
- Dantzick, 100 Rixdollars of 48 Stivers Lubs, for 95 to 118 Rixdollars of 90 Gros.*
- Sweden, 1 Rixdollar of 48 Stivers Lubs, for 25 to 28 Copper Marks, and very often at so much per Cent. in Favour of Hamburg.*
- Russia, 1 Rixdollar of 48 Stivers Lubs, for more or less than 1 Rouble.*
- London, and all England, from 30 to 38 Skillings for the l. Sterling.*
- Madrid, and all Spain, 75 to 130 Groots, for 1 Ducat of 375 Marvedies*
- Upon

Upon { *Lisbon*, and all *Portugal*, 40 to 60 Groots, for 1 *Crufade* of 400 Rees.
Venice, 86 to 100 Groots, for 1 *Ducat* of 24 *Gros* in Bank.
Paris, and all *France*, 35 to 45 *Stivers Lubs*, for 1 *Ecu* of 3 *Livres*, or 60 *Solz Tournois*; or 100 *Rixdollars* of 48 *Stivers Lubs*, for 107 to 137 *Ecu's* of 3 *Livres*, or 60 *Solz Tournois*.

N.B. They exchange with *Geneva*, as with *Paris*; Bills are frequently drawn upon *Lubeck*, payable at *Hamburgh*.



Of the MONEY *and* EXCHANGE of *Paris*,
Lyons, *and all*

F R A N C E.

THE Money of *France* is expressed by *Livres*, *Solz*, and *Deniers Tournois*. *Of the Money and Exchange of Paris, Lyons, and all France.*
 The Term *Tournois* is made use of to distinguish the *French*, as that of *Sterling* distinguishes the *English* from foreign Money.

The *Livre* is 20 *Solz*, or *Pence*.

The *Solz*, or *Penny*, is 20 *Deniers*.

The COIN, or SPECIES of *France*, is of four Sorts, *viz.*

GOLD, SILVER,
 BRASS, COPPER.

The

Of the Gold
Species.

The Species of GOLD, is,

The Double *Louis d'or*, the intrinsic Value of which is 22 Livres, and formerly went current at that in *France*, has since pass'd at 28 Livres, and pass in *England* (as the double *Spanish Pistole*) for 34 Shillings.

The *Louis d'or*, coin'd for 11 Livres, has since pass'd current at 14, and pass in *England* at 17 Shillings. The Half *Louis d'or* in Proportion.

REMARK,

That no foreign Species of Gold is current in *France*, but the *Spanish Pistole*, and double *Pistole*; but in Towns of Trade, there are Brokers and Merchants that will exchange foreign Money for *French Species*.

Of the Silver
Species.

The Species of SILVER, is,

An *Ecu*, or Crown of 3 Livres, or 60 Solz *Tournois*.

The Fractions of an *Ecu*, are, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{12}$.

The *Ecu* passes in *England* at 4 s. 6 d. being the real Par of Exchange.

There is likewise coin'd, what they call *une petite Piece*, of $3\frac{1}{2}$ Solz. worth in *England* 3 Pence. All Fractions of any Species in *France*, rise and fall at the King's Pleasure, in Proportion to their Integer.

No foreign Species of Silver is current in *France*, and in some Provinces of that Kingdom, the poorer Sort of Country People are so little acquainted with any Kind of Money, that when Strangers happen to pass, and have no *French Money*, they neither know, or will accept of any foreign Species, neither of Silver or Gold, at any Rate. The

The Species of BRASS, is,

*Of the Brass
Species.*

The Solz, which are of two Sorts, *vis:*

The *Old* and *New*,

Between which, tho' there is no Difference in the intrinſick Value, the old ones paſs only for one Solz, or 12 Deniers, and thoſe called *Souſ marquez* (becauſe they are new ſtamp'd) paſs for $1\frac{1}{4}$ Solz, or 15 Deniers.

The Species of COPPER, is,

*Of the Copper
Species.*

The Liard, or Farthing, being $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Solz, or 3 Deniers.

The Double, ſo called, becauſe 'tis twice the Value and Weight of the Denier, and was coin'd for a double Denier, but now paſſes as the Liard for $\frac{1}{4}$ Solz, or 3 Deniers.

The Denier is $\frac{1}{12}$ of a Solz, or Penny.

N. B. The Denier is only current in the Southern Parts of *France*, there being none of them to be ſeen on this Side of *Poitiers*, which is about 50 Leagues beyond *Paris*.

The Money of *France* very often paſſes at a Price much different from their intrinſick Value; for every Thing there depending upon the King's absolute Power, 'tis frequently his Majesty's good Pleaſure, to raiſe and diminith the current Value of that Commodity, for Abundance of ſpecious Reaſons, of which that Monarch is very liberal: Tho' generally by the riſing and falling of the Money, other People judge of the State of his Majesty's Treafury.

Y

Moſt

Most Merchants and Dealers in *France*, to spare the Trouble of telling of Silver, Brass, and Copper Money, put it up in Bags, as thus,

Crown, Half-Crown, and Quarter-Crown Pieces are, for the most part, put up in Bags of 1000 Livres each, and sometimes in Bags of 2, or 3000 Livres, deducting 5 Solz *per* 1000 Livres for the Bag.

The smaller Pieces of White Money, such as the $\frac{1}{2}$ Part of the Crown, and the *Petites Pieces*, are put up in Bags of 100 Livres, and sometimes of 200, deducting one *Petit Piece* for the Bag, and sometimes 6 Solz.

The new and old Solz of Brass are likewise put up in Bags of 100 Livres, and sometimes more or less, deducting 2 Solz in Specie for the Bag.

The *Liards*, or *Doubles*, or $\frac{1}{4}$ Solz, are generally put up in Bags of 10 Livres, and sometimes of 15, 20, 30, and sometimes more, deducting 1 Solz for the Bag, if it is 10 Livres, and 2 Solz if more.

The Deniers are seldom put up in Bags, but only made up in small Rolls, in Paper, commonly of 4, 5, or 6 Solz each, and are rarely given to any other than Market Women, Country People, and such like.

Merchants of great Business, in making Payments, are not at the Trouble of untying the Bags, either of the Crowns, or smaller Species, to count the Money, but only weigh it in a Balance they keep on Purpose for that Use: But in that Case, if it should happen that the Bag, being afterwards opened, and any bad Money found in it, the Person who gives it must make it good; but if the Receiver should alledge, that there wanted Money considerably in the Bag, it would be in vain; for then he should have challeng'd it at the Weight in receiving it.

There

There being a Difference between the Value of the great and small Species of *France*, Payments are made there amongst Merchants in different Methods, according to the Nature of the Debt which is to be paid; about which, 'twill not be amiss to mention the following Particulars, to which the Custom of the Country has in a Manner given the Force of a Law.

All Payments of Bills, and Notes of Exchange due, and of the Value of Bills of Exchange, bought by one Merchant of another, are to be made in Gold, or Ecu's, or their Fractions.

Notes given to Merchants and Dealers, for Goods bought, may be paid one Half in Gold, or Ecu's, and the other Half in *Petit Pieces*, and Brass Solz, except it be for Wines, Velvets, Silk Stuffs, and such fine Goods, which must be paid in great Money.

Book-Debts, for Goods bought of Shop-keepers, are paid according to the Quality of the Goods. If 'tis for Wines Silks, and such other fine Goods, they must be paid, perhaps, all in white Money, or Gold; but if 'tis for hard Ware, Grocery Ware, or Toys, the Payment may be made, the one Half in Copper and Brass Money, and the other in small white Money; but as there is not, positively, any Loss, even on the worst of that Money, the Shop-keepers won't disoblige a good Customer, if he pays them the whole Debt in Brass and Copper Money, (except the Sum be very considerable) for they generally find means to dispose of it without any Loss to Tradesmen, and other such People as they deal with.

However unjust *Lewis* the XIVth's Undertakings may have been, against the other Princes of *Europe*, and however uneasy his Subjects may have been in general, under the absolute Sway of an aspiring and ambitious Prince, whose Will was

the Law of his People, yet it must be acknowledged, that the excellent Regulations established there by him, concerning Commerce, did more than sufficiently make amends, for the heavy Taxes, with which the Exigencies of the State, obliged him to load his People, for carrying on his vast Designs: For, (to give that Monarch Justice) he was at as much Pains as any Prince in *Christendom*, to banish Fraud and Deceit, and to encourage Honesty and plain Dealing amongst all Sorts of Merchants and Traders within his Kingdom, and perhaps succeeded as well, if not better, than any other Sovereign in *Europe*, in that commendable Undertaking. He has in all the Trading Towns of *France*, established MERCHANT COURTS, to take Cognizance of all the Differences that happen between Persons of that Profession, in such an easy and expeditious Manner, that he has thereby almost entirely removed from Trade, the innumerable Inconveniences attending the tedious and expensive Law-Suits depending before other Courts of Judicature: And 'tis observable in that Country, that in certain Cases, where the Intervening of some nice Points of Law may render the *Merchants Judges* incompetent, even the Parliaments of *France* have so much Regard to the Sentences pronounced (if any be) by them, that they generally confirm them; or else, having defin'd, and decided the Points, of which the Merchants are not competent Judges, they send back the Causes to be finally determined at the *Merchants Courts*; so that few People, however litigious they be, will offer to make an Appeal to a superior Court, where, in all Probability, they will be cast, if the Merchant's Court has already given Sentence against them.

The Merchant's Courts are in some Towns of *France*, (as in *Roan*) only composed of two or three

three of the most eminent and best qualified Merchants of the Place; who have Power to take Cognizance of all Differences arising from Matters of Trade within their Jurisdiction.

In other Places of *France*, as in *Bourdeaux*, this Power is lodg'd in the Hands of a greater Number of well qualified Merchants, to whom is added a Divine, and a Lawyer; the first to add something by his Character to the Gravity and Authority of that Court, and the second to take Care, that no Point of Law be directly controverted.

At *Lyons*, this Power is annex'd to the Magistracy of the City, whose Privilege it is alone, to know of all such Affairs; but those Magistrates themselves being Merchants, 'tis the same Thing as if there was a separate and independent Merchant's Court established.

When a Bill of Exchange, simple Note, or Promise falls due, the Bearer of the Note, in Default of Payment, causes the Debtor to be summoned by a Serjeant to appear before the Merchant's Court, upon a certain Day, *pour reconnoître son fait*, (as they call it) or, *to acknowledge his Deed, or Hand-writing*.

That Court sits generally twice or thrice in a Week, and the Party summoned to appear before it, failing to make his Appearance the first and second Court-Day, the third he is condemn'd for *Contempt*, and Sentence pronounc'd against him for Payment of the Debt and Charges; to which he is compell'd, by apprehending of his Person, and seizing of his Coods.

If the Person, against whom this Sentence is pronounced, be a Native, or House-keeper of the Place, the Sentence must be signified to him by a Serjeant, who commands him in the King's Name, to pay the Sum contained in the Sentence
within

*Allowance
from the Cre-
ditor to the
Debtor of 5
Solz per Day.*

within 15 Days after the Signification thereof, in which Case, if he fails, his Person will be apprehended and committed to Prison, 'till Payment be made : And during the Time that the Debtor remains in Custody, the Creditor must pay him a Subsistence of 5 Solz a Day, giving one Month's Pay before-hand upon the Day of Commitment, and so to continue the same Day of every Month, during the whole Time of the Debtor's Confinement ; which, if the Creditor neglects to do but one Day, the Prisoner presents next Day a Petition to the Court of Judicature, on which he depends, who immediately grants an Order for the Prisoner's Enlargement, in Case his Subsistence is not paid the same Day.

But if the Person, against whom Sentence is pronounced, be a Stranger, and no House-keeper in the Place, *n'ayant* (as they say) *ni feu, ni lieu*, he may be apprehended and committed to Prison the very Minute the Sentence is pronounc'd against him ; and there he must remain, 'till he makes Payment of the Debt and Charges ; but, at the same Time, he enjoys, as well as the Natives, the Benefit of the Subsistence of 5 Solz a Day, to be paid by the Creditor, as above.

No Merchant, or Shop-keeper, can sue another for Goods sold, 'till a Month after the Delivery, even tho' the Conditions were made for *Argent comptant* (as they call it) or ready Money ; but if they say, *Argent en delivrant*, then the Money must be paid upon Delivery of the Goods.

L Y O N S.

Lyons.

THE capital City of the Province of the *Lyonneze*, in the South of *France*, is the second in the Kingdom for Bigness and Riches, and
much

much richer in Proportion to its Bigness, than *Paris*; and two Things very much contribute to render it so.

First, The vast Number of Bankers, of which that City is full, and ('tis thought) understand the Business of Exchange as nicely as any People in the World.

Secondly, That City has of a long Time been famous for the excellent Manufactures of Damasks and Silk Stuffs, and particularly for the fine Taffaties, which we call in *England* Alamodes and Lutestrings, which are better made there, than in any Place in the World.

There are four great Fairs held at *Lyons* every Year for Goods, and as many Payments for Bills of Exchange.

The Four FAIRS are,

*Of the Four
Fairs.*

That of the King's, beginning in *January*, the *Monday* after the *Epiphany*.

That of *Easter*, beginning in *April*, on *St. Nisier's* Day.

That of *August*, beginning on *St. Dominick's* Day.

That of the *Saints*, beginning in *November*, on *St. Hubert's* Day.

And each *Fair* has its Payments as under.

The { First Payment begins the 1st of *March*,
Second, begins the 1st of *June*,
Third, begins the 1st of *September*,
Fourth, begins the 1st of *December*, } and ends the last.

Bills are accepted from the First to the Sixth of each Month, on which Day (if'tis no Holyday) the actual Payments begin, and continue 'till the last of the Month; which being expired, all Bills not paid,

paid, may be immediately protested, and within three Days, at farthest, must be protested.

Of the Money of EXCHANGE in FRANCE.

The Livre, of 20 Solz *Tournois*:

The Solz *Tournois*.

The Crown, or *Ecu*, of three Livres of 20 Solz *Tournois* each.

The Livre is an imaginary Quantity of Money, there being no Species, or Piece of coin'd Money of that Value in *France*; and by that, all the Towns of *France* do generally exchange upon one another, giving so much *per Cent.* for Exchange.

France exchanges sometimes by the Solz *Tournois* upon several Places in *Italy* and *Germany*, (as you will see by the current Prices of the Exchange of that Kingdom) and there is a real Species, or coin'd Piece of Brass Money of that Value.

The *French* most frequently exchange by the *Ecu*, or Crown of 60 Solz *Tournois* upon most foreign Places, and sometimes, one Town upon another, within the Kingdom.

Whilst I am speaking of the Money and Exchange of *France*, it will be necessary to give the Reader a Caution, that may prevent his falling into a Mistake, to which Strangers are very much liable in that Country.

Remark what is meant by Bargains in Crowns.

The Species being often raised to Rates considerably higher than those, for which they were at first coin'd; when Foreigners carry Goods thither to sell, and are offer'd a certain Number of Crowns for any Quantity of their Goods, *they*, not doubting, that by the Crowns which are offered to them, are meant Crowns in Specie, sometimes strike up the Bargain without any Scruple, and find their Error, when it is too late to recall it: For, by a
Crown,

Crown, in making of Bargains, is only meant three Livres, or 60 Solz *Tournois*, except they say *Ecu blanc*, or white Crown, and then is meant a Crown in Specie.

and

Likewise by a *Pistole* is only understood *ten Livres Tournois*, but by a *Louis d'or*, is meant a *Louis d'or* in Specie. *What by Pistoles and Louis d'ors.*

The current Prices of the Exchange of PARIS, LYONS, and all FRANCE, upon foreign Places.

FRANCE gives the certain for the uncertain upon the following Places.

Upon {

- London, and all England, one Crown of 60 Solz Tournois, for 35 to 54d. Ster.*
- Amsterdam, and all Holland, ditto, for 65 to 85 Groots.*
- Antwerp, and all Brabant; Lisle, and all Flanders; Middleburgh, and all Zealand; ditto, for 80 to 95 Groots.*
- St. Gall, ditto, for 90 to 100 Cruitzers current.*
- Lisbon, Oporto, and all Portugal, ditto, for 600 to 750 Rees.*
- Milan, ditto, for 80 to 100 Soldi.*
- Bologne, ditto, for 65 to 80 Soldi of Bologne.*
- Venice, 100 ditto, for 75 to 85 Ducats Banco.*
- Naples, 100 ditto, for 75 to 95 Ducats of 10 Carlins.*
- Florence, 100 ditto, for 70 to 90 Crowns of 7 ½ said Lires.*
- Lucca, 100 ditto, for 60 to 80 Crowns of 7 ½ said Lires.*

Z *Hamburgh,*

Upon { *Hamburg* and *Lubeck*, one ditto, for 32
 to 40 *Stivers Lubs*, or 90 to 100 ditto,
 for 100 *Rixdollars* of 48 *Stivers Lubs*.
Frankfort, one ditto, for 55 to 65 *Cruit-*
zers of Exchange, or 100 ditto, for 90
 to 100 *Rixdollars* of 90 *Cruitz.* each.
Nuremburgh, one ditto, for 70 to 80
Cruitzers current, or 91 to 102 ditto,
 for 100 *Rixdollars* of 90 *Cruitzers*.
Madrid, and all *Spain*, one ditto for 240
 to 280 *Marvedies*, or 102 to 105 *Louis*
d'ors, for 100 *Spanish Pistoles*.
Genoa, and *Novi*, one *Crown*, for 80 to
 100 *Soldi*, or 65 to 75 *Solz* for the
Pezzo of 100 *Soldi*.
Rome, 100 ditto, for 60 to 80 *Roman*
Crowns, or 90 to 95 *Louis d'ors*, for 100
Pistoles.
Leghorn, 100 ditto, for 75 to 95 *Pezzi* of
 6 *Lires*, or 62 to 68 *Solz* for the *Pez-*
zo of 120 *Soldi*.
Geneva, 100 to 105 ditto, for 100 *Crowns*
 of *Geneva*.

The State of the Exchange between *France* and
 all the aforefaid Places, depends very much upon
 the Prices of the Exchange of *England* and *Hol-*
land with them, and *France* feldom or never ex-
 changes directly with *Scotland* or *Ireland*, but
 makes use of *London* or *Amsterdam*, for drawing
 and remitting thither.

The Price of the Exchange is always lower
 for *Madrid* than for *Seville* or *Cadiz*; because
 the *Ducat* of *Madrid* is of new Plate, and that
 of the other two Places of old Plate, between
 which there is 25 *per Cent.* Difference.

FRANCE upon ENGLAND.

France upon
London.

A Merchant of *Paris* draws upon another at *London*, a Bill of 3075 *Ecu's*, or Crowns, at 54 *d. Ster. per Crown*, what Money must be receiv'd at *London*?

R U L E.

Multiply the 3075 Crowns by 54 *d.* the Price of the Exchange, and the Product will be Pence *Ster.* which divide by 240 the Pence in a Pound, and the Quotient will be the Answer.

See the Operation.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3075 \\
 \times 54 \\
 \hline
 12300 \\
 15375 \\
 \hline
 24 \mid 0) 16605 \mid 0 (69 \text{ l. } 17 \text{ s. } 6 \text{ d. Answer.} \\
 \underline{220} \\
 45 \\
 \underline{21} \\
 20 \\
 \underline{420} (17 \text{ s.} \\
 \underline{180} \\
 12 \\
 \underline{12} \\
 144 (6 \text{ d.} \\
 \underline{00}
 \end{array}$$

Another

3075 Crowns at 54 *d.* or, 4 *s.* 6 *d.* each.
Therefore say 4 *s.* is $\frac{1}{5}$ of 3075

6 *d.* is $\frac{1}{8}$ of 615

76 : 17 : 6

691 : 17 : 6

Another Way.

3075 *French* Crowns, are so many 4 Shillings
and 6 Pences *Sterling*, therefore,

Multiply 3075
by 9

Divide by 4 | 0) 2767 | 5 Six-pences.

691 : 17 : 6 Answer.

Paris remits to *London*, 12333 Livres, at 48 *d.*
Sterling for the Crown of 3 Livres, or 60 Solz
Tournois.

R U L E.

Multiply 12333 Livres by 3, and that Pro-
duct will be *French* Crowns, which being at 48 *d.*
or 4 *s.* per Piece, divide that Product by 5, be-
cause 4 *s.* is the fifth Part of a Pound, and the
Quotient will be the Answer.

3)12333 Livres

5)4111 *French* Crowns.

l. 822 : 4 *s.* for Answer.

FRANCE

FRANCE upon HOLLAND.

France upon
Amsterdam.

Paris draws upon Amsterdam, 1530 Crowns,
at 80 Groots per Crown, how many Guilders must
be receiv'd there?

R U L E.

Multiply 1530 Crowns by 80 Groots, the Price
of the Exchange, and the Product will be Groots,
which divide by 40, the Number of Groots in a
Guilder, and the Quotient will be the Answer in
Guilders.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1530 \\
 \times 80 \\
 \hline
 122400 \\
 410 \overline{) 122400} \\
 \underline{3060} \text{ Guilders must be recd.}
 \end{array}$$

at Amsterdam for 1530 Crowns at 80 Groots per
Crown.

Another Way.

The Price of Exchange happening here to be
80 Groots, which is 2 Guilders,

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Multiply } 1530 \\
 \text{by } 2 \\
 \hline
 \text{Answer } 3060
 \end{array}$$

Answer 3060

Another Way, by Practice.

H of Paris remits to B of Amsterdam 1370
Crowns at 75 Groots per Crown.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 20 \text{ is } \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 1370 \\
 5 \text{ is } \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 685 \\
 \hline
 342 : 10
 \end{array}$$

Answer 2397 : 10 Guild. & Stiv.

75 Groots being 1 Guilder 35 Groots, 1370 Cr. are so many Guilders, then for 20 Groots, take the Half of 1370, and that Sum, which is 685, is so many Guilders; then again for the 15 Groots, take the Half of 685, which is 342 $\frac{1}{2}$ Guilders, all added together, give the Answer as above.

Upon Brabant
and all Flan-
ders.

FRANCE upon BRABANT and all FLANDERS.

France negotiates with Brabant, &c. 4634
Crowns at 85 Groots per Crown.

Multiply 4634 Crowns.
by 85 The Price of the Exch.

$$\begin{array}{r} 23170 \\ 37072 \\ \hline 410)3938910 \end{array}$$

Answer, Guilders 9847 : 5 Stivers.

Another Way.

Multiply 4634
by 2

$$\begin{array}{r} 9268 \text{ Guilders.} \\ \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 4634 \text{ is } 579 \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline 9847 : 5 \end{array}$$

FRANCE

FRANCE upon St. GALL.

Upon St. Gall.

France remits to St. Gall 734 Crowns at 90 Cruitzers per Crown.

Multiply 734 Cruitzers.
by 90 The Price of Exchange.

Answer 66060 Cruitzers.

FRANCE upon PORTUGAL.

Upon Lisbon
or Oporto.

France draws upon Lisbon or Oporto 2460 Crowns, at 650 Rees per Crown.

Multiply 2460 Crowns.
by 650 Rees, the Pr. of Exch.

123000
14760

Divide by 4000) 1599000 Rees.
the Val. of a 3997 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crusades.
Crusade.

FRANCE upon HAMBURGH.

Upon Ham-
burgh.

France negotiates with Hamburg 1934 Crowns,
at 40 Stivers Lubs per Crown.

Multiply 1934 Crowns
by 40 Stivers

Answer 77360 Stivers Lubs.

To

To bring them into Marks, divide by 16, and the Quotient will be 4835 Marks, and if instead of Marks, you would know how many Rixdollars of 2 Marks, or 32 S. *Lubs*, the Value of that Bill will come to, divide 4835 Marks by 2, and the Quotient will be 2417 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollars of 2 Marks *Lubs*; again, if you would know how many Rixdollars of 3 Marks, or 48 Stivers *Lubs*, the said Bill will amount to, you must divide the 4835 Marks by 3, and the Quotient will be 1611 $\frac{2}{3}$ Rixdollars of 3 Marks, or 48 S. *Lubs*.

Upon Frankfort.

FRANCE upon FRANKFORT.

France negotiates with Frankfort 974 Crowns, at 60 Cruitzers.

Multiply 974 Crowns
by 60 Cruitzers

Answer 58440 Cruitzers.

which being divided by 60 Cruitzers (Value of the Florin, or Gulden of Exchange) or 74 Cruitzers, (Value of the Dollar of Exchange) you will have 974 Florins, or 789 Dollars, 54 Cruitzers of Exchange.

Upon Nuremburgh.

FRANCE upon NUREMBURGH.

A Bill is drawn at Paris upon Nuremburgh for 1432 Crowns, at 73 Cruitzers per Crown.

Multiply 1432 Crowns
by 73 Cruitzers

4296
10024

Answer 104536 Cruitzers.

FRANCE

FRANCE upon SPAIN.

Upon Spain.

For the Generality France finds a better Account in remitting by the Way of *Amsterdam*, tho' they exchange sometimes directly from Home; which is done one of these two Ways,

By giving *Crowns* for *Marvedies*.

or,

By giving *Louis d'ors* for *Pistoles*.

AN OPERATION by *Crowns* and *Marvedies*.

France negotiates with *Cadiz* 3476 *Crowns*; Upon *Cadiz*.
at 280 *Marvedies*, per *Crown*.

Multiply 3476 *Crowns*
by 280 *Marvedies*

278080

6952

Divide by the
Val. of a Du-
cat, which is

275)973280(3539

1482

1078

2530

55

Answer, 973280 *Marvedies*, or, 3539 *Ducats*
55 *Marvedies*.

AN OPERATION. by *Louis d'ors* and *Pistoles*.

France remits to *Sevil* 945 *Louis d'ors*, the Exchange at 105 *Louis d'ors* for 100 *Pistoles*, say, by the common Rule of Three.

If 105 *Louis d'ors* give 100 *Pistoles*, what will 945 give?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 945 \\
 100 \\
 \hline
 405 \overline{) 94500} \begin{array}{l} (900 \\ 000 \end{array} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

Answer 900 *Pistoles*.

FRANCE upon GENEVA.

Upon Geneva.

France remits to *Geneva* 5074 *Crowns*, Exchange at 110 *Crowns* for 100 *Rixdollars* of *Geneva*.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{If } 110 \quad \text{---} \quad 100 \quad \text{---} \quad 5074 \\
 \hline
 \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad 100
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 11 \overline{) 0} 50740 \begin{array}{l} (0 \\ 4612 \frac{8}{11} \end{array} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

Answer 4612 $\frac{8}{11}$ *Rixdöllärs* must be given for 5074 *French Crowns*, at 110 *Crowns* for 100 *Rixdollars* of *Geneva*.

FRANCE

FRANCE upon HANOVER. Upon Hanover
by the Ecu.
At so much per Ecu.

France negotiates with Hanover 2421 Crowns,
Exchange at 26 Gros per Ecu of 60 Solz, what
will that Bill amount to in Gros and Rixdollars?

Multiply 2421 Crowns
by 26 Gros, the Price of the Exc.

$$\begin{array}{r} 14526 \\ 4842 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Answer 62946 Gros.

Divide 62946 Gros by 24, and the Quotient
will be 2622 $\frac{3}{4}$ Rixdollars.

FRANCE upon HANOVER.
At so much per Cent.

A Bill is drawn at Paris upon Hanover for
1700 Crowns, at 102 Rixdollars for 100 Crowns.

Say, by the Rule of Three,

If 100 Crowns - - - 102 Rixdollars - - - 1700

$$\begin{array}{r} 1700 \\ 102 \\ \hline 3400 \\ 17000 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

1 | 00) 1734 | 00

Answer 1734 Rixdollars.

Upon Genoa.

FRANCE upon GENOA.

France negotiâtes with Genoa 972 Crowns, at 76
Solz Tournois per Pezzo of 5 Lires.

972
60

76) 58320 (767 $\frac{7}{39}$ Pezzi.

512

560

28



Of the MONEY and EXCHANGE of
Madrid, Sevil, Cadiz, and all

S P A I N.

Madrid:

MADRID, the Capital of Spain, and
ordinary Residence of their Kings, is
situated upon the little River of *Man-
zanarez*, and counted amongst the great-
est in *Europe*.

Sevil.

SEVIL, is seated upon the *Guadalquivir*, and
is the Capital of *Andalusia*, and the next in Mag-
nitude to *Madrid*, having a very considerable
Trade, and being by Travellers admired more
than any other Place in *Spain*, is said to be by
far the finest City of that Kingdom.

C A

CADIZ, stands upon a little *Island*, situated upon the *Western Coast* of *Andalusia*, to which it is joined by a *Bridge*, and there the *Spanish Gallies* arrive from the *West-Indies*, with the *Plate*, and other rich *Commodities*, which the *Spaniards* bring from the *Continent* of *America*.

Of the Money of SPAIN.

THE Money of *Spain* is of two Sorts, viz. Of the Money of *Plate*, and of *Bullion*. Of the Money of *Spain*.

The Money of *Plate* is real and effective, and all of *Silver*, and never changes its *Price*.

But the Money of *Bullion*, is partly imaginary, and partly a Mixture of *Silver* and *Brass*, and is liable to change its *Price*.

The real Species.

The *Pistole* of *Gold* of 4 *Peso's*, or *Pieces* of *Eight*.

The *Half Pistole*, of 2 *Peso's*.

The *Peso* is 8 *Rials*, worth in *England* 4 *s.* 6 *d.* which is the *Par*.

The *Rial* is 34 *Marvedies*.

The *Marvedie* is a very small *Piece* of *Brass*, of which, $5 \frac{1}{27}$ make (according to the *Par*) an *English Penny*.

They buy and sell in some *Places* of *Spain* by *Rials* of *Bullion*, which they reduce at so much *per Cent.* Loss into *Rials* of *Plate*; which, again reducing into *Marvedies*, by multiplying them by 34, they divide the *Product* by 375 *Marvedies*, which is the *Value* of the imaginary *Ducat*, of which, they mostly make use in their *Exchange* with foreign *Nations*.

The

The Usance, and Days of Grace, I have before spoken of; but the Laws of Exchange are not so exactly observed there, as in *England, France, Holland*; and other Places.

The Money of Exchange.

The Money of Exchange in Spain, is

The Pistole of Gold, worth -	1088	} Marvedies.
The Half Pist. or Crown Mark	544	
The Ducat, which is imaginary	375	
The Peso, or Piece of Eight	272	
The Rial - - - - -	32	

And the Marvedie valu'd as before.

The current Prices of Exchange.

The current Prices of the Exchange of SPAIN:

SPAIN gives to

Holland, Brabant, Flanders, Zealand, Hamburgh, &c. the Ducat, for 80 to 120 Groots.

Portugal, 100 Ducats, for 170 to 190 Crusades.

France, 100 Pistoles, for 100 to 103 *Louis d'ors*; or 250 to 290 Marvedies for 1 *Ecu* of 3 Livres, or 60 Solz *Tournois*.

England, the Peso, for 54 to 62 *d. Sterling*.

Rome, 360 to 400 Marv. for the *Roman Crown*.

Venice, 360 to 400 ditto, for the Ducat *Banco*.

Florence, 400 to 430 ditto, for the Crown of 7½ Lires.

Genoa, 400 to 420 ditto, for the Pezzo of 5 Lires.

Novi, 500 to 550 ditto, for the Crown Mark.

Naples, 350 to 400 ditto, for the Ducat of 10 Carlins.

Milan, 420 to 450 ditto, for the Ducat of 115 Soldi.

Palermo and Messina, 230 to 250 ditto, for the Florin of 6 Tarins.

This Place exchanges with *England, Holland, Brabant, Hamburgh, and Portugal*, giving the certain for the uncertain.

SPAIN

SPAIN *upon* ENGLAND.

Spain *upon*
London.

Spain negotiates 4796 Peso's at London, or Pieces of Eight, at $56 \frac{1}{2} d.$ per Peso.

Multiply 4796 Peso's
by $56 \frac{1}{2}$ The Price of the Exch.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 28776 \\
 23980 \\
 \hline
 \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 4796 \text{ is } 2398 \\
 \hline
 24 \mid 0) 27097 \mid 4(1129 : 1 : 2 \\
 \underline{30} \\
 69 \\
 \underline{\quad} \\
 217 \\
 \underline{\quad} \\
 14 \\
 \underline{\quad} \\
 20 \\
 28 \mid 0(1 \\
 \underline{\quad} \\
 4 \\
 12 \\
 \underline{\quad} \\
 48(2 \\
 \underline{\quad} \\
 0 \\
 \underline{\quad}
 \end{array}$$

Answer, 1129 l. : 1 : 2 must be received in England for the said 4796 Peso's at $56 \frac{1}{2} d.$ Exchange.

Upon Amsterdam.

SPAIN upon HOLLAND.

A Bill drawn in Spain upon Amsterdam for 1431 Ducats, at 119 Groots per Ducat, what must be receiv'd in Amsterdam?

Multiply 1431 Ducats
by 119 Groots, the Price of Exc.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 12879 \\
 1431 \\
 \hline
 1431 \\
 4 \overline{)17028} \mid 9 \\
 \underline{4257} : 4 : 1
 \end{array}$$

4257 Guilders, 4 Stivers, 1 Groot, must be receiv'd for the said Bill.

Upon Hamburgh.

SPAIN upon HAMBURGH.

Spain draws upon Hamburgh for 872 Ducats, at 110 Groots per Ducat.

Multiply 872 Ducats.
by 110 Groots

$$\begin{array}{r}
 8720 \\
 872 \\
 \hline
 95920 \text{ Groots.}
 \end{array}$$

Dividing those Groots by 32 d. (Value of the Mark *Lubs*) or by 64 d. (Value of the Dollar *Lubs*) or by 96 d. (Value of the Rixdollar *Lubs*)

You

You will have $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2997 \frac{1}{2} \text{ Marks, or} \\ 1498 \frac{3}{4} \text{ Dollars, or} \\ 999 \text{ Rixdollars} \end{array} \right\} \text{Lubs.}$

SPAIN upon PORTUGAL.

Upon Lisbon.

Spain remits to Lisbon 2144 Ducats, at 190 Crusades per Ducat; how many Crusades must be receiv'd?

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Multiply } 2144 \\ \text{by } 190 \\ \hline 192960 \\ 2144 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Answer 407360 Crusades.

SPAIN upon FRANCE.

Upon France.

Spain draws upon France 700 Pistoles, Exchange at 104 Louis d'ors for 100 Pistoles; how many Louis d'ors must be receiv'd?

Answer 728 Louis d'ors.

Upon Rome.

SPAIN upon ROME.

A Bill being drawn at *Madrid* upon *Rome* for 576 Ducats, at 360 Marvedies per Roman Crown.

Multiply 575 Ducats
by 375 Marv. Val. of the Duc.

2875
4025
1725

Divide by } 360) 21562 | 5(598 $\frac{17}{8}$ Rom. Crowns.
the Price of }
Exchange }

356
322
34

Upon Venice.

SPAIN upon VENICE.

Spain negotiates with *Venice* 1470 Ducats, at 370 Marvedies per Ducat Banco.

Multiply 1470 Ducats
by 375 Marvedies

7350
10290
4410

37 | 0) 55125 | 0(1489 $\frac{32}{37}$ Ducats Banco.

181

332

365

32

SPAIN

SPAIN *upon* FLORENCE.

Upon Florence

Spain remits to *Florence* 4567 Ducats, 245 Marvedies, Exchange at 409 Marvedies for the Ducat of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Lires of *Florence*.

Multiply 4567 Ducats
by 375 Marvedies

22835
31969
13701

Add 1712625
245 Marvedies

1712870 Marvedies.

which being divided by 409 Marvedies, the Price of the Exchange, you will have 4187 $\frac{387}{409}$ Ducats of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Lires.

SPAIN *upon* GENOA.

Upon Genoa.

A Bill is drawn at *Cadiz* upon *Genoa* for 845 Ducats, 174 Marvedies, Exchange at 394 Marvedies *per* Pezzo of 5 Lires, what must be receiv'd for the said Bill.

Multiply 845 Ducats
by 375 Marvedies

4225
5915
2535

Add 316875 Marvedies
174

317049 Marvedies.

Which

Which being divided by 394 Marvedies, the Price of the Exchange, you will have in the Quotient, $804 \frac{273}{394}$ Pezzi of 5 Lires of Genoa.

Upon Novi.

SPAIN upon NOVI.

Spain draws upon Novi for 1500 Ducats at 560 Marvedies for the Crown Mark.

Multiply the 1500 Ducats by 375 Marvedies, Value of said Ducat, which Product divide by 560 the Price of the Exchange, and the Quotient will be $1004 \frac{13}{28}$ Crowns Mark, the Answer required.

Upon Naples.

SPAIN upon NAPLES.

Sevil remits to Naples 564 Ducats, at 381 Marvedies per Ducat of 10 Carlins.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 564 \\
 \times 375 \\
 \hline
 2820 \\
 3948 \\
 1692 \\
 \hline
 381 \overline{) 211500} \overline{) 555} \\
 \underline{2100} \\
 1950 \\
 \underline{1950} \\
 45 \\
 \underline{45} \\
 10 \\
 \underline{10} \\
 450 \overline{) 1} \\
 \underline{450} \\
 69
 \end{array}$$

MONEY, COINS and EXCHANGE.

555 Ducats, 1 Carlin, must be received at *Naples* for 564 Ducats of *Spain*, at 381 Marvedies per Ducat of 10 Carlins.

SPAIN upon MILAN.

Upon Milan.

Spain negotiates with *Milan* 117 Ducats, for the Ducat of 5 Lires 15 Soldi, at 440 Marvedies per Ducat: How many Lires must be received at *Milan*?

Multiply 117
by 375

585

819

351

44 | 0)4387(5 | 99 $\frac{31}{100}$ Lires for Answer

427

31

SPAIN upon PALERMO and MESSINA.

Upon Palermo and Messina.

Spain draws upon any of the aforesaid Places 2000 Ducats at 240 Marvedies for the Florin of 6 Tarins, what must be received at *Palermo* or *Messina*?

2000

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2000 \\
 375 \\
 24 \overline{) 75000} \mid 0 (3125 \text{ Florins for Answer:} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

30

60

120

0

And 3125 Florins being divided by 5, the Value of the Ounce, you will have 625 Ounces of *Sicily*.

Upon Leghorn

SPAIN *upon* LEGHORN.

Spain remits 2274 Ducats to *Leghorn*, at 430 *Marvedies per Pezzo*.

2274

430

68220

9096

43 $\overline{) 97782} \mid 0 (2274 \text{ Pezzi, for Answer:}$

117

318

172

0



Of the MONEY and EXCHANGE of
Lisbon, and all

P O R T U G A L.

LISBON, scituated upon the River *Ta-Lisbon.*
gus; in the Kingdom of *Portugal*, of
which it is the Capital City, and is one
of the most considerable of *Europe*, not
only for the Number of its Inhabitants, but for
its Trade and Riches.

PORTO is one of the most considerable *Porto.*
Towns of that Kingdom. It is scituated at the
Mouth of the *Douere*, and very much frequented
by all Foreigners.

The *Species* of PORTUGAL, is,

The broad Ducat of Gold,	} valued at	10000	} Rees.
The double Pistole,		4000	
The Pistole,		2000	
The half Pistole, or Millree,		1000	
The stamp'd Patacoon,		600	
The current Patacoon,		500	
The stamp'd Crusado,		500	
The current Crusado,		400	
The stamp'd Pezzo of <i>Portug.</i>		480	
The Teston,		100	

And the Fractions of the last Piece of 80, 60,
40, 20, and 10 Rees, which last Species is of a
mix'd Metal of Silver and Brass.

The *Spanish* Pistole is valued at 2000 Rees.
And the *Spanish* Pezzo, or Piece of Eight 750 ditto.

The Money of *Portugal* is expressed, and Accounts and Merchants Books are kept in *Rees*, separating the Hundreds from the Thousands by an @ thus, cut thro' the Middle, and the Thousands from the Millions, only by a Point, as may be here observed,

$$\begin{array}{r} 7.458@321 \\ 9.764@167 \\ \hline 17.222@488 \end{array}$$

which added together, make 17.222,488 Rees.

The Money of Exchange is, the half Pistole of 1000, and the Crusado of 400 Rees each.

*The current
Prices of Ex-
change.*

The current Prices of the Exchange of *Lisbon* and all *Portugal*, giving the certain for the uncertain Prices of the Exchange upon the following Places, *viz.*

London, and all *England*, the half Pistole, or Millree, or 1000 Rees, for 65 to 84 *d. Sterl.*

Amsterdam, *Antwerp*, and *Hamburgh*, the Crusado of 400 Rees, for 40 to 60 Groots.

LISBON gives the uncertain for the certain Prices of the Exchange to the following Places, *viz.*

Madrid, and all *Spain*, 190 to 220 Crusadoes for 100 *Spanish* Ducats.

Paris, and all *France*, 570 to 700 Rees for 1 *Ecu* of 60 *Solz Tournois*.

Florence, 600 to 750 Rees for 1 Crown of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lires.

Genoa, 600 to 750 Rees for 1 Pezzo of 5 Lires.

Leghorn

Leghorn, 600 to 750 Rees for 1 Pezzo of 6 Lires.

N. B. This Country generally exchanges with France, by the Way of Amsterdam, Antwerp, or Hamburgh.

PORTUGAL upon LONDON.

Portugal upon London.

Lisbon draws upon London for 4850 Crusadoes of 400 Rees, at 76 d. Sterl. per Millree, or 1000 Rees.

Multiply 4850 Crusadoes,
by 400 Rees.

Divide by 1000) 1940000

Multiply by 76

11640

13580

Divide by 12) 147440 d. Sterl.

and 20) 1228 | 6---8

Answer l. 614--6---8 must be received at London.

PORTUGAL upon AMSTERDAM,

Upon Amsterdam.

Portugal remits to Amsterdam 2654 Crusadoes, at 54 Groots per Crusadoe.

2654 Crusadoes

54 Groots

10616

13270

4 | 0) 14331 | 6 Groots

Ans. Florins 3582---18 Stivers.

C c 2

PORTUGAL

Upon Antwerp

PORTUGAL upon ANTWERP.

Lisbon draws upon *Antwerp* for 1947 *Crufadoes* of 400 Rees, at 51 *Groots* per *Crufadoe*.

Multiply 1947 *Crufadoes*
by 51 *Groots*, Price of the
(Exchange.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1947 \\ \times 51 \\ \hline 9735 \end{array}$$

and the Prod. being 99297 *Groots*.

Divide by 12, 20, or 240, the Number of *Groots* in a Pound *Flem.* you'll have 413 : 14 : 9.

Upon Ham-
burgh.

PORTUGAL upon HAMBURGH.

Lisbon negociates 2713 *Crufadoes* with *Hamb-
burgh*, at 52 *Groots* per *Crufadoe*.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2713 \\ \times 52 \\ \hline 5426 \\ 13565 \\ \hline 141076 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \overline{) 141076} \\ \underline{130} \\ 276 \end{array}$$

$$\underline{20}$$

Dividing the Product of the *Crufadoes* multⁱ
ply'd by the Price of Exchange, by 32, gives
4408 Marks, 10 *Stivers* *Lubs*— and dividing the
said

said Product by 64 (Value of the Dollar) gives 2204 Dollars, 5 Stivers, or dividing it by 96 (Value of the Rixdollar *Lubs*) gives 1469 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rix-dollars, 2 Skillings *Lubs*.

PORTUGAL upon SPAIN.

Upon Spain.

Lisbon remits to *Madrid* 3754 *Crufadoes*, at 225 *Crufadoes* for 100 *Spanish Ducats* of Exchange, say,

Crufadoes	Ducats.	Crufadoes.
If 225	— 100 —	3754

This done by the common Operation of the *Rule of Three Direct*, the Answer will be 1668 $\frac{2}{3}$ *Spanish Ducats*.

PORTUGAL upon FRANCE.

Upon France.

A Bill drawn at *Lisbon* upon *Paris* for 5950 *Crufadoes*, at 660 *Rees* for the Crown of 3 *Livres Tournois*.

Multiply 5950 *Crufadoes*
by 400 *Rees* in a *Crufadoe*

Divide by 66 | 0)238000 | 0(3606

400

400

4

the Remainder being multiplied by 20 and 12, and divided by 660, the Price of the Exchange, and the Answer will be 3606 *Ecu's*, or Crowns, 1 *Solz*, 2 *Deniers*.

Multiply